Annual Financial Report

Eurolife FFH General Insurance S.A.

For the year ended
31 December 2022

EUROLIFE FFH

A FAIRFAX Company

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The information contained in these Financial Statements has been translated from the original Financial Statements that have been prepared in the greek language. In the event that differences exist between this translation and the original Financial Statements in Greek, the Greek Financial Statements will prevail over this document.

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Contents

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT of Eurolife FFH General Insurance S.A.

The Board of Directors presents their report together with the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Developments in the Greek economy in 2022: strong recovery, possible to cover prior year losses.

Despite the unfavorable and uncertain economic conditions which intensified during 2022, due to the war in Ukraine and the energy crisis, the Greek economy made a strong recovery, laying the foundations for a sustainable recovery in the years ahead. According to the latest official data of the Foundation for Economic and Industrial Research (IOBE), the growth rate is estimated at 5,2% for 2022. This increase will be one of the highest in the Europe and will adverse the deep recession of the previous years. The strong recovery is mainly due to the increase in consumption, but is also accompanied by a strong increase in exports of both goods and services, as well as a decrease in unemployment.

Inflation slowed for the sixth consecutive month to 6,5% in December (from a 40-year high of 9,1% last June 2022) and is estimated at 9,2% overall for 2022. Inflationary pressures are no longer solely due to the rise in energy prices, but also to the disruption it has caused to supply chains and its effects on the production costs of other goods and services. Inflationary pressures are expected to ease further following the European Central Bank's interest rate increase. Finally, there was a relative normalisation in energy prices in Q4 2022, with prices remaining high, however, continuing to generate a reduction in the purchasing power of households and businesses.

The policy makers should be constantly vigilant, as especially for economies with high debt such as the Greek one, there is a risk that an excessively rapid increase in the cost of money will downgrade the overall growth prospects with negative effects on all sectors of the market.

Development of the Greek insurance market in 2022

The Greek insurance market was positively affected by the aforementioned growth rates. The production of insurance premiums (1), amounted to € 4,8 billion, increased by 4,2% compared to 2021.

In the Greek insurance market, according to available data[1], total production amounted to € 4.836,0 million in 2022 (2021: € 4.264,0 million), of which € 2.410,5 million is attributed to general insurance business and € 2.425,4 million to life insurance business. Compared to 2021, insurance premium production increased by approximately 4,2% in 2022 (2021: 7,7%). In particular, general insurance increased by 6,1% (2021: 5,7%), while life insurance increased by 2,4% (2021: 10,0%). From the non-life insurance branches, the non-liability car insurance sectors record an increase of 8,7% compared to 2021, while the motor insurance business recorded increase of 0,7%. Regarding life insurance lines of business, Life insurance linked to investments (unit-linked products) decreased by -5,6%, while management of group pension funds products increased by 15,8% and the traditional life insurance products increased by 5,2%.

The following table presents the production of insurance premiums of the Greek market (1) per insurance sector for the year 2022 and their change in relation to the year 2021.

Insurance premiums of the Greek Market	**2022**	**%**	**Change % compared to 2021**
(amounts in € mil.)			
Life traditional insurance	1.225	25,3%	5,2%
Life insurance linked to investments (Unit Linked)	858	17,7%	(5,6%)
Management of group pension funds	343	7,1%	15,8%
Motor vehicle liability	740	15,3%	0,7%
Other Non Life	1.670	34,5%	8,7%
Total gross written premiums	**4.836**	**100%**	**4,2%**

[1] According to the premium production published by the Hellenic Association of Insurance companies ("H.A.I.C"). that includes information only for the insurance companies that are members of H.A.I.C (http://www1.eaee.gr/paragogi-asfalistron)

Another year of which the Greek insurance market strengthened its capital adequacy. Equity of Greek insurance entities has more than doubled since 2012, overcoming €3 billion.

In addition, the adoption of two new financial reporting standards, IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" and IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" effective by 01/01/2023, will play a major role. In particular, the transition to IFRS 17 will be one of the most significant changes of the last 20 years for insurance companies, as a total revision of internal operating procedures and financial statements is required.

Financial Results Review

2022 was another successful year for Eurolife FFH General Insurance S.A. ("The Company"), during which the profit targets that had been set were exceeded and further strengthening of its capital position was accomplished.

Financial Figures of the Company

Key financial figures

(amounts in € mil.)	2022	2021
Gross written premiums	70,4	60,6
Gross earned premiums	68,6	63,9
Total Investment Income [1]	4,5	0,0
Administrative Expenses *(excluding interest & other investment expenses)*	(17,3)	(16,0)
Profit Before Tax	5,3	7,7
Income Tax	(1,5)	(2,2)
Profit for the year	3,8	5,5
Total assets	198,3	192,2
Equity	73,2	75,9
Insurance Provisions	103,9	96,7
Number of Employees at 31 December	170	168

[1] Total investment income comprises of the sum of the Income Statement lines: Investment income, Realized Gains/ (Losses), Fair value Gains/ (Losses), Income from Subsidiaries, Gains/ (Losses) from derivatives

Financial Ratios

(amounts in € mil.)	2022	2021
Return on Equity after tax (ROE)	5,1%	7,5%
Return on Assets before tax (ROA)	2,7%	4,0%
Profit margin before tax	7,5%	12,7%
Operating Expense Ratio (*excluding interest and other investment costs*)	24,6%	26,4%
Acquisition costs ratio	21,6%	21,7%
Net Loss ratio of general insurance business	40,4%	28,0%

Financial Ratios Glossary

Return on Equity after tax (ROE): Profit for the year divided by the average net assets of the year.

Return on Assets before tax (ROA): Profit for the year before tax divided by the average total assets of the year.

Profit margin before Tax: Profit before tax divided by the gross written premiums.

Operating expense Ratio: Operating Expenses excluding interest and other investment related expenses divided by the annualized premium equivalent.

Acquisition costs ratio: Acquisition Expenses of the year divided by the gross earned premiums.

Net Loss ratio: Incurred claims (net of reinsurance share) divided by the net earned premiums.

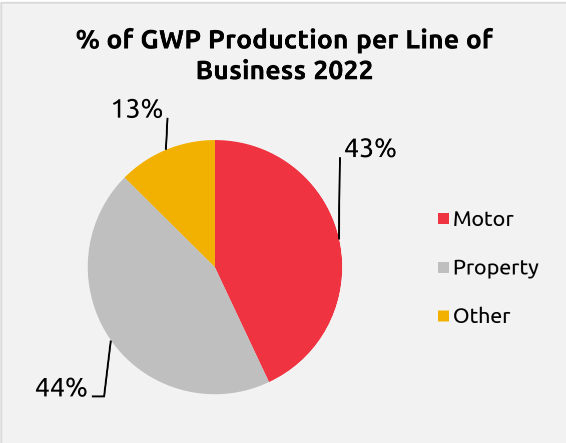
Gross written premiums

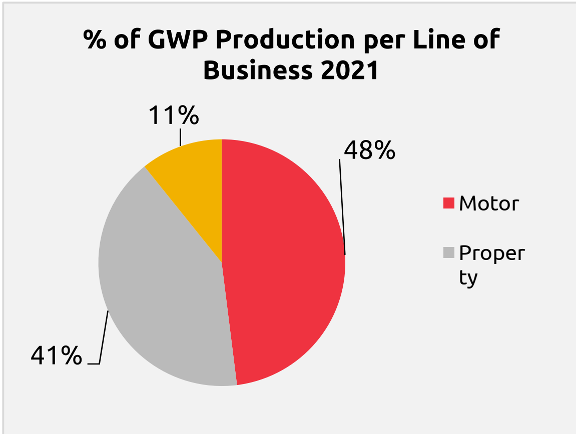
In the fiscal year 2022, the total insurance premium production of the Company reached € 70,4 million, showing an increase of 16,4% compared to 2021 (2021: € 60,5 million).

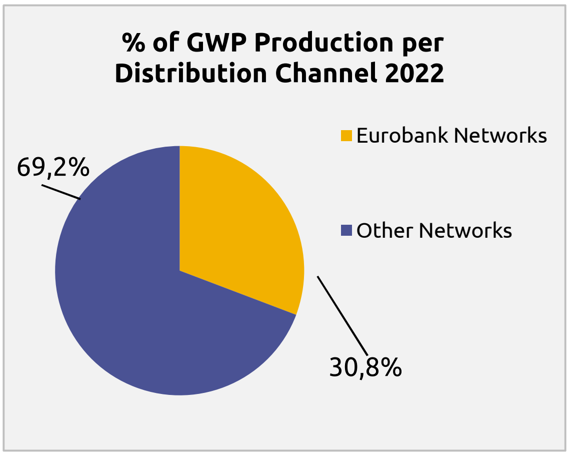
Specifically, the insurance premium production in the property sector showed an increase of € 6,3 million (an increase of 25,2% compared to 2021).

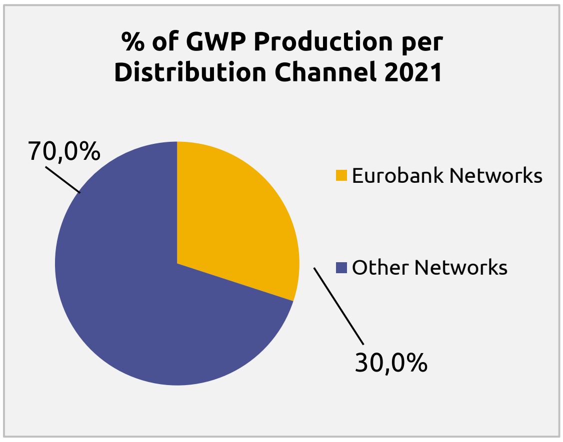
In terms of market shares, Eurolife FFH General Insurance S.A. gathered 2,9%[2] of the total market in 2022(2021: 2,6%) .

The following charts present the gross written premium production per line of business and per distribution channel for the years 2022 and 2021, respectively.









Total investment income/(expenses)

The total investment income/(expenses) of the Company amounted to € 4,5 million in the year 2022 compared to € -0,04 million in the previous year This change is mainly due to increased mutual fund returns and bond investment income.

The following tables present the analysis of total investment income by category of financial data in the fiscal year 2022 and 2021:

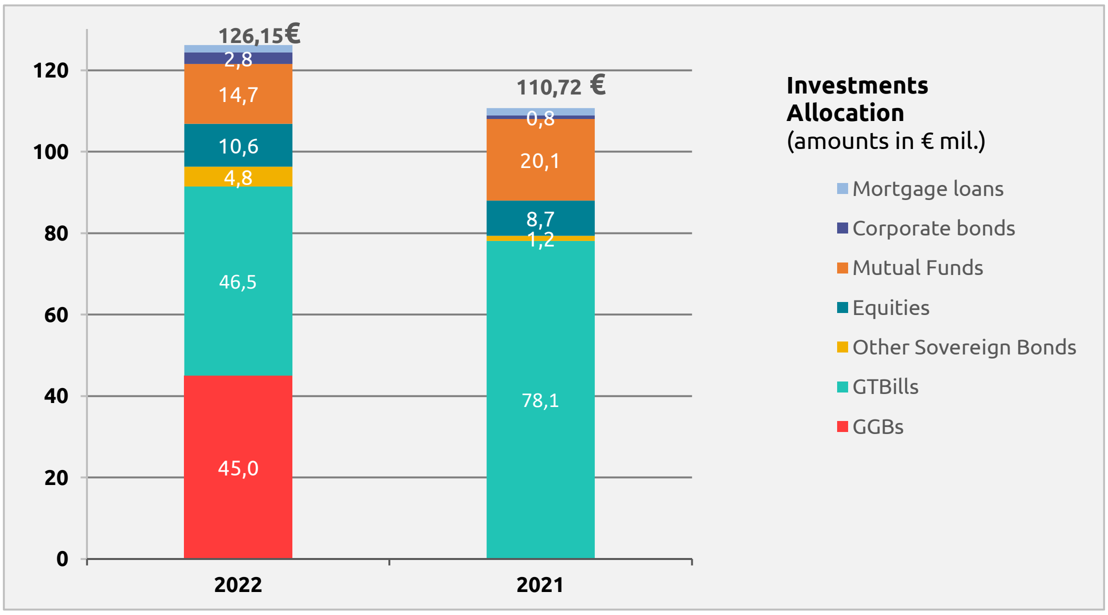
[2] Based on the production of insurance premiums published by the Association of Insurance Companies of Greece which includes data only for insurance companies that are members of it. (http://www1.eaee.gr/paragogi-asfalistron)
[3] Based on the Annual Statistical Report published by the Hellenic Association of Insurance Companies ("E.A.E.E.") which includes data from the published statements of insurance companies established in Greece (http:// www1.eaee.gr/etisia-statistiki-ekthesi)

31/12/2022	Investment Income	Realized gains / (losses)	Fair value gains / (losses)	Gains / (Losses) from derivatives	Total
(amounts in € thousand)					
Bonds	815	164	152	-	**1.131**
Equities	179	(1)	(99)	-	**79**
Mutual Funds	2.290	242	578	-	**3.110**
Loans	46	-	-	-	**46**
Deposits [1]	19	-	-	-	**19**
Other	94	-	-	-	**94**
Total Investment Income	**3.443**	**405**	**630**	**-**	**4.478**

31/12/2021	Investment Income	Realized gains / (losses)	Fair value gains / (losses)	Gains / (Losses) from derivatives	Total
(amounts in € thousand)					
Bonds	(120)	11	24	-	**(85)**
Equities	164	(1.070)	595	-	**(312)**
Mutual Funds	171	144	(27)	-	**288**
Loans	13	-	-	-	**13**
Deposits [1]	63	-	-	-	**63**
Other	124	-	-	(130)	**(5)**
Total Investment Income	**416**	**(915)**	**592**	**(130)**	**(37)**

[1] Includes foreign exchange differences of amount € 16 thousand as at 31 December 2022 and € 60 thousand as at 31 December 2021.

The allocation of the Company's investment portfolios per asset class at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 is as follows:



Financial Results

Profit before tax amounted to € 5,3 million in 2022, showing a decrease of 31,4% compared to 2021 (2021: € 7,7 million). The decrease is mainly due to increased insurance claims and benefits paid to policyholders during the year.

Share Capital- Equity- Main Shareholders

The share capital of the Company on December 31, 2022 amounts to € 3.064 thousand, divided into 49.800 common registered voting shares with a nominal value of € 61,53 each. All common registered shares have been issued and the share capital is fully paid. The Company is a subsidiary of Eurolife FFH Insurance Group SA. Holdings which holds 100% of its share capital.

On 22 December 2015, an agreement was reached between Eurobank Ergasias S.A. ("Eurobank") and Fairfax Financial Holdings Limited to sell 80% of Eurobank's participation in Eurolife FFH Insurance Group Holdings S.A. (the "Transaction"), following a competitive bidding process involving international investors. On 4 August 2016, after having acquired all required approvals by the supervisory and regulatory authorities, the transaction was completed with the sale of 80% of the share capital of Eurolife FFH Insurance Group Holdings S.A. to Costa Luxembourg Holding S.à r.l. which is based in Luxembourg.

Following the completion of the Transaction, the control of Eurolife FFH Insurance Group Holdings S.A. passed to Costa Luxembourg Holding S.à rl, which is jointly controlled by Colonnade Finance S.à.r.l, a member of the Fairfax Financial Holding Limited Group, and OPG Commercial Holdings (Lux) S.à.r.l. Costa is domiciled in Luxembourg and was jointly controlled until 14 July 2021 by Colonnade Finance S.à rl, member of the Fairfax Group, and OPG Commercial Holdings (Lux) S.àrl. On July 14, 2021, Colonnade Finance S.àrl exercised its option to purchase the remaining Costa shares from OPG Commercial Holdings (Lux) S.àrl. Costa is now wholly owned by Colonnade Finance S.àrl. The remaining 20% of the share capital of the Company is held by Eurobank SA. (hereinafter referred to as "Eurobank") which is an affiliated party.

Equity of company on December 31, 2022 amounted to € 73,2 million compared to € 75,9 million for 2021.

Dividend Distribution

On 30 July 2021 the Annual Shareholders' General Meeting of the Company approved the distribution of the dividend of € 5.000 thousand to the shareholder Eurolife FFH Insurance Group. The dividend was derived from the profits of the fiscal year ended on 31 December 2020. The dividend was paid to the shareholder on 6 August 2021.

On 24 April 2022, the Annual Shareholders' General Meeting of the Company decided the distribution of the interim dividend decided the distribution of a dividend to the shareholder Eurolife FFH Insurance Group amounting to € 5.433 thousand. The distribution of the dividend came from the profits of the year ended 31 December 2021and as well as from undistributed profits from previous years. The dividend was paid to the shareholder on 18 May 2022.

Subsidiaries

During 2022 the insurance premium production of the Company's subsidiary in Romania under the name "Eurolife FFH Asigurari Generale S.A.", which started operating in September 2007 and sells its products through a bancassurance network increased to €6,1 million compared to €1,97 million in 2021. For the year 2022, the losses before tax amounted to €116 thousand (2021: losses €596 thousand), while the losses for the year amounted to €103 thousand (2021: losses €504 thousand).

With the decision of 24.03.2022 of the Extraordinary Shareholders' General Meeting of the subsidiary company Eurolife FFH Asigurari Generale S.A., the subsidiary increased its share capital by €999 thousand (RON 4.943 thousand) by issuing 3.497 new shares with a nominal value of €286 (RON 1.413,6), which was covered by its shareholders Eurolife FFH General Insurance S.A. (95,3%) Eurolife FFH Life Insurance S.A. (4,7%). After the increase, the share capital of the subsidiary amounts to €6.779 thousand (RON 27.174 thousand).

Management of insurance and financial risks

Risk Management Framework

The existence of an effective risk management framework is considered by the Company, as a key factor for risk limitation and protection for both policyholders and shareholders. The practices and methodologies applied enhance the framework and contribute to the adoption of the supervisory authorities' requirements.

The financial risk management framework is reviewed and updated if required, taking into consideration the experience of the Company, the market dynamics and its harmonization with the regulatory requirements. In this context, a Risk, Asset-Liability & Investment Management Committee has been established overseeing and leading all risk management activities of the Company in close cooperation with the Risk Management General Division.

The Risk Management system includes the governance system, the strategy that determines the risk appetite as well as the risk management framework supported by the methodology which includes risk identification, measurement, monitoring, controlling and reporting. The risk management framework is applied by all the organizational units of the Company which fall into the 1st line of defense, the Risk Management Function, the Actuarial Function and the Function of Regulatory Compliance which fall into the 2nd line of defense as well as the Internal Audit Function which falls into the 3rd line of defense.

The Company is mostly exposed to the following types of risks: underwriting & reserving (insurance) risk, market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, concentration risk, strategic risk and reputational risk.

Insurance Risk

Insurance risk is the risk under insurance contracts related to the possibility that the insured event occurs as well as the uncertainty surrounding the resulting claim. The general insurance portfolio covers nearly all insurance types dealing with losses and damages.

The main insurance risks (as quantified by the standard method) to which the Company is exposed are:

Premium and reserve risk: reflects the risk of loss or adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities, resulting from fluctuations in time and frequency severity of the insured events, as well as the time and amount of settlement of the compensations.

Catastrophe risk: assesses the risk of loss or adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities, resulting from significant uncertainty in the pricing assumptions and the creation of technical provisions, due to extreme or extraordinary events. Such events are unlikely to occur but very serious in their occurrence (such as natural disasters), resulting in a significant deviation between actual and expected claims.

Insurance cancellation risk: assesses the risk of loss or adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities resulting from changes in the level or volatility of contract cancellation rates.

Managing the insurance risks of General Insurance products

In **motor liability insurance**, the process of underwriting and product pricing constitute material mechanisms of risk management. Product pricing depends on the use of multi-parametric models aiming to better risk assessment and more appropriate matching between risk and premium for every client. The premium's calculation covers both the losses and the expenses of the portfolio. Additionally, reinsurance arrangements include excess of loss with a maximum underwriting limit for the Company in a) Motor TPL per incident and b) high value vehicle insurance.

In **property insurance**, for the estimation of frequency and severity of claims, the Company regularly monitors its portfolio per package. Appropriate underwriting procedures are in place, taking into consideration criteria such as nature of risk, quality of risk, fire and theft protection measures, geographical location, earthquake accumulation, building construction type and construction year, deductibles, sub-limits for certain categories of covers and loss history.

Management of insurance risks also includes establishment of a maximum level of risk accumulation and a maximum level of loss per risk or event. Any excess amounts are, in both cases, subject to reinsurance cessions through reinsurance treaties or facultative cessions.

The Company maintains reinsurance treaties with creditworthy reinsurers, in order to mitigate catastrophic risks as well as individual risks. Most of the general insurance contracts covering the largest portion of the Company's portfolio are on an excess of loss ("XoL") basis. The Company focuses on modifying both the capacity and its retention by re-evaluating the relevant portfolios each and every year. There is further protection via proportional reinsurance treaties. There are also instances of mid-term re-evaluation in the event of a significant change to the Company's portfolio, followed up with changes if and when deemed necessary.

Moreover, claims' management is also a significant process related to underwriting risks. The estimated cost of claims also includes the cost of claims' handling. In this context, the Company has also put in place adequate claims' management procedures in order to cover the overall cycle of claims: announcement, receipt, assessment, processing and settlement, complaints and dispute settlement and reinsurance recoverable.

Finally, the pricing of the plans and the verification of the adequacy of the reinsurance contracts have the agreement of the actuaries. Through monitoring reserves maintained it is ensured that the Company has the ability to pay its obligation for each insured person. On semi-annual basis the future cost of losses is estimated and the required reserve is built. In these reserves IBNR losses reserve is held, as well as the cost for handling claims. For future losses, the entity also estimates the adequacy of insurance contracts and builds unexpired risk reserve (URR).

Market Risk

Market (investment) risk is the risk of loss or of adverse change in the financial position resulting, directly or indirectly, from fluctuations in the level and volatility of market prices of assets and liabilities.

The key market risks that the Company is exposed to, are set out below:

Interest rate risk: is the risk related to fluctuations of different interest rates which affects both the assets and the liabilities.

Currency risk: is the risk related to the fluctuations of currency exchange rates which affect the assets and the liabilities.

Equity risk: The Company's investment portfolio, with its placements in equities and equity funds, is exposed to equity risk due to fluctuations in equity market prices.

Market risk concentration: The Company is exposed to this risk due to investment in individual issuers e.g. time deposits, bonds or shares.

Credit spread risk: This is the risk arising from changes in the level or volatility of credit spreads and may affect the value of assets. The company is exposed to this category through placements in time deposits and corporate bonds-loans.

Assessment and risk mitigation techniques used for market risks

From a quantitative perspective, the Company monitors market risk on an ongoing basis, by measures defined in the individual risk management policies on an Entity level. To this end, the Company:

- Has established and follows an Investment Strategy and an Investment Risk Management Policy, on which the Company's investment activity is based
- Monitors the exposure of investment portfolio in each sub category of market risk and limits have been set.

In order to manage and measure market risks, the Company uses for Greek Insurance Companies the aforementioned risk limits, applies the Value at Risk ('VaR') methodology, monitors the asset portfolio on an ongoing basis and carries out simulations in order to calculate potential losses in the event of abnormal market conditions or sensitivity analyses on a regular basis, depending on the existing portfolio structure, strategy and market conditions.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility of a counterparty causing financial loss due to failure to meet its financial obligations as a result of its deteriorating financial condition. The Company is exposed to credit risk arising from: debt securities-loans, reinsurance claims, insurance premiums and cash and cash equivalents.

In debt securities-loans credit risk is related to the inability of the issuer to meet its obligation to settle the face value and coupons of the bond upon maturity.

Regarding credit risk related to reinsurers, credit risk refers to the inability of the reinsurer to meet its financial obligation. The Company has placed several types of reinsurance arrangements, with various reinsurers, and as a result it is exposed to credit risk. While these agreements mitigate insurance risk, the receivables from reinsurers expose the Company to credit risk.

Regarding credit risk related to insurance premium receivables, credit risk refers to the inability of an intermediary to pay the Company the premiums it has collected from clients.

Finally, placements in cash and cash equivalents expose the Company to concentration of credit risk.

Assessment and risk mitigation techniques used for credit risk

Credit ratings provided by certified rating agencies are used to assess credit risk (debt issuers and reinsurers), as obtained from Certified Rating Agencies. The Company does not make its own assessment of counterparties' credit risk.

Reinsurance arrangements are reviewed by the Company in order to ensure an adequate level of protection and support of contracts by creditworthy reinsurers. In this context, strict principles have been set up for selection of reinsurers.

The Company implements policies and standards for the management and monitoring of credit risk by intermediaries with emphasis on the daily monitoring of the largest balances in combination with the established limits.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk arising from the prospect that the Company will be are unable to realize investments and other assets in order to meet its financial obligations as they become due.

