GREAT AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY (CANADIAN BRANCH)

Climate Risk Management Report
FY2025

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Our Company

American Financial Group, Inc. ("***AFG***" or the "***Company***") is a U.S. insurance holding company. Through the operations of its insurance company subsidiaries (collectively, "***Great American Insurance Group***" or "***GAIG***"), AFG is engaged in property and casualty insurance, primarily focusing on specialized commercial products for businesses. GAIG has been in the insurance business for over 150 years, as the roots of its flagship company, Great American Insurance Company ("***GAIC***"), extend back to 1872. GAIC currently has a financial strength rating of "A+" by AM Best and Standard and Poor's and is among only 4 companies to be rated "A" or better by AM Best for 115 or more years.

AFG provides a wide range of commercial coverages through approximately 36 insurance divisions and subsidiaries ("***business units***"). The majority of AFG's insurance company subsidiaries are domiciled in Ohio, U.S.A. In addition to Ohio, AFG's other U.S.-based insurance company subsidiaries are domiciled in California, Florida, and New York. AFG's international insurance company subsidiaries are domiciled in Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, Ireland, Mexico, and the United Kingdom, and GAIC operates branches in Canada and Singapore.

The Company transacts property and casualty insurance in Canada as a foreign registered insurer. The Canadian Branch is authorized to write property and casualty insurance in all Canadian provinces and territories, and credit insurance in Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan. Its business is situated chiefly in Ontario and to a lesser extent in British Columbia, Alberta, Quebec, Manitoba, southern Saskatchewan and the Maritime provinces. Currently, each of the following business units underwrites a portion of the Canadian Branch business:

> Aviation, Agribusiness, Equine, Inland Marine, Ocean Marine, Public Sector, Environmental, Cyber, Great American Custom, Executive Liability, Professional Liability, Mergers and Acquisitions, Fidelity and Crime, Surety Bonds, FCIA – Trade Credit & Political Risk, and Specialty Equipment.

This report is prepared and filed on behalf of the Canadian Branch of Great American Insurance Company. Because the Canadian Branch manages climate risk consistently with the U.S.-based operations of GAIG, many sections of this report provide information that is applicable to both the U.S.-based and Canadian-based operations of GAIG.

GOVERNANCE

a) ***Describe the governance body(ies) (e.g., board of directors, committee, other) or individual(s) responsible for oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities, including their identity, responsibilities, skills and competencies, process around staying informed including the frequency of meetings, oversight of strategy, major transactions, risk management processes, target setting and monitoring progress towards those targets, and a description of whether and how climate-related considerations are factored into their remuneration.***

The AFG Board of Directors and its committees, and the insurance company subsidiaries' boards of directors and their committees, all have responsibilities related to the oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.

AFG Board of Directors

The function of the AFG Board of Directors ("***AFG Board***") is one of oversight and guidance. The AFG Board and its committees oversee AFG's business operations and management team.

The AFG Board has 12 members. Seven members of the AFG Board are independent under New York Stock Exchange rules. The AFG Board met 8 times during 2025, and the independent board members met in executive session 4 times.

The AFG Board has three committees: (1) Audit Committee, (2) Corporate Governance Committee, and (3) Compensation Committee. All members of AFG Board committees are independent. Each AFG Board committee has responsibilities enumerated in its committee charter that involve oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities:

- **Audit Committee:** Responsible for assisting the AFG Board in its oversight of the Company's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, as well as oversight of the Company's enterprise risk management ("***ERM***"). This includes discussing with management the Company's guidelines and policies related to enterprise risk assessment and management, including environmental, social, and governance ("***ESG***") risk. The Audit Committee met 8 times in 2025.

- **Corporate Governance Committee:** Responsible for advising the AFG Board on risks and governance with respect to environmental, stewardship, and sustainability issues, in order to assist in the development and refinement of the Company's strategies and policies in these areas. The Corporate Governance Committee met 4 times in 2025.

- **Compensation Committee:** Responsible for overseeing the executive compensation policies of the Company. This includes reviewing and approving corporate goals and objectives relevant to CEO compensation, evaluating CEO performance in light of those goals and objectives, and determining and approving CEO compensation levels based on this evaluation. It also includes reviewing and approving non-CEO executive officer compensation, incentive-compensation plans, and equity-based plans. The Compensation Committee met 5 times in 2025.

