FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2015

in accordance with I.F.R.S.

The attached Financial Statements have been approved by the Board of Directors of SYNETERISTIKI INSURANCE COMPANY and have been uploaded to the Company’s website www.syneteristiki.gr.

Contents

A. BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT
TO THE 37th REGULAR GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE SHAREHOLDERS

Dear Shareholders,
We submit you the Financial Statements for 2015 (37th fiscal year 01/01/2015-31/12/2015).

1. General Information

The Board of Directors submits for approval the Financial Statements of Syneteristiki Insurance for the 37th fiscal year, which ended on December 31st, 2015.

2. Business

The Company operates in the insurance and reinsurance field, offering Non-Life and Life insurance products (composite license).

3. Financial Environment

Following an increase in 2014, the real G.D.P. maintained a positive course increasing by 0,7% during the 1st half of 2015. However, it dropped by 1,1% in the third quarter due to the imposition of capital controls. According to detailed data for the three first quarters of 2015, Greek economy was supported by domestic demand, tourism growth and exports. On the contrary, investments, income from shipping and imports were directly affected by capital controls, limited financing for companies and a general deterioration of the business environment. Private consumption grew during the first two quarters of 2015, reflecting the improvement of real available income of households, the liquidation of savings and the gradual de-escalation of pressures to the labor market. During the third quarter, consumption expenditure registered a lower growth rate (0,3%) due to capital controls and budgetary burden.
Growth in individual sectors of financial activity, mainly in tourism, brought to an increase in employment during the 1st half of 2015. The continuous increase in employment from the 3rd quarter of 2014 until the 2nd quarter of 2015 resulted to a decreased number of unemployed persons and a consequent gradual de-escalation of unemployment.
The median unemployment rate fell from 27,2% in the 2nd quarter 2014 to 24,6% in the second quarter 2015, but it remained extremely high, compared to the E.U. median rate (9,5%). However, negative developments in employment during the second half of 2015 may affect the improvement registered in the first half.

4. Revenue Regulations

The "interpretation gap" created after the adoption of the new Income Tax Code (L. 4172/ 2013) on the deductible of technical reserves of insurance companies by their gross revenue, has been clarified. In the absence of a specific provision in L. 4172/2013, in Decision 1113/2015 is explicitly stated that technical reserves formed in accordance with L. 400/70 are not taken into consideration for the calculation of an insurance company profits. Moreover, the issuance of 1072/2015 settled the issue regarding the exemption of insurance premiums, paid on behalf of employees under collective pension plans - DAF (Art. 14 of L. 4172 / 2013), from employment income.

5. Solvency II

For insurance companies operating both in Greece and the rest of Europe, 2015 has been a year of intense preparation in order to meet the requirements of Directive 2009/138/EC for Solvency II, timely and sufficiently.
In view of the Directive's implementation on 01/01/2016, within 2015 the Bank of Greece enhanced and monitored the efforts of Greek insurance companies for the transition to the new regime.
Due to the demanding preparation of insurance companies and a complicated political environment, the draft law for the transposition of Directive 2009/138/EC into national law has been submitted to parliament only in the first days of January 2016.
Despite the delay, it was a positive development as it clarified the ambiguity that had been created regarding the legal environment in which insurance companies in Greece would operate.
On 31/12/2015 the European Commission published to the Official Journal of the E.U. the Implementing Technical Standards, which further analyze issues included in the 3rd Pillar regarding transparency and public disclosure of economic and regulatory data.

6. Greek Insurance Market

The Greek Insurance Market has been affected by the crisis. The total premiums production in 2015 added up to €3.579 m. when the respective amount in 2009 was €5.400 m. More precisely:

CLASS OF BUSINESS	PREMIUMS PRODUCTION 2015*	VARIATION 2014-2015
Life	1.759,55	-3,9%
Non-Life	1.819,62	-7,6%
M.T.P.L.	*805,85*	*-13,7%*
Other Non-Life	*1.013,76*	*-2,1%*
Total	3.579,17	-5,8%

*in million euros

Premiums production in Greece is only 2,1% of G.D.P. while in Europe it is 7,7%.

In our Market there are issues still pending, i.e. the supplementary role of Private Insurance to pensions, compulsory insurance of property against Fire and Earthquake, uninsured vehicles and partial decentralization of health services. The settlement of these issues will not only contribute to development, but it will also reduce significantly budgetary costs and will give a lot of impetus to the Private Insurance sector.

7. Company Financial Key Figures

Within an extremely competitive environment in the Insurance Market, dominated by continuous reductions on prices and decreasing demand, the development of Syneteristiki's key figures is the following:

Production

In 2015 earned gross premiums production reached €25,9 m. compared to €28,9 m. in 2014.

Paid Claims

In 2015 the Company paid €12,7 m. in claims, with no significant variation from 2014.

Technical Reserves

Technical Reserves dropped to €39,8 m. in 2015 from €43,1 m. in 2014. Technical reserves for Motor, the most important class of business for Syneteristiki, added up to €28,5 m. and 257,84% on premiums production, compared to €31,9 m. and 239,65% in 2014.

Claims Ratio

The Non-Life claims ratio reached 38,55% in 2015 from 33,26% in 2014. In MTPL it slightly increased to 49,62% from 47,62% in 2014.

Investments

The total of our investments, including real estate for the Company's own use, reached €57,89 m. and is analyzed below:

Real estate (including buildings for the company's own use)	4.241.953
Investments in subsidiaries	69.594
Financial instruments	
- Held to maturity	6.864.634
- Available for sale	21.888.562
- Classified as loans and receivables	9.151.841
- Cash & equivalents	15.669.191
	57.885.775

- The Company's real estate for own use per region is described on page 14 of the appendix.
- The financial instruments per class are described in paragraphs 1.18, 1.19, 1.20 and 1.25 of the appendix.

The Company's investments in financial instruments and available funds, reached a total of €53,6 m. with the following country risk spread: Greece 51% - abroad 49%. Within the new Solvency II requirements, our investments must present a vast risk spread in terms of type of investment, country and rating. However, we do not neglect synergies that morally and economically we have to support.

Own Funds

Based on I.F.R.S., the Company's Own Funds increased to €26,4 m. in 2015 from €24,5 m. in 2014 and €21,6 m.

in 2013 (after the necessary base year adjustments).

Solvency Margin

The Company forms all necessary reserves and meets the solvency level, as provided by L. 400/1970.
On 31/12/2015 the Company's regulatory capital eligible to meet SCR, in accordance with the new Solvency Directive, added up to €19,4. The Company's SCR is €10 m. and the MCR is €6,2 m. Therefore, SCR is covered by 192% and MCR by 288%.

8. Results – Profit distribution

Within 2015 the Company's profit before taxes was €1.842.038 and after taxes €1.910.396.
After deducting the non distributable profit of €733.689, the amount available for distribution is €1.176.707.
We propose the distribution of the aforementioned amount as following:

a. Allocation to reserves of €235.341
b. Dividend distribution of €329.497
c. Remaining net profit of €611.869 carried forward

9. Management of Insurance and Financial Risks

Insurance and financial risks for the fiscal year 2015 have been efficiently managed by the Board of Directors, with the support of individual committees and departments of the Company. Detailed information on the risks and their management are included in chapter 4 of the appendix.

10. Auditors

The Company's Financial Statements have been audited by "ACTION AUDITING S.A".

11. Prospects – Objectives

Syneteristiki Insurance belongs to the wider Social Economy area. Its main objectives are the growth of a healthy portfolio as well as the maintenance of positive results and high solvency ratio.
Its main distribution channels are co-operatives (Agricultural Unions, Banks, other co- operative institutions) and private agents. The Company also collaborates with other insurance companies in order to provide full and high-quality services to its customers. It monitors developments not only in the insurance industry but also in technology and adopts innovations and practices. Its collaboration with European companies, i.e. its shareholders, is an extremely significant source of information and support. In such a competitive environment the Company puts all its effort in its growth without deviating from its core principles.
We strongly believe that there is significant potential for growth and a positive future for the Greek Insurance Market. In this context, our main objective is to claim a share from the future growth and, possibly, expand our synergies.

P. Faliro, 27/5/2016

The President of the Board of Directors
Thomas Ioannidis

B. INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of the Company **"SYNETERISTIKI INSURANCE COMPANY"**

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Company "**SYNETERISTIKI INSURANCE COMPANY**", which comprise of the statement of financial position as at **December 31st 2015**, the statement of total income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, as well as a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility on the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), as adopted by the European Union and for the internal safeguards which are regarded as essential by the management thus enabling the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. These standards require that we comply with ethical requirements, and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers the internal safeguards relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, 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 entity's internal safeguards. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position of the Company **"SYNETERISTIKI INSURANCE COMPANY"** as at **December 31st 2015**, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

Other matter

The financial statements of "SYNETERISTIKI INSURANCE COMPANY" for the year ended at December 31st, 2014 were audited by a different Certified & Registered Auditor. The auditor expressed a qualified opinion on June 4th, 2015 on the financial statements of the previous year due to uninspected by the tax authorities fiscal years 2007 – 2010.

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We verified that the content of the Board of Director's Report is consistent with the accompanying financial statements as required by art. 43(a) (par. 3a) and art. 37 of the Codified Law 2190/1920.

Athens, May 31st, 2016
Certified & Registered Auditor

Vasileios Charissis
Reg. No. 15141
ACTION AUDITING S.A.
16-18 Antinoros Str., 11634, Athens
Reg. No. 164
Member of Russell Bedford International

C. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Statement of Comprehensive Income

	note	1/1-31/12/2015	1/1-31/12/2014
Gross premiums	1.1	25.911.188,50	28.940.704,17
Less: Premiums ceded to reinsurers	1.1	(12.873.633,16)	(15.534.254,84)
Net premiums		13.037.555,34	13.406.449,33
Fees and commission income	1.2	5.387.044,75	7.074.742,47
Investment income	1.3	875.115,31	1.328.543,75
Gains/ Losses on investments	1.4	(176.300,46)	31.895,40
Fair value gains and losses	1.5	301.151,21	(310.515,47)
Other operating income	1.6	78.756,34	87.687,03
Total revenue		19.503.322,49	21.618.802,51
Gross benefits and claims paid	1.7	(12.710.586,37)	(12.751.943,35)
Claims ceded to reinsurers	1.7	5.764.460,47	6.651.987,46
Gross change in contract liabilities	1.8	1.964.627,63	2.240.354,31
Change in contract liabilities ceded to reinsurers	1.8	(1.722.601,96)	(2.481.784,56)
Net benefits and claims		(6.704.100,23)	(6.341.386,14)
Commission expenses	1.9	(4.359.125,86)	(4.583.582,79)
Other operating and administrative expenses	1.10	(6.598.057,96)	(6.964.622,51)
Profit before tax		**1.842.038,44**	**3.729.211,07**
Income tax expense	1.11	68.357,33	(1.065.955,44)
Profit for the year		**1.910.395,77**	**2.663.255,63**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to Profit or Loss			
Gain/(Losses) on available for sale financial assets		(66.417,16)	511.721,34
Income tax relating to gain/(losses) on available for sale financial assets	1.17	3.282,14	(133.047,55)
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to Profit or Loss			
Employee benefits actuarial gains and losses	1.31	67.247,00	(187.206,00)
Income tax relating to employee benefits actuarial gains and losses	1.17	(13.885,45)	48.673,56
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(9.773,47)	240.141,35
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**1.900.622,30**	**2.903.396,98**

2. Balance sheet

	note	31/12/2015	31/12/2014	1/1/2014
Assets				
Property Plant and Equipment	1.12	3.800.776,35	3.668.796,94	3.692.339,88
Investment Properties	1.13	835.577,30	850.821,16	866.065,02
Intagible Assets	1.14	136.646,61	11.308,39	16.873,11
Deferred acquisition costs	1.15	2.553.208,60	2.811.396,44	3.024.924,95
Investments in Associates	1.16	69.594,00	69.594,00	69.594,00
Deferred tax asset	1.17	6.614.125,91	6.268.822,52	6.422.119,30
Held to maturity financial assets	1.18	6.864.634,08	6.765.465,64	9.425.990,85
Available for sale financial assets	1.19	21.888.561,54	12.414.524,71	2.176.802,26
Financial assets classified as loans and receivables	1.20	9.151.841,27	4.428.017,35	11.501.657,77
Insurance receivables	1.21	1.325.224,53	2.389.184,36	5.146.773,28
Reinsurance receivables	1.22	19.144.761,29	22.971.464,77	28.871.738,70
Other receivables	1.23	1.364.033,47	1.472.476,46	1.581.917,62
Income tax receivable	1.24	721.745,59	1.256.251,24	1.528.057,57
Cash and cash equivalents	1.25	15.669.190,79	29.905.251,21	26.351.434,67
Total Assets		**90.139.921,33**	**95.283.375,19**	**100.676.288,98**
Equity				
Share capital	1.26	7.907.923,80	7.907.923,80	7.907.923,80
Additional paid-in capital	1.26	4.141.988,98	4.141.988,98	4.141.988,98
Reserves	1.27	6.460.024,93	6.229.631,91	5.621.406,42
Retained earnings		7.888.674,08	6.218.444,80	3.923.273,31
Total Equity		**26.398.611,79**	**24.497.989,49**	**21.594.592,51**
Liabilities				
Insurance contract liabilities	1.28	39.818.751,88	43.138.039,79	46.668.563,68
Other provisions	1.29	423.000,00	600.000,00	600.000,00
Financial liabilities	1.30	4.500.000,00	4.500.000,00	4.500.000,00
Provision for post employment benefits	1.31	895.120,00	886.273,00	642.665,00
Reinsurance liabilities	1.22	15.440.602,17	18.479.657,91	22.734.676,49
Other liabilities	1.32	2.492.522,35	2.639.740,19	2.969.727,80
Current tax liability	1.24	171.313,14	541.674,81	966.063,50
Total Liabilities		**63.741.309,54**	**70.785.385,70**	**79.081.696,47**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**90.139.921,33**	**95.283.375,19**	**100.676.288,98**