Factors such as a financial crisis, energy crisis due to pandemic or war, could potentially influence policyholders' property. In such cases customers tend to proceed to redeem their contracts with claims resulting in large cash outflows for the Company. In order to address the above issues, the Company retains liquid assets and reinsurance treaties covering catastrophic risks. Its liquidity position is closely monitored on a daily basis.

Assessment and risk mitigation techniques used for liquidity risks

In order for the Company to effectively manage liquidity risk, it has established, recorded and follows a set of documents consisting of the Liquidity Management Policy both in terms of assets and liabilities. .

Specific principles govern these documents and ensure the effective management which is mainly achieved by holding sufficient cash and cash equivalents as well as highly marketable financial assets that can be easily be liquidated to meet operational needs. In addition, the time mismatch of cash inflows and outflows is monitored.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems and/or external events. It is inherent in every function and business activity of the Company. An effective System towards management of operational risk is required in order to identify, assess and quantify exposures, identify manifestations of operational risk events, determine tolerance limits and, where necessary, reduce the exposure to acceptable levels.

The Company, considering the nature, scale and complexity of its activities has established a Comprehensive Operational Risk Framework of methodologies, principles of governance, principles and procedures, allowing for the effective identification, assessment, management, monitoring and reporting of operational risks (to which it is or may be exposed to). The framework is embedded in the decision making processes and in the corporate culture (Operational risk awareness).

The Company's Operational Risk Management Framework includes methodologies related to: Risk Control Self-Assessment, Scenario Assessment, FRA Risk Assessment (FRA), External Assignment Assessment (ORA), in the evaluation of cloud computing service providers, in the conduct risk assessment of business practices (conduct risk assessment), the assessment of the business environment, the monitoring of risk Key Risk Indicators (KRIs) and in the management of operational risk events (operational losses) and is described in respective documents (methodologies, policies and / or procedures). The Company's strategy, regarding management operational risk, includes:

- Establishment of the Operational Risk Management Framework and definition of roles, duties and responsibilities of management and personnel.
- Performance of the following activities:

  - ✓ Risk & control self-assessment (RCSA), materiality assessment of outsourced functions or activities, cloud services & providers' risk assessment, Outsourcing Relationship Assessment (ORA), Business Environment Assessment, Business Practice Risk Assessment and Fraud Risk Assessment (FRA)
  - ✓ Record keeping of internal operational losses in combination with relevant events' causal analysis as well as analysis of external operational risk events..
  - ✓ Establishment and monitoring of Key Risk Indicators (KRIs).
  - ✓ Introduction and documentation of operational risk management methodologies, policies and processes.
  - ✓ Development and analysis of an appropriate set of scenarios which examine the potential exposure to operational risk
  - ✓ Identification, evaluation and reduction (when necessary) of risks when creating new products, processes and / or systems
  - ✓ Establishment and annual testing of a business continuity plan
  - ✓ Enhancement of operational risk awareness within the Company.
  - ✓ Establishment of the Company's operational risk profile (including the identification and short description of the 10 most important operational risks)
  - ✓ Submission of reports to inform the Board of Director's (via RALIMCo & the Audit Committee meetings).

Capital Adequacy

The capital management strategy of the Company aims to ensure that the Company has adequate capitalization on an ongoing basis according to the regulatory framework Solvency II and, within these constraints, to maximize shareholders' return without exceeding the total risk tolerance limits of the Company as well as the risk appetite of the shareholders.

The calculations of the Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR), the Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR) as well as the eligible own funds of the Company are being performed on a quarterly basis as required by the supervisory framework. Results are submitted to the Supervisor Authority. In addition, the capital adequacy (SCR ratio) is evaluated on a constant basis, using estimates on the eligible equity and SCR, taking into account market data and real estate portfolio data. The main objective is to ensure timely information and action of the Management whenever necessary.

Additionally, the Company performs simulation exercises or sensitivity analysis with scenarios that reflect the negative impact of unexpected changes on the macroeconomic and internal environment, in order to assess the resilience of the future status of its available funds (at Greek insurance entities level).

As of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the eligible own funds of the Company exceed the Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR).

Labor issues

The Company's employees are the greatest asset for its success and sustainable development. As at 31 December 2022, the Company employed 170 employees. Gender and age distribution reflects the equal opportunities approach that the Company implements. In particular, the gender distribution is quite balanced with women reaching the 56% of the total employees.

The Company is committed to provide equal opportunities for employment and complying with the related legislation on employment opportunities. This commitment was also certified in November 2021 by the signing of the Diversity Charter, the European Commission's initiative to promote diversity in business. The Company is committed to implementing equality of opportunity and diversity within the Company, ensuring equal treatment of its human resources, regardless of gender, race, colour, national or ethnic origin, genetic background, religious or other beliefs, disability or chronic illness, age, marital or social status, sexual orientation, identity or gender characteristics. Our goal is to build a work environment every day that emphasizes talent and equal opportunity, without discrimination.

Training and professional competence of our people is an important pillar for the Company. Specifically, the skills, know-how and technical specialization of the employees are evaluated and explored in order to contribute to the success and differentiation of the Company against its peers. Through development schemes that are linked to the Company's strategy and the individual goals of each employee, the skills and the career development of the personnel are enhanced. Performance evaluation is performed through a modern tool that ensures the meritocracy, transparency and objectivity of the process.

The Company, taking into account both the competitiveness and the market trends, regularly reviews the remuneration and benefits framework for employees in order to attract, retain and motivate its human resources. The basic principles of the remuneration and benefits framework ensure the harmonization of employees' individual objectives with the Company's strategy and that long-term value for shareholders is created. These principles ensure that the remuneration packages are sufficient to hold and attract executives with suitable expertise and experience, ensure the internal balance between the units of the organization, avoid excessive risks and connect remuneration with the long-term evaluation of the achievements' performances.

Health and safety are one of the highest priorities of the Company in order to make work safe, improve the quality of employees' working life and prevent related risks. The Company, for another year, continued to take all measures necessary for the prevention and protection of health and safety, by supervising their proper implementation, working conditions and compliance with the rules through an organized risk management framework. At the same time, training sessions took place in order to help personnel become more familiar with health and safety issues related to the pandemic and the gradual return to normality following the provisions laid down . Employees' health and safety are part of corporate culture and ensured in all aspects of working life.

Social issues

The Company holds a leading position in the Greek insurance market and its mission is to support every person to live the life they want by offering insurance products and services that meet all contemporary needs.

By this position, and by recognizing its work and role in Greek society, the Company is committed to return a part of the annual profit to it. In this context, implements a corporate social responsibility program, through which it designs and implements ideas, initiatives and actions that prove its commitment to support people and society to evolve and thrive.

The Corporate Social Responsibility Program is designed and operates with the intention to address issues that concern Greek citizens and society nowadays, as well as their hopes for a better and more optimistic future. In this context, it considers, plans and implements actions for:

A. The quality of Greek citizens' life and its upgrade.

B. The promotion of Greek culture and education through knowledge and learning initiatives.

C. The reinforcement of new innovative ideas that help Greek entrepreneurship evolve by creating more options and greater optimism about the future.

Through this program, Eurolife FFH General Insurance aims to provide substantial benefit to society and people, encouraging them to fight for and accomplish more every day. For the implementation of the program, the Company systematically collaborates with organizations operating within the country, supporting their work and developing joint activities and projects.

Corporate Social Responsibility Program actions target a large number of beneficiaries, from different age groups and regions. More specifically, the initiatives focuses on supporting people living in remote border and island regions, members of vulnerable social groups, children, adults and families with specific actions for each group, as well as economic support on social and educational institutions.

A) For the quality of life and its upgrade

This pillar implements actions aimed at giving more optimism and improving the quality of people's lives. The Company collaborates with key organizations to jointly implement actions that respond to significant problems and difficulties that specific groups of people face today. These actions are designed and implemented with the ultimate goal of real and meaningful impact on the beneficiaries to whom they are intended.

B) Promotion of the Greek culture and education

This pillar is supported by actions to promote Greek culture as well as to help even more people get in touch with the national inheritance. The ultimate objective of the actions is to give the opportunity to as many people as possible to benefit from art and education - with a focus on residents of remote border and island regions that do not have easy access to educational and cultural initiatives. The Company has given particular emphasis on this pillar, as its main priority is to support equal opportunities for both children and adults in learning and cultural activities. For this reason, the actions carried out are not limited to major urban centers of the country, but extended to various cities and regions of Greece.

C) For entrepreneurship and equal opportunities in business

Through this action pillar, the Company aims to support the work of organizations that promote new and innovative entrepreneurship ideas and initiatives. Believing in people's capabilities and abilities, it aims to develop partnerships that give people the opportunity to implement their business ideas and / or develop specific professional skills.

Corporate Social Responsibility Actions for 2022

The Company, participated in the following activities in 2022, within the context of its Corporate Social Responsibility program:

Supporting projects and activities aiming on improving and upgrading people's quality of life:

- Support of HOPEgenesis to provide medical services, examinations and medical check-ups to women of residents of remote areas, who are either already pregnant or wish to give birth to a child, but do not have regular or direct access in hospitals and health centers. With this support, HOPEgenesis provides women with specialized medical practitioners, as well as counseling and psychological support during pregnancy and childbirth. Until 2023, the Company supports through the program the following areas: Patmos, Agrafa, Kasos, Kastelorizo, Lipsi, Tilos, Halki, Nisyros, Anafi, Ano Koufonisi.

- Construction of the kindergarten in Leipsoi, so that the children have their own space, where they can work creatively and develop their skills. This is the third kindergarten inaugurated by the Company (the first was in Patmos in 2020 and the second in Paleokatouna Agrafa in 2022), while it has committed to build a kindergarten in each of the above areas. Work on the construction of the remaining seven kindergartens is continuing normally.

- Collaboration with the NGO People Behind, supporting the laboratories of the University of the Elderly. In this context, the Company enebles to people over the age of 60 to be trained in various topics, such as: literature seminars, European history workshops, cooking, physical exercise, theatrical play, counseling and empowerment, use of social media.

- Financial support of the organizations "Together for Children", "Arctic Circle", "The Tree of Life" and the athlete Iason Thanopoulos for the implementation of their project and their activities.

- Signing of the Charter of Diversity ,which it undertakes to implement equal opportunities and diversity within it, ensuring equal treatment of its human resources, regardless of gender, race, color, ethnic or national origin, genealogical, religion or other beliefs , disability or chronic illness, age, marital or social status, sexual orientation, identity or gender characteristics.

- Supporting Solidarity Now's Project MAMA, which is aimed at all families, pregnant women and new parents who want to be informed and empowered on issues related to the care of the mother, the young child and the whole family.

- Exclusive support of the research projects "Observatory of Infertility" of the Athens University of Economics and Business and "The position of women in Greek society" of KEMEFI, which aim to present research findings concerning the issue of infertility in Greece and the position of modern women in work, family and society.

- The Company, for the second consecutive year, was certified as climate neutral, following a study carried out on behalf of the CSE Sustainability Center, while proceeding with carbon offsets to minimize it and choosing as a project Bundled Wind Power (project type: Renewable Energy – Wind) in India.

Reinforcement of activities to promote culture and education, such as:

- Sponsoring Greek National Opera's annual artistic program and exclusive sponsorship of the 1st Festival of Worship Music, which was implemented by the National Opera, with the cooperation of the Ministry of Culture and Sports.
- Strategic Cooperation and support of all activities of the Museum of Cycladic Art, which include:

  - ✓ The annual Children's Painting Competition implemented by the Museum , where children from all over Greece can participate.
  - ✓ The Weekend Workshops, a series of educational activities for children and parents carried by the Museum's instructors.
  - ✓ The Summer Camps, which are implemented during the summer months, with the participation of children in various cultural and educational workshops.
  - ✓ The educational Museum Kit (suitcase with material provided by the Museum), which were delivered to the public library of Eleftheroupoli Kavala and the kindergarten of Patmos, with the intention to be used by children.
  - ✓ The creation of Digital Tours in all permanent collections of the Museum.
  - ✓ The support of school visits to the permanent collections of the Museum.
  - ✓ The social programs of the Museum for children of different ethnic communities living in Athens.
  - ✓ The educational activities for the Friends of the Museum (Young Friends).
  - ✓ The creation of a portable device with educational material for people with blindness and visual problems, so that they can easily navigate the Museum's permanent collection (the project is entitled "In Contact" and was presented during a press conference).

- Donation to the Cyber Security International Institute for the organization of the educational activity "Digital Academies", through which children, adults and families are informed online about internet security issues, cyber bullying, grooming, phishing, game development and robotics.
- Donation to the organization Atraktos to support its educational activities, benefiting children and adolescents.

Organizing activities to support entrepreneurship, such as:

- Implementation of educational actions of the Eurolife Business Academy, the first digital skills academy for professional insurers, which created by the Company. Through online courses from the presenters of the non-profit organization Foundation, the participants of selected insurance offices cooperating with the Company gained useful knowledge about digital tools, digital marketing, remote work and social media, in order to improve their daily work and the quality of services they offer to their customers.
- Sponsorship of HIGGS for the implementation of NGO business training activities in Ioannina.
- Donation to the Stemnitsa School of Silversmithing, through the Bodossaki Foundation, to support the students' curriculum.

Support of various other activities such as:

• Financial support to the Ben Graham Center and Diaspora Project Seesox.

• Membership to the Road Safety Institute "Panos Mylonas".

• The insurance coverage of an ambulance provided by the regional department of the Red Cross in Lassithi, Crete.

• Donation to the Primary School of Ierissos for its construction.

• Purchase of invitations to The Christmas Factory for the Company's employees.

• Sponsorship of insurance policies to Ithaca, IOAS, Unesco, the Olympic Museum of Athens, the Ark of the World and the Agion Anargyroi Boarding School.

• Sponsorship of the HIGGS organization for the reforestation of the Tatoi Club.

External Auditors

The Board of Directors, after taking into consideration the appointment of external auditors for 2023, will propose an audit firm in the upcoming Annual General Assembly Meeting. The General Assembly Meeting will decide on the selection of the Audit Firm and its fee.

Other information

Environmental issues: Due to the nature of its operations, the Company does not address environmental issues, given that it does not consume large amounts of natural resources as an insurance company, compared to the companies from other industries.

Branches: The Company does not have branches.

Own equity shares: The Company does not hold own equity shares.

Prospects of the Greek economy for 2023: positive dynamics, concerns and uncertainties

The global economy continues to face significant challenges as growth rates are contracting and inflation remains high despite continued interest rate increases by Central Banks. The war in Ukraine is still ongoing, with no sign of it ending any time soon, making it the most significant source of uncertainty for global geopolitics and economy.

On the household side, it appears that two countervailing forces will continue to influence the evolution of consumer confidence in 2023. On the one hand, the impact of the rising cost of living is a concern for households, but it is partly offset by successive packages of interventions to support the most vulnerable.

For 2023 growth is expected to continue at a lower level than in 2022 and specifically in percentage of 1,4%. A high nominal growth rate and a small increase in debt in absolute terms, i.e. a significant reduction in debt as a share of GDP, are projected. The exit of Greece from enhanced surveillance contributes to this outcome, as the country's main commitments and agreed reforms have been implemented. In addition, the full repayment of the country's debt to the IMF has taken place, benefiting from interest cost savings, reducing the risk of rising interest rates and reducing foreign exchange risk.

2023 will be the first year in which Greece will not be under close fiscal surveillance since 2010, when the first economic adjustment programme was launched. This is expected to attract more investment and bring the country closer to regaining investment grade status. At the same time, 2023 will be the year in which national elections will be held.

Despite the positive picture for most fiscal indicators, growth rates for both Greece and the rest of Europe's economies appear to be deteriorating relative to 2022. The government has already announced its intention to continue to take support measures during 2023. The measures focus on supporting households due to the increase in electricity and fuel prices, but also on increasing the purchasing power of workers and pensioners.
Greece's fiscal deficits in the previous two years, during which there was a need to deal with the pandemic and relax fiscal rules in the European context, were particularly deep. For Greece, with a particularly high public debt and a history of deficit generation, achieving sustainable fiscal balances in a way that supports strong growth rates is an essential condition. A key issue is the shift in the production model, with the strengthening of exports and investment. There are positive signs, such as the interest of foreign firms and investors in the Greek economy, the resilience shown by tourism and the continued significant increase in exports of goods from critical manufacturing sectors. Although the pandemic appears to be under control, its costs are still heavy. At the same time, uncertainties from geopolitical developments and inflationary risk may weaken the upward momentum of economic sentiment that has been building in 2022. Therefore, strengthening the competitiveness, the productive base, the resilience of the economy and together with the efficiency of the public sector becomes urgent.

The evolution of inflation will be of central economic and political importance and is estimated at 4%, lower than in 2022. Price increases in goods and services are expected when economies recover strongly after a deep recession and demand increases. However, given the intensified inflationary pressures that have emerged as a result of geopolitical developments, action at the European and International level, by raising interest rates, was deemed necessary to guard the economy against a strong and dangerous upward spiral in prices and wages that would undermine real growth and reduce real incomes.

Recognizing the challenges, the entity continues to place at the top of its strategic goals organic profitable growth and digital transformation. That is why it systematically invests in new technologies and strategic alliances with first priority the upgrading of the infrastructure, the utilization of international practices, and the integration of modern technologies in its functions.

The key to achieving all the strategic choices and priorities of the Company is the human resources. People are considered the most important asset of the Company, having understood that it is a driving force. The goal is to staff with the most capable and efficient human resources, in order to build a competitive advantage. At the same time, policies are implemented that enhance commitment, facilitate communication, strengthen teamwork, as well as the development, training and evaluation of human resources. All activities related to human resource management contribute significantly to the achievement of the Company's objectives, to the acquisition and maintenance of a competitive advantage.

Events after the Balance Sheet date

There are no significant events after the Balance sheet date that need to be reported.

The board of directors members

Alexandros Sarrigeorgiou	Chairman and CEO, Executive Member
Konstantinos Vassiliou	Vice-Chairman, Non-Executive Member
Angelos Androulidakis	Independent, Non-Executive Member
Alberto Lotti	Independent, Non-Executive Member
Wade Sebastian Burton	Non-Executive Member
Iakovos Giannaklis	Non-Executive Member
Theodoros Kalantonis	Non-Executive Member
Nikolaos Delendas	Executive Member
Amalia Mofori	Executive Member
Vassilios Nikiforakis	Executive Member

Athens, 4 April 2023

Chairman of the B.O.D and CEO

Alexandros Sarrigeorgiou

[Translation from the original text in Greek]

Draft Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of "Eurolife FFH General Insurance S.A."

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Our opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Eurolife FFH General Insurance S.A. (Company) which comprise the statement of financial position as of 31 December 2022, the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.
In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2022, its financial performance and cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the European Union and comply with the statutory requirements of Law 4548/2018*.*

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs), as they have been transposed into Greek Law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

During our audit we remained independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) that has been transposed into Greek Law, and the ethical requirements of Law 4449/2017 and of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014, that are relevant to the audit of the financial statements in Greece. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with Law 4449/2017, Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 and the requirements of the IESBA Code.

We declare that the non-audit services that we have provided to the Company are in accordance with the aforementioned provisions of the applicable law and regulation and that we have not provided non-audit services that are prohibited under Article 5(1) of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014.

The non-audit services that we have provided to the Company, in the period from 01 January 2022 during the year ended as at 31 December 2022, are disclosed in the note 31 to the financial statements.

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Ioannina: 2 Plateia Pargis (or 23 Pyrsinella), 1st floor, 45332
Patra: 2A 28is Oktovriou & Othonos Amalias, 26223

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Valuation of reserves related to reported losses estimated on a case by case basis	
The Company's insurance provisions, measured in accordance with IFRS 4, include liabilities for the estimated cost of settling gross outstanding claims. These liabilities amount to €78m as of 31 December 2022, representing 62% of the Company's total liabilities. Out of the €78m, €75m or 96% of gross outstanding claims liabilities represent reported losses estimated on a case by case basis and the remaining balance represents additional reserves (Incurred but not reported – IBNR, additional reserves-LAT and Unallocated loss adjustment expenses – ULAE). Management relies on historical data and uses experts to determine the reserve related to reported losses estimated on a case by case basis which is highly subjective, especially in relation to cases of personal injuries, death, legal cases and property catastrophes. The reported losses estimated on a case by case basis are considered as significant because of the relative size of the amount in the Company's Statement of Financial Position, of the inherently subjective nature of their valuation and due to the significant judgement in the estimation of these liabilities. Refer to notes 3, 4.2 and 21 of the Financial Statements for the disclosure of the related judgements and estimates.	Our work to address the valuation of the reserve related to reported losses estimated on a case by case basis, included the following procedures: • We tested, on a sample basis, specific cases in order to obtain evidence for the accuracy and completeness of the underlying company data. • We tested, on a sample basis, that the estimated liability is appropriately based on the most recent available information and that there is consistency in the valuation of cases estimates. • We considered the movement in reserves relating to claims incurred in prior years in order to assess the reasonableness of the estimates and the consistency of the methodology used. • We obtained a listing of new claims recorded post year end and reviewed it in order to assess any implications on the reserve related to reported losses estimated on a case by case basis. • We examined the trend in historical claims development. Based on our procedures performed, we found the estimates used to value the reserve related to reported losses estimated on a case by case basis to be reasonable. Finally, we have assessed that the Company's disclosures in the Financial Statements are in accordance with the requirements of IFRS.

Other Information

The members of the Board of Directors are responsible for the Other Information. The Other Information is the Board of Directors Report (but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon), which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Other Information and except to the extent otherwise, explicitly stated in this section of our Report, we do not express an audit opinion or other form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Other Information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We considered whether the Board of Directors report includes the disclosures required by Law 4548/2018.

Based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, in our opinion:

- The information given in the Board of Directors' report for the year ended at 31 December 2022 is consistent with the financial statements.
- The Board of Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the legal requirements of article 150 of Law 4548/2018.

In addition, in light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we are required to report if we have identified material misstatements in the Board of Directors' report and Other Information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this respect.

Responsibilities of Board of Directors and those charged with governance for the financial statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the European Union and comply with the requirements of Law 4548/2018, and for such internal control as Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

1. **Additional Report to the Audit Committee**

Our opinion on the accompanying financial statements is consistent with our Additional Report to the Audit Committee of the Company.

2. **Appointment**

We were first appointed as auditors of the Company by the decision of the annual general meeting of shareholders on 24 June 1999. Our appointment has been renewed annually by the decision of the annual general meeting of shareholders for a total uninterrupted period of appointment of 24 years.

Halandri, 7 April 2023
THE CERTIFIED AUDITOR

PricewaterhouseCoopers S.A.
Certified Auditors
260 Kifissias Avenue
152 32 Halandri
SOEL Reg. No. 113

Evangelos Venizelos
SOEL Reg. No. 39891

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(amounts in € thousand)	Notes	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	**5**	247	346
Right of use assets	**6**	2.552	2.891
Investment properties	**7**	710	727
Intangible assets	**8**	25.912	25.580
Investment in subsidiaries	**9**	6.560	5.607
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
- Financial assets held for trading	**11**	57.456	85.868
Available for sale financial assets	**12**	66.879	23.025
Financial assets classified as loans and receivables	**13**	1.828	1.837
Income tax receivables		290	1.311
Premiums receivables	**14**	5.942	3.048
Other receivables	**15**	5.975	6.225
Reinsurance receivables	**16**	15.264	13.571
Cash and cash equivalents	**17**	8.732	22.177
Total Assets		**198.346**	**192.211**
EQUITY			
Share Capital		3.064	3.064
Reserves	**18**	66.367	67.313
Retained Earnings	**19**	3.800	5.525
Total Equity		**73.231**	**75.903**
LIABILITIES			
Employee benefits	**20**	365	347
Insurance provisions	**21**	103.861	96.658
Lease liabilities	**6**	2.790	3.099
Insurance and other liabilities	**22**	17.873	15.833
Deferred tax liabilities	**10**	227	372
Total Liabilities		**125.115**	**116.309**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**198.346**	**192.211**

Athens, 4 April 2023

CHAIRMAN & CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER	MEMBER OF THE B.O.D. AND GENERAL MANAGER OF FINANCE, STRATEGIC PLANNING & MIS	FINANCE MANAGER	DEPUTY FINANCE MANAGER
ALEXANDROS P. SARRIGEORGIOU	VASSILEIOS N. NIKIFORAKIS	CHRISTOS K. TZOUVELEKIS	EVANGELIA D. TZOURALI
ID AM644393	ID AP186537	LIC. No 0025315	LIC. No 0099260

The notes on pages 26 to 81 are an integral part of these financial statements.