To support the professionalism and effectiveness of the AFG Board and its members, AFG has adopted Corporate Governance Guidelines for the AFG Board. The guidelines, among other things: (a) provide director qualifications, responsibilities, and board leadership requirements; (b) commit to providing director orientation and continuing education programs; (c) offer director access to key senior management and, if applicable, independent advisors; and (d) discuss director compensation, CEO evaluation, and management succession.

Insurance Company Subsidiaries' Boards of Directors

The function of the insurance company subsidiaries' boards of directors is one of oversight and guidance. The insurance company subsidiaries' boards and board committees oversee GAIG's business operations and management team.

Each insurance company subsidiary board of directors has an Enterprise Risk Committee ("***P&C Enterprise Risk Committee***"). The P&C Enterprise Risk Committee is responsible for the oversight and direction of the subsidiary's ERM process, including risk identification, risk impact, risk limits, and mitigation strategies. Members of the P&C Enterprise Risk Committee include the GAIG President and Chief Operating Officer and at least one GAIG Executive Vice President.

b) Describe management's role in monitoring, managing, and overseeing climate-related risks and opportunities, including the identity of the management-level position or committee as applicable, its governance processes, controls, and procedures, and how oversight is exercised over that position or committee.

AFG Co-CEOs

AFG has two principal executive officers, Carl H. Lindner III and S. Craig Lindner. Each has been designated as a Co-CEO of AFG and each also serves on the AFG Board. The Co-CEOs work closely with one another and are significantly involved in all aspects of Company management. The Co-CEOs work together in determining overall corporate strategy and planning, as well as in assessing and managing enterprise risks. The Co-CEOs set the tone for the Company's ERM process and are ultimately responsible for the ERM process.

AFG Enterprise Risk Committee

AFG's Co-CEOs have delegated oversight of the ERM process, including risk identification, risk impact, risk limits, and mitigation strategies, to an AFG Enterprise Risk Committee. The AFG Enterprise Risk Committee is chaired by the AFG General Counsel and is also comprised of the AFG Chief Administrative and Chief Human Resources Officer, AFG Chief Financial Officer, and GAIG President and Chief Operating Officer, each of whom directly reports to the Co-CEOs. The AFG Chief Administrative and Chief Human Resources Officer and the AFG Chief Financial Officer are also members of the insurance company subsidiaries' boards of directors. The GAIG President and Chief Operating Officer is a member of both the insurance company subsidiaries' boards of directors as well as each subsidiary's P&C Enterprise Risk Committee.

The purpose of the AFG Enterprise Risk Committee is to oversee and direct AFG's ERM process and to report to the Co-CEOs, the Audit Committee, and the AFG Board on those factors presenting a material risk to AFG. The AFG Enterprise Risk Committee has designated a risk officer to oversee the day-to-day risk management processes. The AFG Enterprise Risk Committee meets quarterly or as otherwise directed by the chair. At quarterly meetings, the AFG Enterprise Risk Committee receives risk updates from the AFG risk officer and discusses developments to existing significant risks and potential emerging risks. At the direction of the AFG Enterprise Risk Committee, the AFG risk officer provides quarterly reports to the Audit Committee and provides reports to the Co-CEOs and the AFG Board at least annually.

AFG Risk Officer

An AFG risk officer manages the day-to-day operations of the ERM program under the direction and guidance of the AFG Enterprise Risk Committee. The risk officer meets regularly with the AFG Enterprise Risk Committee, other AFG executive officers, the insurance company subsidiaries' boards of directors, members of the P&C Enterprise Risk Committee, GAIG senior management, and other senior leaders to facilitate the discussion, review, and monitoring of significant and emerging risks at the Company. The risk officer reviews changes to the organization's risk profile with the AFG Audit Committee on a quarterly basis and presents documented risk assessments for each significant risk to the full AFG Board at least annually. Risk assessments include details such as the risk owner, risk monitor, risk definition, inherent risk rating (i.e., risk rating prior to mitigation strategies), mitigation strategies, risk measurements, frequency of reporting, and current status of the risk. Additional information about the ERM program at AFG is set forth in the **Risk Management** section below.

GAIG Executive Vice President

Each business unit executive is responsible for identifying and managing risks to its business, including climate risk. However, overall responsibility for management of climate risk at GAIG has been assigned to a GAIG Executive Vice President ("***EVP***") who reports to the GAIG President and Chief Operating Officer. The EVP is a member of the board of directors and P&C Enterprise Risk Committee of each insurance company subsidiary. The EVP works with the AFG risk officer, AFG executive officers, GAIG senior management, and business unit executives to identify, assess, and monitor potential climate-related risks and opportunities to the organization.