3. Statement of Changes in equity

	Share Capital	Additional paid in capital	Reserves	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance at 01.01.2014	**7.907.923,80**	**4.141.988,98**	**5.621.406,42**	**3.923.273,31**	**21.594.592,51**
Profit for the year	-	-		2.663.255,63	2.663.255,63
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Available for sale financial assets	-	-	378.673,79	-	378.673,79
Employee benefits actuarial gains and losses	-	-	(138.532,44)	-	(138.532,44)
Legal reserve	-	-	368.084,14	(368.084,14)	-
Other movements	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**608.225,49**	**2.295.171,49**	**2.903.396,98**
Dividents	-	-	-	-	-
Total transactions with owners	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Balance as at 31.12.2014	**7.907.923,80**	**4.141.988,98**	**6.229.631,91**	**6.218.444,80**	**24.497.989,49**
Balance at 01.01.2015	7.907.923,80	4.141.988,98	6.229.631,91	6.218.444,80	24.497.989,49
Profit for the year	-	-	-	1.910.395,77	1.910.395,77
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Available for sale financial assets	-	-	(63.135,02)	-	(63.135,02)
Employee benefits actuarial gains and losses	-	-	53.361,55	-	53.361,55
Legal reserve	-	-	235.341,49	(235.341,49)	-
Other movements	-	-	4.825,00	(4.825,00)	-
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	230.393,02	**1.670.229,28**	**1.900.622,30**
Dividents	-	-	-	-	-
Total transactions with owners	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Balance as at 31.12.2015	**7.907.923,80**	**4.141.988,98**	**6.460.024,93**	**7.888.674,08**	**26.398.611,79**

4. Cash Flow Statement

	1/1-31/12/2015	1/1-31/12/2014
Profit before tax	1.842.038,44	3.729.211,07
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation, amortization expenses	138.690,72	135.560,10
Changes on deferred acquisition costs	258.187,84	213.528,51
Gains/ Losses on investments	176.300,46	(31.895,40)
Fair value gains and losses	(301.151,21)	310.515,47
Interest expenses	43.000,56	45.624,90
Interest income	(845.660,38)	(1.298.466,26)
Provision for post employment benefits	76.094,00	56.402,00
Working capital adjustments:		
Purchases of available for sale financial assets	(13.016.933,30)	(11.862.574,72)
Disposals of available for sale financial assets	3.555.126,56	1.759.281,40
Disposals of held to maturiy investments	0,00	2.756.400,00
(Increase)/Decrease in loans and receivables	(4.723.823,92)	7.073.640,42
(Increase)/Decrease in insurance contract liabilities	(3.319.287,91)	(3.530.523,89)
(Increase)/Decrease in trade and other receivables	1.628.429,09	3.131.669,66
(Increase)/Decrease in reinsurance receivables	3.826.703,48	5.900.273,93
(Increase)/Decrease in reinsurance laibilities	(3.039.055,74)	(4.255.018,58)
(Increase)/Decrease in trade and other payables	(517.579,51)	(754.376,30)
Income tax paid	(464.549,37)	(997.032,65)
Interest received	871.174,82	1.308.430,36
Interest paid	(43.000,56)	(45.624,90)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**(13.855.295,93)**	**3.645.025,12**
Cash Flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property and equipment	(380.764,49)	(91.208,58)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(380.764,49)**	**(91.208,58)**
Net (decrease)/increase in cash at bank and in hand	**(14.236.060,42)**	**3.553.816,54**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	29.905.251,21	26.351.434,67
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**15.669.190,79**	**29.905.251,21**

D. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. COMPANY INFORMATION

1.1 General Information

SYNETERISTIKI INSURANCE CO. SA (hereinafter the "Company") is the only purely cooperative insurance company in Greece with shareholders originating from cooperative enterprises. The Company's term, which began on 24 November 1978 with its incorporation under the corporate name "SYNETERISTIKI GREEK GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY" trading as "SYNETERISTIKI INSURANCE CO. SA" with Government Gazette circular number 3105, the Greek Agricultural Cooperative Organizations, ends on 24 November 2077.

The Company operates in accordance with the provisions of Law 2190/1920 and the LD 400/1970 on Private Insurance Undertakings as currently in force, and is seated at 367 Syngrou Ave, Paleo Faliro, 17564, with Societe Anonyme Register Number: 12890/005/B/86/0070 and General Commercial Register Number: 123465801000. In 1994, Europe's leading Cooperative Insurance Organizations (Unipol Italy, Macif France, P & V Belgium, Euresa) also became the company's shareholders and were later followed by all Greek Cooperative Banks. Pursuant to the decision taken by the Ordinary General Assemblies on 29 April 1999, the Company merged by absorption with the Company 'SYNETERISTIKI LIFE Insurance Societe Anonyme". The merger of these companies was approved by the Ministry of Development decision number K3-9494/18.10.99.

The Company's financial statements, for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2015, were approved by the Board of Directors on 27.05.2016 and under the law are subject to final approval by the Annual General Assembly of Shareholders, which is legally entitled to amend them.

The accompanying financial statements for the year that ended on 31 December 2015 are the first to be drawn up by the Company in accordance with IFRSs (IFRS 1) as adopted by the European Union. In previous years, including the year that ended on 31 December 2014, the Company drew up its financial statements in accordance with the provisions of CL 2190/1920 and LD 400/1970 and the provisions of the current tax legislation, where appropriate.

The Board of Directors is composed of the following individuals:

Chairman:	Thomas Ioannidis
Vice Chairman:	Philippe Da Costa
Vice Chairman:	Marc Guy Victor Sordoni
Executive Director:	Nikolaos Myrtakis
Members:	Dimitrios Zorbas
	Federico Gentile
	Thierry Jeantet
	Alain Montarant
	Dimitrios Kountouriadis
	Nikitas Printzos
	Christos Barlias
	Athanassios Sotiropoulos
	Sofia Karagianni
	Nikos Kezos
	Konstantinos Xenitidis
	Martin Willems
	Martine Yvonne Magnee

The members are elected by the General Assembly of Shareholders for a period of four years with the possibility of reelection. The term of the above members expires on 30 June 2018.

1.2 Freehold properties

The Company owns freehold property (owner-occupied and investment) which is detailed, per location, as follows:

1. First floor commercial space measuring 1,271.45 sq.m., second floor commercial space measuring 191.58 sq.m., and underground parking spaces measuring106.00 sq.m. at 367 Syngrou Avenue, Paleo Faliro, Attica

2. Storage area and underground parking spaces measuring 167.91 sq.m. at 16 Imittou Street, Paleo Faliro, Attica

3. Ground floor store measuring 141.00 sq.m. and basement (storage area) measuring 148.00 sq.m. at 37, 28th Octovriou Street, Nikea

4. Ground floor store measuring 49.00 sq.m. at 1 Roumelis Street, Haidari

5. Second floor commercial space measuring 193.17 sq.m., ground floor store measuring 155.57 sq.m. and basement (storage area) measuring 94.72 sq.m. at 27- 29 Polytechniou Street, Thessaloniki

6. Ground floor store measuring 69.68 sq.m. and basement (storage area) measuring 63.83 sq.m. at 58-60 Karaoli M Street, Xanthi

7. Fourth floor commercial space measuring 100.68 sq.m. at 2 Taliadourou Street, Karditsa

8. Second floor apartment measuring 57.14 sq.m. on Ethnikis Antistaseos Street, Serres.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation of Financial Statements

The Financial Statements as at 31 December 2015 were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (hereinafter "IFRS") which have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and the Interpretations, which have been issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) of the IASB as adopted by the European Union with Regulation No. 1606/2002 of the European Union and applicable as at 31 December 2015.

The Financial Statements have been prepared based on the principle of going concern and the historical cost principle with the exception of available-for-sale financial assets.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRSs requires the use of estimates and judgments during the application of accounting policies by the Company, which may affect the accounting balances of the assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as at the reporting date of the Financial Statements, as well as the revenue and expense amounts that were recognized during the reporting period. The most important assumptions were made in areas that were characterized by increased complexity and subjectivity in applying the accounting policies and are described in note 3.

It should be noted that, although these estimates are based on the best possible knowledge by the Company's management with respect to current events and actions, actual results may differ from these and have an impact on the Financial Statements. The estimates and the decision-making criteria are reviewed to take account of current developments and the impacts from any changes are recognized in the financial statements in the year that they are incurred.

The Financial Statement amounts are presented in Euro (the Euro is the functional currency), unless otherwise stated in the individual Notes.

2.2 New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations

STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS IN EFFECT IN THE 2015 FISCAL YEAR

Annual improvements 2010-2012, adopted in December 2013 and concern as the IAS 16, IAS 24, IAS 38, IFRS 2, IFRS 3, IFRS 8 and IFRS 13, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01.07.2014. They did not apply to the Company.

Amendment to IAS 19 "Employee Benefits", which were adopted in November 2013 and relate to defined-benefit plan contributions by employees or third parties which are associated with the rendering of a service. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 07.01.2014 and they did not apply to the Company.

NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS IN EFFECT FOR ANNUAL PERIODS BEGINNING AFTER 01.01.2015

IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments", which was adopted in July 2014, effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01.01.2018. Not yet adopted by the European Union. These amendments will have an impact on the Company.

"Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38", which provide clarifications of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortization for annual periods beginning on or after 01.01.2016. Not expected to apply to the Company.

"Amendment IFRS 11". Accounting for acquisitions of interests in joint operation, effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01.01.2016. The amendment clarifies that when an entity acquires an interest in a joint operation in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business, as defined in IFRS 3, it shall apply all the provisions of the standard. Not expected to apply to the Company.

"IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts", effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01.01.2016. The standard defines assets and liabilities that do not meet the recognition criteria in other standards but comply with this standard and allows their recognition during the first adoption of the IFRSs. Not expected to apply to the Company.

"IFRS 15" Revenue from Contracts with Customers", effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01.01.2018. The standard replaces the Standards 11 and 18 and the Interpretations 13,15,18 and 31. Based on this standard, revenue is recognized by following 5 basic steps. Not expected to have a material effect on the Company.

"Agriculture: Bearer Plants - Amendments to IAS 16 and 41", effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01.01.2016. Not applicable to the Company.

"Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements - Amendment to IAS 27", effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01.01.2016. Based on the amendment, investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures in an investor's separate financial statements can be measured using the equity method, as defined by IAS 28. Not expected to have a material impact on the Company.

"Disclosure Initiative - Amendment to IAS 1", effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01.01.2016. Not expected to have a material impact on the Company.

"Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture - Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28", effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01.01.2016. Not expected to have a material impact on the Company.

"Investment Entities - Applying the Consolidation Exception -Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28", effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01.01.2016. Not expected to have a material impact on the Company.

"Amendment to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows". The amendment provides for disclosure of changes in liabilities relating to financing activities, effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01.01.2017. Not expected to have a material impact on the Company.

"Amendment to IAS 12 Deferred taxes". It concerns the recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealized losses, effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01.01.2017. Not expected to have a material impact on the Company.

"New IFRS 16 Leases". It provides for the introduction of a simple lease model for the lessee requiring the recognition of assets and liabilities for all leases that last more than 12 months. The lessor continues to classify leases as operating and financing. The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01.01.2019 and will have an impact on the Company, regarding the handling of operating leases on the part of the lessee under IAS 17.

2.3 Tangible Fixed Assets (Owner-occupied)

This category includes land, buildings, addition and improvement costs to leased properties, means of transport and equipment, which are used by the Company.