INCOME STATEMENT

(amounts in € thousand)	Notes	01/01 - 31/12/2022	01/01 - 31/12/2021
Gross written premiums		70.371	60.597
Gross change in unearned premium reserve		(1.730)	3.335
Gross earned premiums	**23**	**68.641**	**63.932**
Minus: Premium ceded to reinsurers	**23**	(17.135)	(13.639)
Net earned premiums	**23**	**51.506**	**50.293**
Other insurance related income	**24**	2.735	1.924
Investment income	**25**	3.443	416
Gains / (Losses) from sale of financial assets	**26**	405	(915)
Fair value gains on financial assets	**27**	630	592
(Losses) on derivatives		0	(130)
Other income	**28**	255	182
Total Income		**58.973**	**52.361**
Claims and insurance benefits incurred	**29**	(16.242)	(15.080)
Change in insurance provisions	**29**	(5.472)	(125)
Reinsurers' share of claims and insurance benefits incurred and changes in insurance provisions	**29**	899	1.136
Total insurance claims and change in insurance provisions		**(20.815)**	**(14.070)**
Acquisition expenses	**30**	(14.834)	(13.894)
Administrative expenses	**31**	(18.034)	(16.691)
Profit before tax		**5.290**	**7.707**
Income tax expense	**33**	(1.490)	(2.182)
Profit for the year		**3.800**	**5.525**

Athens, 4 April 2023

CHAIRMAN & CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER	MEMBER OF THE B.O.D. AND GENERAL MANAGER OF FINANCE, STRATEGIC PLANNING & MIS	FINANCE MANAGER	DEPUTY FINANCE MANAGER
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The notes on pages 26 to 81 are an integral part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(amounts in € thousand)	**01/01 – 31/12/2022**	**01/01 – 31/12/2021**
Profit for the year	3.800	5.525
Other comprehensive income:		
Other comprehensive income items that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:		
Available for sale financial assets		
- Change in fair value, net of tax	(1.055)	3.530
Other comprehensive income items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:		
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations, net of tax	17	11
Other comprehensive income for the year	**(1.038)**	**3.541**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**2.762**	**9.066**

Athens, 4 April 2023

CHAIRMAN & CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER	MEMBER OF THE B.O.D. AND GENERAL MANAGER OF FINANCE, STRATEGIC PLANNING & MIS	FINANCE MANAGER	DEPUTY FINANCE MANAGER
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ID AM644393	ID AP186537	LIC. No 0025315	LIC. No 0099260

The notes on pages 26 to 81 are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(amounts in € thousand)	Share Capital	Reserves	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2022	**3.064**	**67.314**	**5.525**	**75.903**
Profit for year	**-**	**-**	**3.800**	**3.800**
Change in available for sale financial assets reserve, net of tax	-	(1.055)	-	(1.055)
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations, net of tax	**-**	17	-	17
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	**-**	**(1.038)**	**-**	**(1.038)**
Total comprehensive income, net of tax	**-**	**(1.038)**	**3.800**	**2.761**
Transfer of retained earnings to reserves	-	92	(92)	-
Dividend distribution to the shareholders	-	-	(5.433)	(5.433)
Total transactions with shareholders	**-**	**92**	**(5.525)**	**(5.433)**
Balance as at 31 December 2022	**3.064**	**66.367**	**3.800**	**73.231**

(amounts in € thousand)	Share Capital	Reserves	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2021	**3.064**	**55.472**	**13.301**	**71.837**
Profit for year	**-**	**-**	**5.525**	**5.525**
Change in available for sale financial assets reserve, net of tax	-	3.530	-	3.530
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations, net of tax	**-**	11	**-**	11
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	**-**	**3.541**	**-**	**3.541**
Total comprehensive income, net of tax	**-**	**3.541**	**5.525**	**9.066**
Transfer of retained earnings to reserves	-	8.301	(8.301)	-
Dividend distribution to the shareholders	-	-	(5.000)	(5.000)
Total transactions with shareholders	**-**	**8.301**	**(13.301)**	**(5.000)**
Balance as at 31 December 2021	**3.064**	**67.314**	**5.525**	**75.903**

The notes on pages 26 to 81 are an integral part of these financial statements.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(amounts in € thousand)

	Notes	01/01-31/12/2022	01/01-31/12/2021
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Profits before tax		5.290	7.707
Adjustments for non-cash items:			
Depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	31	1.740	1.676
Insurance provisions		5.509	(4.577)
Change in deferred acquisition costs		(44)	253
Employee benefit provisions	32	40	46
Change in other provisions		(1.083)	(72)
Non realized foreign exchange differences	27	(239)	(45)
Investment income		(3.312)	(726)
Bond amortization	11,12	(145)	256
Interest Expense		152	216
(Gains)/Losses on derivatives		-	130
(Gains)/Losses from disposal of fixed and intangible assets		-	(2)
(Gains)/Losses from sale of financial assets	26	(405)	915
Fair value (gains) / losses on financial assets	27	(392)	(547)
		7.112	**5.231**
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:			
(Purchases) of financial assets	11,12	(189.133)	(213.354)
Sales of financial assets		174.377	222.864
Loans receivable	13	-	1.800
Change in receivables from policy holders and other receivables		(2.665)	904
Change in insurance and other liabilities		3.031	(1.125)
Income tax paid		(164)	(1.853)
(Gain)/Losses from derivatives		-	(123)
Interest received and other investment income		2.462	796
Interest paid		(3)	(52)
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities		**(4.984)**	**15.089**
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	5,8	(1.399)	(1.411)
Dividends received from subsidiaries	9	(953)	-
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities		**(2.352)**	**(1.411)**
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Principal repayment of lease liabilities		(676)	(646)
Dividends paid	36	(5.433)	(5.000)
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities		**(6.109)**	**(5.646)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(13.445)	8.032
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	17	22.177	14.145
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	17	**8.732**	**22.177**

The notes on pages 26 to 81 are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTE 1: GENERAL INFORMATION

Eurolife FFH General Insurance S.A. (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") has been incorporated in Greece and is active in the insurance industry by providing services relating to motor vehicle liability and other non-life insurance.

The Company's headquarters are located in Athens, 33-35 Panepistimiou Str. & 6-10 Korai Str., P.O. 105 64, Greece, (GEMI Reg. 121637360000), tel (+30) 2109303800, www.eurolife.gr. The Company operates both in Greece and abroad through its subsidiary in Romania under the name of Eurolife FFH Asigurari Generale S.A.

The number of staff at 31 December 2022 amounted to 170 (2021: 168).

The Board of Directors consists of the following members:

Name	Attribute
Alexandros Sarrigeorgiou	Chairman and CEO, Executive Member
Konstantinos Vassiliou	Vice-Chairman, Non-Executive Member
Angelos Androulidakis	Independent, Non-Executive Member
Alberto Lotti	Independent, Non-Executive Member
Wade Sebastian Burton	Non-Executive Member
Iakovos Giannaklis	Non-Executive Member
Theodoros Kalantonis	Non-Executive Member
Nikolaos Delendas	Executive Member
Amalia Mofori	Executive Member
Vassilios Nikiforakis	Executive Member

These financial statements were approved by the Company's Board of Directors on 04 April 2023 and are subject to approval by the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.

The Company is a subsidiary of Eurolife FFH Insurance Group Holdings SA. (hereinafter referred to as "Eurolife FFH Insurance Group") which holds 100% of its share capital. Eurolife FFH Insurance Group is a subsidiary of the company Costa Luxembourg Holding S.a r.l. ("Costa"), which holds 80% of its share capital. Costa is domiciled in Luxembourg and was controlled until 14 July 2021 jointly by Colonnade Finance S.à rl, a member of the Fairfax Group, and OPG Commercial Holdings (Lux) S.àrl. On July 14, 2021, Colonnade Finance S.àrl exercised its option to purchase the remaining Costa shares from OPG Commercial Holdings (Lux) S.àrl. Costa is now wholly owned by Colonnade Finance S.àrl. The remaining 20% of the share capital of the Company is held by Eurobank SA. (hereinafter referred to as "Eurobank") which is an affiliated party.

Activities of the Company

The Company offers a wide range of non-life insurance products which can be divided into three insurance product categories: property, motor and other non-life insurance products. With regard to property insurance, the Company offers to its customers various household and small commercial coverage packages, as well as, to a lesser extent, tailor-made coverage for large commercial and industrial risks. The motor offerings comprise a number of packaged motor insurance products, ranging from mandatory third party liability to partial and full insurance. The other non-life insurance comprise products such as: (i) public (general third party) liability insurance and employers' liability insurance; (ii) cargo insurance; engineering (Construction All Risks ("CAR") and Erection All Risks ("EAR") insurance for all types of construction projects); (iii) personal accident insurance; (iv) yachts liability insurance; and (v) professional liability to certain categories of professionals. The non-life insurance products are distributed through Eurobank's network as well as through the distribution channel of the Company's insurance intermediaries and brokers.

NOTE 2: PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

2.1 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as endorsed by the European Union (the "EU").

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for available for sale financial assets, financial assets and financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss (including derivative financial instruments), which have been measured at fair value.

Unless otherwise stated, the financial statements are presented in Euro (€) and the financial information presented in Euro has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

The policies set out below have been consistently applied to the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 respectively.

Going concern assessment

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, as the Board of the Directors considered as appropriate, taking into consideration the following:

Macroeconomic environment

The Greek economy, after a strong recovery of 8,4% in 2021, which covered almost all of the losses in 2020 and amid an adverse international environment, managed to maintain its growth momentum in 2022. Despite the uncertain economic conditions that prevailed in 2022, mainly due to the war in Ukraine, the energy crisis and the acceleration of inflation, the Greek economy showed remarkable resilience with growth estimated at 5,9% for 2022. The growth rate of the Greek economy remains among the highest in the euro zone in 2022. The strong performance was supported by a strong recovery in tourism, additional fiscal support due to high energy prices, rising private consumption and a decline in unemployment.

Strong inflationary pressures have been a key feature of 2022, both in the international market and in Greece, with inflation in the Greek economy estimated at 9,2% overall for 2022. Inflationary pressures are no longer solely due to the increase in energy commodity prices, but also to the disruptions this has caused to supply chains and its effects on the production costs of other goods and services. However, inflation from the second half of 2022 has started to slow down (after reaching a 40-year high of 9,1% last June 2022) and inflationary pressures are expected to be decreased further following the European Central Bank's interest rate hike. In addition, a relative normalisation occurred in energy prices in Q4 2022, with prices remaining high, however, continuing to generate a reduction in the purchasing power of households and businesses.

A significant recovery to growth in Greece is expected to be provided by European Union (EU) funding, mainly under the European Commission's "Next Generation EU" (NGEU) and the EU's Multiannual Financial Framework. Greece will receive from the EU more than €30,5 billion (€17.8 billion in grants and €12,7 billion in loans) by 2026 from the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) to finance projects and actions outlined in the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRP), entitled "Greece 2.0". To date, the Greek economy has received an advance of €3,96 billion from the RRF, disbursed in August 2021, as well as the first and second tranches in April 2022 and January 2023, respectively, amounting to €3,6 billion each.

Another important event was the country's exit from the enhanced surveillance regime as of 21 August 2022, which was decided at the Eurogroup of 16 June 2022. Consequently, the monitoring of the country's economic, fiscal and financial situation is now part of the simple post-programme surveillance, and an assessment of its progress will be made every six months (instead of every three months as was previously the case). However, the Greek economy will need to remain constantly vigilant, as especially for highly indebted economies such as Greece, there is a risk that an excessively rapid increase in the cost of money could undermine overall growth prospects.

The recent banking sector turmoil, which evolved globally and in the euro area in early 2023, is expected to generate substantial inflationary pressure. The Company has increased its level of readiness, so as to accommodate decisions, initiatives and policies to protect its capital and liquidity.

Crisis in Ukraine

On 24 February 2022, Russia invaded Ukraine, where, in addition to the humanitarian crisis it caused in the region, it had a negative economic impact on the global economy, mainly through higher energy and commodity prices that caused higher inflation and negatively affected consumer confidence. In 2022, the international community imposed packages of financial and economic sanctions that, in various ways, restricted transactions with many Russian businesses and individuals, trading in Russian government bonds, investment, trade and financing to and from certain regions of Ukraine.

Management closely monitors developments and periodically assesses the impact they may have on the Company's operations and financial position. The Company has no operations in Ukraine and Russia, has taken all necessary measures to comply with the sanctions imposed and does not expect the sanctions to have a direct impact on its operations.

Impact of pandemic COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic, which started in early 2020, negatively affected the global and the Greek economy, with the consequence that economic activity in Greece recorded a significant recession of -9%. The economic impact of the pandemic was widespread, leading to a significant reduction in household incomes and consumption, a contraction in investment and limited external demand for Greek goods and services. However, 2021 was characterised by a recovery of the global economy and Greece in particular, as there was a large degree of adjustment to the data of the Covid-19 pandemic, while in 2022 the Greek economy maintained its growth momentum. As of the second half of 2021, all traffic/activity lockdown measures throughout the country have ended, economic activities that had been suspended have reopened and Greece has reopened its borders to international tourism.

However, a relative risk regarding the pandemic and the potential impact of new, more infectious variants of COVID-19 remains. This risk is reinforced by the fact that the pandemic booster vaccination programme at international level has lost momentum. In addition, disruptions may occur in the global supply chain due to the lockdown measures in China.

The Company will continue to assess the relevant conditions so that it can reflect any changes resulting from uncertainty about the macroeconomic outlook in a timely manner.

Capital adequacy and profitability

The year of 2022 was another successful year for the Company during which the high levels of profitability were maintained and its capital position was further strengthened. The Company's profit after tax for the year ended 31 December 2022 amounted to € 3,8 million (2021: € 5,5 million).

The Management of the Company systematically monitors its capital adequacy in accordance with Solvency II and takes the appropriate actions to maintain a strong capital base and high quality of investment portfolios. As at 31 December 2022, the eligible own funds of the Company outweigh the Solvency Capital Requirement.

Conclusion on going concern

The Board of Directors, recognizing the geopolitical and macroeconomic risks in the economy and taking into account the factors relating to (a) the Company's ability to generate profits, the quality of its assets and its strong capital adequacy, (b) the growth prospects in Greece for the current and future years, (c) the extensive and continued fiscal and monetary support from the European and Greek authorities in response to the unprecedented pandemic COVID-19 crisis, (d) the activation of new fiscal measures to address the effects of inflation, and (e) the Company's negligible exposure to Russia and Ukraine; considered that the Company's financial statements can be prepared on a going concern basis.

2.1.1 Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (I.F.R.S.)

i) New standards and amendments to standards adopted by the Company

The following new standards and amendments to existing standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the IFRS Interpretations Committee and endorsed by the European Union (EU), are effective from 1 January 2022:

IFRS 16, Amendment - COVID-19 Related Rental Concessions

The amendment provides lessees (but not lessors) with relief in the form of an optional exemption from assessing whether a rent concession related to COVID-19 is a lease modification. Lessees can elect to account for rent concessions in the same way as they would for changes which are not considered lease modifications. The adoption of the amendment is not expected to have an impact on the Company's financial statements.

IAS 16, Amendment - Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use

The amendment prohibits an entity from deducting from the cost of an item of PP&E any proceeds received from selling items produced while the entity is preparing the asset for its intended use. It also requires entities to separately disclose the amounts of proceeds and costs relating to such items produced that are not an output of the entity's ordinary activities.

IAS 37, Amendment - 'Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract'

The amendment clarifies that 'costs to fulfil a contract' comprise the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts. The amendment also clarifies that, before a separate provision for an onerous contract is established, an entity recognises any impairment loss that has occurred on assets used in fulfilling the contract, rather than on assets dedicated to that contract.

IFRS 3, Amendment- Reference to the Conceptual Framework

The amendment updated the standard to refer to the 2018 Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting, in order to determine what constitutes an asset or a liability in a business combination. In addition, an exception was added for some types of liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired in a business combination. Finally, it is clarified that the acquirer should not recognise contingent assets, as defined in IAS 37, at the acquisition date.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020

The amendments listed below include changes to the following IFRS.

IFRS 9 'Financial instruments'. The amendment addresses which fees should be included in the 10% test for derecognition of financial liabilities. Costs or fees could be paid to either third parties or the lender. Under the amendment, costs or fees paid to third parties will not be included in the 10% test.

IFRS 16 'Leases'. The amendment removed the illustration of payments from the lessor relating to leasehold improvements in Illustrative Example 13 of the standard in order to remove any potential confusion about the treatment of lease incentives.

The adoption of the improvements is not expected to have an impact on the Company's financial statements.

ii) New standards, amendments to standards and new interpretations not yet adopted by the Company
A number of new standards and amendments to existing standards will enter into force after 2022, as they have not yet been adopted for use in the European Union or the Company has not has adopted them earlier than the date of their mandatory application. What may be related to the Company are as follows:

IFRS 4, Amendments - Implementation of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments under IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts

In September 2016, the International Accounting Standards Board issued an amendment to IFRS 4 "Insurance Contracts", which was intended to address the issue arising from the different (expected) dates of IFRS 9 and the forthcoming new IFRS 17 for insurance policies. The amended standard gives all entities issuing insurance policies the option to either recognize in the other comprehensive income and not in the income statement any discrepancies arising from the application of IFRS 9 prior to the issuance of the new standard for insurance policies, or provides entities, whose activities mainly concern the insurance industry, the option for temporary exemption from the application of IFRS 9 until 2023. This exemption is only available to entities whose activities are primarily related to insurance. Entities that defer application of IFRS 9 will continue to apply the existing IAS 39 standard for financial instruments.

The company's activities are primarily related to insurance as defined in this amendment and, therefore, the company meets the conditions and intends to apply the provisional exemption and consequently to apply IFRS 9 in 2023.

It is noted that the company's liabilities related to insurance activity under IFRS 4 amount to € 2.478,2 million, € 2.638,6 million, € 2.581,2 million for December 31, 2020, December 31, 2021, December 31, 2022 respectively, and represent a percentage of 93,8%, 95,7% and 96,5% of the total liabilities of the company for the respective reporting dates.

The rest of the liabilities, despite the fact that they are not directly related to insurance provisions under IFRS 4, mainly concern liabilities arising from the insurance activity, such as liabilities to reinsurers, associates, reinsured and income tax. It is noted that the company has no other activity, except insurance. The company is currently examining the impact of the application of IFRS 9 until 2023, which cannot be quantified at the date of publication of these financial statements.

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments and Subsequent Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (effective from 1 January 2018. The company has the right and has chosen to make use of the provisional exemption from IFRS until 1 January 2023)

In July 2014, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued in its final form IFRS 9 which replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments. IFRS 9 sets out the revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets, refers to the recognition of the change in the fair value of the same debt measured at fair value through profit or loss, and replaces the existing model used to impair financial assets, based on the losses incurred with a model, based on the expected credit risk losses and, finally, incorporates changes in the hedge accounting.

IFRS 17, Insurance Contracts and Amendments to IFRS 17 (effective from 1 January 2023, adopted by the EU)

On 13 May 2022, the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA), published a public statement on the implementation of IFRS 17 to promote its consistent application and high-quality implementation by the issuers. ESMA requires insurers to provide financial statements users with the key elements of IFRS 17 requirements, pointing out the main differences with the current accounting practice.

In line with ESMA requirements, the following paragraphs aim to provide the main impacts deriving from the application of IFRS 17 based on reasonable information available on 31 December 2022.

On 18 May 2017, the IASB published Standard IFRS 17 – Insurance contracts, which replaces the current IFRS 4 – Insurance contracts. The new standard introduces a new model for measuring insurance contracts, structured on a Building Block Approach based on the Fulfillment Cash Flows (FCF), which comprise the present value of future cash flows, weighted by the probability of occurrence (Present Value of Future Cash Flows – PVFC), and the adjustment for non- financial Risk (Risk Adjustment – RA), and the expected value of the unearned profit for the services provided (Contractual Service Margin – CSM). The adoption of a simplified approach (Premium Allocation Approach-PAA) is allowed if the contractual coverage period is less than one year or if the model used for the measurement provides a reasonable approximation with respect to the building block approach , i.e. the General Measurement Model (GMM). The simplification applies to the measurement of the Liability of the remaining coverage (LRC), which does not have to be broken down into PVFCF, RA and CSM, but is essentially based on the premium received net of acquisition costs. As it pertains to the liability of Incurred Claims (LIC), it is consistently measured by means of the GMM, for which all the claims occurred are subject to discounting and the calculation of the Risk Adjustment is executed accordingly.

The Variable fee approach (VFA) is envisaged for contracts entailing the direct participation of the policyholders in the company's financial and/or insurance results; this is an alternative model to GMM, which provides for a different treatment of changes in cash flows linked to financial variable whose impact is reported in the CSM rather than directly in the statement of comprehensive income.

The IFRS 17 will also affect the presentation of revenues from insurance contracts, which will no longer include the premiums written and, in particular, the deposit components included in the premiums and claims. In addition, insurance revenues and costs for insurance services gross of reinsurance will be presented with the reinsurance result included in the costs for insurance service. Pursuant to the IFRS 17, insurance liabilities are subject to discounting; the periodic unwinding of discounting will be a financial charge included in the financial result.

On 9 December 2021, the IASB published a limited amendment to the transition requirements of IFRS 17, as regards the application of the requirements of IFRS 9 to the comparative periods. The proposed amendment allows for a better alignment of the presentation of comparative information pursuant to IFRS 17 and 9, by means of a classification overlay, which effectively applies to all financial instruments, including assets sold in 2022, the rules envisaged by IFRS 9 for the purposes of classification and measurement.

The Company intends to restate the comparative period to the first application of IFRS 9 and envisages the application of this amendment to all financial instruments, in order to produce 2022 comparative information consistent with the IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 requirements, in line with the financial information from 1 January 2023 onwards.

Implementation of the Standard

In order to adopt IFRS 17 in the Company's financial statements, a finance transformation program is in place since 2022. This program includes functional workstream dedicated to developing the methodological and interpretative aspects of the standard in coherence with the market practices of the sector and implementation workstream dedicated to the implementation of the operating model and architecture of the target information systems.

The Company is currently assessing the impacts at transition of the joint application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 on the financial statements.

As of 31 December 2022, quantitative information about reasonable expected impact on the financial position of the Company is not available.

IFRS 17: most relevant accounting requirements and policy choice

The following paragraphs summarize the most significant insurance accounting requirements of IFRS 17 and policy choice made by the Company.

Scope

IFRS 17 is applied to contracts that meet the definition of an insurance contracts, which generally includes:
a) insurance contracts that an entity issues;
b) all reinsurance contracts (that is, those an entity issues and those an entity holds); and
c) investment contracts with discretionary participation features, provided that an entity also issues insurance contracts.

Insurance contracts create a bundle of rights and obligations that work together to generate a package of cash flows. Indeed, while some types of insurance contracts only provide insurance coverage (e.g. Most short term non-life contracts) other types of insurance contracts could contains one or more components that would be within the scope of another Standard if they were separate contracts. For example, some insurance contracts may contain:

- investment components (e.g. pure deposits, such as financial instruments whereby an entity receives a specified sum and undertakes to repay that sum with interest);
- good and service components (e.g. services other than insurance contract services, such as pension administration, risk management services, asset management or custody services); and
- embedded derivatives (e.g. financial derivatives such as interest rate options or options linked to an equity index).

In certain cases, specifically defined by IFRS 17, the above-mentioned components must be separately considered and measured under another IFRS standard.

IFRS 17 requires separating from the host contract the distinct investment components only. Indeed, the investment component is distinct only if, and only if, both of the following criteria are met:
- The investment component and the insurance component are not highly interrelated. The two components are highly interrelated if the value of one component varies with the value of the other component and hence the entity is unable to measure each component without considering the other. The components are also highly interrelated if the policyholder is unable to benefit from one component unless the other is also present. This is, for example, the case if the maturity or lapse of one component causes the maturity or lapse of the other component.
- A contract with terms equivalent to the investment component is sold, or could be sold, separately in the same market or same jurisdiction. An entity takes into account all reasonably available information when it makes this assessment, but it does not have to undertake an exhaustive search.

If the investment component does not satisfy the two conditions above, it would be identified as non-distinct and IFRS 17 would apply on the contract as a whole (no separation from the host contract).

Level of Aggregation

IFRS 17 requires that an entity should aggregate contracts at inception in groups for recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure. An entity shall establish the groups at initial recognition and shall not reassess the composition of the groups subsequently.

The starting point for aggregating contracts is to identify portfolios of insurance contracts. A portfolio comprises contracts that are subject to similar risks and managed together.

The assessment of "similar risks' should take into consideration the prevailing risks of the contracts. In case the prevailing risks are similar, the two contracts can be considered as exposed to similar risks.
IFRS 17 then requires the entity to divide the contracts in each portfolio at initial recognition into the following groups:
- Group of contracts that are onerous at initial recognition;
- Group of contracts that at initial recognition have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently; and
- Group of the remaining contracts in the portfolio.