Climate Working Group

The Climate Working Group is a group of AFG and GAIG executives and employees that discusses climate-related regulatory and compliance matters. The members of the Climate Working Group include representatives from legal, finance, internal audit, compliance, enterprise risk management, investor relations, and innovation strategy. The members of the Climate Working Group work with the EVP responsible for managing climate risk, as well as other AFG and GAIG executives and employees, as needed to discuss and implement climate-related regulatory and compliance strategies. The Climate Working Group met 2 times in 2025.

Canadian Branch Steering Committee

The Canadian Branch Steering Committee periodically reviews regulatory and operational matters affecting the Canadian Branch, including climate-related regulatory developments applicable to federally regulated insurers in Canada. Branch management coordinates with AFG and GAIG officers and employees responsible for enterprise risk management, legal, compliance, and finance functions and escalates material climate-related matters, where appropriate.

STRATEGY

a) Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the FRFI has identified that could reasonably be expected to affect its cash flows, access to finance or cost of capital, including:

- ***The classification of each climate-related risk as either physical or transition risk;***
- ***The expected timeframe for the occurrence of effects associated with each risk and opportunity (short, medium, or long term);***
- ***The FRFI's definitions of 'short term,' 'medium term,' and 'long term' in relation to strategic decision-making planning horizons.***

Climate-Related Risks

As with other property and casualty insurers, AFG's operating results can be adversely affected by catastrophe losses. Catastrophic events could have a material adverse effect on AFG's workforce and business operations, as well as the workforce and business operations of AFG's customers and independent agents.

The extent of gross losses for AFG's insurance operations from a catastrophe event is a function of both the total amount of insured exposure in the area affected by the event and the severity of the event. In addition, certain catastrophes can result in both property and non-property claims from the same event. Claims for catastrophic events, or an unusual frequency of smaller losses in a particular period, such as from lower severity convective storms, could expose AFG to large losses, cause substantial volatility in its results of operations, and could have a material adverse effect on its ability to write new business if AFG is not able to adequately assess and reserve for the increased frequency and severity of catastrophes resulting from these environmental factors. A severe catastrophe or series of catastrophes, or any increase in the frequency or severity of catastrophic events, could result in losses exceeding AFG's reinsurance protection and have a material adverse impact on its results of operations or financial condition.

Changing weather patterns, whether as a result of global climate change caused by human activities or otherwise, have added to the unpredictability, frequency, and severity of weather-related catastrophes incurred by the industry in recent years. For example, in September 2024, Hurricane Helene caused significant damage in non-coastal areas, where such impacts may not have historically been expected. Changing weather patterns make it more difficult for AFG to predict and model catastrophic events, reducing AFG's ability to accurately price its exposure to such events and mitigate its risks. Based on data available as of December 31, 2025, AFG's exposure to a catastrophic earthquake or windstorm that industry models indicate should statistically occur once every 500 years is less than 3% of AFG's Shareholders' Equity.[1]

In addition to catastrophe risks, AFG has identified a number of other potential climate-related risks and impacts, including increased loss costs, increased cost or decreased availability

[1] AFG's calculations are based on net losses, which are net of reinsurance, estimated reinstatement premiums, and income taxes (assuming a 21% federal tax rate).

of reinsurance, impacts on the value of investments, reputational impacts, increased operating and compliance expenses, and impacts on product offerings and product demand.

Climate-Related Opportunities

AFG has also identified several climate-related opportunities. In particular, AFG anticipates a continued increase in demand for a variety of new and existing GAIG insurance products to support the transition to renewable energy. AFG is currently offering or evaluating products relating to, among others: (a) construction and operation of battery manufacturing and electric vehicle manufacturing facilities; (b) installation and maintenance of electric vehicle charging stations; (c) solar and wind development, including construction of small windmills and installation of solar panels; (d) construction of waste to energy plants; (e) new and emerging GHG reduction and carbon sequestration technologies; and (f) retirement or decommissioning of various fossil fuel-related facilities and related brownfield redevelopment.

b) Business Model and Value Chain

Describe:

- ***the current and anticipated effects of climate-related risks and opportunities on the FRFI's business model and value chain;***
- ***where in the FRFI's business model and value chain the climate-related risks and opportunities are concentrated.***