The Company's land and buildings are presented in the financial statements at their deemed cost, as determined based on fair values at the transition date, less accumulated depreciation and any impairment of the assets value.

The remaining fixed assets are presented in the financial statements at acquisition cost.

Costs incurred after the acquisition of a fixed asset that is included in the "Tangible fixed assets" account are capitalized only if it is probable that these costs will result in future economic benefits for the Company. Otherwise, these costs are directly transferred to the profit and loss when incurred.

Depreciation of a tangible fixed asset begins when it is used and ceases only with the sale or transfer of the fixed asset. Consequently, the depreciation of a tangible fixed asset that is no longer used is not ceased, unless it is fully amortized, but its useful life is remeasured. Tangible fixed assets are depreciated using the straight-line method during their useful life. The estimated useful life of tangible fixed assets is classified as follows:

Privately-owned buildings:	Up to 50 years
Additions and improvements to leased buildings:	The lease term
Means of transportation:	Up to 6 years
Furniture and other equipment:	Up to 10 years
Computers and systems:	Up to 5 years

Land is not amortized, but is tested for impairment.

The residual values of fixed assets and their useful lives are reviewed at each financial statement reporting date.

Gains and losses from the sale of fixed asset are recognized in the profit or loss.

2.4 Investment Property

Investment in property includes privately-owned land and buildings, which are held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation.

These investments are initially recognized at acquisition cost, as determined based on fair values as at the transition date.

After initial recognition they are measured at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated losses from their impairment. Investment properties are depreciated using the straight-line method over their useful life, which does not differ significantly from the useful life of similar assets included in the "tangible fixed assets account". Investments are reviewed annually by external certified appraisers in order to determine any possible impairment.

Expenses for maintenance and repairs are recognized in the income statement when they are realized.

2.5 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets relate to software programs which are measured at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment. Expenditure which enhances or extends the performance of computer software programs beyond their original specifications are capitalized and added to the initial acquisition cost. Otherwise, these costs are transferred directly to the profit and loss when incurred.

The software programs are depreciated using the straight line method during the expected useful life, which does not exceed 5 years.

Expenditure such as formation and initial establishment expenses, staff training costs, advertising and promotional costs and the Company’s partial or total restructuring costs are recognized as expenses when they are incurred.

2.6 Investments in subsidiaries and associates

In the financial statements the Company’s holding in the subsidiary U&M Insurance Agency SA is recorded at cost less any provision for impairment.

2.7 Foreign Currency Transactions

Foreign currency transactions are converted using the effective exchange rate as at the transaction date. Monetary items in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are converted into Euro at the rate of exchange at that date and exchange differences arising from the conversion are recognized as gains or losses in the statement of comprehensive income. Non-monetary items in foreign currency, which are measured at acquisition cost are converted into Euro at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items in foreign currency, which are measured at fair value are converted into Euro at the rate of exchange at the fair value determination date.

2.8 Financial assets

The Company's investments in financial assets have been classified into the categories held-to-maturity, available-for-sale and classified as loans and receivables. These investments are initially measured at their fair value plus the direct cost associated with their acquisition. The classification of the financial assets is performed by Management according to their characteristics and the purpose for which they were acquired. The investment classification decision is taken at acquisition.

2.8.1 Held-to-maturity investments

Included in this category are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity; they are classified as held-to-maturity investments for which the Company's Management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. After initial recognition, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost takes into account any discount or premium at acquisition and fees or costs that are considered an integral part of the effective interest rate. The depreciation from the application of the effective interest method is included in the financial income in the income statement.

2.8.2 Available-for-sale financial assets

This category includes financial assets, which the Management intends to hold for an indefinite period and can be sold in order to meet liquidity needs or to respond to changing market conditions. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and gains or losses that arise are recognized in equity reserve through the statement of other comprehensive income, from where they are transferred to the comprehensive income statement when sold or when an impairment loss exists. Where the fair value of these securities cannot be determined reliably and objectively, then these securities are shown at their acquisition cost.

2.8.3 Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. This category includes time deposits with a term longer than three months.

2.8.4 Impairment of financial assets

At the Financial Statements reporting date the Company assesses whether there is objective evidence that an investment security or a group thereof has been impaired. Objective evidence of impairment includes events such as the issuer’s significant financial difficulty, breach of contract, outstanding or overdue interest, probability of the issuer’s bankruptcy or other financial reorganization, observable data indicating that there is a significant reduction in calculated cash flows, active market disappearance for that asset because of financial difficulties, significant deterioration in the internal or external degree of solvency of financial instruments.

Especially for investment equity securities that have been classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of a security below its acquisition cost is used as a benchmark if this information has been impaired.

If there is objective evidence of impairment on available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss is transferred to the Statement of Comprehensive Income. If in a subsequent period, the fair value of an available-for-sale investment security is increased, and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the entry into effect of the provision, this provision is reversed in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.8.5 Revenue from financial assets

Interest income on investment securities are recorded in income from interest.

Dividend income is recognized when there is vested right to collect dividends. This is the dividends vesting date, which are shown separately in the "Net other income / (expenses)" account.

2.8.6 Transfer of financial assets

The Company may transfer AFS to the loan and receivables portfolio, provided the securities meet the definition of this category at the date of transfer and it has the intention and ability to hold the securities for the foreseeable future or until maturity. The fair value of securities on the day of the transfer is considered the new amortized cost at that date. The difference between the amortized cost immediately prior to the transfer and the fair value on the date of the transfer is recognized in the available for sale securities reserves through the statement of other comprehensive income and is amortized to the statement of comprehensive income.

If there is a change in intention or ability to hold a security to maturity, the Company transfers these securities from the available-for-sale category to the held-to-maturity category, given that the assets satisfy the definition of the latter at the date of the transfer. For financial assets that are transferred in the above manner, the fair value at the transfer date becomes the new amortized cost at that date.

2.9 Fair value measurement

The Company measures its available-for-sale financial assets at fair value. It also measures the fair values of financial assets that appear at amortized cost, for disclosure purposes.

Fair value is the price that would be obtained by selling an asset or during the transfer of a liability in a normal transaction between participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the assumption that sale transaction of an asset or transfer of a liability occurs either:

- In the main market for the asset or liability
- In the absence of a main market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The Company must have access to the main or most advantageous market. The fair value of the asset or liability is measured using the assumptions that would be used by market participants during the pricing of the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their best economic interest.

The Company uses valuation techniques appropriate to the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable data and minimizing the use of unobservable data.

All assets and liabilities for which the fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, as described, based on the lowest level inputs that are significant for the fair value measurement in its entirety, as follows:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level inputs that are significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 - valuation techniques for which the lowest level inputs that are significant to the fair value are not observable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines the extent of the transfers between the Levels of the hierarchy with the re-evaluation of the classification (based on the lowest level inputs that are significant to the fair value as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

2.10 Cash and Cash Equivalents

This category includes cash, bank deposits and short-term liquid and insignificant risk investments that mature within three months from the reporting date of the financial statements.

2.11 Receivables from insurance premiums and other receivables

This category includes receivables from customers and other debtors, initial recognition of which is at fair value. These are subsequently measured at amortized cost less any impairment losses.

2.12 Leases

The Company only enters into operating property leases either as a lessee or as a lessor and into other fixed assets as a lessee.

For operating leases, the Company acts as the lessee; it recognizes the related rent as an expense using the straight-line method during the lease term.

For operating leases, the Company acts as a lessor, the leased item is accounted for as an asset and depreciation is based on its useful life. The lease amounts that correspond to the use of the leased asset are recognized as revenue using the straight-line method during the lease term.

2.13 Income tax

Income tax comprises of current and deferred tax.

- Current income tax is the tax on the fiscal period's taxable income and any differences in the income tax (including surcharges) of previous years.
- Deferred tax is the income tax that is determined for all temporary differences arising between the carrying values of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the attributable tax value in accordance with the relevant tax provisions.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated using the current tax rates. Receivables from deferred taxes are recognized only when it is probable that future taxable profits will arise which can be utilized to reduce the respective temporary differences.

Current and deferred tax is recognized in the profit or loss or in equity through the statement of comprehensive income if it concerns items whose differences are recognized in equity through the statement of other income.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liability and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxpayer and the same taxation authority.

2.14 Employee benefits

(a) Short-term benefits
Short-term employee benefits in cash and in kind are recognized as an expense when accrued. Any unpaid amount is recorded as a liability and if the amount paid exceeds the amount of the benefits, the excess amount is recognized as an asset only to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction of future payments or to a return.

(b) Post-employment benefits
Post-employment benefits include defined-contribution plans and defined-benefit plans (compensations upon termination according to the Law. 2112/20). The accrued cost of defined-contribution plans is recorded as expense in the period concerned.

The liability that is recorded in the balance sheet for defined-benefit plans is the present value of the defined-benefit obligation. The defined-benefit obligation is actuarially calculated on an annual basis using the projected unit credit method by an independent actuary. The discount rate used is the iBoxx AA Corporate Bond Index 10+.

2.15 Share Capital

Registered shares are recorded as equity. Direct costs for the issuance of shares appear net of taxes, deducted in equity, as a reduction of the issuance product.

2.16 Dividends

Dividends that are distributed to shareholders appear as a liability in the period they are approved by the General Assembly of Shareholders.

2.17 Provisions

The Company recognizes provisions in its financial statements for current obligations arising from events which have occurred and it is certain that their settlement will create outflow, the amount of which can be reliably estimated. The formed provisions are reassessed and revised at each financial statement reporting date.

These provisions are reduced by the amounts paid for the settlement of specific obligations.

2.18 Insurance Policy

An insurance policy is a "contract under which one party (the insurer) accepts significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholder) by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholder". Insurance risk is significant if, and only if an event could cause the insurance company to pay significant additional benefits. The additional benefits refer to amounts that exceed at least 10% of those that would have been payable if the insurance risk had not occurred.

Insurance policies are classified into the following categories according to the nature of the insured risk.

2.18.1 Life insurance policies

These are policies issued by the Company to cover the event of death, pension, disability, accident and sickness both on an individual and group basis, short or long term. Insurance premiums are recognized as revenue (earned premiums) proportionally to insurance period and appear prior to the deduction of the commission, whereas benefits, when they arise, are recorded as expenses. Benefits, in case of an event, can be predefined or dependent on the extent of the event, according to the terms of each policy.

a. Individual policies, risk premium

This category includes all individual guaranteed interest life insurance policies, with or without dividend. Policies in this category involve mortality or longevity risk throughout the life of the policy. They are divided into the following categories:

b. Individual policies, additional benefits to risk premium

This includes any additional protective coverage that can be attached to basic life cover. This coverage has insurance risk and entails a mortality and/or morbidity risk.

c. Group life insurance policies and additional coverage

This category includes all services provided on a group basis and relate to life coverage and/or complementary protection cover.

d. Group pension fund management contracts

This includes group defined-contribution management policies with guaranteed interest rate (determined annually) and participation in excess return.

2.18.2 Non-life insurance policies

Non-life insurance policies relate to contracts that cover risks against property, third-party liability, accidents and illnesses. Insurance premiums are recognized as revenue (earned premiums) proportionally to the duration of the insurance policy. At the closing date of the financial statements, the amount of insurance premiums that are attributable to the next or subsequent years, for the period after the balance sheet date until the end of the period for which the premiums are recorded, are transferred to the reserve for unearned insurance premiums. The insurance premiums are recorded without the deduction of the attributable commissions.

Non-life insurance policies are divided into two main categories:

a. Motor third party liability
This category includes policies issued by the Company to cover the risk of motor third party liability.

b. Other non-life insurance
This category includes policies covering the risks of fire, earthquake, theft, transportation, land vehicles, general liability, accidents, legal protection, road assistance, vessels and more.

2.19 Insurance provisions

Insurance provisions represent estimates of future cash flows arising from life and non-life insurance policies.

The insurance provisions are calculated at the reporting date of the Financial Statements in accordance with the anticipated principles and rules of each insurance provision category and in accordance with the provisions of current legislation.

The insurance provisions are analyzed in the following main categories:

- **Mathematical reserves**: They include the mathematical reserve of life coverage and is the difference resulting as at the reporting date of the financial statements between the actuarial current value of financial liabilities assumed by the insurance company for each life insurance policy and the actuarial current value of the net insurance premiums payable by the policyholder and is payable to the insurance company in the coming years. The difference is calculated using actuarial methods.

- **Provisions for unearned insurance premiums**: These represent the part of net registered insurance premiums which proportionally cover the period from the reporting date of the financial statements until the end of the period for which insurance premiums have been registered in the Company's records.

- **Reserve for unexpired risks**: This relates to the additional provision that is formed at the reporting date of the financial statements when the reserve of unearned premiums and allowances is not considered sufficient to cover the estimated losses and expenses on policies in force on that date.