IFRS 17 prescribes that an entity cannot include contracts issued more than one year apart in the same group. Therefore, each portfolio should be disaggregated into annual cohorts, or cohorts consisting of periods of less than one year.

Contract Boundary

The measurement of a group of insurance contracts includes all the expected cash flows within the boundary of each contract within the group. The Company considers the contract boundary requirements as linked to the entity ability to fully reprice a contract. All future premiums and policyholder options should be included in the initial projections if the entity does not have the ability to fully reprice the contract when the premium is paid/the option is exercised.

According to this requirement, the contract boundaries will be set considering the insurance contract as a whole and not considering each single component independently, leading to difference compared to the current approach applied in Solvency II, with particular reference to multi-risk contracts, where different risk components may have different contracts boundaries.

Expected Future Cash Flows

Expected Future Cash Flows are the first element of Fulfilment Cash Flows (FCF) and represents an estimate of future cash flows within the contract boundary. The estimate of future cash flows should:
i) incorporate, in an unbiased way, all reasonable and supportable information available;
ii) reflect the perspective of the entity, provided that the estimates of any relevant market variables are consistent with observable market prices for those variables,
iii) be current and
iv) be explicit.

Generally, the operating assumptions underlying the projections of Expected Future Cash Flows are in line with the ones adopted within the Solvency II framework. However, as regard expense perimeter, differences may arise because of the IFRS 17 requirement envisaging that only expenses directly attributable to insurance and reinsurance contracts must be considered for the measurement of Expected Future Cash Flows.

Time value of money

The second element of FCF is represented by the time value of money. IFRS 17 requires adjusting the estimates of expected cash flows to reflect the time value of money and the financial risks associated with those cash flows to the extent that the financial risks are not already included in the cash flow estimates. The discount rates must:
• reflect the time value of money, the characteristics of the cash flows and liquidity characteristics of the insurance contracts;
• be consistent with observable current market prices (if any) for financial instruments with cash flows whose characteristics are consistent with those of the insurance contracts (e.g., timing, currency and liquidity);
• exclude the effect of factors that influence such observable market prices but do not affect the future cash flows of the insurance contracts.
• In case of cash flows that vary according to any financial underlying items, reflect that variability.

The Company will apply a bottom-up approach to define the discount rates to apply to insurance and reinsurance contracts. In detail, the Company's position is to apply a risk neutral approach for IFRS 17 both for participating and non-participating business for the purpose of fulfilling market consistency requirements. In this context, the discount rates should be determined using a risk-free curve with an allowance for an illiquidity premium.

Risk Adjustment

The Risk Adjustment (RA) is the last element included within the FCF. The RA for non-financial risk provides information to users of financial statements about the amount the entity charges for bearing the uncertainty over the amount and timing of cash flows arising from non-financial risk. The RA considers risks arising from an insurance contract other than financial risk. This includes insurance risk and other non-financial risks as lapse and expense risk. Entities are required to account for a risk adjustment explicitly, while time value of money and financial risk remains implicit in the Present Value Future Cash Flows (PVFCF).

The RA reflects:
• the degree of diversification benefit that the entity includes when determining the compensation that it requires for bearing that risk; and
• the entity's degree of risk aversion, reflected by both favorable and unfavorable outcomes.

Differently from Solvency II framework for which the Cost of Capital method is applied to quantify the Risk Margin, IFRS 17 does not prescribe a specific method to calculate the Risk Adjustment. The Company will adopt the value at risk approach, appropriately adjusted to comply with the IFRS 17 requirements for determining the Risk Adjustment.

Contractual Service Margin

The Contractual Service Margin (CSM) reflects the unearned profit in the group of insurance contracts that has not yet been recognized in profit or loss at each reporting date, because it relates to future service to be provided. The pattern of release of the CSM may be different to the straight-line basis and may require judgement. The CSM is released on the basis of coverage units that are determined by considering for each contract the quantity of the benefits provided under a contract and its expected coverage duration. Depending on the type of service provided, the coverage unit and the related quantity of benefit could be defined in different ways.

Variable Fee Approach (VFA)

The VFA is the mandatory measurement model for contracts with direct participation features. The Company expects that a material portion of its insurance liabilities (e.g. unit linked contracts) will qualify as direct participation contracts pursuant to the IFRS 17 and measured under VFA. It is to be noted, that the underlying mechanics of VFA measurement model overcome the accounting scheme of IFRS 4 Shadow Accounting since both the insurance liabilities and the backing underlying items are typically measured at current value. As consequence, any change in fair value of the underlying items will be reflected within the measurement of FCF and CSM.

Premium Allocation Approach (PAA)

The PAA is an optional simplification for the measurement of the liability for remaining coverage for insurance contracts with short-term coverage. The Company expects that most of its Non-Life insurance and reinsurance contracts in force at the transition date may be eligible for an extensive application of the premium allocation approach (PAA) and intends to apply the simplified approach thereto, pursuant to the IFRS 17. With reference to Life business, the application of this measurement model will be limited to group of contracts with a coverage period no longer than one year.

Insurance finance income or expenses

IFRS 17 requires an entity to make an accounting policy choice whether to disaggregate insurance finance income or expenses for the period between profit or loss and other comprehensive income.
Once chosen, the accounting policy will need to be applied consistently at the level of a portfolio of insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held.

When determining whether to select the accounting disaggregation policy choice, an entity should assess the combinations of various measurement methods for insurance obligations under IFRS 17 and the underlying financial instruments under IFRS 9 that could lead to accounting mismatch and the potential ways to mitigate them.

The Company will apply the Disaggregation Approach to most of its existing insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held portfolio to mitigate the potential accounting mismatch and related volatility in P&L.

Transition

IFRS 17 will be applied starting from the 1 January 2023. However, the Transition date is identified by the beginning of the annual reporting period immediately preceding the date of initial application (i.e., 1 January 2022). IFRS 17 envisages the following methods to recognize and measure insurance and reinsurance contracts for transition purposes:
1. Full Retrospective Approach (FRA): this method requires an entity to identify, recognize and measure each group of insurance and reinsurance contracts as if IFRS 17 had always been applied;
2. Modified Retrospective Approach (MRA): if FRA is impracticable, an entity can choose to apply MRA that introduces a set of simplifications to the general Standard's requirements having regard to the level of aggregation, discount rate, recognition of CSM and allocation of insurance finance income and expenses. However, the objective of the Modified Retrospective Approach, similarly to the Fully Retrospective, is to determine the CSM at initial recognition (allowing for some simplification) and to carry it forward to the transition date;

3. Fair Value Approach (FVA): if FRA is impracticable, an entity can choose to apply the FVA. This transition method relies on the possibility to determine the contractual service margin at the transition date as the difference between the fair value of a group of insurance contracts at that date and the fulfilment cash flows measured at that date.

The Company expects to apply Full Retrospective Approach (FRA) in case full historical data exists and hindsight is not required. This will cover mainly LRC for short-term contracts classified under PAA and LIC for most recent generations.

As for long-term contracts where the FRA is impracticable, the MRA is considered as the preferred transition method since more in line with the entity's estimation of the underlying unearned profit and more aligned to valuation of insurance and reinsurance contracts that will be sold after transition date, while the FVA should be applied, in case MRA is not practicable (e.g., in case of lack of historical information), to group of contracts where the entity chooses to apply the risk mitigation option prospectively from transition date and to other specific group of contracts substantially in run-off.

IFRS 16, Amendment - Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024, not adopted by EU)

The amendment clarifies how an entity accounts for a sale and leaseback after the date of the transaction. Sale and leaseback transactions where some or all the lease payments are variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are most likely to be impacted. An entity applies the requirements retrospectively back to sale and leaseback transactions that were entered into after the date when the entity initially applied IFRS 16. The adoption of the amendment is not expected to have an impact on the company 's financial statements.

IAS 1, Amendment - Classification of liabilities as short-term or long-term (effective from 1 January 2023, not adopted by the EU)

The amendment clarifies that liabilities are classified as either current or non-current depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Classification is unaffected by the expectations of the entity or events after the reporting date. The amendment also clarifies what IAS 1 means when it refers to the 'settlement' of a liability. The adoption of the amendment is not expected to have an impact on the company 's financial statements.

IAS 1, Amendments - Presentation of Financial Statements and Second IFRS Practice Statement Disclosure of accounting policies (effective from 1 January 2023, adopted by the EU)

Amendments require companies to provide information regarding their accounting policies when they are essential and provide guidance on the meaning of the essential when applying it to accounting policy disclosures. The adoption of the amendments is not expected to have an impact on the company 's financial statements.

IAS 8, Amendments - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of Accounting Estimates (effective from 1 January 2023, adopted by the EU)

The amendments clarify how companies should discern changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The adoption of the amendments is not expected to have an impact on the company 's financial statements.

IAS 12, Amendments - Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities Arising from a Single Transaction (effective from 1 January 2023, adopted by the EU)

The amendments require companies to recognize deferred tax on specific transactions that, upon initial recognition, lead to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences. This usually applies to transactions such as leases for tenants and recovery obligations. The adoption of the amendments is not expected to have a significant impact on the company 's financial statements.

IFRS 17, Amendment - Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 - Comparative Information (effective from 1 January 2023, adopted by the EU)

Amendment is a transition option related to comparative information on financial assets are presented in the original application of IFRS 17. The amendment is intended to help entities avoid temporary accounting mismatches between financial assets and insurance contract liabilities, and thus improve the usefulness of comparative information for users of financial statements. The company is currently examining the impact of the application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9, which cannot be quantified at the date of publication of these financial statements.

2.2. Foreign currency

2.2.1 Functional currency and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Euro, which is the functional currency of the Company.

2.2.2 Transactions and balances in foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions, are recognized in the income statement.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the market rates of exchange ruling at the reporting date and exchange differences are accounted for in the income statement, except when deferred in equity as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedge.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates ruling at initial recognition, except for non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value which have been translated using the rate of exchange at the date the fair value was determined. The exchange differences relating to these items are treated as part of the change in fair value and they are recognized in the income statement or recorded directly in equity depending on the classification of the non-monetary item.

2.3 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment include land and buildings, improvements in leasehold assets, furniture, computers and other equipment as well as vehicles and are presented at historical cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of such assets. Costs incurred subsequent to the acquisition of a tangible asset are capitalized if only if it is possible that these costs will bring additional future economic benefits to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. Repair and maintenance costs are recognized in the income statement as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment, in order to reduce the acquisition cost of the property, plant and equipment to their residual value as follows:

Leasehold improvements:	The lowest between the lease contract term and the estimated useful life.
Computers:	4 -7 years
Other furniture and equipment:	4 -12 years
Vehicles:	5 -7 years

Property, plant and equipment are periodically reviewed for impairment, and any impairment loss is recognized directly in the income statement.

The historical cost and the accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment are derecognized upon sale or retirement of the respective asset and any arising gain or loss is recognized in the income statement.

2.4 Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation. Investment properties are initially measured at cost plus any cost which is directly attributable to the acquisition of such assets. After initial recognition, investment properties are presented at their acquisition cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of investment properties, in order to reduce acquisition costs to residual values as follows:

Land:	No depreciation
Buildings:	40 to 50 years

Improvements made to investment properties are depreciated at the lowest between the useful life of the improvement and the building.

Investment properties are examined annually by independent valuers in order to determine whether there is an indication of impairment.

2.5 Intangible assets

(i) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration transferred at the date of acquisition, over the fair value of the Company's share of net identifiable assets and contingent liabilities acquired. Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is included in "intangible assets".

Goodwill on the acquisition of subsidiaries is not amortized but tested for impairment annually or more frequently if there are any indications that impairment may have occurred. The Company's impairment testing is performed each year end. The Company considers external information such as weak economic conditions, persistent slowdown in financial markets, volatility in markets and changes in the levels of market and exchange risk, an unexpected decline in an asset's market value or market capitalization being below the book value of equity, together with a deterioration in internal performance indicators, in assessing whether there is any indication of impairment.

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each Cash Generating Unit (CGU) or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is allocated represents the lowest level within the Company at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes.

The Company's impairment model compares the carrying value of a CGU or group of CGUs with its recoverable amount. The carrying value of a CGU is based on the assets and liabilities of each CGU. The recoverable amount is determined on the basis of the value-in use which is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the CGU or group of CGUs. The estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU and the countries where the CGUs operate.

An impairment loss arises if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, and is recognized immediately as an expense in the income statement. Impairment losses are not subsequently reversed. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

(ii) Software

Costs associated with the maintenance of existing software programs are recognized in the income statement as incurred. Costs payable to third parties relating to the development and implementation of new software programs are recognized as capital enhancements, added to the cost of new software programs and treated similarly. Intangible assets are presented at historical cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets are periodically reviewed for impairment and any impairment loss is recognized directly to the income statement.

Amortization is calculated on a straight- line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Software: 4 to 7 years

2.6 Financial assets and liabilities

2.6.1 Financial assets

Financial assets are classified in accordance with IAS 39 in the following categories: i) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, ii) loans and receivables, iii) investments held to maturity and iv) investments available for sale. The categorization decision is taken by management at initial recognition of financial instruments.

i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

This category includes two subcategories, financial assets held for trading, and those designated as investments at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition. A financial asset is classified as held for trading if acquired principally for the purpose of short-term sale or short-term repurchase or if it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short- term profit-making. Also, in this category are recognized the derivative instruments held for trading, unless they are designated and effective as hedging instruments.

The Company designates certain financial assets upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss, when any of the following apply:

(a) eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency or
(b) financial assets and financial liabilities share the same risks and those risks are managed and evaluated on a fair value basis, or
(c) structured products containing embedded derivatives that could significantly change the cash flows of the host contract.

ii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, other than those that at initial recognition were designated by the Company as investments at fair value through profit or loss or as available for sale. Loans and receivables from agents and brokers included in "Other Receivables" are also classified in this category and are accounted for with the same accounting principles that apply for loans and receivables as described below.

iii) Investments held to maturity

Held to maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments and for which the Company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity.

iv) Investments available for sale

Available for sale investments are those intended to be held for an indefinite period of time, which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity, or changes in interest rates, exchange rates or equity prices.

2.6.2 Recognition, accounting treatment and derecognition

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade date, which is the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are charged to the income statement.

Available for sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value in subsequent periods as well. Loans and receivables and held- to-maturity investments are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses from changes in fair value of the category "financial assets at fair value through profit or loss" are included in the period arising in the income statement. Gains and losses from changes in fair value of "available for sale" investment securities are recognized directly in equity, until the financial asset is derecognized or impaired, when the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in equity is recycled to the income statement.

The accounting treatment of interest income and dividend income from financial assets is described in note 2.21.

2.6.3 Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized when the contractual cash flows of the instrument expire, or the Company transfers its rights to receive those cash flows in an outright sale in which substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership have been transferred.

The modification of the contractual cash flows of financial assets that does not essentially result in different financial assets will not result in the derecognition of financial assets.

2.6.4 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities have two subcategories; the financial liabilities held for trading and the financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition.

The Financial Liabilities of the Company include mainly derivative financial instruments. The accounting policies of the abovementioned financial liabilities are described in note 2.9.

2.7 Fair value measurement of financial instruments

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell a financial asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, in the most advantageous market in which the Company has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non- performance risk.

The Company measures the fair value of a financial instrument, using the official quoted market price in an active market for that instrument, when it is available. A market is considered active if the transactions for the asset or liability occur with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. When there is no available official quoted price in an active market, the Company utilizes valuation techniques that maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all factors that market participants would consider in pricing a transaction.

The Company has elected to use mid-market pricing as a practical expedient for fair value measurements within a bid- ask spread.

The best evidence of fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is normally the transaction price i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received, unless the Company believes that the fair value at initial recognition is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical financial asset or liability, or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets.

All assets and liabilities whose fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements, are classified within the fair value hierarchy based on the lowest level input that is significant to the overall achievement of the measurement (see note 4.6).

2.8 Impairment of financial and non-financial assets

2.8.1 Impairment of financial assets

The Company, at each reporting date, evaluates whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets, that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss, is impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets is subject to impairment when there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the expected future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets and can be measured reliably.

Objective evidence of impairment of financial assets are considered by the Company as follows:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor
- Breach of contract, such as outstanding balances or overdue interest or initial payment
- The borrower may initiate bankruptcy or other financial reorganization
- The absence of an active market for the asset because of financial difficulties.
- Obvious evidence that there is a significant decrease in calculated cash flows from a portfolio of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot be determined in separate financial statements of the portfolio include:
    - Adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in a portfolio, and
    - National or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets portfolio.
- Significant deterioration in the internal or external degree of solvency of the borrower's financial instruments when considered with other information.

Financial assets carried at amortized cost

<u>Impairment assessment</u>

The Company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists separately to financial assets that are individually significant. Financial assets that are not individually significant are assessed either individually or in groups. If the Company determines that there is no objective evidence of impairment for a financial asset which has been individually assessed, whether significant or not, it includes the financial asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Financial assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which impairment loss continues to be recognized are not included in the collective assessment of impairment.

<u>Impairment measurement</u>

If there is objective evidence of impairment on financial assets carried at amortized cost, the amount of impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying value of the financial asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial asset. The current amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognized in the income statement. If a financial asset, bears a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined in the contract. As a practical expedient, the Company may measure impairment based on the fair value of the instrument using observable market prices.

For purposes of collective assessment of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics (i.e. on the method of evaluation of the Company, taking into account the type of asset, the business sector, geographical location, collateral type, past-due status and other relevant factors). These characteristics are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows for groups of such financial assets by being indicative of the debtor's ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the assets being evaluated.

Impairment reversal

If in a subsequent period, the amount of impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized (such as improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed. The amount of the reversal is recognized in the income statement.

Available for sale financial assets

In calculating the impairment of investments in equity and debt securities recognized as available for sale, any significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is taken into account. Where such evidence exists for available-for - sale financial assets, the cumulative loss - measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized in profit or loss - is transferred from equity to the profit or loss. Impairment losses on equity instruments recognized in the income statement are not reversed through the income statement. If in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available for sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event that occurred after the impairment loss was recognized in the income statement, the impairment loss is reversed through the income statement.

2.8.2 Impairment of non-financial assets

Items that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested for impairment on an annual basis. Assets that are subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

2.9 Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments mainly include foreign exchange contracts, forward currency agreements and interest rate options contracts (written and purchased), currency and interest rate swaps and other derivative financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at the date on which a derivative contract is entered into, and subsequently re-measured at fair value. Fair value is considered the market value, taking into account recent market transactions, while where there is no market value, the fair value is estimated using discounted cash flows and option pricing models. When the fair value is positive, derivatives are carried as assets while when fair value is negative as liabilities. The fair value measurement policies of financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, are described in Notes 2.7 and 4.6.

Certain derivatives embedded in other financial instruments are treated as separate derivatives when their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contract and the host contract is not carried at fair value through the profit and loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the income statement. The Company did not hold embedded derivatives in other financial instruments during the years 2022 and 2021.

The method of recognizing the resulting fair value gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated and qualifies as a hedging instrument. Once recognized as a hedging instrument, the identification method is determined depending on the nature of the item being hedged by derivatives.

Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting

Certain derivative instruments do not qualify for hedge accounting in accordance with IFRS and changes in fair value are recognized directly in the income statement.

2.10 Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet if, and only if, the Company has a current legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts, and also intends either to settle on a net basis or to receive the receivable amount of the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.11 Current and deferred taxation

(i) Current tax

Income tax payable on profits is calculated based on the applicable enacted tax law and is recognized as an expense in the period in which profits arise.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is recognized using the liability method on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates expected to apply upon the period when the asset or liability will be settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. The main temporary differences arise from the impairment of financial assets, depreciation of assets, defined benefit obligations to employees due to retirement, impairment of receivables and the valuation of certain financial assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be future taxable profits against which the temporary differences can be utilized. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow the recovery of all or part of the asset. Any such reduction is reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available.

Deferred tax associated with the change in fair value of available for sale investments recognized in equity, is also recognized in the statement of comprehensive income and subsequently transferred to the income statement together with the deferred gain or loss.

Management periodically evaluates its position on issues related to the tax authorities and establishes provisions, where appropriate, on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

2.12 Employee benefits

i) <u>Defined post –employment contribution plans</u>

The Company provides certain defined post-employment contribution plans. The annual contributions made by the Company are invested and placed in specific asset categories. If employees meet the planned requirements, they participate to the overall performance of the investment. The contributions made by the Company are recognized as an expense in the period that they occur.

ii) <u>Defined post-employment benefit plans</u>

Under labor law in force, when an employee remains in service until normal retirement age is entitled to a lump sum reimbursement calculated based on years of service and salary at the date of retirement. The Company accounts for a provision based on actuarial study for staff leaving indemnities using the projected credit unit method. According to this method, the cost of staff leaving indemnities is recognized in the income statement over during the last 16 years of service of the employees until the date of retirement based on actuarial valuations carried out every year.

The indemnity liability is calculated as the present value of expected future cash outflows using interest rates of high quality European corporate bonds, with terms to maturity approximating the terms of relevant liability (see note 20).

Actuarial gains or losses arising from the calculation of staff leaving indemnities are recognized in other comprehensive income and cannot be recycled to profit or loss in future periods. Past service costs and interest expense are recognized immediately in the income statement.

The reimbursements payable after 12 months from the reporting date are discounted to their present value.

iii) <u>Employee termination benefits</u>

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts to leave voluntary in return for such privileges. The Company accounts for such liabilities when it has committed to either terminate the employment of existing employees of the Company according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal, or when it provides such benefits as an incentive for voluntary redundancy. The benefits payable after 12 months from the reporting date are discounted to present value.

iv) Bonus and benefits participation plans

Management will periodically reward employees of high performance with bonus. Bonus benefits which require only management approval are recognized as accrued expenses. Distribution of profits to employees, which requires approval by the General Assembly, is recognized as an employee benefit expense in the year that is approved by the shareholders of the Company.

2.13 Insurance contracts

The Company is governed by the provisions of L.4548/2018 that has amended L.2190/1920 "on societes anonymes", and the provisions of L.4364/2016 with which the European Directive for the new regulatory framework "Solvency II" was transposed into Greek Legislation.

The Company adopted IFRS 4 from 1 January 2005 with retrospective effect from 1 January 2004.

a) Insurance contracts

The Company issues mainly short-term insurance contracts relating to all non-life insurance sectors where it has a presence, while it will also issue long-term insurance contracts mainly related to property sector.

Insurance contracts for accidents cover customers of the Company mainly from the risk of injury or disease or the risk of damage to third parties (third party civil liability) during their lawful activities. The cases covered include contractual and non-contractual events. This category includes contracts covering the risk of motor vehicle liability, employer's liability and general civil liability for individuals and corporations.

Property insurance contracts mainly cover customers of the Company from the risk of damage or total destruction to their property and in some cases loss of income from inability to use this property.

Premiums from non-life contracts are recognized as revenue (earned premiums) proportionally to the insurance period. At the reporting date, the amount of premiums written, which corresponds to the next or subsequent financial years, is transferred at the Unearned Premiums Reserve. For all non-life insurance sectors this is calculated based on the proportion of days starting from the reporting date up to the end of the period for which premiums have been registered in the relevant register, except for the transportation sector where the reserve is estimated at 20,0% of the annual premiums under applicable Greek legislation. Premiums are recognized before the deduction of commissions payable.

The claims and related expenses are recognized in the income statement, based on the estimated liability for claims to policyholders of the Company or third parties harmed by actions or omissions of the Company's customers. These include claims paid, and direct and indirect costs and are calculated so as to fully cover the liabilities of insurance risks that have been incurred up to the reporting date, irrespective of whether or not they have been reported by the Company. The Company does not discount the liabilities of outstanding claims. Full provision is made for the final cost of all outstanding claims at the reporting date, with deduction of amounts that the Company is entitled to recover from reinsurers, using the information available at the date of the financial statements. In addition, provisions for outstanding claims include the reserve for incurred but not reported losses at the date of the financial statements (IBNR - Incurred But Not Reported) and any costs incurred for settling these losses. Delays may occur both in the reporting of claims and in their settlement, particularly in cases of claims of civil liability. Therefore, it is essential to make estimates and assumptions when calculating the reserve for outstanding claims, the final cost of which is not known accurately at the reporting date.

b) Insurance provisions

The Company maintains adequate reserves to cover future liabilities arising from insurance contracts. Insurance provisions are divided into the following types:

Provisions for unearned premiums: Represent the part of written premiums covering proportionally the period from the reporting date until the end of the period for which premiums have been registered in the register of the Company.

Provision for unexpired risks: Relates to the additional provision that is set up at the reporting date when it is estimated that the provision for unearned premium net of the respective acquisition costs is not adequate to cover the estimated future claims and expenses of the corresponding insurance portfolio.