Strategy and Decision Making

Disclose information about current and anticipated:

- ***changes to the FRFI's business model, including its resource allocation, to address climate-related risks and opportunities;***
- ***direct mitigation and adaptation efforts;***
- ***indirect mitigation and adaptation efforts.***

Financial Position, Financial Performance, and Cash Flows

Describe:

- ***how climate-related risks and opportunities have affected the FRFI's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows for the reporting period;***
- ***how the FRFI expects its financial position, financial performance, and cash flows to change over the short, medium, and long term, given its strategy to manage climate-related risks and opportunities.***

The strategy of AFG is to create long-term value through superior underwriting results, superior investment returns, and intelligent deployment of capital within our risk profile. As such, managing risk is core to AFG's strategy and financial planning. AFG's diversified book of businesses, strong capital adequacy, disciplined pricing, and relatively low windstorm/ earthquake and coastal exposures are central to its P&C strategy.

AFG rewards its P&C professionals for helping achieve profitable growth and healthy returns on equity. Performance benchmarks and operational and financial measures provide a clear line of sight into overall results. This approach ensures that AFG expands its business when it can achieve targeted returns. As a result, growth is disciplined, and premium volume will vary based on market conditions, pricing, and other factors. AFG will occasionally withdraw from markets that do not meet profit objectives or fit within its business strategy.

Climate events pose different risks to different business units. AFG's strategy to operate through 36 diverse business units, 16 of which underwrite policies for the Canadian Branch and offer an array of commercial insurance products across geographies, mitigates the impact of climate-related risk to AFG. AFG understands the importance of mitigating climate-related (particularly catastrophe) risk, and as such generally seeks to reduce its exposure to catastrophes through individual risk selection, including minimizing coastal and known fault-line exposures, and through the purchase of reinsurance.

In January 2025, AFG's property and casualty insurance subsidiaries renewed their catastrophe reinsurance coverages. For AFG's U.S. and Canada-based operations, the Company placed USD 205 million of coverage in excess of a USD 70 million per event primary retention in the traditional reinsurance markets. In addition, effective May 2025, a USD 310 million fully-collateralized catastrophe bond (with a maturity date of December 31, 2028) was issued and USD 40 million of traditional reinsurance was purchased for catastrophe risks exceeding USD 275 million.

To mitigate reinsurance risk, AFG regularly reviews the financial strength of its current and potential reinsurers. These reviews include consideration of credit ratings, available capital, claims paying history, and expertise. This process periodically results in the transfer of risks to more financially secure reinsurers. Substantially all reinsurance is ceded to companies with investment grade S&P ratings or is secured by "funds withheld" or other collateral.

RISK MANAGEMENT

AFG's risk culture, robust ERM program, and local decision-making business model are key aspects of how AFG identifies, assesses, and manages significant and emerging risks to the Company.

Risk Culture

Risk culture emanates from the top of our organization – beginning with the AFG Board, Co-CEOs, and other AFG executive officers. Our risk culture ensures that all levels of the organization, from the AFG boardroom to the GAIG business unit level, consider risk in all significant decisions.

Effective risk cultures are the basis for informed decision-making. AFG's stable ownership structure, conservative risk profile, and long-term incentive compensation structure foster decisions designed to result in long-term value creation, rather than taking short term profits that may destabilize our risk profile. In addition, the Company's flat organizational structure, highly engaged executive team, and collaborative culture fosters effective communication, which encourages rapid recognition and discussion of issues that might affect the risk profile for a business unit or line of coverage. In addition to the ERM program described below, the Company's business units and divisions regularly discuss risk outside the formal governance structure, as part of ongoing operations.

Enterprise Risk Management

AFG maintains a robust ERM program. This program identifies, assesses, and manages all significant financial risks to the organization. The program is designed to reinforce the way we operate our businesses and reflect our culture, organizational structure, and risks. The ERM process is overseen by the AFG Enterprise Risk Committee, with day-to-day operations managed by an AFG risk officer, who is an AFG Assistant Vice President and reports to an AFG Vice President.

The goals of AFG's ERM framework that drive the Company's corporate strategy are as follows:

- Identify and manage the actual and perceived risks that threaten the Company and its solvency;
- Optimize the Company's risk-based capital position;
- Optimize actual returns relative to targeted, risk-adjusted returns on capital;
- Manage underwriting, investment, and operational volatility;
- Engage the board of directors, senior management, and other employees in the ERM process to ensure business decisions are aligned with our framework; and
- Embed risk management principles in all key business decisions and transactions.