- **Reserve for Outstanding Compensation file to file (f/f):** The Outstanding Loss Reserves (OSLR) concerns the following reserves:
  - File to file reserve
  - IBNR reserve
  - Indirect Settlement Expenses Reserve

  The file to file reserve relates to obligations for losses that have occurred and have been reported, but have not yet been paid at the reporting date of the financial statements. It is formed the basis of existing information (loss reports, medical reports, court decisions, etc.), as well as direct settlement costs. Actuarial methods that are consistent with the current Insurance Law have been used for the formation of additional reserves.

- **Provisions for participation in the profits:** This provision includes amounts intended for policyholders or insurance contract counterparties or beneficiaries and are formed by the difference between the interest rate which was achieved by the Company when investing the program's mathematical reserves and the guaranteed interest rate, to the extent that this difference is positive.

- **Payable benefits:** are the insurance benefits payable to policyholders and for various reasons have not been paid until the date of the financial statements.

- **Liability Adequacy Test:** the Company assesses the adequacy of recognized insurance provisions by implementing the liability adequacy test using current estimates of the insurance contracts' future cash flows. The test is based on the projection of all estimated future cash flows, taking into account actuarial assumptions that are determined with reference to the best estimates based on the Company's experience and the current market conditions. If the Company's liabilities, resulting from the liability adequacy test, exceed the calculated insurance reserves, the additional provision increases the reserves of the concerned categories and debits the profit and loss of the fiscal period in which the test was carried out.

2.20 Deferred Acquisition Costs

The commissions and acquisition costs relate to the renewals of existing contracts and the new versions are distributed to the fiscal periods according to their duration as follows:

- Short-term life insurance and non-life insurance is amortized according to the accrued premium.

- Long-term life insurance is amortized according to the premiums revenue and the paid or unpaid acquisition costs with corresponding assumptions being used to calculate the liability for the contract's future benefits.

2.21 Reinsurance Contracts

Part of the reserve that is attributable to the Company's reinsurers is recognized as an Asset under "Receivables from reinsurers".
Liabilities to the reinsurers mainly concern payable reinsurance premiums. The Company reviews whether the receivables from reinsurers have been impaired when preparing the financial statements; it accordingly reduces the carrying value and recognizes the impairment loss in the profit and loss.

A receivable from a reinsurer is impaired if, and only if there is objective evidence, as a result of an event that occurred after the initial recognition of the receivable, that the Company may not collect the full amount that is attributed to it under the terms of the contract, and this event it has a reliably measurable impact on the amounts that the Company will receive from the reinsurer.

2.22 Transactions with related parties

Related parties include entities over which the Company has control or exercises significant influence on their managerial and financial policy. Moreover, related parties include members of the administration, persons that are closely related to the latter and companies owned by them.

2.23 Revenue and Expense Recognition

Revenue is accounted for only when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the enterprise. Revenue recognition from insurance policies is described in Note 2.18.

Interest - Interest income is recognized according to the accrual basis, taking into account the effective return of the asset.

Dividends - Dividend income is recognized when the shareholder’s right to receive payment is established, i.e. following approval by the General Assembly.

Rental income - The rental income from investment properties is accounted for on a systematic basis over the lease term.

Expenses - Expenses are recognized in the profit or loss on an accrual basis.

2.24 Offsetting

The entry in the financial statements of the net amount resulting from offsetting financial assets and liabilities is allowed only if there is a legally enforceable right of set-off of the recorded amounts and there is either an intention or simultaneous settlement of the total amount, both of the financial asset and liability, respectively, or to settle the net amount obtained after netting.

2.25 Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the earning after tax by the weighted average of the existing ordinary shares during the period.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS BY MANAGEMENT WHEN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of the asset and liabilities within the next fiscal year. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated based on history and previous experience and other factors, including expected future events that are considered reasonable under current conditions.

Measurement of Liabilities for Insurance Policies

Life insurance policies are measured based on the parameters in force during pricing. Furthermore, the Company proceeds with a reserves adequacy test to decide whether their adequacy is secured in light of current estimates. With regard to non-life insurance policies, the liability that arises from outstanding losses that are covered by these policies is the Company's most important estimate. Outstanding Loss Reserves are constantly evaluated and revised based on current data and information. A provision is made for the estimated final cost of all losses by deducting the amounts already paid, regardless of whether they have reported to the Company or not.

Revaluation of tangible fixed assets

The Company assigns the estimation of its properties' fair value to an independent certified appraiser at regular intervals. The properties' fair value is calculated by applying the Comparative Information Method and the Income Method.

Impairment of the value of financial assets

The Company determines that the available-for-sale financial assets portfolio has incurred impairment when there is a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of investment securities below their acquisition cost. To determine what is a significant or prolonged decline, the Company's management is based on its own judgment.

Regarding its bonds portfolio, the Company primarily examines qualitative factors to assess possible impairment of their value. In particular, it considers the issuer's average credit rating if there is a formal declaration of bankruptcy, or if a interest dividend has defaulted.

Fair value of financial assets

The fair value of financial assets that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. Valuation techniques that are used include current value methods, by discounting the future cash flows and other models based primarily on observable data and to a lesser extent on unobservable data, in order for the measurement at fair value to be reliable.

Given the uncertainty and inherent subjectivity in estimating fair value of financial instruments, changes in assumptions and estimates could affect the reported fair values.

Valuation of receivables and other assets

Where there is an indication that the current value of expected cash flows is less than the carrying value of the receivables and other assets, the corresponding provision is made to cover possible losses from non-collection. Therefore, Management at each reporting date of the Financial Statements, decide on the impairment amount of these assets based on current data, taking into account the advice of the Legal Department, and any vested guarantees.

Estimates for taxes

The provision for taxes is calculated by assessing the amounts to be paid for both the current and previous periods. However, the final settlement of payable tax, which usually occurs on expiry of the period provided for by tax laws for conducting tax audits and is five years, may result in tax differences that will burden the Company's profit or loss, provided these taxes are charged by tax authority and are accepted by the Company.

The Company recognizes the deferred tax asset to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which the unused tax losses and deductible temporary differences can be utilized. In order to determine the recognizable deferred tax asset, significant judgment is required by Management regarding the potential timing and level of future taxable profits. By performing this assessment, the Company considers all available evidence, including the historical profitability level, Management's provision for future taxable income and tax law.

Post-employment benefits

The present liabilities value due to employee retirement depends on factors such as age, salary, past service and are calculated using an actuarial method (projected unit credit method) by an independent actuary.

The key assumptions that are used to determine net cost for retirement obligations include the discount curve, future salary increases, inflation, the mortality table, the morbidity table, the voluntary retirement rate and normal retirement ages. Any changes in these assumptions will have an impact on the carrying value of the retirement obligation.

The service cost and gains or losses arising from settlements and the net financial cost of net liability/receivable of defined benefits is recognized in the comprehensive income and are included in personnel costs. The net defined-benefit liability is recognized in the statement of Financial Position. Actuarial gains or losses arising from the calculation of severance pay are recognized in other comprehensive income without the possibility of future profit or loss reclassification.

4. INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company is exposed to the following risks:

- Insurance Risk
- Credit Risk
- Market Risk
- Interest Rate Risk
- Currency Risk
- Liquidity Risk

The risk management system consists of processes for risk identification, calculation, monitoring, auditing and reporting.

The Board of Directors, assisted by the Risk Management Committee, the Audit Committee, as well as by all Directions and Departments, is responsible for the management of the aforementioned risks.

The risk management framework is completed by the Compliance Function, which is responsible for complying with the legal and regulatory framework, and the Internal Audit Department, which reports directly to the B.o.D through the Audit Committee.

Risk Management

The Risk Management of the Company supports the Board of Directors in the efficient planning and implementation of the risk management strategy. More specifically it aims at:

- Monitoring, auditing, valuating and reporting all significant risks.

- Proposing risk management policies in relation to significant risks undertaken by the Company.

- Creating action plans - by simulating extreme scenarios in collaboration with the competent Directions - in order to adapt the undertaken risks to the limits set by the Company.

The Company's financial assets and liabilities, mainly exposed to the aforementioned risks, are the following:

Financial Assets

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Held to maturity financial assets	6.864.634	6.765.466
Available for sale financial assets	21.888.562	12.414.525
Financial assets classified as loans and receivables	9.151.841	4.428.017
Cash and cash equivalents	15.669.191	29.905.251
Reinsurance receivables	19.144.761	22.971.4645
Other receivables	2.689.258	3.861.661
Total	75.408.247	80.346.385

Liabilities

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Insurance contract liabilities	39.818.752	43.138.040
Loans	4.500.000	4.500.000
Reinsurance liabilities	15.440.602	18.479.658
Other liabilities	2.490.367	2.639.740
Total	62.249.721	68.757.438

4.1 Insurance Risk

Insurance policies risk consists of the possibility for the insurance risk to occur and the uncertainty regarding the indemnity amount. An insurance policy covers risks that may or may not occur, therefore they are not predictable. In an insurance policies portfolio, in which the theory of possibility is applied to pricing and provisions, the main risk is that real claims and indemnities may exceed the provisions amount. This may happen when frequency and/or intensity of claims are greater than initially estimated.

Insurance events are incidental, therefore the real number of claims and amount of indemnities from year to year may differ from the established valuation approach, which is based on statistical methods. Based on the Company's past experience, the larger the portfolio of similar risks, the smaller the variability of the estimated result. Moreover, a diversified portfolio is less likely to be impacted by changes in any of its sub-groups.

The Company has an insurance underwriting strategy in place in order to diversify the types of insurance risks it underwrites, as well as to achieve a sufficiently vast risk diversification, aiming at reducing the variability of the final result.

Following is the current year's claims frequency and average cost for the Motor class of business, which represents 55% of the Company's total premium production for 2015.

	2015		**2014**	
	Frequency	Average Cost	Frequency	Average Cost
Motor	6,22%	1.156	5,83%	1.358

The Reinsurance Program is a decisive factor for the insurance underwriting strategy.

	Own Retention		Reinsurers		Total	
Non-Life	**2015**	**2014**	**2015**	**2014**	**2015**	**2014**
Fire						
Proportional	1.500.000	1.500.000	3.500.000	3.500.000	5.000.000	5.000.000
Facility (proportional) Co-op	-	-	2.500.000	2.500.000	2.500.000	2.500.000
Excess of Loss per Event / CAT*	600.000	600.000	15.900.000	10.900.000	16.500.000	11.500.000
Excess of loss - Per Risk*	300.000	300.000	1.200.000	1.200.000	1.500.000	1.500.000
Technical Insurance						
Proportional	600.000	600.000	1.400.000	1.400.000	2.000.000	2.000.000
Excess of Loss per Event / CAT*						
Excess of loss - Per Risk*						
Miscellaneous Accidents						
Proportional (Electric. Equip.)	150.000	150.000	350.000	350.000	500.000	500.000
Excess of Loss per Event / CAT*						
Excess of loss - Per Risk*						
Proportional (Burglary)	150.000	150.000	150.000	150.000	300.000	300.000
Proportional (Transit/Cash)	75.000	75.000	75.000	75.000	150.000	150.000
Proportional (Safe / Cash)	250.000	250.000	250.000	250.000	500.000	500.000
Proportional (ATM Co-op / Cash)	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	200.000	200.000
Personal Accident						
Proportional	150.000	150.000	150.000	150.000	300.000	300.000
Proportional (Med Expenses)	15.000	15.000	15.000	15.000	30.000	30.000
Motor						
Excess of loss	850.000	1.000.000	49.150.000	49.000.000	50.000.000	50.000.000
Proportional	382.500	400.000	467.500	600.000	850.000	1.000.000
GTPL						
Proportional (GTPL/EL)	150.000	150.000	150.000	150.000	300.000	300.000
Proportional (PI Intermediaries)	125.062	125.062	1.125.556	1.125.556	1.250.618	1.250.618
Goods in Transit						
Proportional	400.000	400.000	400.000	400.000	800.000	800.000

	Own Retention		Reinsurers		Total	
Life	**2015**	**2014**	**2015**	**2014**	**2015**	**2014**
Individual policies, risk premium						
Proportional	50.000	50.000	100.000	100.000	150.000	150.000
Individual policies, additional benefits to risk premium						
Proportional	52.500	52.500	97.500	97.500	150.000	150.000
Group						
Proportional	50.000	50.000	100.000	100.000	150.000	150.000
Proportional (Loan)	200.000	200.000	50.000	50.000	250.000	250.000
Facility (Proport. - Loan)	75.000	75.000	125.000	125.000	200.000	200.000
Excess of Loss - CAT	40.000	40.000	200.000	200.000	240.000	240.000

* Excess of Loss Per Event and Per Risk in the above Fire description, also include technical and electronic equipment insurance.
** The Assistance contracts (Roadside Assistance and Autohelp) with Interamerican are not included (2014 and 2015).