Provisions for outstanding claims: Relate to those provisions made as at the reporting date for the full coverage of insurance risk liabilities that have been incurred up to the reporting date, reported or not, for which the relative amounts of insurance claims and related expenses have not been paid or the exact amount has not been determined or the extent of the liability of the insurance subsidiaries is in dispute. The level of expected provision is determined based on the available information as at the reporting date such as experts' reports, medical reports, and court decisions.

Benefits payable: These are the insurance benefits due to policyholders which for various reasons have not been paid until the reporting date.

The estimation of the insurance provisions is carried out at the reporting date, in accordance with the valuation principles and rules applicable to each category of insurance provision of IFRS 4 "Insurance Contracts", with regard to the first phase of the standard's application.

The change in insurance provisions (increase/decrease) compared with their valuation in previous reporting dates, is transferred to the income statement for the portion relating to the Company's own share while the remaining portion is transferred as a reinsurance charge in accordance with the terms of the reinsurance contracts.

c) Deferred acquisition costs

Commissions and other acquisition costs associated with the issuance of new contracts and renewal of existing insurance contracts are classified in the account "Other Assets". All other costs are recognized as expenses when incurred. The Deferred Acquisition Costs are amortized in proportion to earned premiums.

d) Receivables and payables related to insurance contracts

Receivables and payables are recognized when they become due and include amounts due to and from intermediaries and policyholders. If there is objective evidence of impairment of these receivables, the Company reduces the carrying amount accordingly and recognizes the impairment loss in the income statement. The Company assesses the objective evidence of impairment using the same process adopted for loans and receivables and the impairment loss is calculated in the same manner as described in note 2.8.

e) Liability Adequacy Test of insurance reserves

The Company performs an adequacy test of insurance reserves ("Liability Adequacy Test") at each reporting date, in accordance with IFRS 4, using the current estimates of future cash flows from insurance contracts and the related administration costs. In the event that the insurance liabilities after the performance of the liability adequacy test exceed the insurance reserves calculated under the current legislative framework minus deferred acquisition costs, the additional provision increases the reserves of the relevant lines of business and impacts the income statement for the year that the test is being conducted.

2.14 Reinsurance contracts

Reinsurance contracts entered into by the Company in order to be compensated for losses of one or more contracts that it has issued, meet the conditions for them to be categorized as insurance products and are classified as reinsurance contracts. Insurance contracts entered into by the Company where the counterparty is another insurer (reinsurance acceptance), are included in insurance products.

Amounts due from reinsurance contracts, are recognized as assets and classified in the account "Reinsurance receivables". "Reinsurance receivables" include the reinsurers' share in insurance provisions based on the terms of the reinsurance contracts that the Company has entered into. Other short-term amounts due from reinsurers (mainly relate to reinsurers' share in claims paid) are recognized as assets and classified in the account "Other Receivables". The liabilities to reinsurers mainly relate to owed reinsurance premiums and are recognized as expenses on an accrual basis.

Reinsurance is an important tool to manage and reduce the Company's exposure to risk of loss from insurance contracts. All reinsurance agreements are ceded to reinsurance companies which meet the standards set by the Company's management. When designing reinsurance programs, the Company takes into account the financial position of reinsurers, as well as the benefits and cost of reinsurance coverage to ensure that all risks receive proper and adequate reinsurance protection.

The Company reviews whether its reinsurance assets have been impaired at each reporting date. If there is objective evidence that a receivable has been impaired, then the carrying value is reduced accordingly and an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss. A receivable from a reinsurer is impaired if, and only if:

1. There is objective evidence, as a result of an event that occurred after the initial recognition of the receivable, that the Company may not receive all amounts due to it under the terms of the contract and
2. The event has a reliably measurable impact on the amounts that the Company will receive from the reinsurer.

Summary of the Company Reinsurance Program for 2022:

Program		Maximum net loss (Company's share)	Gross Margins (including Company's Share)	Comment
Property				
Working (property) XOL risk	Per risk	**500.000**	**50.000.000**	bust layer included
Working (property) XOL risk	(AAD)	**250.000**		
Fire Catastrophe XOL risk	Per event	**8.000.000**	**402.000.000**	
Casualties				
Casualty XOL risk (MOTOR)	Per accident	**1.500.000**	**50.000.000**	
Casualty XOL risk (LIABILITIES, Misc. Acc., etc)	Per accident	**100.000**	**5.000.000**	
Casualty XOL risk (Personal Accident etc)	Per accident	**50.000**	**5.000.000**	
Casualty XOL risk (Drone TPL)	Per accident	**25.000**	**5.000.000**	
Transportation – Shipping				
Cargo & Pleasure Craft XOL risk	Goods in transit	**500.000**	**8.000.000**	
Cargo & Pleasure Craft XOL risk	Crafts	**500.000**	**800.000**	

2.15 Leases

The Company participates as lessee and lessor in operating leases.

The Company as a Lessor:
Assets leased out under operating leases are included in Property, plant and equipment and are depreciated over their estimated useful lives in accordance with similar own-use tangible assets. The rental income (net of any incentives given to lessees) is recognized on a straight line basis over the lease period.

The Company as a Lessee:
The Company's new accounting policies on the adoption of IFRS 16 effective from the date of initial recognition are the following:

i) Right of use asset

The Company recognizes right of use asset at the commencement of the lease (the date the asset is available for use). The rights of use assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment and adjusted by the remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of rights of use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial directly related costs and lease payments made on or before the commencement date, reduced by the amount of discounts or other incentives. Except for the cases where the Company is relatively certain that the ownership of the leased asset will be transferred to the Company at the end of the lease contract, the recognized right of use asset is depreciated on a straight line basis over the shorter period between the useful life of the underlying asset and the lease contract. The right of use assets are subject to impairment test.

ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities equal to the present value of the lease payments over the duration of the lease contracts. Payments include contractual fixed payments, reduced by any lease incentives received, variable payments depending on an index, and amounts for residual value payments expected to be paid. Leases also include the exercise price of a call option that is relatively certain to be exercised by the Company and the termination penalty payments of a lease, if the contract terms indicate with reasonable certainty that the Company will exercise the right to terminate. Variable payments that are not dependent on an index are recognized as an expense in the period in which the event occurs and the payment is made.

To calculate the present value of the payments, the Company uses the incremental borrowing cost at the commencement date of the lease if the interest implicit in the lease is not readily available. Following the commencement of the lease, the amount of lease liabilities is increased with the accrued interest expense and is reduced by the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of the lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a change in the contract, or any change in the term of the contract, in the fixed lease payments or in the assessment to purchase the asset.

iii) Short term leases

The Company applies the practical expedient for short-term leases (i.e. leases of less than or equal to 12 months from the date of commencement of the lease where there is no right to purchase the asset). Lease payments for short-term leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

iv) Significant considerations in determining the lease term with an extension option

The Company determines the lease term as the contractual lease term, including the period covered by (a) the right to extend the lease, if it is relatively certain that the right will be exercised, or (b) the right to terminate the contract, if it is relatively certain that the right will not be exercised.

The Company has the right for some leases to extend the lease term. The Company assesses whether there is relative certainty that the right of renewal will be exercised, taking into consideration all relevant facts and circumstances creating an economic incentive. Subsequent to the lease commencement, the Company re-assesses the lease term, if there is a significant event or change in circumstances within its control and affects the exercise (or not) of the extension option (such as a change in the business strategy of the Company).

2.16 Related party transactions

The related parties of the Company include:

(a) an entity that has control over the Company and entities that are controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by this entity, as well as members of its key management personnel and their close family members ,

(b) members of key management personnel of the Company, close family members and entities that are controlled or jointly controlled by the abovementioned persons,

(c) associates and joint ventures

(d) other related entities.

All transactions carried out with related parties are within the ordinary course of business and are conducted under pure commercial terms.

2.17 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds, net of tax.

2.18 Dividends

Dividend distribution on shares is recognized as a deduction in the Company's equity when approved by the Company's shareholders. Interim dividends are recognized as a deduction in the Company's equity when approved by the Board of Directors.

2.19 Provisions – Pending litigations

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a current legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is likely that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits required to settle the obligation whose amount can be reliably estimated.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties relating to the amount recognized as a provision. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the best possible estimate. If subsequently, it is no longer probable that in order to settle the obligation an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required, the provision is reversed.

2.20 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits on demand and time deposits held with banks and other short-term highly liquid and low risk investments, with original maturities of three months or less.

2.21 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount can be measured reliably. Recognition of revenue from insurance contracts is described in note 2.13. Revenue other than from insurance contracts is recognized as follows:

Interest Income

Interest income is recognized in the income statement on an accrual basis for all interest bearing instruments using the effective interest rate method. Effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

When an interest bearing asset is impaired, its carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount, which is the present value of the expected future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. Interest is subsequently calculated at the same interest rate on the impaired (new book value).

Dividend Income

Dividend income from financial assets is recognized in the income statement when the right to receive them has been substantiated.

2.22 Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less any impairment. The cost of these investments is the fair value of the consideration given, or if that cannot be reliably measured, the consideration received along with the costs directly attributable to the transaction.

NOTE 3: CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future developments and events that affect the amounts of assets and liabilities presented in the financial statements. These estimates are based on historical data and estimates of future events that are reasonable under the current circumstances. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing substantial adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

(a) Liabilities arising from claims of insurance contracts

The estimation of outstanding claims of insurance contracts is the most critical accounting estimate of the Company. There are several sources of uncertainty that need to be considered in the estimate of the liability that the Company will ultimately pay for such claims. Customer claims relate to both property and casualty insurance. In addition to the reserve calculated on a case by case basis, the Company also makes provisions for claims handling costs. The adequacy of provisions for outstanding claims is also examined using statistical methods. When the result of the statistical methods is higher than the existing statutory provisions, the Company recognizes additional provisions (LAT) (refer to note 21).

(b) Estimated impairment of goodwill

The Company assesses annually whether there is an indication of goodwill impairment in accordance with the accounting policy stated in note 2.5 (i). The recoverable amounts of Cash-Generating Units (CGUs) are determined based on value-in-use calculations. Determining value-in-use is an inherently subjective process that involves the use of management’s best estimates and judgments, particularly related to future cash flows of the CGU or group of CGUs and the appropriate discount rates.

The recoverable amount of the CGUs is determined on the basis of the CGU’s business plan which is derived from the prospective five-year budgets approved by management, extrapolated over an additional five-year period of sustainable growth followed by a long-term growth rate to perpetuity. The budgets and plans reflect management’s current expectations about changes in volumes, margins and capital requirements taking into account the anticipated market conditions, competitive activity and effects of recent regulatory or legislative changes.

The discount rate used for each CGU represents an estimate of the cost of equity for that unit. The “Capital Asset Pricing model” (CAPM) is employed in estimating the discount rate.

The key assumptions for the value-in-use calculations and inputs to the afore-mentioned model, as well as the impact of potential changes to key variables, are described in note 8 and may change as economic and market conditions change.

NOTE 4: INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

4.1 Framework for risk management

The Company has established an effective risk management system, aiming to address the risks to which it is exposed and protect its policyholders and shareholders. The risk management system is based on a predetermined principles, policies and procedures framework.

Due to the nature of its operations, the Company is exposed to insurance, financial risks such as credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and operational risk. To minimize the potential adverse effects arising from these risks, the Company has established:

- a framework that reflects its risk management strategy
- a methodology for the identification, measurement, management and reporting of all risks to which the Company is or may be exposed, and finally
- a governance structure, according to the requirements raised by the regulatory and the internally defined framework.

Within this framework the company has established, a Risk, Asset - Liability and Investment Management Committee and a Risk Management Function.

4.1.1 Risk, Asset - Liability and Investment Management Committee

The Risk, Asset - Liability and Investment Management Committees of the insurance subsidiaries are committees of the Board of Directors.

The main responsibilities of the Committees are:

- to ensure and provide assurance to the BoD for the continuous compliance with Solvency II Capital Requirements;
- to develop appropriate risk strategies for all types of risks potentially affecting the company and the management of its funds in accordance with the applicable regulatory framework
- to establish the principles and rules governing risk identification, assessment, measurement, monitoring, management and reporting of risks including assets-liability management;
- to establish an adequate system of internal controls allowing risk understanding and the integration of proper risk management policies in the decision making processes of the company;
- to monitor, review and validate the processes that govern the Solvency II capital requirement calculation and the execution of the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment exercise;
- to assist the BoD in adopting a rational and prudent investment strategy and policy;
- to monitor the Company's compliance with the legal and regulatory framework governing its full range of operations;
- to establish appropriate communication channels with respective committees of subsidiaries.

4.1.2 Risk Management Function

The adoption and implementation of the risk management system is ensured through the existence of the Risk Management Function. The Risk Management Function's main responsibilities are to:

- raise awareness of risks within the Company; develop and adopt the appropriate methodology for management of all major risks to which the Company is exposed or might be exposed to. This methodology concerns the identification, assessment, measurement, monitoring, mitigation and reporting of risks;
- evaluate periodically the adequacy of the aforementioned methodology;
- issue and annually review the policies per risk category, and oversee their implementation;
- depict the Company's risk profile and determine and monitor indicators for the early identification and management of risks;
- periodically perform stress testing and scenario analysis assessments for the major risk exposures;
- perform the ORSA process at least once a year and whenever necessary;
- calculation and validation of SCR and SCR coverage ratio;
- assess of risks related to new services, products and processes;
- assess of risks of new investments related to the Solvency Capital Requirement;
- participate in the crisis management team in the event of a major incident and establish (and annually revise) Business Continuity Policy and Business Continuity Plan (including its annual test);
- establish, implement and monitor projects in the area of Information Security in order to be within the Company's risk appetite;
- notify the Risk, Asset-Liability and Investment Management Committee of any potential deviations of risk exposures out of the approved limits, propose mitigation techniques depending on the nature of risk and monitor the implementation progress of the relevant action plans;
- aggregate data and submit reports (on regular and ad – hoc basis) so as to appropriately inform the BoD, the Risk, Asset-Liability and Investment Management and Management for the essential risk exposures and risk related issues;

- perform Risk and Control Self-Assessment (RCSA) exercises, identifying and evaluating operational risk scenarios, Fraud Risk Assessment (FRA) exercises, Conduct Risk Assessment (CRA), Business Environment Assessment, monitoring of early warning indicators (KRIs) and management operational risk events (identification, causal analysis and recording of operating losses) in accordance with what is provided in the approved operational risk management framework (methodologies, policies and / or procedures);
- establish (and annually revise) the Whistleblowing Policy;
- establish (and annually revise) the framework for outsourcing and perform a holistic risk management program for managing operational risks related to outsourced activities which includes; assessment of the criticality of activities before outsourcing, risk assessment of cloud computing services, Operational Risk Assessments (ORA) etc
- participate in Reinsurance Committee aiming to contribute in the development of reinsurance program which is appropriate for the management of the risks inherent in the portfolio.

4.2 Insurance risk

The risk inherent in any insurance contract consists of the possibility that the insured event will occur and the uncertainty of the amount of the resulting claim. By the very nature of an insurance contract, the risk is random and could be evaluated but is unpredictable.

For a portfolio of insurance contracts where the theory of probability is applied to pricing and provisioning, the principal risk that the Company faces under its insurance contracts is that the actual claims and benefit payments exceed the carrying amount of the insurance liabilities. This could occur because the frequency or/and severity of claims and benefits are greater than estimated. Insurance events are random, and the actual number and amount of claims and benefits may vary from year to year from the level established using statistical techniques.

Experience shows that the larger the portfolio of similar insurance contracts, the smaller the relative variability about the expected outcome will be. In addition, a more diversified portfolio is less likely to be affected by a change in any subset of the portfolio. The Company has developed its insurance underwriting strategy to diversify the type of insurance risks accepted and within each of these categories to achieve a sufficiently population of risks to reduce the variability of the expected outcome.

4.2.1 Non-Life Insurance

The Company operates almost in all insurance sectors related to losses and damages. The main activity comes from Fire insurance sector (including Earthquake and engineering sectors), Motor Liability, Land Vehicle and Other Losses, whose participation in written insurance premiums for 2021 amounted to 44%, 24,5%, 9,9% and 21,5% respectively (2021: 41,1%, 28,2%, 10,6% and 20,1%).

4.2.1.1 Motor liability insurance

Underwriting and pricing are critical risk mitigation mechanisms adopted in the insurance industry. Pricing is based on the use of multi-parameter models that aim at a more accurate risk assessment and more appropriate matching with the premium for each policyholder. The premiums charged is calculated in order to be able to cover the claims and expenses that will emerge from the Company portfolio, but also the capital and solvency requirements.

a) Frequency and severity of claims

The frequency and severity of the claims contribute to the calculation of the risk premium and lead to its differentiation at each level of each parameter. These indicators are affected by the terms, limits and deductibles of coverages, the Company's underwriting policy, the selection of the appropriate reinsurance cover, the reserves policy as well as the processes and controls within the claims handling period.

Third Party Liability limits that are imposed by law are €1,22 million per person for bodily injuries and €1,22 million per accident for material damages.

Reinsurance arrangements include excess of loss with a maximum underwriting limit for the Company in Motor Third Party Liability amounting to €50,0 million per incident.

b) Sources of uncertainty in the estimation of future claim payments

Insurance contracts cover claims which occur within the term of the insurance contract, even if the notice or ascertainment of damage is made after the expiry of the insurance (always in accordance with the applicable law). The claims incurred within the term of the contract but reported after the expiry of the contract are part of the Company's liabilities and need to be estimated. In addition, some of the claims for Motor Liability are transferred to judicial resolution which may remain outstanding for a long period of time and as a result this creates uncertainty in the future cost of claims' estimations.

The estimated cost includes the cost of the claim as well as the cost of claims handling. The reserves for outstanding claims for which the Company is considered responsible consist of the following categories: reserve for reported claims, reserve for the incurred but not reported claims (IBNR) and reserve for claims reported but not sufficiently reserved (IBNeR).The estimation for the last two mentioned categories is performed based on actuarial statistical methods. Finally, on those reserves, one more category is added for the Unallocated Loss Adjustment Expenses.

c) Process used to decide on assumptions

The selection of the development factors for assessing the adequacy of reserves and future payments is made on a prudent basis.

Development factors that deviate significantly from the average are excluded from the final selection particularly if their application results in estimates lower than expected. For the motor vehicle liability sector, a specific method is chosen in order to create reserve estimates that are as solvent and reliable as possible and as close to reality as possible.

On a six-month basis the Company performs an adequacy test of insurance reserves ("Liability Adequacy Test"). On the basis of these tests various actuarial methods are being used on the claims data like Chain Ladder and Bornheutter Ferguson. These methods used reflect the experience from prior years in order to estimate the ultimate cost of claims per accident year.

Also, the Company examines the need for unexpired risk reserve (URR). In calculating the URR, the most recent accident years loss ratio is used as well as the management expense ratio based on the Company's expense analysis at the end of each financial year.

d) Changes in assumptions and sensitivity analysis

The ratio used for the adequacy assessment is given by the product of development factors which are subject to sensitivity analysis.

In case of an increase of the product of development factors by 10,0%, a deficit of reserve arises by € 1.710 thousand (31 December 2021: € 612 thousand). In case of a reduction of the product of development factors by 10,0%, a surplus is generated amounting to € 8.255 thousand (31 December 2021: €3.361 thousand).

In case of an increase of the estimated loss ratio or of the administrative expense ratio by 10,0%, additional unexpired risks reserve of € 605 thousand (31 December 2021: € 595 thousand) is required. In case of a decrease of the estimated loss ratio or of the administrative expense ratio by 10,0%, additional unexpired risks reserve of € 605 thousand (31 December 2021: € 595 thousand) is required.

	Change	Impact on the adequacy of insurance reserves	
		31/12/2022	31/12/2021
(amounts in € thousand)			
Increase of the product of development factors	+10%	1.710	612
Decrease of the product of development factors	-10%	(8.255)	(6.361)
Increase of loss ratio or administrative expense ratio	+10%	605	595
Decrease of loss ratio or administrative expense ratio	-10%	(605)	(595)

4.2.1.2 Property insurance

The Company offers retail products for household and small commercial businesses, as well as tailor-made coverage for commercial and industrial risks. The insurance coverage usually has annual duration. The Company has the right of re-pricing upon renewal.

In its product design the Company implements an end-to-end process of assessing, pricing and managing risk. The premiums incorporate the reinsurance cost, the risk premium that covers not only the claims that will emerge from the Company's portfolio but also the capital requirements and also a reasonable profit margin.

a) Frequency and severity of claims

The retail products range from basic fire covers to full packages, including covers such as water perils, short circuit, malicious damages, terrorism acts, debris removals, other expenses, civil liability, and earthquake.

The Company monitors the portfolio per package regularly, especially the loss ratio.

Regarding the large commercial and industrial risks, the Company offers comprehensive multi-risk coverage on a tailor-made basis. Appropriate underwriting procedures are in place, taking into consideration criteria such as nature of risk, quality of risk, fire and theft protection measures, geographical location, earthquake accumulation, building construction type and construction year, deductibles, sub-limits for certain categories of covers and loss history.

The policies are underwritten by reference to the risk category, the protection measures and the level of sum assured.

The Company maintains reinsurance treaties to mitigate catastrophe risks with creditworthy reinsurers.

The frequency and the amount of claims are partly affected by the underwriting rules. The implementation of deductibles in specific perils assists to the mitigation of mainly frequency and secondly severity.

Claims are classified into three main categories as follows:

For losses of small amount, the Company monitors the evolution of the frequency and the average cost and adjusts its pricing policy.

For losses of large amount, the Company examines a longer period to calculate the frequency.

In case of catastrophic losses, i.e. events which may affect a significant number of insurance contracts such as earthquake, the Company analyzes the portfolio in order to evaluate the annual cost and decides the amount to be ceded through the reinsurance treaties and the amount of premium to be charged.

The management of insurance risks also includes the establishment of a maximum level of accumulation of risk and a maximum level of loss per risk or incident which will be charged to the Company's results. Any excess amounts are in both cases subject to reinsurance cessions through reinsurance contracts or facultative cessions.

In Greece the most possible catastrophic risk is considered to be the earthquake. Therefore the Company carefully assesses the concentration, purchases reinsurance cover and charges a different premium per earthquake zone.

The table below analyses the concentration of risk in the Company's portfolio by geographic region for 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 (in relation to the risk of earthquake).

Geographical region (amounts in € thousand)	**Total insured funds as at 31 December 2022 (GROSS)**	**Total insured funds as at 31 December 2021 (GROSS)**
Attica and Central Greece	12.062.414	10.777.480
Rest of Greece	13.534.432	12.258.702
Total	**25.596.847**	**23.036.182**

The Company is covered by excessive reinsurance contracts for catastrophic events for the amount exceeding € 8 million (2021: € 8 million) per loss and up to € 402 million. The total (maximum) limit has increased from the previous year by € 20 million (2021: € 382 million).

b) Sources of uncertainty in the estimation of future claim payments

The main uncertainties in estimating future payments are as follows:

- the final cost of repair or replacement of damaged property or/and any residual value of rescued items (which affects the final damage to be borne by the Company).
- in case of judicial resolution of the dispute, the interpretation of the terms of the insurance contract and the facts which the court will adopt.
- in case of judicial resolution of the dispute, the time until the payment of any compensation to be awarded for the purpose of calculating interest on overdue amount.

The estimated cost of claims also includes the cost of claims handling. The reserves for outstanding claims consist of the following categories: reserve for reported claims, reserve for the incurred but not reported claims (IBNR) and reserve for losses reported but not sufficiently reserved (IBNR). Finally on those reserves, one more category is added for the Unallocated Loss Adjustment Expenses.

c) Process used to decide on assumptions

The selection of the development factors for assessing the adequacy of reserves and future payments is made in order to normalize random behaviors and is considered to be prudent.

Development factors that deviate significantly from the average are excluded from the final selection particularly if their application results in estimates lower than expected.

The non-attritional claims and the claims from exceptional and unpredictable events such as the riots in Athens at the end of 2008, are monitored separately in order to avoid biases on claims projections from random events with a low probability of recurring. In cases where the there is no sufficient data that can be used for statistical analysis then similar risk categories are grouped together.

The Company, during the half-year and year-end reporting periods, carries out analysis of the gross claims reserves using the actuarial methods above mentioned. It is worth mentioning that for these risk categories the Company has a positive experience and no additional reserve is required as result of the adequacy assessment of claims.

In addition the Company also assesses the calculation of unexpired risk reserve, but such a reserve is not considered to be necessary.

d) Change in assumptions and sensitivity analysis

The ratio used for the adequacy assessment is given by the product of development factors which are subject to sensitivity analysis.

In case of increase of the product of development factors by 10,0%, a deficit of reserve does not arise (31 December 2021: € 11 thousand), amounting to 0,3% (31 December 2021: 0,1%). In case of a reduction of the product of development factors by 10,0%, a surplus is generated amounting to € 2.611 thousand (31 December 2021: € 2.267 thousand).