Under the AFG ERM framework, management at all levels of the organization are responsible for identifying, assessing, and managing risk.

AFG Board and Executive Officers

The AFG Board and its committees and executive officers play an integral role in the Company's risk oversight by (1) reviewing the processes used by management to identify and report risk, and (2) monitoring corporate actions so as to avoid inappropriate levels of risk. The AFG Audit Committee reviews the organization's risk profile with an AFG risk officer on a quarterly basis and receives annual risk assessments of the organization's significant risks.

AFG executive officers and board members set the tone from the top and manage risk through the following tools:

- **Risk Appetites and Risk Tolerances**: Risk assessments include qualitative and/or quantitative risk appetites and risk tolerances, as appropriate, to guide GAIG senior management and business unit executives in maintaining risks within the limits set by AFG. AFG also maintains qualitative risk appetites for several aspects of its P&C operations and product lines.

- **Underwriting and Claims Charters**: Local decision-making is governed by underwriting and claims charters for each business unit that set certain risk parameters. Underwriting charters are reviewed, updated if warranted, and approved annually, as views on current risks and emerging risks evolve. Claims charters are also reviewed, and updated if warranted, every year.

- **Incentive Compensation**: The incentive compensation structure at GAIG emphasizes building long-term value, as the amount and timing of payments depend on the development of accident year combined ratios.

- **Risk-Adjusted Return Targets**: Combined ratio targets are established annually for each business unit and are reflective of each business unit's respective risk profile.

AFG Internal Audit

Internal Audit is a critical piece of the enterprise risk governance structure at AFG. The Chief Audit Executive attends all AFG Audit Committee meetings and regularly reports the results of Internal Audit activities. These activities include, among others, preparation of an annual audit universe document, which is an enterprise-wide evaluation of risk in business units and operations. This document is utilized in determining the annual Internal Audit plan, which includes audits of one or more significant risks within the ERM framework.

As part of management's annual assessment of internal control over financial reporting (i.e., Sarbanes-Oxley Act section 404 (GAAP) and Model Audit Rule section 17 (Statutory)), entity level controls are documented and evaluated by Internal Audit. Risks specific to financial reporting are identified within this process and related key controls are tested at the transaction level by Internal Audit.

Senior Management

Relevant risks are identified and discussed, and mitigation strategies are developed, at the AFG and GAIG senior management level. Assessments of significant risks are completed at least annually, with input provided by senior leaders representing key areas throughout the organization, including administration, operations, finance, accounting, legal, human resources, investments, information technology, and information security. The AFG Enterprise Risk Committee, the risk officer, and individual senior leader risk owners regularly monitor the top organizational risks, as well as any other significant and emerging risks that may arise during the year.

Business Unit Executives

AFG allows each of its business units the autonomy to make decisions related to underwriting, claims, and policy servicing. Local decision-making is constrained by the risk limits, authority limits, and risk appetites established by the AFG executive officers, AFG board members, and GAIG senior management, as reflected in the business unit's underwriting charter, claims charter, and other documents.

Local Decision-Making Business Model

As noted above, AFG's P&C insurance operations function under a business model that allows business unit-level decision-making for underwriting, claims, and policy servicing. Each business unit is managed by experienced professionals in particular lines of business or customer groups and operates autonomously, with key central controls and accountability. The decentralized approach allows each business unit the autonomy necessary to respond to local and specialty market conditions while capitalizing on the efficiencies of centralized investment and administrative support functions.

a) ***Disclose information about the FRFI's processes and related policies for identifying, assessing, prioritizing, and monitoring climate-related risks. In meeting this disclosure expectation, the FRFI should explain how it has applied Principle 3, and its supporting paragraphs, in Chapter 1 of this Guideline.***

Consistent with GAIG's risk culture, ERM process, and local decision-making business model, climate-related risks are identified, assessed, and managed at all levels of the organization through both formal and informal processes. Each business unit is responsible for identifying, assessing, and managing climate risks to its business unit, and the insurance company subsidiaries of AFG are responsible for overseeing their business units' identification, assessment, and management of climate risk. Within the ERM framework, significant risks roll up to the AFG enterprise level and are ultimately reviewed by the AFG Enterprise Risk Committee, AFG Audit Committee, and AFG Board.