4.1.1 Non – life insurance policies

The Company has put in place corporate policies to front risks created by insurance policies. Such corporate policies mainly cover the underwriting risks policy, the claims management, the reinsurance policy and the accurate provision of outstanding claims, as presented in the Annual Financial Statements.

4.1.2 Non-Life Liability Adequacy Test

The methods used for the estimation of outstanding claims are presented below.

A statistical evaluation has been conducted for the following classes of business:

- **M.T.P.L. (class 19),** which represents 64,84% of the Company's earned premiums for 2015. The following statistical approaches were used:

  - Chain Ladder Weighted Average (Incurred)
  - Chain Ladder Simple Average (Incurred)
  - 3yr Weighted Average (Incurred)
  - Average Cost (Incurred)
  - Bornhuetter Ferguson (Incurred) with an estimated Loss Ratio of 77% for the years 2006 until 2013 and 60% for the following years

	CL Weighted Average		CL Simple Average		3yr Weighted Average		Average Cost			
Year	**Incurred**	**Paid**	**Incurred**	**Paid**	**Incurred**	**Paid**	**Incurred**	**Paid**	**BF Incurred**	**Paid**
2006	13.947.699	13.940.908	13.947.699	13.940.908	13.947.699	13.940.908	13.947.699	13.940.908	13.947.699	13.940.463
2007	15.217.733	15.338.926	15.217.733	15.338.926	15.217.733	15.338.926	15.217.733	15.338.926	15.216.436	15.291.673
2008	12.408.346	12.202.169	12.414.123	12.227.830	12.392.077	12.159.816	12.414.217	12.220.251	12.430.363	12.371.523
2009	15.449.596	15.589.163	15.455.320	15.613.777	15.386.391	15.349.950	15.462.566	15.633.022	15.386.838	15.335.723
2010	14.918.457	15.410.866	14.923.241	15.409.409	14.849.303	15.208.620	14.931.466	15.442.793	14.930.751	15.391.652
2011	13.693.243	12.986.038	13.686.527	12.976.511	13.787.127	12.782.224	13.694.338	13.09.85	13.893.184	14.106.658
2012	8.565.859	9.025.793	8.562.052	9.036.429	8.655.269	9.289.151	8.568.717	9.035.357	8.925.239	10.861.605
2013	7.525.608	6.894.326	7.522.013	6.896.291	7.602.683	7.040.850	7.528.913	6.901.800	7.663.744	7.921.516
2014	7.957.679	7.516.023	7.937.053	7.496.376	7.869.196	7.468.710	7.958.760	7.513.661	8.149.949	8.562.503
2015	7.131.151	6.157.741	7.031.326	6.139.866	6.715.022	6.130.135	7.108.210	6.157.834	7.429.789	7.750.985
Total	**116.815.371**	**115.061.953**	**116.697.087**	**115.076.322**	**116.422.500**	**114.709.290**	**116.832.619**	**115.193.638**	**117.973.993**	**121.534.301**

Year	Number	Premium	Company Data Paid	Case	Incurred	Estimated Ultimate	Estimated O/S	Implied LR	Estimated Claim #	Estimated Avg Claim
Excluded				591,730			591,730			
2006	10,221	18.087.022	13.494.799	452,900	13.947.699	13.947.699	452,900	77%	10,221	1,365
2007	11,371	18.097.965	14.822.488	379,850	15.202.338	15.217.474	394,986	84%	11,383	1,337
2008	11,599	19.285.882	11.421.762	874,700	12.296.462	12.411.825	990,063	64%	11,710	1,060
2009	12,359	20.417.072	13.884.763	1.119.760	15.004.523	15.428.142	1.543.379	76%	12,736	1,211
2010	12,742	23.515.981	13.051.072	1.367.519	14.418.591	14.910.644	1.859.571	63%	13,194	1,130
2011	11,465	28.907.839	10.478.754	2.677.327	13.156.081	13.750.884	3.272.130	48%	11,927	1,153
2012	9,353	29.450.490	6.715.460	1.447.040	8.162.500	8.655.427	1.939.967	29%	9,808	882
2013	7,742	18.288.337	4.656.271	2.458.925	7.115.196	7.568.592	2.912.321	41%	8,176	926
2014	7,415	20.009.268	4.355.479	2.854.735	7.210.214	7.974.527	3.619.048	40%	8,147	979
2015	6,664	17.414.963	2.309.984	3.470.163	5.780.147	7.083.100	4.773.116	41%	7,830	905
Total			**95.190.834**	**17.694.649**	**112.293.753**	**116.948.314**	**22.349.211**			

- **M.O.D. (class 12)**, which represents 6,56% of the Company's earned premiums for 2015. The following statistical approaches were used:
  - Chain Ladder Weighted Average (Incurred)
  - Chain Ladder Simple Average (Incurred)
  - 3yr Weighted Average (Incurred)

Year	CL Weighted Average		CL Simple Average		3yr Weighted Average		Average Cost		BF	
	Incurred	Paid	Incurred	Paid	Incurred	Paid	Incurred	Paid	Incurred	Paid
2006	1.893.746	1.893.746	1.893.746	1.893.746	1.893.746	1.893.746	1.893.746	1.893.746	1.893.746	1.893.746
2007	2.184.753	2.183.753	2.184.753	2.183.753	2.184.753	2.183.753	2.184.753	2.183.753	2.184.753	2.183.753
2008	2.908.158	2.899.576	2.908.189	2.899.570	2.908.101	2.899.588	2.908.198	2.899.568	2.908.158	2.899.576
2009	3.043.386	3.043.571	3.043.413	3.043.547	3.043.403	3.043.624	3.043.403	3.043.543	3.043.375	3.043.558
2010	3.026.985	3.021.165	3.027.092	3.021.181	3.026.940	3.021.201	3.027.035	3.021.151	3.026.998	3.021.188
2011	2.350.065	2.346.875	2.350.299	2.346.871	2.347.862	2.346.945	2.350.491	2.346.842	2.350.270	2.347.291
2012	1.556.058	1.565.315	1.557.229	1.566.068	1.552.505	1.562.756	1.557.334	1.566.184	1.556.734	1.564.505
2013	1.173.692	1.160.603	1.174.361	1.162.062	1.166.533	1.164.495	1.174.830	1.161.656	1.173.207	1.161.680
2014	944.383	949.770	944.039	951.700	932.448	957.748	945.038	950.874	942.532	951.825
2015	974.984	986.786	971.915	977.113	944.773	916.779	978.302	987.285	1.009.694	1.432.985
Total	**20.056.211**	**20.051.161**	**20.055.036**	**20.045.611**	**20.001.065**	**19.990.636**	**20.063.130**	**20.054.602**	**20.089.468**	**20.500.106**

Year	Number	Premium	Company Data Paid	Case	Incurred	Estimated Ultimate	Estimated O/S	Implied LR	Estimated Claim #	Estimated Avg Claim
Excluded					-	-				
2006	2,139	-	1.893.746	-	1.893.746	1.893.746	-		2139	885
2007	2,569	-	2.183.269	1,000	2.184.269	2.184.753	1,485		2570	850
2008	3,005	-	2.898.835	9,150	2.907.985	2.908.150	9,315		3005	968
2009	3,470	4.317.777	3.041.711	-	3.041.711	3.043.401	1,690	70%	3472	877
2010	3,720	4.344.587	3.017.825	6,300	3.024.125	3.27.06	9,181	70%	3724	813
2011	3,333	3.700.663	2.342.869	5,200	2.348.069	2.349.409	6,540	63%	3336	704
2012	2,477	1.938.044	1.559.236	2,100	1.561.336	1.555.264	(3,972)	80%	2471	629
2013	2,230	1.866.152	1.152.028	25,955	1.177.983	1.171.529	19,501	63%	2224	527
2014	2,136	1.599.236	938,268	16,100	954,368	940,290	2,022	59%	2115	445
2015	2,245	4.782.649	800,301	160,420	960,721	963,891	163,589	20%	2179	442
Total			**19.828.087**	**226,225**	**20.054.312**	**20.037.437**	**209,350**			

The two classes of business mentioned above represent 71,4% of the Company's earned premiums for 2015.
Business of all other classes is limited to such a degree that cannot give a reliable statistical result. Therefore, for all other classes, estimations are based on the file to file approach.

Statistical evaluations were performed for direct insurance business claims.

The relevant audit was carried out using data from 2005 up to 2015 grouped per year of claim and on an annual basis.

Liability Adequacy Test Results

	2015	2014
Results of liability adequacy test, with the use of actuarial - statistical methods	34.328.301	38.213.814
Non-Life reserves	28.079.725	31.623.524

4.1.3 Life Policies

The Company issues policies for which the insured risk is either death or life.

Benefits paid at term either are fixed or depend on the amount of financial loss suffered by the assured.
Life policies present the following main risks for the Company:

- mortality risk
- morbidity risk
- survival risk
- investment risk
- expenses risk
- underwriting risk.

The Company's strategy is to underwrite risks that will ensure diversification in type and amount of insured capital. In this context, the Company's effort is to maintain balance between term and endownment policies.

The main parameters that affect the Company's estimation of Life reserves are the following:

Mortality – assumptions are based on mortality tables set by the Greek Law, such as the French mortality table and those prepared in 1990 by the Association of Actuaries.

Morbidity – the trigger of morbidity coverage is based on experience and historical data.

Surrender ratios – surrender of the life policy may occur due to non payment of premiums or following decision of the policyholder to terminate the policy. For the estimation of surrenders' ratio, statictical approaches are used and general macorconomic factors are being taken into consideration.

Expenses – estimations of operating expenses consist of projections of management costs for policies in-force and for their correspondent general expenses. The level of current expenses is used as basis for future estimations and projections.

Discounting ratio – future cash flows are discounted by using G.G.B. rates curves, as at the end of 2015.

4.1.4 Life Liability Adequacy Test

According to IFRS 4, a LAT must be performed in order to determine whether recognized insurance provisions are sufficient to cover insurance policies' liabilities. If provisions prove to be insufficient, another provision, equal to the difference, must be created.

The approach applied to life insurance products was based on current estimations for future cashflows resulting from policies, including respective direct operating expenses.

Such estimations were based on assumptions that reflect current conditions and consist of main and macroeconomic assumptions.

Main Assumptions

- Mortality
- Surrender ratio
- Expenses other than commissions
- Commissions
- Loss Ratio
- Increase on prices
- Future Actions by the Management

Macroeconomic Assumptions

- Discounting Rates Curve
- Investment Yield
- Inflation

Liability Adequacy Test

	2015	2014
Liability Adequacy Test	4.762.449	4.363.480
Reserves on the basis of approved technical bases	4.158.317	3.809.384

Assumption Sensitivity Tests

Assumption Sensitivity Tests were performed during the LAT for 2015.

Sensitivity Test	Result	Variation %
Liability Adequacy Test Basic Scenario	4.762.449	-
Expenses Change 10%	4.976.716	4,50%
Surrended Ratio Change +10%	4.729.185	-0,70%
Surrender Ratio Change -10%	4.799.004	0,77%
Mortality Table Change +10%	4.810.274	1,00%
Mortality Table Change -10%	4.717.857	-0,94%
Loss Ratio Change +10%	5.086.768	6,81%

4.2 Financial Risk

The Company is exposed to financial risk due to its financial assets and liabilities, its reinsurers receivables and its insurance provisions. Financial risk consists mainly of credit, liquidity and market risk. The Company’s principle for financial risk management is the balance between assets and liabilities resulting from policies and other financial contracts.

4.2.1 Credit Risk

Credit risk is the breach of a counterparty's financial obligations to the Company. It mainly concerns reinsurance, intermediaries and insurance receivables or investment receivables. The Company has adopted various measures to decrease credit risk, such as collaborations with high credit rating reinsurance companies.
The breakdown of financial assets per credit rating and type of investment is presented in the table below (on the basis of credit ratings by Moody's, Fitch and S&P):

	31/12/2015								
Investment	AAA	AA	A	BBB	BB	≤ B	UNRATED	Total	%
%	6,94%	3,90%	44,30%	4,32%	0,14%	18,30%	22,10%		
Financial assets held to maturity – Loans & Receivables	-	-	6.002.526	-	-	6.864.634	3.149.315	16.016.475	21,20%
Financial assets available for sale	5.222.820	2.836.008	7.548.011	3.025.384	106.775	1.287.550	1.862.014	21.888.562	29,00%
Cash flows	-	-	1.182.913	-	-	5.637.797	8.848.481	15.669.191	20,80%
Reinsurance receivables	-	99.623	18.673.379	222.336	-	-	149.423	19.144.761	25,40%
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.689.258	2.689.258	3,60%
Total	5.222.820	2.935.631	33.406.829	3.247.720	106.775	13.789.980	16.698.492	75.408.247	

	31/12/2014								
Investment	AAA	AA	A	BBB	BB	≤ B	UNRATED	Total	%
%	7,00%	2,00%	10,70%	27,70%	0,70%	27,50%	24,40%		
Financial assets held to maturity – Loans & Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	10.915.466	278.017	11.193.483	13,90%
Financial assets available for sale	5.644.505	1.273.825	206.860	1.867.080	614.475	2.031.076	776.704	12.414.525	15,50%
Cash flows	-	-	6.264.707	-	-	9.110.055	14.530.489	29.905.251	37,20%
Reinsurance receivables	-	315.205	2.127.248	20.398.341	-	-	130.671	22.971.465	28,60%
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.861.661	3.861.661	4,80%
Total	5.644.505	1.589.030	8.598.815	22.265.421	614.475	22.056.596	19.577.542	80.346.385	

Receivables maturity of non impaired financial items is presented in the following table.