	Change	Impact on the adequacy of insurance reserves	
		31/12/2022	31/12/2021
(amounts in € thousand)			
Increase of the product of development factors	+10%	(68)	11
Decrease of the product of development factors	-10%	(2.611)	(2.267)

4.3 Financial Risks

Financial risk management is crucial part of the Company's risk management framework on daily basis. Management, aiming to maintain the stability and continuity of its operations, places high priority on the goal of implementing and continuously improving an effective risk management framework to minimize potential negative effects on the Company's 's financial results.
The Company systematically monitors the following risks resulting from the structure of its asset portfolio: credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk.

4.3.1 Credit risk

The Company's credit risk relates to the counterparty risk of default that may arise and cause financial loss to the Company by failing to meet its financial obligations due to the deterioration of its financial position. The Company manages individual exposures as well as credit risk concentrations.

Credit risk concentration

The main counterparties, to which the Company is exposed to concentration risk, are reinsurers and issuers of securities. Within the framework of risk management, credit rating standards are specified for counterparties as well as limits for the concentration of credit risk. There was no exposure in excess of the Company's determined limits for its counterparties as of 31 December 2022 and 2021.

The main source of credit risk relates to on-balance sheet exposures. There are also off-balance sheet exposures, which are not considered material and are primarily related to collaterals. These collaterals are used to protect the Company from the underlying credit exposures mainly related to other receivables.

The maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held or other credit enhancements is the following:

Maximum Exposure (amounts in € thousand)	Notes	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Financial assets held for trading	10	57.456	85.868
Available for sale financial assets	11	66.879	23.025
Financial assets classified as loans and receivables		1.828	1.837
Insurance receivables	12	5.942	3.048
Other receivables	13	5.975	6.225
Reinsurance receivables	14	15.264	13.571
Cash and cash equivalents	15	8.732	22.177
Total financial assets bearing credit risk		**162.075**	**155.750**

As of 31 December 2022, the Company has not exposure to credit risk arising from derivative financial instruments.

The main areas in which the Company is exposed to credit risk are:

Credit risk related to debt securities

Credit risk arising from debt securities relates to the inability of the issuer to meet its obligation to repay the face value of a bond at its maturity and settlement. In the context of the Company's Financial Risk Management Framework, credit ratings assigned by independent certified external rating agencies are used as a primary criterion for the evaluation of the credit risk entailed in investments in debt securities. The applicable limits regarding the government debt securities as well as the corporate securities, which the Company has in its portfolio, are described in the current Risk Management Policy.

The following table shows the credit risk exposure on debt securities including interest accrued, by issuer credit rating, industry and geographical area:

Government Bonds (amounts in € thousand)	**Rating Fitch**	**31/12/2022**	**Rating Fitch**	**31/12/2021**
Greece	BB	91.483	BB	78.080
Ireland		-	A+	1.231
USA	BB-	4.812		-
Total		**96.295**		**79.311**

Corporate Bonds (amounts in € thousand)	**Rating Fitch**	**31/12/2022**	**Rating Fitch**	**31/12/2021**
Non-financial industry (Banks)	B+	2.014	CCC+	-
Non-financial industry (Other commercial companies)	BB	794	BB	827
Total		**2.809**		**827**

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, the largest concentration in the Company's debt securities portfolio is in European sovereign debt which constitute a percentage of 92,3% and 98,97% respectively of the total debt securities portfolio and a percentage of 67,8% and 59,7% respectively of all financial assets (including cash and cash equivalents).

Especially for the sovereign exposure to Greece, the Company had an exposure of € 91.483 thousand (67,8% of total financial assets) and €78.080 thousand (58,7% of total financial assets) as of 31 December 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Credit risk related to reinsurance assets:

As part of its overall risk management strategy, the Company cedes insurance risk through proportional, non- proportional and facultative reinsurance treaties. While these cessions mitigate insurance risk, the receivables from reinsurers expose the Company to potential credit risk.

Reinsurance contracts are reviewed by the Company on an annual basis (or earlier, in exceptional cases) in order to ensure an adequate level of protection and support of contracts by creditworthy reinsurers. In this context, strict principles have been set up for the selection of reinsurers, who should be highly evaluated by recognized rating agencies under any circumstances.

The Company applies the minimum acceptable rating levels on reinsurers who support the reinsurance contracts, and therefore, reinsurers that are rated below A- by Standard & Poor's or equivalent rating by other rating agencies (AM Best, Fitch), are not acceptable. A temporary exception to this rule could be made for the reinsurers with whom the Company has a long successful cooperation and while they were assigned an A- or higher credit rating at the inception of the reinsurance contract, they were downgraded during the term of the contract.

Based on the Company's reinsurance business strategy, an appropriate mixture of reinsurers has been selected in order to ensure adequate level of reinsurance coverage. The Company's credit risk exposure on the reinsurance receivables due from the top three reinsurance companies as at 31 December 2022 amounts to 45,2% (2021: 49,9%). However due to the high credit rating and the recognized solvency of these reinsurance companies the Company's management does not expect any losses from credit defaults.

The rating of the reinsurance companies per line of business for 2022 and 2021 is given below.

		2022 RATING		
Line of Business	**A+**	**A**	**A-**	**AA-**
Property	23,47%	20,88%	11,91%	43,73%
Catastrophe	21,06%	20,34%	12,24%	46,36%
Motor	35,00%	25,00%	0,00%	40,00%
Engineering	23,47%	20,88%	11,91%	43,73%
Cargo	65,00%	35,00%	0,00%	00,00%
Accident /TPL	35,00%	25,00%	0,00%	40,00%

		2021 RATING		
Line of Business	**A+**	**A**	**A-**	**AA-**
Property	16,83%	16,72%	12,52%	53,94%
Catastrophe	16,83%	16,72%	12,52%	53,94%
Motor	35,00%	20,00%	0,00%	45,00%
Engineering	16,83%	16,72%	12,52%	53,94%
Cargo	40,00%	25,00%	0,00%	35,00%
Accident /TPL	35,00%	20,00%	0,00%	45,00%

Credit risk related to premium receivables

The Company's main credit risk exposure to insurance receivables is from third party agents, brokers and other intermediaries. The risk arises where they collect premiums from customers to be paid to the insurance entities of the Company's insurance. The Company has policies and standards in place to manage and monitor credit risk from intermediaries with a focus on day-to-day monitoring of the largest balances, including monitoring of the limits of these exposures. The Company has also established a pre-selection process and mitigates the risk through careful selection of counterparties.

Past due but not impaired receivables should be regarded as unsecured, but some of these receivable positions may be offset by collateral. The Company prepares internal reports on past due but not impaired receivable balances at the Company level and aims in keeping the balance of past due positions as low as possible, while taking into account customer satisfaction.

The maximum exposure to credit risk from insurance receivables at the reporting date by type of network was:

Analysis per type of network (amounts in € thousand)	**31/12/2022**	**31/12/2021**
Group's network	1.725	115
Bancassurance network	1.151	315
Agents and brokers	3.065	2.618
Total	**5.942**	**3.048**

The Bancassurance network refers to the receivables due from the policyholders related to the insurance contracts distributed through the network of branches of Eurobank. Based on the regulatory requirements, the Banks are not authorized to collect insurance premiums on behalf of the Company, but the Company collects the premiums using the network of Banks' branches. As a consequence, the counterparty risk that the Company is exposed to is not transferred to the Banks.

The agents and brokers network is divided into two categories; the intermediaries that are authorized to collect premiums and the intermediaries that are not authorized.

Credit risk related to cash and cash equivalents

As at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, cash placements to the Eurobank Group amounted to € 1.235 thousand and € 1.713 thousand respectively.

The following table presents financial assets by credit rating category as at 31 December 2022 and 2021:

31 December 2022 (amounts in € thousand)	**Trade Portfolio**	**AFS Portfolio**	**Financial assets classified as loans and receivables**	**Premium receivables**	**Other receivables**	**Re-insurance receivables**	**Cash & cash equivalent**	**Total**
AA	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.125	6.125
AA+	-	-	-	-	3	50	-	53
AA-	-	--	-	-	6	5.908	0	5.915
A+	-	-	-	-	11	7.024	-	7.035
A	-	-	-	-	195	1.838	-	2.032
A-	-	-	-	-	-	341	-	341
BB	46.502	49.393	-	-	-	-	-	95.895
B++	-	-	-	-	1	76	-	77
B+	3.666	3.097	-	-	-	-	1.360	8.814
B	-	-	-	-	-	-	974	974
B-	-	-	-	-	-	-	270	270
BB-	-	4.812	-	-	-	-	-	4.812
CCC+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non rating	7.288	9.577	1.828	5.942	5.760	27	2	30.421
	57.456	**66.879**	**1.828**	**5.942**	**5.975**	**15.264**	**8.732**	**162.075**

31 December 2021 (amounts in € thousand)	**Trade Portfolio**	**AFS Portfolio**	**Financial assets classified as loans and receivables**	**Premium receivables**	**Other receivables**	**Re-insurance receivables**	**Cash & cash equivalent**	**Total**
AA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AA+	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
AA-	-	-	-	-	147	5.414	11.786	17.347
A+	-	1.231	-	-	6	5.927	-	7.164
A	-	-	-	-	99	1.757	-	1.856
A-	-	-	-	-	-	233	-	233
BB	78.080	827	-	-	-	-	-	78.907
B++	-	-	-	-	0	121	-	121
B+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B-	1.396	2.617	-	-	-	-	4.619	8.632
CCC+	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.769	5.769
Non rating	6.392	18.350	1.837	3.048	5.974	117	2	35.719
	85.868	**23.025**	**1.837**	**3.048**	**6.225**	**13.571**	**22.177**	**155.750**

Analysis of financial assets:

The following table provides an aging analysis of financial assets that are past due but not impaired and of financial assets that are individually determined to be impaired.

31 December 2022 (amounts in € thousand)	Trade Portfolio	AFS Portfolio	Financial assets classified as loans and receivables	Premium receivables	Reinsurance receivables	Other receivables	Total
Neither past due nor impaired financial assets	**57.456**	**63.851**	**1.828**	**-**	**15.264**	**5.975**	**144.374**
Past due but not impaired financial assets							
Past due by:							
1 to 90 days	-	-	-	5.177	-	-	5.177
>90 days	-	-	-	765	-	-	765
Total	**57.456**	**63.851**	**1.828**	**5.942**	**15.264**	**5.975**	**150.316**
Financial assets impaired							
Gross carrying value of financial assets	-	**3.649**	**-**	**3.653**	**-**	**-**	**7.302**
Less: Impairment allowance on individually assessed financial assets	-	(621)	-	(3.653)	-	-	(4.274)
Net carrying value of financial assets	**57.456**	**66.879**	**1.828**	**5.942**	**15.264**	**5.975**	**153.344**

31 December 2021 (amounts in € thousand)	Trade Portfolio	AFS Portfolio	Financial assets classified as loans and receivables	Premium receivables	Reinsurance receivables	Other receivables	Total
Neither past due nor impaired financial assets	**85.868**	**19.657**	**1.837**	**-**	**13.571**	**6.225**	**127.158**
Past due but not impaired financial assets							
Past due by:							
1 to 90 days	-	-	-	2.545	-	-	2.545
>90 days	-	-	-	502	-	-	502
Total	**85.868**	**19.657**	**1.837**	**3.048**	**13.571**	**6.225**	**130.206**
Financial assets impaired							
Gross carrying value of financial assets	-	**3.831**	**-**	**3.616**	**-**	**-**	**7.447**
Less: Impairment allowance on individually assessed financial assets	-	(463)	-	(3.616)	-	-	(4.079)
Net carrying value of financial assets	**85.868**	**23.025**	**1.837**	**3.048**	**13.571**	**6.225**	**133.573**

4.3.2 Market risk

Market risk is the risk associated with the Company's balance sheet positions where the value or cash flow depends on financial markets. Drivers affected by market fluctuations include interest rates, equity market prices, currency exchange rates and inflation.

Based on the structure of the Company's investment portfolio, market risk mainly relates to interest rate risk, equity risk, foreign currency exchange rate risk and credit risk.

It is noted that, in order to monitor market risk, the Company applies the Value at Risk (VAR) methodology and monitors its asset portfolio valuation on a continuous basis. At the same time, the Company carries out stress tests and sensitivity analyses on a regular basis in line with the current investment portfolio structure, the strategy and the current market conditions.

Specifically the market risks to which the Company is exposed to are the following:

a) Interest rate risk

Fluctuations in current market interest rates, may potentially affect both the cash flows and the fair value of the Company's investment placements. Interest rate risk on cash flows relates to future fluctuation of cash flows of an investment due to changes in market interest rates. Respectively, interest rate risk in fair value relates to fluctuation of the fair value of an investment as a result of changes in market interest rates. As a result of such changes in interest rates, the Company's return on investments may increase or decrease.

Analysis of interest bearing financial assets per average effective interest rate:

31 December 2022 (amounts in € thousand)	**0 – 3 %**	**3 – 6 %**	**6 – 10%**	**Total**
Financial assets at FVTPL:				
- Financial assets held for trading	46.502	2.014	-	48.516
Available for sale financial assets	24.733	21.043	4.812	50.587
Financial assets held to maturity	-	1.828	-	1.828
Cash and cash equivalents	8.732	-	-	8.732
Total	**79.966**	**24.885**	**4.812**	**109.663**

31 December 2021 (amounts in € thousand)	**0 - 3 %**	**3 – 6 %**	**6 – 10%**	**Total**
Financial assets at FVTPL:				
- Financial assets held for trading	78.080	-	-	78.080
Available for sale financial assets	827	1.231	-	2.057
Financial assets classified as loans and receivables	-	1.837	-	1.837
Cash and cash equivalents	22.177	-	-	22.177
Total	**101.083**	**3.068**	**-**	**104.151**

Analysis of interest bearing financial assets by type of interest rate:

	31/12/2022			**31/12/2021**		
(amounts in € thousand)	**Fixed rate**	**Floating Rate**	**Total**	**Fixed rate**	**Floating rate**	**Total**
Financial assets at FVTPL:						
- Financial assets held for trading	46.502	2.014	48.516	78.080	-	78.080
Available for sale financial assets	50.587	-	50.587	2.057	-	2.057
Financial assets classified as loans and receivables	-	1.828	1.828	-	1.837	1.837
Cash and cash equivalents	8.732	-	8.732	22.177	-	22.177
Total	**105.821**	**3.842**	**109.663**	**102.314**	**1.837**	**104.151**

(b) Equity risk

The Company is exposed to equity risks resulting from price fluctuations on equity securities and equity mutual funds held.

As part of its overall risk management process, the Company manages and monitors its equity risk and applies limits as expressed in established policies.

As at 31 December 2022, the Company's total exposure to equity risk expressed as a percentage of total investments amounted to 15,6% (31 December 2021: 15,7%), and is summarized below:

% of Investment portfolio under management	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Exposure to listed securities	15,6%	15,7%
Total exposure to Equities and Mutual Funds Risks	**15,6%**	**15,7%**

(c) Currency risk

Based on Company's risk management framework, foreign currency risk is continuously monitored and managed on an ongoing basis.

The Company has limited exposure to currency risk, since it does not enter in significant trading and investment activities in foreign currencies. The Company, assessing the risk it assumes on a case-by-case basis, uses hedging products against foreign currency risk.

The Company's overall exposures to foreign currency risk at December 31, 2022 amounted to 5,9% (December 31, 2021: 5,1%) and is not considered significant.

31 December 2022 (amounts in € thousand)	EUR	USD	RON	GBP	BRL	Total
ASSETS						
Deferred acquisition costs (DAC)	2.386	-	-	-	-	2.386
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	6.560	-	-	6.560
Financial assets at FVTPL:						
- Financial assets held for trading	57.456	-	-	-	-	57.456
-Available for sale financial assets	61.751	11	305	-	4.812	66.879
Financial assets classified as loans and receivables	1.828	-	-	-	-	1.828
Cash and cash equivalents	8.718	12	-	1	-	8.732
Insurance receivables	5.942	-	-	-	-	5.942
Reinsurance receivables	15.264	-	-	-	-	15.264
Other assets	33.300	-	-	-	-	33.300
Total assets	**186.645**	**23**	**6.865**	**1**	**4.812**	**198.346**
LIABILITIES						
Insurance provisions	103.861	-	-	-	-	103.861
Other Liabilities	21.254	-	-	-	-	21.254
Total Liabilities	**125.115**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**125.115**
Total Equity	**61.530**	**23**	**6.865**	**1**	**4.812**	**73.231**

31 December 2021 (amounts in € thousand)	**EUR**	**USD**	**RON**	**GBP**	**Total**
ASSETS					
Deferred acquisition costs (DAC)	2.342	-	-	-	2.342
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	5.607	-	5.607
Financial assets at FVTPL:					
- Financial assets held for trading	85.868	-	-	-	85.868
Available for sale financial assets	18.843	3.977	205	-	23.025
Financial assets classified as loans and receivables	1.837	-	-	-	1.837
Cash and cash equivalents	22.177	-	-	-	22.177
Insurance receivables	3.048	-	-	-	3.048
Reinsurance receivables	13.571	-	-	-	13.571
Other assets	34.738	-	-	-	34.738
Total assets	**182.422**	**3.977**	**5.812**	**-**	**192.211**
LIABILITIES					
Insurance provisions	96.658	-	-	-	96.658
Other Liabilities	19.650	-	-	-	19.650
Total Liabilities	**116.309**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**116.309**
Total Equity	**66.114**	**3.977**	**5.812**	**-**	**75.903**

(d) VaR methodology summary

VaR methodology is used for measuring financial risk by estimating the potential negative change in the market value of the portfolio within a specified timeframe (“holding period”) and probability of occurrence (“confidence level”), if positions remain unchanged for the chosen holding period. The VaR calculated by the Company and used for internal risk measurement and control purposes, is based on a confidence level of 99,0% and a 10 days holding period, using the Monte Carlo (full repricing) simulation method.

VaR models are designed to measure market risk under normal market conditions. It is assumed that any changes occurring in the risk factors affecting the normal market environment will follow a normal distribution. Historical movements in prices of risk factors are considered in measuring the risk, while the exponentially weighted moving average (EWMA) estimation is used to apply weights in historical market data.

Since VaR is an integral part of the monitoring system of market risk, VaR limits have been established and are being followed. Nevertheless, the use of this method does not prevent losses beyond these limits in case of extreme market movements.

VaR of financial assets

(amounts in € mil.)	**31/12/2022**	**31/12/2021**
Total VaR	**2,8**	**0,4**

Monte Carlo VaR and its use by the Company give rise to a number of limitations, for instance 99,0% VaR means that in 1,0% of cases the loss is expected to be greater than the VaR amount.

The Company monitors VaR. In addition, the Company monitors investment portfolio returns and undertakes sensitivity analysis as well as stress tests, based on the significance of the exposure.

4.3.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk relates to the Company’s ability to fulfill its financial obligations when these become due.

In order for the Company to effectively manage liquidity risk, it has established, recorded and followed a set of documents consisting of the Liquidity Risk Management Policy and a specific implementation directive.

Specific principles govern these documents and ensure the effective management which is mainly achieved by holding sufficient cash and cash equivalents as well as highly marketable financial assets that are easy to liquidate to meet operational needs. In addition, the time match of cash inflows and outflows is monitored.

The monitoring includes cash flow measurement and projections for the next day, week and month respectively, as these are key periods for liquidity management. The starting point for those projections is an analysis of the contractual maturity of the financial liabilities and the expected collection date of the financial assets.

a) Non-derivative cash flows

The tables below present, at the reporting date, the cash flows payable by the Company under non-derivative financial liabilities based on their contractual maturities. The amounts mentioned are the contractual undiscounted cash flows, except for the insurance reserves, which are presented with their expected cash flows.

The Company manages liquidity risk according to the estimated undiscounted cash flows. Liabilities in foreign currency have been translated into euro based on the current foreign currency exchange rates.

31 December 2022

(amounts in € thousand)

Financial Liabilities	Carrying Value	0-1 months	1-3 months	3-12 months	> year	Total
Reinsurance payables	5.247	-	-	5.247	-	**5.247**
Payables to ceding insurers	78	-	-	78	-	**78**
Agents and Insurance Brokers	3.334	1.841	1.419	0	74	**3.334**
Other creditors	1.328	45	1.283	0	0	**1.328**
Lease liabilities	2.790	56	111	494	2.473	**3.134**
Other liabilities	3.669	0	45	334	3.291	**3.669**
Total financial liabilities	**16.446**	**1.942**	**2.858**	**6.152**	**5.838**	**16.790**

31 December 2021

(amounts in € thousand)

Financial Liabilities	Carrying Value	0-1 months	1-3 months	3-12 months	> year	Total
Reinsurance payables	4.233	-	-	4.233	-	4.233
Payables to ceding insurers	3	-	-	3	-	3
Agents and Insurance Brokers	2.714	1.683	956	-	74	2.714
Other creditors	875	-	875	-	-	875
Lease liabilities	3.099	53	106	474	2.933	3.567
Other liabilities	4.763	-	57	811	3.894	4.763
Total financial liabilities	**15.687**	**1.736**	**1.995**	**5.522**	**6.902**	**16.155**

Maturity analysis of insurance reserves (expected future cash flows)

31 December 2022 (amounts in € thousand)	Carrying Value	0-1 years	1-3 years	3-5 years	5-10 years	<10 years	Total
Unearned Premium Reserves	26.165	5.402	14.697	4.245	1.814	8	**26.165**
Outstanding claims Reserves	77.695	44.453	20.987	8.750	3.474	32	**77.695**
Total non-life reserves	**103.861**	**49.855**	**35.684**	**12.995**	**5.287**	**39**	**103.861**

31 December 2021 (amounts in € thousand)	Carrying Value	0-1 years	1-3 years	3-5 years	5-10 years	<10 years	Total
Unearned Premium Reserves	24.435	5.139	14.295	3.284	1.717	-	**24.435**
Outstanding claims Reserves	72.223	43.112	19.114	7.215	2.782	-	**72.223**
Total non-life reserves	**96.658**	**48.252**	**33.409**	**10.499**	**4.499**	**-**	**96.658**

(b) Asset Liabilities Matching (ALM)

The Company's risk management framework for the monitoring and management of the future cash flows and liquidity has been developed to achieve long-term investment returns in excess of its obligations for the insurance contracts.

On a regular basis, numerous reports for the structure of the investment portfolio, classes of assets and liabilities at Company level are produced and circulated to the Company's key management personnel including the a Risk, Asset-Liability and Investment Management Committee.

The principal technique of the Company for management of the risks arising from the assets and liabilities positions, is to continuously monitor the maturities and expected cash flows of assets and liabilities and to take the appropriate investment decisions to confront any risks arising from potential positions mismatching.

The following table summarizes the estimated amount and timing of cash flows arising from the Company's financial assets and insurance reserves:

31 December 2022	Non-Life Contractual cash flows (undiscounted)						
Assets	**Carrying value**	**0-1 years**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**3-4 years**	**>4 years**	**Total**
Carrying value and cash flows arising from assets:							
Trading portfolio							
Listed equity securities	1.997	1.997	-	-	-	-	**1.997**
UnListed equity securities and matual funds	6.943	6.943	-	-	-	-	**6.943**
Listed debt securities:			-	-	-	-	
– Fixed rate	46.502	47.000	-	-	-	-	**47.000**
– Floating rate	2.014	88	88	2.088	-	-	**2.263**
Available for Sale:							
Listed equity securities and mutual funds	8.275	8.275	-	-	-	-	**8.275**
Unlisted equity securities and mutual funds	8.017	8.017	-	-	-	-	**8.017**
Listed debt securities:							
– Fixed rate	50.587	1.670	2.476	26.459	27.000	-	**57.605**
Loans and receivables:							
- Floating rate loans	1.828	82	1.882	-	-	-	**1.963**
Cash and cash equivalents	8.732	8.732	-	-	-	-	**8.732**
Total	**134.894**	**82.802**	**4.445**	**28.547**	**27.000**	**-**	**142.794**

31 December 2022							
Insurance Reserves	**Carrying value**	**0-1 years**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**3-4 years**	**>4 years**	**Total**
	Expected cash flows (undiscounted)						
Insurance Reserves	103.861	49.855	23.474	12.210	8.056	10.266	**103.861**
Total	**103.861**	**49.855**	**23.474**	**12.210**	**8.056**	**10.266**	**103.861**

31 December 2021	Non-Life Contractual cash flows (undiscounted)						
Assets	**Carrying value**	**0-1 years**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**3-4 years**	**>4 years**	**Total**
Carrying value and cash flows arising from assets:							
Trading portfolio							
Listed equity securities	1.422	1.422	-	-	-	-	**1.422**
UnListed equity securities and matual funds	6.366	6.366	-	-	-	-	**6.366**
Listed debt securities:							
– Fixed rate	78.080	78.080	-	-	-	-	**78.080**
Available for Sale:							
Listed equity securities and mutual funds	7.050	7.050	-	-	-	-	**7.050**
Unlisted equity securities and mutual funds	13.918	13.918	-	-	-	-	**13.918**
Listed debt securities:							
– Fixed rate	2.057	74	74	873	1.054	-	**2.075**
Loans and receivables:							
- Floating rate loans	1.837	54	1.854	-	-	-	**1.908**
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Cash and cash equivalents	22.177	22.177	-	-	-	-	**22.177**
Total	**132.906**	**129.140**	**1.928**	**873**	**1.054**	**-**	**132.994**

31 December 2021							
Insurance Reserves	**Carrying value**	**0-1 years**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**3-4 years**	**>4 years**	**Total**
	Expected cash flows (undiscounted)						
Insurance Reserves	96.658	48.252	22.396	11.013	6.355	8.643	**96.658**
Total	**96.658**	**48.252**	**22.396**	**11.013**	**6.355**	**8.643**	**96.658**

On the above tables the hypothesis of reinvesting financial assets cash flows at their maturity has not been taken into consideration.