Catastrophe Risk

As a property and casualty insurer, assessment and management of catastrophe risk (which includes risk from certain natural disasters such as hurricanes, severe storms, earthquakes, tornadoes, floods, etc., as well as other incidents of major loss such as explosions, civil disorder, terrorist events, fires, etc.) ("***CAT risk***") has been embedded in AFG's ERM process and informal risk management processes for many years. In order to quantify CAT risk, AFG uses third-party, peer-reviewed modeling tools to assess the potential impact of convective storms, earthquakes, hurricanes, and terrorism on its business. These models assist AFG in calculating its net exposure to catastrophes as a percentage of AFG Shareholders' Equity, excluding Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income ("***AOCI***"). In addition, in the financial condition testing performed by the Canadian Branch's external actuary, the impact of the increasing frequency and severity of weather-related events due to climate change is factored into the multiple large losses scenarios.

To manage CAT risk, AFG generally seeks to reduce its exposure to catastrophes through individual risk selection (including minimizing coastal and known fault-line exposures). Many of GAIG's specialty P&C insurance products renew on an annual basis, and business units regularly review their underwriting portfolio and claims results in connection with catastrophe losses and other climate-related risks. As a result, business units can react quickly to changing market conditions and actual results of climate-related events and catastrophes through the nonrenewal of policies that exceed AFG's risk appetite.

AFG also manages CAT risk through the purchase of reinsurance. In January 2025, AFG's property and casualty insurance subsidiaries renewed their catastrophe reinsurance coverages. For AFG's U.S. and Canada-based operations, the Company placed USD 205 million of coverage in excess of a USD 70 million per event primary retention in the traditional reinsurance markets. In addition, effective May 2025, a USD 310 million fully-collateralized catastrophe bond (with a maturity date of December 31, 2028) was issued and USD 40 million of traditional reinsurance was purchased for catastrophe risks exceeding USD 275 million.

To mitigate reinsurance risk, AFG regularly reviews the financial strength of its current and potential reinsurers. These reviews include consideration of credit ratings, available capital, claims paying history, and expertise. This process periodically results in the transfer of risks to more financially secure reinsurers.

To further mitigate losses from catastrophes, several of GAIG's business units may also provide policyholders with advice regarding precautionary measures that can be taken to increase their resiliency to natural disasters, as well as how to safely clean up and recover from natural disasters, such as hurricanes, windstorms, tornadoes, earthquakes, and wildfires.

Aggregation Risk

AFG also assesses and manages aggregation risk through its ERM process. Aggregation risk includes the risk of losses due to either: (a) multiple business units covering the same and/or related exposures; or (b) related losses within markets, industries, or geographic areas. Aggregation risk is assessed using multiple reports that are produced and reviewed by business unit leaders on a regular basis.

Operating through 36 diverse business units mitigates aggregation risk. AFG also manages aggregation risk through (a) its corporate property-catastrophe reinsurance structure, and (b) communicating a conservative appetite for hurricane, earthquake, convective storm, and wildfire-exposed property via underwriting guidelines at the business-unit level.

Business Continuity Risk

AFG developed what it believes to be a comprehensive business continuity program to help ensure that the Company can continue critical operations in the event of a disaster and promptly recover essential systems and technology. Under this program, each business unit is responsible for assessing risks to its operations from external events, including climate-related events. Utilizing this assessment, each business unit documents and maintains a Business Continuity Plan ("***BCP***") that details the systems, processes, and people required to continue to service its agents, customers, and claimants in the event of a business disruption. Each BCP designates a BCP coordinator who is responsible for testing and updating the BCP on at least an annual basis. Testing includes remote-access testing to ensure employees can work from home or other office locations, if required.

AFG also maintains its own BCP program and has a dedicated business continuity team that provides support and resources to business units and BCP coordinators as they develop, test, and implement their continuity plans. In addition, AFG has a Corporate Crisis Management Team ("***CCMT***") that coordinates actions and communications during major business interruptions, including climate-related impacts on operations.

Other Climate-Related Risks

In addition to the risks identified and discussed above, business unit leaders are expected to identify, assess, and manage any other climate-related risks to their business.

b) Disclose information about the FRFI's processes for identifying, assessing, prioritizing, and monitoring climate-related opportunities including information about whether and how the FRFI uses climate-related scenario analysis to inform its identification of climate-related opportunities.