	31/12/2015				31/12/2014			
	<180 days	180-360 days	>360 days	**Total**	<180 days	180-360 days	>360 days	**Total**
Loans & Receivables	6.002.526	-	3.149.315	9.151.841	-	4.275.000	153.017	4.428.017
Reinsurance receivables	14.091.356	4.217.445	835.961	19.144.761	16.909.258	4.956.937	1.105.270	22.971.465
Other receivables	1.497.685	555.239	636.334	2.689.258	2.423.181	755.269	683.211	3.861.661
Total	21.591.567	4.772.683	4.621.610	30.985.861	19.332.439	9.987.206	1.941.498	31.261.143

4.2.2 Market Risk

As market risk is considered the risk that may arise due to volatility or fall on prices of interest rates, exchange rates and shares. Portfolio losses may occur at the course of Assets-Liabilities management.

4.2.2.1 Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk impacts significantly on the Company's assets and liabilities. Interest rate risk affects future cash flows from financial assets, due to fluctuating interest rates.

Fluctuating interest rates also impact significantly on current value of expected cash flows from an investment or a liability.

The Company monitors the impact of interest rate risk by considering the duration of the securities portfolio and its liabilities, in combination with market developments. Following, the Company invests significant part of its portfolio in fixed rate bonds, maturing at a date that matches liabilities.

Regarding earning assets, the following tables present their real average interest rates at the balance sheet, maturity and revaluation date. Apart from insurance provisions, there are no other interest-bearing financial liabilities.

At the balance sheet date, the Company's interest-bearing financial assets were the following:

	31/12/2015			**31/12/2014**		
	Floating Rate	Fixed Rate	**Total**	Floating Rate	Fixed Rate	**Total**
Bonds and Mutual Funds	3.249.250	27.598.644	**30.847.894**	3.255.405	15.828.326	**19.083.731**
Term Deposits	-	13.502.791	**13.502.791**	-	31.555.006	**31.555.006**
Loans	-	149.315	**149.315**	-	153.017	**153.017**
Cash Flows	-	8.170.412	**8.170.412**	-	2.560.251	**2.560.251**
Total	3.249.250	49.421.162	**52.670.412**	3.255.405	50.096.601	**53.352.006**

Fair Value Sensitivity

The Company does not hold derivatives as items of hedging fair value hedge accounting model. Therefore, a change in the Balance Sheet date would not have an impact on the result.

Assets Breakdown per average real interest rate

	31/12/2015			**31/12/2014**		
	0-3%	3%-6%	**Total**	0-3%	3%-6%	**Total**
Bonds and Mutual Funds	28.381.047	2.466.848	**30.847.894**	15.642.821	3.440.911	**19.083.731**
Term Deposits	13.502.791	-	**13.502.791**	31.555.006	-	**31.555.006**
Loans	149.315	-	**149.315**	153.017	-	**153.017**
Cash Flows	8.170.412	-	**8.170.412**	2.560.251	-	**2.560.251**
Total	50.203.565	2.466.848	**52.670.412**	49.851.089	3.440.911	**53.352.006**

4.2.2.2 Currency Risk

The Company does not have assets or liabilities in foreign currencies, therefore it is not exposed to currency risk.

4.2.3 Liquidity Risk

The Companys monitors its liquidity risk by ensuring sufficient liquidity to meet its transactional obligations. Such liquidity is ensured through management of time correlation between cash inflows/outflows and highly liquid securities.

Following is the contractual maturity of assets and liabilities, including interest rate payments and excluding netting agreements:

	Years						
31.12.2015	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	>20	Unreported Maturity	TOTAL
ASSETS							
Assets held to maturity – Loans & Receivables							
Bonds held to maturity	986.535	2.236.261	2.702.076	2.416.936	2.773.223		11.115.032
Loans & Receivables	8.126.841	2.260.000	-	-	-	-	10.386.841
Assets available for sale							
Bonds	6.950.978	6.881.279	900.000				14.732.257
Shares	-	-	-	-	-	905.301	905.301
Mutual Funds	7.343.871	-	-	-	-	-	7.343.871
Cash Flows	15.669.191	-	-	-	-	-	15.669.191
Reinsurance Receivables	19.009.410	135.352	-	-	-	-	19.144.761
Insurance Receivables-Other Receivables	2.689.258	-	-	-	-	-	2.689.258
Total undiscounted receivables	60.776.083	11.512.892	3.602.076	2.416.936	2.773.223	905.301	81.986.512
LIABILITIES							
Non-Life Provisions	33.556.164	772.138	-	-	-	-	34.328.301
Life Provisions	1.617.721	323.539	182.135	291.796	3.075.260	-	5.490.451
Reinsurance liabilities	15.440.602	-	-	-	-	-	15.440.602
Other Liabilities & Loans	2.490.367	-	-	-	-	4.500.000	6.990.367
Total undiscounted liabilities	53.104.854	1.095.676	182.135	291.796	3.075.260	4.500.000	62.249.721
Net liquidity difference	7.671.230	10.417.216	3.419.941	2.125.140	(302.037)	(3.594.699)	19.736.791

31.12.2014	Years 0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	>20	Unreported Maturity	TOTAL
ASSETS							
Assets held to maturity – Loans & Receivables							
Bonds held to maturity	920.766	1.875.391	2.733.261	2.489.613	3.227.539	-	11.246.570
Loans & Receivables	4.434.267	-	-	-	-	-	4.434.267
Assets available for sale							
Bonds	5.799.318	7.006.744	900.000				13.706.062
Shares	-	-	-	-	-	221.259	221.259
Cash Flows	29.905.251	-	-	-	-	-	29.905.251
Reinsurance Receivables	22.745.838	225.627	-	-	-	-	22.971.465
Insurance Receivables-Other Receivables	3.861.661	-	-	-	-	-	3.861.661
Total undiscounted receivables	67.667.102	9.107.761	3.633.261	2.489.613	3.227.539	221.259	86.346.535
LIABILITIES							
Non-Life Provisions	37.103.671	1.110.143	-	-	-	-	38.213.814
Life Provisions	1.392.290	246.279	223.401	198.099	2.864.157	-	4.924.226
Reinsurance liabilities	18.479.658	-	-	-	-	-	18.479.658
Other Liabilities & Loans	2.639.740	-	-	-	-	4.500.000	7.139.740
Total undiscounted liabilities	59.615.359	1.356.422	223.401	198.099	2.864.157	4.500.000	68.757.438
Net liquidity difference	8.051.743	7.751.340	3.409.859	2.291.514	363.382	(4.278.741)	17.589.097

The above amounts are presented in contractual, undiscounted cash flows. Therefore, they do not correspond to the amounts presented in the financial statements.

Outstanding losses provisions include indirect settlement expenses.

Unearned premiums provisions include URR.

4.3 Capital Adequacy

The Company manages actively its capital base in order to cover risks resulting from its business. The Company's capital adequacy is monitored through various channels, such as regulations and ratios set by the Department of Private Insurance Supervision.

The main purpose of capital management is to ensure that the Company complies with capital requirements imposed externally and that it has good credit ratings and satisfactory capital adequacy ratios, in order to be able to support its operation and maximize its shareholders' profit.

Throughout 2015, the Company complied fully with all capital requirements imposed externally.

The breakdown of MCR and Assets, assigned to cover technical provisions, is presented in Notes 5.38 and 5.39 of the Company's Financial Statements.

5. BREAKDOWN OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5.1 Net premiums

Gross Premiums

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Life business	2.978.088,06	2.908.747,28
Change in unearned premium reserve	(4.014,54)	12.758,81
Total Life business	2.974.073,52	2.921.506,09
Non-Life business – Motor TPL	13.694.708,77	16.486.787,15
Change in unearned premium reserve	1.128.958,64	928.176,02
Total MTPL	14.823.667,41	17.414.963,17
Non-Life business – Other classes	7.880.217,17	8.300.345,99
Change in unearned premium reserve	196.310,40	293.812,59
Total other Non-Life business	8.076.527,57	8.594.158,58
Direct business premiums	25.874.268,50	28.930.627,84
Non-Life business – Other classes	36.920,00	10.076,33
Reinsurance premiums	36.920,00	10.076,33
Gross premiums and other income	25.911.188,50	28.940.704,17

Premiums ceded to reinsurers

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Life business	679.667,88	681.068,98
Change in unearned premiums	(127,21)	(97,29)
Total Life premiums ceded to reinsurers	679.540,67	680.971,69
Non-Life business – Motor TPL	7.822.637,38	10.480.011,70
Change in unearned premiums	730.785,92	660.358,09
Total MTPL premiums ceded to reinsurers	8.553.423,30	11.140.369,79
Non-Life business – Other classes	3.593.208,17	3.627.269,25
Change in unearned premiums	47.461,02	85.644,11
Total Non-Life – Other classes premiums ceded to reinsurers	3.640.669,19	3.712.913,36
Premiums ceded to reinsurers	12.873.633,16	15.534.254,84

5.2 Fees and commission income

Commissions from Reinsurers

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Life business	194.959,87	190.104,72
Non-Life business	5.192.084,88	6.884.637,75
	5.387.044,75	7.074.742,47

5.3 Investment Income

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Interest on fixed deposits	362.600,30	928.940,36
Income from shares	363,95	886,51
Gains on bonds	468.525,83	354.272,06
Income from rental properties	29.090,98	29.190,98
Other income	14.534,25	15.253,84
	875.115,31	1.328.543,75

5.4 Gains/Losses on investments

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Gains on investments	680,00	31.895,40
Losses on investments	(176.980,46)	0,00
	(176.300,46)	31.895,40

5.5 Fair value gains and losses

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Fair value gains	314.416,67	8.736,00
Fair value losses	(59.468,96)	(417.923,61)
Fair value gains on investemnts held to maturity (effective interest rate)	46.203,50	98.672,14
	301.151,21	(310.515,47)

5.6 Other operating income

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Other operating income	78.756,34	87.687,03

Other operating income derives from the settlement of foreing insurance companies claims in Greece.

5.7 Gross benefits and claims paid

	31/12/2015			31/12/2014		
	Total Change	Reinsurers' Share	Company's Share	Total Change	Reinsurers' Share	Company's Share
Life	1.326.950,77	(302.978,84)	1.023.971,93	1.872.861,24	(634.191,54)	1.238.669,70
Non-Life – Motor TPL	9.688.012,98	(5.156.056,80)	4.531.956,18	9.818.600,60	(5.571.627,71)	4.246.972,89
Non-Life – Other classes	1.695.622,62	(305.424,83)	1.390.197,79	1.060.481,51	(446.168,21)	614.313,30
	12.710.586,37	(5.764.460,47)	6.946.125,90	12.751.943,35	(6.651.987,46)	6.099.955,89

5.8 Gross change in contract liabilities

	31/12/2015			31/12/2014		
	Total Change	Reinsurers' Share	Company's Share	Total Change	Reinsurers' Share	Company's Share
Life	(562.210,54)	43.774,23	(518.436,31)	(19.741,69)	(304.765,85)	(324.507,54)
Non-Life – Motor TPL	2.332.945,27	(1.924.027,67)	408.917,60	1.526.158,80	(1.331.022,16)	195.136,64
Non-Life – Other classes	193.892,90	157.651,48	351.544,38	733.937,20	(845.996,55)	(112.059,35)
	1.964.627,63	(1.722.601,96)	242.025,67	2.240.354,31	(2.481.784,56)	(241.430,25)

5.9 Commission Expenses

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Life	244.469,30	247.084,30
Non-Life	4.114.656,56	4.336.498,49
	4.359.125,86	4.583.582,79

5.10 Other operating and administrative expenses

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Personnel Remuneration and expenses	3.984.372,01	4.127.107,18
Third-party expenses	1.117.978,25	1.088.711,75
Other Taxes/Fees	26.052,40	50.574,63
Other Expenses	1.174.555,72	1.225.591,74
Amortisations	138.690,72	135.560,10
Other provisions	67.709,85	233.705,79
Financial costs	88.699,01	103.371,32
	6.598.057,96	6.964.622,51

The number of employees on December 31st, 2015 was 91 (2014: 91).