Additionally, the cash flows of the equity shares have been included in the first group of maturity (0-1 years), since the shares that are listed can be realized at any time.

4.4 Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people or systems and/or external events. It is inherent in every function and business activity of the Company. An effective System towards management of operational risk is required in order to identify, assess and quantify exposures, identify manifestations of operational risk events, determine tolerance limits and, where necessary, to reduce the exposure to acceptable levels.

The Company, considering the nature, scale and complexity of its activities, has established the appropriate Operational Risk Management Framework including methodologies, principles of governance, policies and processes, allowing for the effective identification, assessment, management, monitoring and reporting of operational risks (to which it is or may be exposed to in the near future). The aforementioned framework is embedded in the decision making processes and in the corporate culture (Operational risk awareness).

The Company's Operational Risk Management Framework includes methodologies that concern: the Risk Control Self-Assessment, the Scenario Analysis, Fraud Risk Assessment (FRA), evaluation of business environment (internal & external), risk assessment related to outsourcing of functional/activities to third parties (materiality assessment), evaluation of agreements ,the evaluation of cloud computing service providers, conduct risk assessment, Management of Operational Risk Events (operational losses) and is described in relative documents and/or Policies.

4.5 Capital adequacy

The main target of the capital management strategy of the Company is on the one hand to ensure that the Company and insurance subsidiaries has adequate capitalization on an ongoing basis according to the regulatory framework Solvency II, and on the other hand to maximize shareholders' return without exceeding Company's risk appetite.

Solvency II, effective from 1st January 2016, is the new operational and supervisory framework of insurance and reinsurance undertakings active in the European Union (EU) and the European Economic Area (EEA). Solvency II framework's requirements are based on the Directive 2009/138/EC of the European Parliament and the Council, as amended by the Directive 2014/51/EU (Omnibus II).

In addition, Commission Delegation Regulation (EU) 2015/35 of 10 October 2014, supplementing Directive 2009/138 / EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the taking up and pursuit of insurance and reinsurance activities (Solvency II), is followed, and its subsequent amendments. In Greece, the Directive 2009/138/EC was integrated into the Greek legislation with Law 4364/05.02.2016.

A specialized IT infrastructure has been developed for the implementation and compliance with the requirements of the three pillars of the supervisory framework.

The level of capital adequacy of the Company is regularly monitored based on the current regulatory framework and also on the internal policies and procedures which have been approved in relation to the risk management, the own risk and solvency assessment (ORSA) and the capital management. In the context of monitoring the solvency capital position of the Company, Management has determined the desired relationship between the own funds and the solvency capital requirement (SCR), as it arises from its risk appetite.

The calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR), the Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR) as well as the eligible own funds of the Company and insurance subsidiaries are being performed on a quarterly basis as provided for in the supervisory framework. The results of those calculations are submitted to the Supervising Authority. Estimates of SCR and eligible Equity are made on a continuous basis, depending on the company's circumstances.

Furthermore, the Company implements stress tests or sensitivity analyses with scenarios which depict the negative impact from unexpected changes in the macroeconomic and internal environment, in order to estimate the reliance of future available own funds.

It is noted that as of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the eligible own funds of the Company exceeded the Solvency Capital Required (SCR).

4.6 Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

(a) Financial instruments carried at fair value:

Trading assets, derivatives and other transactions undertaken for trading purposes, as well as available-for sale securities and assets and liabilities designated at fair-value-through profit-or-loss are measured at fair value by reference to quoted market prices when available. If quoted prices are not available, the fair values are estimated using valuation techniques (see notes 2.7 and 3.b).

All financial instruments carried at fair value are categorized according to the fair value hierarchy levels of IFRS 13 at the end of each reporting period based on whether the inputs to the fair values are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources and unobservable inputs reflect the Company's market assumptions. These two types of inputs have created the following fair value hierarchy:

I. Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical financial instruments. These prices should be readily and regularly available from an exchange or active index / market and should represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. This level includes listed equity shares and debt securities on exchange markets and exchange traded derivative financial instruments.

II. Level 2: Financial instruments measured using valuation techniques with the following inputs: i) quoted prices for similar financial instruments in active markets, ii) quoted prices for identical or similar financial instruments in markets that are not active, iii) inputs other than quoted prices that are directly or indirectly observable, mainly interest rates and yield curves observable at commonly quoted intervals, forward exchange rates, equity prices, credit spreads and implied volatilities obtained from internationally recognized market data providers and iv) may also include other unobservable inputs which are insignificant to the entire fair value measurement.

These valuation techniques maximize the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to determine the fair value of an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2. If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in Level 3. There has been no change in valuation techniques from previous years. Level 2 financial instruments mainly include over the counter (OTC) derivatives, less-liquid debt instruments and mutual fund shares.

III. Level 3: Financial instruments measured using valuation techniques with significant unobservable inputs. This level includes participation in non-listed equities and non-listed mutual funds.

The following table presents the Company's financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value and their classification according to the fair value hierarchy levels of IFRS 13.

31 December 2022 (amounts in € thousand)	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Financial assets held for trading	50.513	6.943	-	**57.456**
Available for sale financial assets	58.862	5.896	2.120	**66.879**
Total financial assets	**109.375**	**12.840**	**2.120**	**124.335**

31 December 2021 (amounts in € thousand)	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Financial assets held for trading	79.502	6.366	-	85.868
Available for sale financial assets	9.107	9.476	4.441	23.025
Total financial assets	**88.609**	**15.842**	**4.441**	**108.892**

No transfers between levels 1 and 2 occurred during financial years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 respectively.

The change in the value of financial assets which have been classified as Level 2 from € 15.842 thousand on December 31, 2021 to € 12.840 thousand on December 31, 2022 is mostly attributed to the amount of € 1.003 thousand in fair value differences, in the amount of € 4.005 thousand to realisations of financial assets.

The change in the value of financial assets which have been categorized at Level 3 from € 4.441 at December 31, 2021 to € 2.120 at December 31, 2022 is mainly due to the change in their fair value and sales of shares.

b) Financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value:

The following table shows the carrying and fair value of assets and liabilities that are not measured at fair value.

The assumptions and methodologies used for the calculation of the fair value of financial instruments not measured at fair value are consistent with those used to calculate the fair values of financial instruments measured at fair value. The fair value of loans and receivables is determined using quoted market prices. If quoted market prices are not available, the fair value is calculated on the basis of bond prices that have similar credit characteristics, maturity and yield or discounted cash flows.

The following table shows, according to the hierarchical levels of IFRS 13, the classification of assets valued at amortized cost:

31 December 2022	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total** **Fair value**	**Total** **Carrying value**
(amounts in € thousand)					
Financial assets					
Financial assets classified as loans and receivables	-	1.816	-	1.816	1.828
Total financial assets	**-**	**1.816**	**-**	**1.816**	**1.828**

31 December 2021	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total** **Fair value**	**Total** **Carrying value**
(amounts in € thousand)					
Financial assets					
Financial assets classified as loans and receivables	-	1.811	-	1.811	1.837
Total financial assets	**-**	**1.811**	**-**	**1.811**	**1.837**

NOTE 5: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(amounts in € thousand)	Leasehold Improvements	Vehicles	Furniture and Other Equipment	Total
Cost:				
Balance at 1 January 2022	53	3	1.878	1.935
Additions, improvements	12	-	28	41
Balance at 31 December 2022	**66**	**3**	**1.907**	**1.975**
Accumulated Depreciation:				
Balance at 1 January 2022	(41)	(2)	(1.545)	(1.589)
Depreciation charge	(5)	-	(134)	(140)
Balance at 31 December 2022	(46)	(3)	(1.680)	(1.729)
Net Book Value at 31 December 2022	**20**	**0**	**227**	**247**

(amounts in € thousand)	Leasehold Improvements	Vehicles	Furniture and Other Equipment	Total
Cost:				
Balance at 1 January 2021	53	3	1.856	1.912
Additions, improvements	-	-	23	23
Balance at 31 December 2021	**53**	**3**	**1.878**	**1.935**
Accumulated Depreciation:				
Balance at 1 January 2021	(37)	(2)	(1.384)	(1.423)
Depreciation charge	(5)	(0)	(161)	(167)
Balance at 31 December 2021	**(41)**	**(2)**	**(1.545)**	**(1.589)**
Net Book Value at 31 December 2021	**12**	**0**	**333**	**346**

On 31 December 2022 and 2021, there were no capital commitments for property, plant and equipment.

NOTE 6: RIGHT OF USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES

The movements of the Company's right of use assets for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 respectively, are presented in the tables below:

(amounts in € thousand)	Buildings	Vehicles	Other Equipment	Total
Cost:				
Balance at 1 January 2022	4.283	161	91	4.535
Additions	2	61	1	64
Cancellations	-	-	-	-
Modifications	154	-	-	154
Balance at 31 December 2022	**4.440**	**222**	**92**	**4.753**
Accumulated Depreciations:				
Balance at 1 January 2022	(1.455)	(105)	(84)	(1.644)
Depreciation charge	(513)	(37)	(7)	(557)
Cancellations	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2022	**(1.968)**	**(142)**	**(91)**	**(2.201)**
Net Book Value at 31 December 2022	**2.471**	**80**	**1**	**2.552**

(amounts in € thousand)	Buildings	Vehicles	Other Equipment	Total
Cost:				
Balance at 1 January 2021	4.283	128	197	4.608
Additions	-	40	14	54
Cancellations	-	(7)	(120)	(127)
Modifications	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2021	**4.283**	**161**	**91**	**4.535**
Accumulated Depreciations:				
Balance at 1 January 2021	(969)	(75)	(144)	(1.188)
Depreciation charge	(486)	(37)	(7)	(530)
Cancellations	-	6	67	73
Balance at 31 December 2021	**(1.455)**	**(106)**	**(84)**	**(1.644)**
Net Book Value at 31 December 2021	**2.828**	**56**	**7**	**2.891**

The analysis of lease liabilities in short-term and long-term is as follows:

(amounts in € thousand)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Short-term lease liabilities	537	493
Long-term lease liabilities	2.252	2.606
Total lease liabilities	**2.790**	**3.099**

Additionally, lease liabilities are due as follows:

(amounts in € thousand)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Within a year	537	493
Within the second year	545	497
From 3 to 5 years	1.707	1.580
After 5 years	-	529
Total	**2.790**	**3.099**

In addition, the amounts recognized by the Company in the income statement for the years 2022 and 2021 relating to leases, are as follows:

(amounts in € thousand)	2022	2021
Depreciation charge of right of use assets	(557)	(530)
Interest expense on lease liabilities	(148)	(164)
Expenses related to short-term leases and non-lease components	(53)	(47)
Variable lease expenses not included the measurement of lease liabilities	(6)	(10)
Total	**(764)**	**(751)**

NOTE 7: INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

(amounts in € thousand)	Investment properties-Land	Investment properties - Buildings	Total
Cost:			
Balance at 1 January 2022	312	797	1.109
Balance at 31 December 2022	**312**	**797**	**1.109**
Accumulated Depreciation:			
Balance at 1 January 2022	-	(382)	(382)
Depreciation charge	-	(17)	(17)
Balance at 31 December 2022	**-**	**(399)**	**(399)**
Net book value at 31 December 2022	**312**	**398**	**710**

(amounts in € thousand)	Investment properties-Land	Investment properties - Buildings	Total
Cost:			
Balance at 1 January 2021	312	797	1.109
Balance at 31 December 2021	**312**	**797**	**1.109**
Accumulated Depreciation:			
Balance at 1 January 2021	-	(364)	(364)
Depreciation charge	-	(17)	(17)
Balance at 31 December 2021	**-**	**(382)**	**(382)**
Net book value at 31 December 2021	**312**	**415**	**727**

On 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 a valuation of investment properties was carried out by an independent certified valuer.

During the year ended December 31 2022, rental income amounting to € 73 thousand (2021: € 71 thousand) was recognized in the "Investment Income " of the Income Statement which relates to rentals from investments properties . As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, there were no capital commitments for investment properties.

The fair value of each investment property category as at December 31, 2022 is presented in the table below. The main categories of investment properties have been determined based on the nature, characteristics and risks associated with these properties. The fair values of the Company's investment properties are classified as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Property Description	Area	Carrying amount 31/12/2022	Carrying amount 31/12/2021	Fair Value 31/12/2022	Fair Value 31/12/2021
Commercial property 558 sq.m .	Athens, 2-4 Sina Str.	662	678	945	923
Commercial property 111,68 sq.m	Thessaloniki , 7 Tantalou Str.	48	49	62	62
Total		**710**	**727**	**1.007**	**985**

The key methods used for the fair value measurement of the investment properties is the income approach (income capitalization/discounted cash flow method) and the market approach (comparable transactions), which can also be combined, depending on the category of the property under valuation.

The discounted cash flow method is used for the fair value measurement of commercial investment properties. The fair value is calculated through an estimate of the future cash flows, using specific assumptions for risks and rewards associated to the properties (operating income and expenses, vacancy rates, income growth), including the residual value that the property is expected to have at the end of the discount period. For the calculation of the present value of these cash flows, an appropriate discount rate is used.

According to the income capitalization approach, which is also used for commercial investment properties, the fair value of the property is the result of dividing net operating income produced by the respective property with the discount rate (yield rate).

The market approach is used for residential, commercial properties and land. The fair value is estimated based on data of comparable transactions, either by analyzing the transactions of similar properties, or by using prices following appropriate adjustments.

NOTE 8: INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(amounts in € thousand)	Software	Goodwill	Total
Cost:			
Balance at 1 January 2022	8.090	22.056	30.146
Additions, improvements	1.359	-	1.359
Balance at 31 December 2022	**9.449**	**22.056**	**31.505**
Accumulated Depreciation:			
Balance at 1 January 2022	(4.566)	-	(4.566)
Amortization charge	(1.027)	-	(1.027)
Balance at 31 December 2022	**(5.592)**	**-**	**(5.592)**
Net Book value at 31 December 2022	**3.856**	**22.056**	**25.912**

(amounts in € thousand)	Software	Goodwill	Total
Cost:			
Balance at 1 January 2021	6.702	22.056	28.758
Additions, improvements	1.388	-	1.388
Balance at 31 December 2021	**8.090**	**22.056**	**30.146**
Accumulated Depreciation:			
Balance at 1 January 2021	(3.603)	-	(3.603)
Amortization charge	(963)	-	(963)
Balance at 31 December 2021	**(4.566)**	**-**	**(4.566)**
Net Book value at 31 December 2021	**3.524**	**22.056**	**25.580**

Goodwill represents the difference between the acquisition cost and the fair value of the net assets acquired during the acquisition and merger of the company Activa Insurance S.A.

Impairment test

Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated, at acquisition, to the cash-generating units (CGUs) that are expected to benefit from that business combination. The Company tests on an annual basis whether there is an indication of impairment as described in accounting policy 2.5 (i). At 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 there was no indication of goodwill impairment. The recoverable amounts of the CGUs are determined from value-in-use calculations. These calculations use cash flow projections based on business plans approved by Management covering a 5-year period. Cash flow projections for years six to ten have been projected based on operational and market specific assumptions. Cash flows beyond the ten-year period (the period in perpetuity) have been extrapolated using the estimated growth rates stated below.

The key assumptions for the value-in-use calculations are those regarding the discount rates, growth rates and cash flow projections based on gross written premium growth. Management determines cash flow projections based on past experience, actual performance, and expectations about market growth. The individual components of the calculation (risk-free interest rate, market risk premium, country-specific risk and beta factor) are based on external sources of information. The growth rates are based on respective internal or external market growth forecasts and do not exceed the average long-term growth rate for the relevant markets.

The key assumptions used for the value-in-use calculations in 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	2022	2021
Discount factor (before tax)	15%	8%
Growth rate	2%	2%

NOTE 9: INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

(amounts in € thousand)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Carrying amount	6.560	5.607
Percentage holding	95,29%	95,29%
Subsidiary	EUROLIFE FFH ASIGURARI GENERALE S.A.	EUROLIFE FFH ASIGURARI GENERALE S.A.
Country of incorporation	Romania	Romania
Line of business	Non-Life	Non-Life

The movement of investments is as follows:

(amounts in € thousand)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Cost		
Balance at 1 January	5.607	5.607
Share capital increase	953	-
Balance at 31 December	**6.560**	**5.607**

According to 24.03.2022 decision of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the subsidiary Eurolife FFH Asigurari Generale S.A., the subsidiary proceeded to an increase of share capital by € 999 thousand (RON 4.943 thousand) by issuing 3.497 new shares at a nominal value of € 286 (RON 1.413,6), which was covered by its shareholders, Eurolife FFH General Insurance S.A. (with a percentage of 95,3%) and Eurolife FFH Life Insurance S.A. (with a percentage of 4,7%). Following the increase, the subsidiary's share capital amounts to € 6.779 thousand (RON 27.174 thousand).

NOTE 10: DEFERRED TAX ASSET/LIABILITY

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

The amounts and movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year are as follows:

(amounts in € thousand)	Opening Balance 01/01/2022	Changes in Income Statement	Changes in OCI	Ending Balance 31/12/2022
Valuation of Investments				
Changes in fair value of financial assets available for sale	(1.173)	-	298	(875)
Changes in fair value of financial assets available for sale due to impairment	102	35	-	137
Changes in fair value of financial assets held for trading	(34)	(121)	-	(155)
Changes in the amortized cost of financial assets classified as Loans and Receivables	(6)	3	-	(3)
Changes in the fair value of Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-
Various Provisions				
Provision for staff leaving indemnities	76	9	(5)	80
Provision for other doubtful and disputed receivables	550	8	-	558
Foreign exchange differences of Investments				
Changes in fair value of financial assets held for trading	-	(52)	-	(52)
Property, plant and equipment & Intangible Assets				
Depreciation/Amortization of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(15)	14	-	(2)
Other temporary differences	128	(43)	-	85
Total Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities)	**(372)**	**(148)**	**293**	**(227)**

(amounts in € thousand)	Opening Balance 01/01/2021	Changes in Income Statement	Changes in OCI	Ending Balance 31/12/2021
Valuation of Investments				
Changes in fair value of financial assets available for sale	(194)	15	(994)	(1.173)
Changes in fair value of financial assets available for sale due to impairment	229	(127)	-	102
Changes in fair value of financial assets held for trading	(23)	(10)	-	(34)
Changes in the amortized cost of financial assets classified as Loans and Receivables	(19)	14	-	(6)
Changes in the fair value of Derivative financial instruments	(2)	2	-	-
Various Provisions				
Provision for staff leaving indemnities	76	5	(5)	76
Provision for other doubtful and disputed receivables	678	(128)	-	550
Foreign exchange differences of Investments				
Changes in fair value of financial assets held for trading	11	(11)	-	-
Property, plant and equipment & Intangible Assets				
Depreciation/Amortization of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(42)	27	-	(15)
Other temporary differences	94	34	-	128
Total Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities)	**808**	**(180)**	**(999)**	**(372)**

The deferred tax movement from changes in the fair value of Available-for-sale financial assets is analyzed as follows: € 124 thousand (2021: € (810) thousand) from changes in fair value and € 173 thousand (2021: € (169) thousand) from transfers to profit or loss due to the sale of AFS assets.

NOTE 11: FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD FOR TRADING

(amounts in € thousand)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Government securities:		
Greek government	46.502	78.080
Other issuers' securities:		
Banks	3.617	1.396
Other	7.288	6.392
Total	**57.407**	**85.868**
Bonds	1.965	-
Treasury bills	46.502	78.080
Equity shares	1.997	1.422
Matual Funds	6.943	6.366
Total	**57.407**	**85.868**
Plus		
Accrued interest	49	-
Total	**57.456**	**85.868**

The movement in securities is as follows:

(amounts in € thousand)	2022	2021
Balance at 1 January	85.868	92.537
Additions	137.955	209.248
Sales/ Liquidations	(166.999)	(215.799)
Bonds amortization	33	(219)
Foreign exchange differences	-	45
Changes in fair value of debt securities	(87)	(20)
Changes in fair value of equity securities	637	77
Change in accrued interest	49	-
Balance at 31 December 2022	**57.456**	**85.868**

NOTE 12: AVAILABLE FOR SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS

(amounts in € thousand)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Government securities:		
Greek government	44.377	-
Foreign governments	4.578	1.187
Other issuers' securities:		
Banks	3.097	2.617
Other	13.987	19.175
Total	**66.039**	**22.980**
Listed securities	58.022	9.062
Non-listed Securities	8.017	13.918
Total	**66.039**	**22.980**
Bonds	49.747	2.012
Equity shares	8.580	7.255
Mutual Funds	7.712	13.713
Total	**66.039**	**22.980**
Plus		
Accrued interest	840	45
Total	**66.879**	**23.025**

The movement in securities is as follows:

(amounts in € thousand)	2022	2021
Balance at 1 January	23.025	21.924
Additions	51.178	4.106
Sales /Liquidations	(6.973)	(7.980)
Bonds amortization	126	18
Foreign exchange differences	239	-
Changes in fair value of debt securities	(621)	(152)
Changes in fair value of equity securities	(732)	4.676
Derecognition gain from equity securities (impairment)	(158)	491
Changes in accrued interest	795	(59)
Balance at 31 December	**66.879**	**23.025**

NOTE 13 : FINANCIAL ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS LOANS AND ASSETS

(amounts in € thousand)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Loans		
Commercial mortgage loans	1.812	1.826
Total	**1.812**	**1.826**
Plus:		
Accrued interest on loans	16	11
Total	**1.828**	**1.837**

The movement in loans is as follows:

(amounts in € thousand)	2022	2021
Balance at 1 January	1.837	3.703
Loans collected	-	(1.800)
Loans amortization	(14)	(55)
Changes in accrued interest	4	(11)
Balance at 31 December	**1.828**	**1.837**

NOTE 14: INSURANCE RECEIVABLES

(amounts in € thousand)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Insurance receivables		
Insurance receivables up to 30 days	4.808	2.187
Insurance receivables between 30 to 90 days	397	407
Insurance receivables beyond 90 days	4.418	4.118
Provision for doubtful receivables	(3.653)	(3.616)
(minus) Premium prepayments	(29)	(49)
Total	**5.942**	**3.048**

Insurance receivables from related parties represent 1% (2021: 8,93%) of total receivables. Management does not expect impairment losses from related parties due to inability of payments.

NOTE 15: OTHER RECEIVABLES

(amounts in € thousand)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Receivables from ceding insurers	720	941
Reinsurance receivables (current account)	479	305
Other receivables	1.499	1.715
Commissions and deferred acquisition costs	2.386	2.342
Other prepaid expenses	891	922
Total	**5.975**	**6.225**

NOTE 16: REINSURANCE RECEIVABLES

Reinsurance receivables relates to reinsurers' share on unearned premiums and outstanding claims reserves.

(amounts in € thousand)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Receivables from unearned premiums reserves (U.P.R.) (Note 21)	4.366	3.078
Receivables from outstanding claims reserves (O.C.R.) (Note 21)	10.898	10.493
Total	**15.264**	**13.571**

The credit risk with respect to the reinsurance receivables is limited due to the high creditworthiness of the reinsurers (refer to note 4.3.1).

NOTE 17: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(amounts in € thousand)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Cash on hand	2	2
Deposits on demand	7.199	12.666
Time deposits	1.530	9.509
Total	**8.732**	**22.177**

Time deposits have a maturity of less than 90 days. The weighted average effective interest rate on time deposits was 0,20% (2021: 0,07%).

NOTE 18: SHARE CAPITAL

The share capital amounts to 49.800 registered ordinary shares of a nominal amount of €61,53 each. All shares are issued and the share capital is fully paid up. The sole shareholder, "Eurolife FFH Insurance Group Holdings S.A." owns 100% of its share capital. The Company has no stock option plan.