Similar to climate-related risks, climate-related opportunities are identified, assessed, prioritized, and monitored through formal and informal processes at all levels of the organization. AFG's P&C insurance operations function under a business model that allows business unit-level decision-making for underwriting, claims, and policy servicing. While GAIG does not currently use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its identification of climate-related opportunities, each business unit is managed by experienced professionals in particular lines of business or customer groups. This entrepreneurial business model promotes agility and innovative product design, allowing each business unit to identify and capitalize on market opportunities, including climate-related opportunities.

c) Disclose information about the extent to which, and how the FRFI's processes for identifying, assessing, prioritizing, and monitoring climate-related risks and opportunities are integrated into and inform the FRFI's overall risk management process.

As described above, processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are embedded in the ERM program and informal risk management structures. CAT risk, aggregation risk, and operational risk (which includes business continuity risk) are all designated as significant risks within the ERM framework. These risks are assessed, monitored, and managed on an ongoing basis through the use of key controls and processes, and risk assessments are updated on a regular basis and reported to the AFG Board at least annually. Climate risk has been designated as an emerging risk within the ERM framework, and a dedicated risk owner and risk monitor have been assigned for climate risk.

METRICS AND TARGETS

a) ***Disclose metrics used by the FRFI to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.***

For CAT risk, the Company uses models to assess the likely impact of 500-year events (for earthquakes and windstorms) as a percentage of AFG Shareholders' Equity, excluding AOCI. The Company also tracks annual CAT losses net and gross of reinsurance, as well as annual CAT losses as a percentage of AFG Shareholders' Equity, excluding AOCI.

b) ***Disclose separately the FRFI's Scope 1 and location-based Scope 2 absolute gross GHG emissions for the period.***

Disclose the measurement approach, inputs, and assumptions the FRFI uses to measure its Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions, and the underlying reasons for these decisions.

Disclose the reporting standard used by the FRFI to calculate and disclose GHG emissions. If the reporting standard used by the FRFI is not the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, disclose how the reporting standard used by the FRFI is comparable.

The Canadian Branch of Great American Insurance Company looked to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard to determine its Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions and selected the financial control method for its organizational and operational boundary.

Because the Canadian Branch of Great American Insurance Company did not own – or lease under a finance lease – any real property or vehicles in Canada during FY2025, the Canadian Branch has determined that it does not have any Scope 1 or Scope 2 GHG emissions for FY2025.

c) ***Disclose any quantitative and qualitative climate-related targets the FRFI has set to monitor progress towards achieving its strategic goals, including:***
   - ***The objective of the target;***
   - ***The period over which the target applies;***
   - ***The base period from which progress is measured;***
   - ***Any revisions to the target and an explanation of those revisions;***

Disclose information about the FRFI's approach to setting and reviewing each target and how it monitors progress against each target;

Disclose information about the FRFI's performance against each climate-related target and an analysis of trends or changes in the FRFI's performance.

For any GHG emissions target disclosed (and the corresponding metrics, if applicable), disclose it both gross of, and net of, carbon offsets, if applicable, and explain the type of offset (for example, carbon credit, nature-based, other.)

The Canadian Branch of Great American Insurance Company has not yet set quantitative or qualitative climate-related targets.

MATERIALITY DISCLAIMER

AFG's environmental, social, and governance (ESG) and climate-related disclosures in this Guideline B-15 Climate Risk Management Report ("***Report***") are voluntary disclosures to provide additional information to various stakeholders. The standard of materiality required for our disclosures filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is not the same as that used for our voluntary ESG and climate-related disclosures. Inclusion of information in this Report is not an indication that we deem such information to be material or important to an understanding of our business or an investment decision with respect to our securities.

This Report may contain forward-looking statements. Some of the forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "anticipates," "believes," "expects," "projects," "estimates," "intends," "plans," "seeks," "could," "may," "should," "will" or the negative version of those words or other comparable terminology. All statements in this Report not dealing with historical results are forward-looking and are based on estimates, assumptions, and projections. These forward-looking statements are only predictions based on our current expectations and projections about future events. There are important factors that could cause our actual results, level of activity, performance, or achievements to differ materially from the results, level of activity, performance, or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. These factors include, but are not limited to, those discussed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K under Item 1A "Risk Factors," and also discussed from time to time in our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and Current Reports on Form 8-K. We are under no duty to update any of these forward-looking statements after the date of this Report to conform our prior statements to actual results or revised expectations, and we do not intend to do so.

Nothing in this Report is incorporated by reference or shall be deemed to be incorporated by reference into the documents that we have filed or will file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.