Breakdown of Personnel remuneration and expenses

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Wages and salaries	2.966.496,30	2.868.640,98
Social security contributions	840.993,35	1.071.954,10
Other benefits	100.788,36	109.803,06
Provision for employee benefits	76.094,00	76.709,04
	3.984.372,01	4.127.107,18

Breakdown of Amortisations

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Tangible assets	117.080,82	108.248,45
Property investments	15.243,86	15.243,86
Intangible assets	6.366,04	12.067,79
Total	138.690,72	135.560,10

5.11 Income Tax

Breakdown of Income Tax:

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Current Income Tax	(305.246,66)	(994.232,65)
Other Tax	(2.800,00)	(2.800,00)
Variation between tax audit and tax provision	5.686,86	-
Discount on lump sum for income tax payment	14.810,43	-
Deferred Tax	355.906,70	(68.922,79)
	68.357,33	(1.065.955,44)

Profit/Loss before taxes	1.842.038,44	3.729.211,07
Income tax rate	29%	26%
Income tax	(534.191,15)	(969.594,88)
Tax increase/(decrease) due to:		
Tax rate modification	733.688,34	-
Variation between tax audit and tax provision	5.686,86	-
Tax-free income	-	1.254,50
Lump sum payment	14.810,43	-
Non deductible expenses	(148.837,15)	(94.815,06)
Other Adjustments	(2.800,00)	(2.800,00)
Total	68.357,33	(1.065.955,44)

According to Law no. 4172/2013, the income tax rate was 26% on December 31st, 2014 and 29% on December 31st, 2015.

The Company's tax years up to 2007 are closed. Fiscal liabilities for years 2008 until 2010 are not finalized. For the years 2011 until 2013 the Company has been audited in accordance with provisions of par. 5, art. 82, Law no. 2238/92 and Decision 1159/26.7.2011 regarding fiscal certificate issuance, while for the year 2014 the Company has been audited in accordance with provisions of art. 65α Law no. 4174/2013. Financial year 2015 will be fiscally audited by Independent Auditors as provided in art. 65α of Law no. 4174/2013. The aforementioned audit is ongoing and the relevant fiscal certificate should be issued after the publication of the Financial Statements for 2015. Should additional fiscal liabilities occur after the completion of the fiscal audit, we estimate that they will not impact significantly on the financial statements.

5.12 Property Plant and Equipment

	Land	Buildings	Vehicles and equipment	Total
Acquisition cost or fair value				
January 1st, 2014	2.054.484,99	1.574.192,62	1.103.887,73	4.732.565,34
Additions	-	-	84.705,51	84.705,51
December 31st, 2014	2.054.484,99	1.574.192,62	1.188.593,24	4.817.270,85
Accumulated amortisation/depreciation				
January 1st, 2014	-	(65.005,15)	(975.220,31)	(1.040.225,46)
Amortisations	-	(52.820,53)	(55.427,92)	(108.248,45)
December 31st, 2014	-	(117.825,68)	(1.030.648,23)	(1.148.473,91)
Undepreciated value on December 31st, 2014	2.054.484,99	1.456.366,94	157.945,01	3.668.796,94
Acquisition cost or fair value				
January 1st, 2015	2.054.484,99	1.574.192,62	1.188.593,24	4.817.270,85
Additions	-	-	249.060,23	249.060,23
December 31st, 2015	2.054.484,99	1.574.192,62	1.437.653,47	5.066.331,08
Accumulated amortisation/depreciation				
January 1st, 2015	-	(117.825,68)	(1.030.648,23)	(1.148.473,91)
Amortisations	-	(51.734,34)	(65.346,48)	(117.080,82)
December 31st, 2015	-	(169.560,02)	(1.095.994,71)	(1.265.554,73)
Undepreciated value on December 31st, 2015	2.054.484,99	1.404.632,60	341.658,76	3.800.776,35

The Company's property has been evaluated at fair value at the date of the IFRS opening balance sheet (01.01.2014), on the basis of a report drawn up by an independent, certified real estate appraiser. The fair value estimated by the valuation was considered as the acquisition cost.
For the valuation of the aforementioned property's fair value, both comparative information and income approach have been used.
The land's value valuation has been completed by using both comparative information and depreciated replacement cost approaches. The first stage of the depreciated replacement cost approach regarded the estimation of the construction costs for newly built real estate of qualitative and quantitative characteristics similar to the property under estimation. Following the estimation of the aforementioned cost, a depreciation rate per building was applied, with the adoption of an annual depreciation from 1,50% to 2% and taking into consideration the type and age of the estimated property.
Amortizations are included in the item «Other operating and administrative expenses» in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.
Apart from the Company's obligation to cover technical provisions, there are no commitments or guarantees binding the property.

5.13 Investment Properties

	Land	Buildings	Total
Acquisition cost or fair value			
January 1st, 2014	573.265,02	292.800,00	866.065,02
December 31st, 2014	573.265,02	292.800,00	866.065,02
Accumulated amortisation/depreciation			
January 1st, 2014	-	-	-
Amortisations	-	(15.243,86)	(15.243,86)
December 31st, 2014	-	(15.243,86)	(15.243,86)
Undepreciated value on December 31st, 2014	573.265,02	277.556,14	850.821,16
Acquisition cost or fair value			
January 1st, 2015	573.265,02	292.800,00	866.065,02
December 31st, 2015	573.265,02	292.800,00	866.065,02
Accumulated amortisation/depreciation			
January 1st, 2015	-	(15.243,86)	(15.243,86)
Amortisations	-	(15.243,86)	(15.243,86)
December 31st, 2015	-	(30.487,72)	(30.487,72)
Undepreciated value on December 31st, 2015	573.265,02	262.312,28	835.577,30

Amortizations are included in the item «Other operating and administrative expenses» in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.
Rental income as at December 31st, 2015 was €29.090.
The Company’s management assigned the value estimation of its property as at December 31st, 2015 to an independent, certified real estate appraiser, who estimated the fair value of investment properties at €755.106. The Company’s management reckons that the decrease resulting from the aforementioned estimation is not of a permanent nature.
Apart from the Company’s obligation to cover technical provisions, there are no commitments or guarantees binding the property.

5.14 Intangible assets

	Software expenses
Acquisition cost or fair value	
January 1st, 2014	339.579,18
Additions	6.503,07
December 31st, 2014	346.082,25
Accumulated amortisation/depreciation	
January 1st, 2014	(322.706,07)
Amortisations	(12.067,79)
December 31st, 2014	(334.773,86)
Undepreciated value on December 31st, 2014	11.308,39
Acquisition cost or fair value	
January 1st, 2015	346.082,25
Additions	131.704,26
December 31st, 2015	477.786,51
Accumulated amortisations/depreciations	
January 1st, 2015	(334.773,86)
Amortisations	(6.366,04)
December 31st, 2015	(341.139,90)
Undepreciated value on December 31st, 2015	136.646,61

Amortisations are included in the item «Other operating and administrative expenses» in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

5.15 Deferred acquisition costs

	Life	Non-Life	Total
Deferred acquisition costs 31.12.2013	188.665,06	2.836.259,89	3.024.924,95
Deferred acquisition costs 31.12.2014	181.297,70	2.630.098,74	2.811.396,44
Deferred acquisition costs 31.12.2015	179.637,50	2.373.571,10	2.553.208,60

5.16 Investments in subsidiaries

	Participation %	Shares	31/12/2015 Acquisition value	Book value	Fair value	31/12/2014 Acquisition value	Book value	1/1/2014 Fair value
U & M INSURANCE AGENCY SA	100	2.000	69.594,00	69.594,00	69.594,00	69.594,00	69.594,00	69.594,00
			69.594,00	69.594,00	69.594,00	69.594,00	69.594,00	69.594,00

The Company's participation was reported at the acquisition value.
The main figures of U & M INSURANCE AGENCY SA are the following:

U & M INSURANCE AGENCY SA	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Assets		
Property Plant and Equipment	2.437,75	0,23
Receivables	72.437,35	102.824,82
Cash & other assets	137.146,57	127.753,17
Total Assets	212.021,67	230.578,22
Equity & Liabilities		
Equity	123.318,22	120.439,51
Short-term liabilities	88.703,45	110.138,71
Total Equity & Liabilities	212.021,67	230.578,22

5.17 Deferred tax asset

	Balance 1/1/2014	Recognized in Statement of Comprehensive Income	Recognized in Equity	Balance 31/12/2014
Deferred tax assets/liabilities				
Fixed benefits to personnel	167.092,90	14.664,52	48.673,56	230.430,98
Additional Life provisions due to LAT and reversal of post employment benefit reserve from mathematical reserves	(182.165,15)	19.511,96	-	(162.653,19)
Financial assets	243.306,49	80.734,02	(133.047,55)	190.992,96
Debit difference from bond swap (PSI)	5.756.196,12	(205.578,43)		5.550.617,69
Adjustment of property to fair value as deemed cost of IFRS first-adoption	138.885,02	(32.155,17)	-	106.729,85
Non recognition of long-term amortization costs	4.623,25	(1.707,30)	-	2.915,95
Deferred tax asset on temporary differences from premium liabilities depreciation	294.180,67	55.607,61	-	349.788,28
Total deferred tax assets	6.422.119,30	(68.922,79)	(84.373,99)	6.268.822,52

	Balance 31/12/2014	Recognized in Statement of Comprehensive Income	Recognized in Equity	Balance 31/12/2015
Deferred tax assets/liabilities				
Fixed benefits to personnel	230.430,98	43.039,27	(13.885,45)	259.584,80
Additional Life provisions due to LAT and reversal of post employment benefit reserve from mathematical reserves	(162.653,19)	(65.195,59)	-	(227.848,78)
Financial assets	190.992,96	(49.611,41)	3.282,14	144.663,69
Debit difference from bond swap (PSI)	5.550.617,69	411.156,86	-	5.961.774,55
Adjustment of property to fair value as deemed cost of IFRS first-adoption	106.729,85	(23.550,40)	-	83.179,45
Non recognition of long-term amortization costs	2.915,95	(292,22)	-	2.623,73
Deferred tax asset on temporary differences from premium liabilities depreciation	349.788,28	40.360,19	-	390.148,47
Total deferred tax assets	6.268.822,52	355.906,70	(10.603,31)	6.614.125,91

Deferred tax assets are offset with deferred tax liabilities. Deferred tax assets are recognized up to the amount of probable sufficient future tax income, which could be used for the settlement of temporary differences.

5.18 Financial assets held to maturity

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014	1/1/2014
Greek Goverment Bonds	6.864.634,08	6.765.465,64	6.669.590,85
EFSF Bonds (obtained after PSI)	-	-	2.756.400,00
	6.864.634,08	6.765.465,64	9.425.990,85

Bonds are valuated at amortised cost with the effective interest rate method.