(amounts in € thousand)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
No of ordinary shares	49.800	49.800
Paid up	3.064	3.064
Share Capital	**3.064**	**3.064**

NOTE 19: RESERVES

(amounts in € thousand)	Statutory Reserve	Extraordinary Reserves	AFS investments revaluation Reserve	Reserve for Post-employment benefit obligations	Other reserves	Total
Balance at 1 January 2022	**12.257**	**45.849**	**3.584**	**(55)**	**5.679**	**67.313**
Transfer of prior period profits	-	(97)	-	-	189	92
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation, net of tax	-	-	-	17	-	17
Change in fair value of AFS financial assets	-	-	(1.353)	-	-	(1.353)
Deferred tax on change in fair value of AFS financial assets	-	-	298	-	-	298
Balance at 31 December 2022	**12.257**	**45.751**	**2.528**	**(38)**	**5.868**	**66.367**

(amounts in € thousand)	Statutory Reserve	Extraordinary Reserves	AFS investments revaluation Reserve	Reserve for Post-employment benefit obligations	Other reserves	Total
Balance at 1 January 2021	**12.257**	**35.209**	**54**	**(66)**	**8.018**	**55.472**
Transfer of prior period profits	-	10.640	-	-	(2.339)	8.301
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation, net of tax	-	-	-	11	-	11
Change in fair value of AFS financial assets	-	-	4.524	-	-	4.524
Deferred tax on change in fair value of AFS financial assets	-	-	(994)	-	-	(994)
Balance at 31 December 2021	**12.257**	**45.849**	**3.584**	**(55)**	**5.679**	**67.313**

Statutory reserve has been formed based on the provisions of laws and cannot be distributed to the shareholders of the Company.

Extraordinary Reserves arise from previous years' profits based on General Shareholders' Meeting decisions. These reserves can be distributed to shareholders without additional tax charge.

The AFS investments revaluation reserve is recycled to income statement upon disposal or impairment of investments. This reserve also includes the associated deferred taxes.

The reserve for post-employment benefit obligations includes reserves from the remeasurement of the defined benefit obligation, along with the relevant deferred tax. The reserve from actuarial gain or loss has been created in accordance with the provisions of the revised IAS 19 and cannot be distributed.

Other Reserves include reserves that have been formed under special laws that either are not distributable or will become taxable in case of distribution and the relevant income tax rate which is enacted at the distribution period will be applied.

NOTE 20: EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The Company provides for staff retirement indemnity obligation for its employees who are entitled to a lump sum payment based on the number of years of service and the level of remuneration at the date of retirement, if they remain in the employment of the Company until normal retirement age, in accordance with the Greek labor legislation. According to the Company's policy, compensation is provided only at retirement age and the employer's liability is distributed during the last 16 working years prior to retirement. The above retirement indemnity obligations typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as interest rate risk and salary risk. Therefore, a decrease in the discount rate used to calculate the present value of the estimated future cash outflows or an increase in future salaries will increase the staff retirement indemnity obligations of the Company.

(amounts in € thousand)	01/01-31/12/2022	01/01-31/12/2021
Movement of provision for staff leaving indemnities		
Balance at 1 January	347	317
Benefits paid	(43)	-
Total expense recognized in the income statement	82	46
Actuarial (gains) / losses recognized in equity	(22)	(16)
Balance at 31 December	**365**	**347**

(amounts in € thousand)	01/01-31/12/2022	01/01-31/12/2021
Amounts recognized in the income statement		
Current service cost	44	46
Net interest	2	-
Curtailments / settlements / terminations	37	-
Total expense / (income) in income statement	**82**	**46**

The present value of retirement benefit obligations depends on factors determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions as presented in the below table.

The key assumptions used to determine the net cost for pension obligations include the discount rate and future salary increases. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of pension obligations.

The Company determines the appropriate discount rate that should be used to calculate the present value of the estimated retirement obligations at the end of each year. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Company uses interest rates of highly rated corporate bonds. The currency and maturity terms of the bonds used are consistent with the currency and estimated duration of the retirement benefit obligations. The assumption about the percentage of salary increase is determined by reviewing the Company's salary increases each year.

The other assumptions for pension obligations, such as changes in inflation rate, are based in part on prevailing market conditions.

Actuarial assumptions	**2022**	**2021**
Discount rate	3,25%	0,55%
Future salary increases	2,0% έως 4,0%	0,0% έως 4,0%
Inflation	2,75%	1,4%
Expected remaining service life (years)	5,51	6,29

A quantitative sensitivity analysis based on reasonable changes to significant actuarial assumptions as at 31 December 2022 is as follows:

- An increase/(decrease) of the discount rate by 0,5% / (0,5%) would result in a (decrease)/increase of the retirement benefit obligation by (€7,7) thousand / €8 thousand.
- An increase/(decrease) of the future salary growth by 0,5% / (0,5%) would result in an increase/(decrease) of the retirement benefit obligation by €7,7thousand / (€8) thousand.

NOTE 21: INSURANCE PROVISIONS

(amounts in € thousand)	31/12/2022			31/12/2021		
	Company	**Reinsurers**	**Total**	**Company**	**Reinsurers**	**Total**
Unearned premiums reserves (UPR)	20.311	4.366	24.677	19.867	3.078	22.945
Outstanding claims reserves	66.797	10.898	77.695	61.730	10.493	72.223
Unexpired risk reserve	1.489	-	1.489	1.491	-	1.491
Total Insurance Provisions	**88.597**	**15.264**	**103.861**	**83.087**	**13.571**	**96.658**

The outstanding claims reserves from inwards reinsurance amounts to € 4.081 thousand as at 31 December 2022 (2021: €3.588 thousand) and the unearned premiums reserves from inwards reinsurance amounts to €107 thousand in 2022 (2021: €142 thousand). Outstanding claims reserves mainly comprise of reserve for reported losses amounting to €74.847 thousand in 2022 (2021: €69.630 thousand).

Change in Outstanding Claims

	31/12/2022			31/12/2021		
(amounts in € thousand)	**Company**	**Reinsurers**	**Total**	**Company**	**Reinsurers**	**Total**
Outstanding claims	59.137	10.493	69.630	59.508	9.704	69.212
Additional reserves	2.593	-	2.593	2.872	14	2.886
Balance at 1 January	**61.730**	**10.493**	**72.223**	**62.379**	**9.719**	**72.098**
Decrease from claims paid	(8.715)	(54)	(8.769)	(8.561)	(248)	(8.809)
Increase from current year's claims	17.968	1.942	19.910	13.262	1.162	14.424
Increase/(decrease) from prior years' claims	(4.428)	(1.495)	(5.924)	(5.072)	(126)	(5.198)
Additional Reserves	242	12	255	(278)	(14)	(292)
Movement in Outstanding Claims (note 29)	**5.067**	**405**	**5.472**	**(649)**	**774**	**125**
Outstanding claims	63.962	10.885	74.847	59.137	10.493	69.630
Additional Reserves	2.836	12	2.848	2.593	-	2.593
Balance at 31 December	**66.798**	**10.897**	**77.695**	**61.730**	**10.493**	**72.223**

Table of claims development

Year of Incident	< 2013	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
Estimate of ultimate cost of claims:												
Year of claim		19.132	22.359	10.835	15.496	18.400	27.254	20.692	20.060	20.774	27.443	722.762
One year later		19.729	23.017	10.908	16.041	18.731	28.061	20.647	20.566	21.863		
Two years later		19.458	22.921	10.757	16.395	18.345	27.920	20.808	20.802			
Three years later		19.316	22.282	10.743	15.876	18.003	27.292	20.873				
Four years later		18.824	20.981	10.557	15.218	16.867	26.466					
Five years later		15.167	16.952	8.638	12.824	13.446						
Six years later		14.687	16.889	8.465	12.285							
Seven years later		14.462	16.545	8.006								
Eight years later		13.787	16.175									
Nine years later		13.644										
Current estimate of ultimate cost of claims:	123.682	13.644	16.175	8.006	12.285	13.446	26.466	20.873	20.802	21.863	27.443	304.685
Cumulative payments	115.072	12.441	14.224	7.213	10.706	11.810	18.362	12.520	13.298	10.361	7.533	233.540
Amount of provision	**8.611**	**1203**	**1951**	**793**	**1.579**	**1.636**	**8.104**	**8.353**	**7.504**	**11.502**	**19.910**	**71.146**
Reserve for previous years												**369,79**
Reserve for inwards reinsurance –Motor												**3.332**
Additional reserve with statistical method												**180,63**
Unallocated Loss Adjustment expenses												**2.667**
Total Reserve for Outstanding Claims	**8.611**	**1203**	**1951**	**793**	**1.579**	**1.636**	**8.104**	**8.353**	**7.504**	**11.502**	**19.910**	**77.695**

The development of insurance provisions provides a measure of the Company's ability to estimate the ultimate cost of claims. The top half of the table illustrates how the Company's estimate of total claims outstanding for each incident year has changed within the following years. The bottom half of the table reconciles the cumulative claims' amount to the amount presented in the Statement of Financial Position.

NOTE 22: INSURANCE AND OTHER LIABILITIES

(amounts in € thousand)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Reinsurers – Current account	5.247	4.233
Ceding companies – current accounts	78	3
Agents and brokers	3.334	2.714
Taxes	3.547	2.702
Social security	670	544
Other Creditors	1.328	875
Other liabilities	3.669	4.763
Total	**17.873**	**15.833**

Other liabilities include the provisions for unaudited tax fiscal years and other provisions.

NOTE 23: NET EARNED PREMIUMS

(amounts in € thousand)	01/01-31/12/2022	01/01-31/12/2021
Other Non-life Gross Written premiums- Direct	45.094	36.456
Other Non-life Policy Fees	6.952	5.920
Change in unearned premium reserve	(1.669)	3.194
Total Other Non-life Gross Earned premiums	**50.377**	**45.570**
Motor vehicle liability gross written premiums- Direct	13.791	13.682
Motor vehicle liability policy fees	3.448	3.421
Change in unearned premium reserve	(96)	167
Total Motor vehicle liability Gross Earned premiums	**17.143**	**17.269**
Total Gross Earned premiums- Direct	**67.520**	**62.840**
Other non-life inward reinsurance written premiums	1.087	1.119
Change in unearned premium reserve	34	(26)
Total other Non-life earned premiums from inward reinsurance	**1.121**	**1.092**
Total Inward Reinsurance Earned premiums	**1.121**	**1.092**
Total gross earned premiums	**68.641**	**63.932**

(amounts in € thousand)	01/01-31/12/2022	01/01-31/12/2021
Other Non-life premiums ceded to reinsurers	(18.257)	(14.067)
Change in unearned premium reserve	1.288	592
Total other non-life premiums ceded to reinsurers	**(16.969)**	**(13.474)**
Motor vehicle liability premiums ceded to reinsurers	(166)	(165)
Total motor vehicle liability premiums ceded to reinsurers	**(166)**	**(165)**
Total earned premiums ceded	**(17.135)**	**(13.639)**
Total net earned premiums	**51.506**	**50.293**

NOTE 24: OTHER INSURANCE RELATED INCOME

(amounts in € thousand)	01/01-31/12/2022	01/01-31/12/2021
Commission income from reinsurers motor vehicle liability	26	25
Commission income from reinsurers other non-life	2.708	1.899
Total	**2.735**	**1.924**

NOTE 25: INVESTMENT INCOME

(amounts in € thousand)	01/01-31/12/2022	01/01-31/12/2021
Trading portfolio & Cash equivalents		
Interest and amortisation on debt securities	91	(262)
Interest income on deposits	19	4
Gains / (losses) from foreign exchange differences	-	60
Subtotal	**110**	**(198)**
Available for sale financial assets		
Dividend income on equities	179	164
Dividend income on mutual funds	2.290	171
Interest income and amortization on debt securities	724	141
Subtotal	**3.193**	**476**
Loans and Receivables financial assets		
Interest income on commercial mortgage loans	46	13
Subtotal	**46**	**13**
Other investment income		
Rental income	73	71
Interest income on inwards reinsurance reserve	4	4
Other interest income	16	49
Subtotal	**94**	**124**
Total Investment Income	**3.443**	**416**

NOTE 26: GAINS \ (LOSSES) FROM SALE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

(amounts in € thousand)	01/01-31/12/2022	01/01-31/12/2021
Trading Portfolio		
(Losses) from equities disposal	(1)	(1.070)
Gains from Mutual Funds disposal	242	144
Gains from bonds disposal	164	11
Subtotal	**405**	**(915)**
Total realized Gains/(Losses) on financial assets	**405**	**(915)**

NOTE 27: FAIR VALUE GAINS ON FINANCIAL ASSETS

(amounts in € thousand)	01/01-31/12/2022	01/01-31/12/2021
Trading Portfolio		
Gains / (Losses) from equities valuation	59	71
Gains from mutual funds valuation	578	5
(Losses) from bonds valuation	(87)	(20)
Gains from foreign exchange differences of Bonds	-	45
Subtotal	**550**	**101**
Portfolio of available for sale financial assets		
Gains / (Losses) from the Impairment of equities	(158)	524
(Losses) from the Impairment of mutual funds	-	(32)
Gains from foreign exchange differences – Bonds	239	-
Subtotal of Available for sale financial assets portfolio	**81**	**491**
Total fair value Gains / (Losses) on financial assets	**630**	**592**

NOTE 28: OTHER INCOME

(amounts in € thousand)	01/01-31/12/2022	01/01-31/12/2021
Revenue from personnel premiums	-	1
Revenue from personnel lending	120	122
Foreign exchange differences of bank deposits and cash	60	13
Other income	54	39
Income from unused provisions	20	6
Total	**255**	**182**

NOTE 29: CLAIMS AND CHANGE IN INSURANCE PROVISIONS

(amounts in € thousand)	01/01-31/12/2022	01/01-31/12/2021
Claims paid - motor vehicle liability	(10.310)	(6.551)
Claims paid - other non-life	(5.931)	(8.529)
Claims paid	**(16.242)**	**(15.080)**
Change in outstanding claims reserve - motor vehicle liability	(2.543)	(2.640)
Change in outstanding claims reserve – others non-life	(2.929)	2.515
Change in insurance provisions	**(5.472)**	**(125)**
Reinsurance share in change of outstanding claims reserve - motor vehicle liability	-	22
Reinsurance share on claims paid- others non-life	493	339
Reinsurance share in change of outstanding claims reserve - other non-life	405	774
Reinsurance share on claims paid and outstanding claims	**899**	**1.136**
Company's share on claims paid - Motor Vehicle Liability	(10.310)	(6.528)
Company's share on claims paid - other non-life	(5.438)	(8.191)
Company's share on outstanding claims reserve - motor vehicle liability	(2.543)	(2.640)
Company's share on outstanding claims reserve - other non-life	(2.524)	3.289
Total claims and changes in insurance provisions	**(20.815)**	**(14.070)**

NOTE 30: ACQUISITION EXPENSES

(amounts in € thousand)	01/01-31/12/2022	01/01-31/12/2021
Commission and overcommission fees on premium production	(10.707)	(8.964)
Other commission fees	(2.045)	(2.364)
Other production expenses	(647)	(596)
Commissions to cedents	(348)	(371)
Change in acquisition expense for future periods	438	(43)
Contributions on premium production	(1.526)	(1.556)
Total	**(14.834)**	**(13.894)**

NOTE 31: OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

(amounts in € thousand)	01/01-31/12/2022	01/01-31/12/2021
Employee benefit expenses (note 32)	(9.202)	(8.765)
Administrative expenses	(6.225)	(5.683)
Taxes	(49)	(46)
Depreciation and amortization expense	(1.740)	(1.676)
Provisions	(84)	167
Interest expense, bank and other related expenses	(719)	(687)
Other expenses	(13)	(1)
Total	**(18.034)**	**(16.691)**

External Auditors

Other administrative expenses include fees charged by the independent auditor "PricewaterhouseCoopers S.A.". The fees that relate audit and other services provided for fiscal year 2022 and 2021 respectively are analyzed as follows:

(amounts in € thousand)	01/01-31/12/2022	01/01-31/12/2021
Statutory Audit	(79)	(75)
Tax audit-article 65a, law 4174/2013	(25)	(23)
Other audit related assignments	(134)	(32)
Non audit assignments	(3)	(3)
Total	**(240)**	**(132)**

NOTE 32 : EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

(amounts in € thousand)	01/01-31/12/2022	01/01-31/12/2021
Salaries and other benefits	(7.113)	(7.102)
Social security contributions	(1.195)	(1.097)
Other provisions related to personnel	(40)	(46)
Pension costs -Defined benefit plans and other costs	(854)	(521)
Total	**(9.202)**	**(8.765)**
Average Number of Personnel:	**170**	**163**

In 2020, following relevant Board of Directors' decisions, the Company decided to terminate the defined contribution plans of the employees by returning all accumulated contributions to the employees and to replace these plans through the establishment of an Employee Occupational Insurance Fund in which all employees will be able to participate as members.

Following the above decision, the Company terminated the staff defined contribution plans and returned the accumulated contributions and dividends to the employees before the end of the financial year 2020. Furthermore, on 30 December 2021 the establishment of the Eurolife FFH and Partners Group Companies' Professional Insurance Fund L.P.P.L. (the "Fund") to which all employees of the Company are eligible to participate as members and for which the Company will henceforth pay the employer contributions of the members belonging to its staff while covering, on a pro rata basis, the expenses of the Fund during the first 5 years.

NOTE 33: INCOME TAX EXPENSE

(amounts in € thousand)	01/01-31/12/2022	01/01-31/12/2021
Current income tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	(1.258)	(1.942)
Adjustment on previous years' income tax and other adjustments	(84)	(60)
Total current income tax	**(1.342)**	**(2.002)**
Deferred tax		
Decrease/(Increase) in deferred tax assets	(44)	(227)
(Decrease)/Increase in deferred tax liabilities	(104)	47
Total deferred tax expense/(income)	**(148)**	**(180)**
Total income tax	**(1.490)**	**(2.182)**

According to the provisions of article 120 of Law 4799/2021 (Government Gazette A 78) which entered into force in May 2021 and amended article 58 of Law 4172/2013, profits made by legal entities conducting business activities and legal entities in Greece that hold double-entry books, excluding credit institutions, are taxed at a rate of 22% (2021: 22%) for the 2022 tax year onwards.

The tax on the Company's profit before tax using the applicable income tax rates, is analyzed below:

(amounts in € thousand)	01/01-31/12/2022	01/01-31/12/2021
Profit before tax	5.290	7.707
	5.290	**7.707**
Income tax at applicable tax rate 22%	(1.164)	(1.696)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible in calculating taxable income:		
Impact of change in tax rate	-	(67)
Non tax deductible expenses	(243)	(361)
Income not subject to tax	-	1
Adjustment in previous years' income tax and other adjustments	(84)	(60)
Total income tax	**(1.490)**	**(2.182)**

NOTE 34: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company is controlled by Eurolife FFH Insurance Group Holdings S.A. (thereafter "Eurolife FFH Insurance Group") which owns 100% of its share capital. Eurobank, a bank domiciled in Athens and listed on the Athens Stock Exchange, was the ultimate parent of the Company until 4th of August 2016 and owned 100% of the share capital of Eurolife FFH Insurance Group.

On 4 August 2016, the disposal of 80% of the share capital of Eurolife FFH Insurance Group was completed and control of Eurolife FFH Insurance Group was transferred to Costa Luxembourg Holding S.à r.l, while Eurobank retained the remaining 20% of the share capital of the Company and consequently has significant influence. The new parent company of Eurolife FFH Insurance Group is domiciled in Luxembourg and was controlled until 14 July 2021 jointly by Colonnade Finance S.à rl, a member of the Fairfax Group, and OPG Commercial Holdings (Lux) S.àrl. On July 14, 2021, Colonnade Finance S.àrl exercised its option to purchase the remaining Costa shares from OPG Commercial Holdings (Lux) S.àrl. Costa is now wholly owned by Colonnade Finance S.àrl.

All transactions with related parties are conducted in the normal course of business and on arm's length basis. The volume of the transactions with the related parties and the balances at year end are shown in the tables below, in which, due to materiality, transactions with Eurobank are presented separately:

(amounts in € thousand)

Related Party Eurobank 31/12/2022	**Receivables**	**Payables**	**Revenue**	**Expenses**
Deposits on demand & time deposits	1.224	-	3	-
Insurance operations	34	1.418	1.814	3.657
Investment operations	-	-	-	-
Other transactions	-	-	-	241
Total	**1.258**	**1.418**	**1.816**	**3.898**

(amounts in € thousand)

Other Related Parties31/12/2022	**Receivables**	**Payables**	**Revenue**	**Expenses**
Deposits on demand & time deposits	11	-	-	-
Insurance operations	24	413	334	1.103
Investment operations	-	-	-	337
Other transactions	27	80	189	992
Total	**62**	**493**	**523**	**2.431**
Transactions with key management personnel	**-**	**4**	**34**	**5**
Remuneration and benefits of key management personnel				**1.122**

(amounts in € thousand)

Related Party Eurobank 31/12/2021	Receivables	Payables	Revenue	Expenses
Deposits on demand & time deposits	1.703	-	1	-
Insurance operations	29	1.149	1.752	3.112
Investment operations	-	-	-	-
Other transactions	-	-	-	226
Total	**1.732**	**1.149**	**1.753**	**3.338**

(amounts in € thousand)

Other Related Parties 31/12/2021	Receivables	Payables	Revenue	Expenses
Deposits on demand & time deposits	10	-	-	-
Insurance operations	243	516	381	1.312
Investment operations	8	-	-	296
Other transactions	22	22	193	903
Total	**283**	**538**	**574**	**2.511**

Transactions with key management personnel	**-**	**4**	**30**	**25**
Remuneration and benefits of key management personnel				**1.191**

The above table does not include dividend payments of the Company to its shareholder in 2022 and 2021. These transactions are described in detail in note 36 "Dividends".

On 31 December 2022 and 2021 there were no receivables from loans to key management personnel. Moreover, the Company holds investments in bonds, mutual funds and equities issued by related parties. More specifically on 31 December 2022 the fair value of these bonds amounted to € 1.965 thousand (31 December 2021: € 0 thousand), of these mutual funds amounted to € 12.840 thousand (31 December 2021: € 15.842 thousand) and of these equities amounted to € 4.749 thousand (31 December 2021: € 4.013 thousand).

NOTE 35: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Legal issues

There are no pending litigations against the Company or other contingent liabilities and commitments as at 31 December 2022 which may materially affect the financial position of the Company.

Unaudited tax years

In accordance with the Greek tax legislation and the respective Ministerial Decisions issued, additional taxes and penalties may be imposed by the Greek tax authorities following a tax audit within five years as from the end of the fiscal year within which the relevant tax return should have been submitted. Therefore, based on the above as a general rule, the Company has 6 unaudited tax years.

For the financial years starting from 1 January 2016 onwards, according to Law 4174/2013, it is provided on a voluntary basis, the receipt of an Annual Tax Certificate by Greek companies whose annual financial statements are subject to mandatory audit. This certificate is issued after the relevant tax audit has been carried out by the statutory auditor or audit firm that audits the annual financial statements. The Company will continue to receive it.

Under Greek tax legislation, companies for which tax certificates have been issued without notices of tax law violations for the last 6 unaudited tax years are not exempt from the imposition of additional taxes and fines by the Greek tax authorities after the completion of the tax audit.

Therefore, as a general rule, due to the expiry of five years on 31.12.2022, the right of the Greek State to impose taxes until the tax year 2016 has expired for the Company.

The Company has obtained unqualified "Annual Tax Certificates" for the fiscal years 2016-2021. The tax audit conducted in this context for 2022 is currently in progress. Upon completion, the Company's Management does not expect to incur significant tax liabilities other than those already recorded and provided in the financial statements.

Additional taxes and penalties may be imposed as a result of tax audits, the amount of which cannot be determined. However, it is expected that the additional taxes will not have a material effect on the financial position of the Company, as the Company recognizes a provision for additional taxes and fines that may arise from future tax audits.

NOTE 36: DIVIDENDS

Dividends are accounted for after they have been ratified by the Annual Shareholders' General Meeting.

On July 30, 2021, the Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Company's shareholders decided to distribute a dividend to the shareholder Eurolife FFH Insurance Group amounting to € 5.000 thousand. The dividend distribution came from the profit for the year ended 31 December 2020. The amount was paid to the shareholder on 6 August 2021.

On 24 April 2022, the Annual General Meeting of the Company's shareholders decided to distribute a dividend to the shareholder Eurolife FFH Insurance Group in the amount of €5.433 thousand. The dividend distribution was derived from the profits of the financial year ended 31 December 2021, as well as from undistributed profits of previous years. The amount was paid to the shareholder on 18 May 2022.

NOTE 37: POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There are not any significant subsequent events that need to be reported.