Bonds current value:

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014	1/1/2014
Greek Goverment Bonds	4.038.965,53	3.527.824,16	3.646.433,49
EFSF Bonds (obtained after PSI)	-	-	2.760.479,47
	4.038.965,53	3.527.824,16	6.406.912,96

5.19 Financial assets available for sale

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014	1/1/2014
Goverment bonds (E.U.)	4.312.600,00	2.838.135,00	96.825,00
Supranational bonds	5.020.228,00	4.538.390,00	1.240.514,00
Corporate bonds	4.306.561,50	4.816.740,55	614.556,00
Listed shares	7.787,29	23.745,15	27.393,25
Unlisted shares	897.514,01	197.514,01	197.514,01
Variable yield securities (Mutual Funds)	7.343.870,74	-	-
	21.888.561,54	12.414.524,71	2.176.802,26

Financial assets information:

	Goverment bonds	Supranational bonds	Corporate bonds	Shares	Mutual Funds	Total
Value as at January 1st, 2014	96.825,00	1.240.514,00	614.556,00	224.907,26	-	2.176.802,26
Difference in valuation method	37,00	6.014,00	(9.420,00)	1.113.281,91	-	1.109.912,91
Acquisitions	3.644.171,00	3.209.900,00	5.008.503,72	-	-	11.862.574,72
Liquidations	(1.156.673,40)	(98.408,00)	(504.200,00)	-	-	(1.759.281,40)
Liquidation Gains/Losses	26.423,40	647,00	4.825,00	-	-	31.895,40
Fair value Gains/Losses	227.352,00	179.723,00	(297.524,17)	(1.116.930,01)	-	(1.007.379,18)
Value as at December 31st, 2014	2.838.135,00	4.538.390,00	4.816.740,55	221.259,16	-	12.414.524,71
Value as at January 1st, 2015	2.838.135,00	4.538.390,00	4.816.740,55	221.259,16	-	12.414.524,71
Difference in valuation method	(227.352,00)	(179.723,00)	297.524,17	1.116.930,01	-	1.007.379,18
Acquisitions	1.503.544,00	493.362,00	963.060,00	906.967,30	9.150.000,00	13.016.933,30
Liquidations	-	-	(1.552.140,00)	(204.207,74)	(1.798.778,82)	(3.555.126,56)
Liquidation Gains/Losses	-	-	(172.319,72)	(2.759,56)	(1.221,18)	(176.300,46)
Fair value Gains/Losses	198.273,00	168.199,00	(46.303,50)	(1.132.887,87)	(6.129,26)	(818.848,63)
Value as at December 31st, 2015	4.312.600,00	5.020.228,00	4.306.561,50	905.301,30	7.343.870,74	21.888.561,54

Fair values (IFRS13)

In IFRS fair value is described as the obtainable price for the sale of an asset or the payable price for the transfer of a liability in a common transaction between parties participating in the market at the valuation date. In accordance with IFRS 13, the following table presents the Company's investments in securities based on the source of data for the valuation of investments:

1/1/2014

Securities avilable for sale	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Bonds	1.951.895,00	-	-	1.951.895,00
Listed shares	27.393,25	-	-	27.393,25
Unlisted shares	-	-	197.514,01	197.514,01
Total	1.979.288,25	-	197.514,01	2.176.802,26

31/12/2014

Securities avilable for sale	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Bonds	12.193.265,55	-	-	12.193.265,55
Listed shares	23.745,15	-	-	23.745,15
Unlisted shares	-	-	197.514,01	197.514,01
Total	12.217.010,70	-	197.514,01	12.414.524,71

31/12/2015

Securities avilable for sale	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Bonds	13.639.389,50	-	-	13.639.389,50
Listed shares	7.787,29	-	-	7.787,29
Unlisted shares	-	-	897.514,01	897.514
Mutual funds	7.343.870,74	-	-	7.343.871
Total	20.991.047,53	-	897.514,01	21.888.561,54

Level 1: Published price quotations (not adjusted) in active markets (e.g. quoted shares).

Level 2: Unpublished but directly or indirectly observable in the market price quotations (e.g. property valuation based on market comparative information).

Level 3: Non observable in market price quotations (e.g. shares valuation on assumptions for future gains).

5.20 Financial assets classified as loans and receivables

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014	1/1/2014
Fixed deposits maturing over 3 months	6.002.526,00	4.150.000,00	11.102.294,40
Corporate bonds non traded in active market	3.000.000,00	125.000,00	250.000,00
Personnel and intermediaries loans	149.315,27	153.017,35	149.363,37
	9.151.841,27	4.428.017,35	11.501.657,77

5.21 Insurance receivables

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014	1/1/2014
Insurance receivables			
Life	168.336,97	190.986,16	513.194,07
Property	1.267.181,64	1.153.663,01	1.402.478,28
Other damage to property	143.362,39	113.786,78	132.812,03
Goods in transit	101.416,07	107.637,36	383.483,76
Motor third party liability	284.434,54	1.346.253,74	2.802.235,92
Other non-life classes of business	69.055,20	171.857,31	357.419,75
Less: Provision	(708.562,28)	(695.000,00)	(444.850,53)
Bad and doubtful debts	724.317,48	670.169,91	686.613,59
Less: Provision for bad abd doubtful debts	(724.317,48)	(670.169,91)	(686.613,59)
Bills of exchange and receivable cheques	177.312,55	101.894,22	174.125,93
Less: Receivable securities	(177.312,55)	(101.894,22)	(174.125,93)
	1.325.224,53	2.389.184,36	5.146.773,28

Information on provisions for bad and doubtful debts:

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014	1/1/2014
Provisions for bad and doubtful debts			
Balance at beginning of economic use	1.365.169,91	1.131.464,12	933.978,60
Additions	67.709,85	233.705,79	445.133,60
Provision used	-	-	(247.648,08)
	1.432.879,76	1.365.169,91	1.131.464,12

The insurance balances maturity, at the date that the balance sheet was drawn up, was:

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014	1/1/2014
0 to 90 days	985.689,03	1.833.976,76	3.937.187,80
90 to 365 days	481.051,85	457.860,77	1.209.585,48
over 365 days + bad and doubtful debt receivables	1.291.363,41	1.462.516,74	1.131.464,12
Less: provision	(1.432.879,76)	(1.365.169,91)	(1.131.464,12)
	1.325.224,53	2.389.184,36	5.146.773,28

5.22 Reinsurance receivables

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014	1/1/2014
Receivables from participation in insurance provisions			
Receivables from participation in outstanding claims	14.481.085,37	17.357.885,69	21.829.592,15
Receivables from participation in premium provisions	4.533.243,38	5.608.716,70	7.042.146,55
	19.014.328,75	22.966.602,39	28.871.738,70
Other reinsurance receivables	130.432,54	4.862,38	-
	19.144.761,29	22.971.464,77	28.871.738,70

Other reinsurance receivables include receivables from the reinsurers' current accounts movement. The correspondent liabilities of the Company due to current accounts movement are the following:

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014	1/1/2014
Reinsurance Liabilities	15.440.602,21	18.479.657,94	22.734.676,49
	15.440.602,21	18.479.657,94	22.734.676,49

Breakdown of receivables from reinsurers' participation in outstanding losses	31/12/2015	31/12/2014	1/1/2014
Life	124.640,34	80.866,11	385.631,96
Non-Life MTPL	13.108.705,92	16.186.931,95	19.507.876,01
Other Non-Life	1.247.739,11	1.090.087,63	1.936.084,18
	14.481.085,37	17.357.885,69	21.829.592,15

Breakdown of receivables from reinsurers' participation in premium provisions	31/12/2015	31/12/2014	1/1/2014
Life	277.747,78	277.620,57	277.523,28
Non-Life MTPL	2.752.184,52	3.780.324,03	5.128.207,06
Other Non-Life	1.503.311,08	1.550.772,10	1.636.416,21
	4.533.243,38	5.608.716,70	7.042.146,55

5.23 Other receivables

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014	1/1/2014
Guaranteed deposits and securities	636.333,92	683.210,92	495.277,92
Losses recovery	172.215,96	205.621,74	261.043,90
Other receivables (accrued interest)	295.026,89	373.506,27	380.673,02
Other debts	254.492,10	204.223,39	439.436,87
Expenses to be spread over several years	5.964,60	5.914,14	5.485,91
	1.364.033,47	1.472.476,46	1.581.917,62

5.24 Income tax receivables

Income tax receivables

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Opening balance	1.256.251,24	1.528.057,57
Change in income tax advance (from 80% to 100%)	198.839,76	
Adjustment of previous year income tax advance	(812.638,70)	(888.606,94)
Tax refund for fiscal year 2013	(512.197,21)	-
Amound receivable from income tax declaration 2015	379.213,46	-
Income tax advance for following fiscal year	214.788,98	613.798,94
Other	489,72	-
Adjustments	(3.001,66)	3.001,66
Closing balance	721.745,59	1.256.251,24

Income tax liabilities

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Opening balance	541.674,81	966.063,50
Amount due from income tax declaration 2014	-	541.674,81
Amount due from variations in tax audits on previous years	171.313,14	-
Tax payments	(541.674,81)	(966.063,50)
Closing balance	171.313,14	541.674,81

5.25 Cash and cash equivalents

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014	1/1/2014
Cash	510.676,14	113.428,96	105.306,07
Demand deposits	7.659.735,83	2.446.822,25	2.911.128,60
Fixed deposits (up to 3 months)	7.498.778,82	27.345.000,00	23.335.000,00
	15.669.190,79	29.905.251,21	26.351.434,67

Demand deposits have a variable interest rate based on their balance and on banks' monthly deposit rate. The current value of the aforementioned demand deposits approaches their book value, due to variable interest rates and short-term maturities.

5.26 Share capital

The total number of common shares is 26.359.746 of € 0,30 nominal value per share as at 31st December 2015, 31st December 2014 and 1st January 2014. All shares allow for voting rights and participation in profits.

The total of common shares has been issued and the share capital is entirely paid.
The total amount of the reserve from issuance of shares above par is € 4.141.988,98.

5.27 Reserves

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014	1/1/2014
Legal reserves	2.976.572,30	2.741.230,81	2.373.146,67
Extraordinary reserves	923.431,50	923.431,50	923.431,50
Difference from assets adjustment	977.846,09	977.846,09	977.846,09
Reserve from income subject to special taxation	1.241.191,07	1.241.191,07	1.241.191,07
Reserves from dividends	24.248,82	24.248,82	24.248,82
Goodwill reserve from corporate bonds transfer, L. 3156/13	4.825,00	-	-
Tax-free reserve as in art. 72, L. 4172/13	66.071,22	66.071,22	66.071,22
Benefits to personnel reserve	(85.170,89)	(138.532,44)	-
Available for sale financial assets reserve	331.009,82	394.144,84	15.471,05
	6.460.024,93	6.229.631,91	5.621.406,42

Greek legislation (Law no. 2190/1920 and D.L. 400/1970) imposes the following limitations concerning equity capital:

If a company's total equity falls below ½ of its share capital, the Board of Directors must convene a General Meeting to be held no later than six months from the year-end, in order to decide on the dissolution of the company or adopt appropriate measures.

If a company's total equity falls below 1/10 of its share capital and the General Assemby does not adopt the appropriate measures, the company can be dissolved by court order, following a petition from any person/company with legal interest to intervene.

On an annual basis, at least 1/5 of net profit is being added to the legal reserve, which, before dividend distribution, is used only for equation in the event of a possible debit balance brought forward. The formation of such reserve is optional, when the accrued amount is over four times the share capital (art. 18/DL 400/1970).

Extraordinary reserves have been formed by previous years' profits, following a General Assemby decision.

Reserves formed in accordance with special decree laws consist of reserves formed in accordance with tax conditions that offer the possibility of partial or total income tax exemption until their distribution is decided.

Benefits to personnel reserve consists of the reserve from the actuarial gains or losses on post-employment benefits. The reserve has been formed in line with the provisions of the revised IFRS 19 and cannot be distributed. The aforementioned reserve includes the correspondent referred taxes.

Available for sale financial assets reserve consists of the non-recognized profit or loss on the Company's securities portfolio at the end-year valuation, which have been classified in line with IFRS 39. Unrealised gains from valuation of available for sale financial assets are recognized in equity until sold or liquidated or depreciated, in which case they are transferred to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

It is compulsory to distribute dividend to shareholders annualy in cash, equal to a minimum of 35% on net profits, after deducting the amount for legal reseves and the net result from the value estimation of assets and liabilities at fair value. Such obligation may not be fulfilled only following the General Meeting's decision supported by shareholders representing a total minimum of 65% of paid share capital. In such case, the non distributed amount, consisting of at least 35% of net profits, is included in a special reserve account unto capitalization and within four years new shares are issued and offered for free to entitled shareholders. Finally, the General Meeting may decide the non-distribution of dividend, if such decision is supported by shareholders representing a total minimum of 70% of paid share capital.

The Company complies fully with the legislation on equity capital.

5.28 Mathematical and other technical reserves

		31/12/2013	
	Company share	Reinsurers share	Total
Life Reserves			
Mathematical Life business reserves	2.663.358,93	-	2.663.358,93
Unearned premiums	726.073,78	277.523,28	1.003.597,06
Liability Adequacy Test	269.497,00	0,00	269.497,00
Outstanding losses	595.157,80	385.631,96	980.789,76
Motor TPL Reserves			
Unearned premiums	1.747.042,34	5.128.207,06	6.875.249,40
Outstanding losses	8.001.893,57	19.507.876,01	27.509.769,58
Other Non-Life Reserves			
Unearned premiums	1.994.285,24	1.636.416,21	3.630.701,45
Outstanding losses	1.747.849,91	1.936.084,18	3.683.934,09
Other technical reserves	51.666,41	-	51.666,41
Total	17.796.824,98	28.871.738,70	46.668.563,68

	31/12/2014		
	Company share	Reinsurers share	Total
Life Reserves			
Mathematical Life business reserves	2.999.843,44	-	2.999.843,44
Unearned premiums	713.217,68	277.620,57	990.838,25
Liability Adequacy Test	554.096,00	-	554.096,00
Outstanding losses	298.581,83	80.866,11	379.447,94
Motor TPL Reserves			
Unearned premiums	2.166.749,35	3.780.324,03	5.947.073,38
Outstanding losses	9.796.678,83	16.186.931,95	25.983.610,78
Other Non-Life Reserves			
Unearned premiums	1.786.116,76	1.550.772,10	3.336.888,86
Outstanding losses	1.856.153,51	1.090.087,63	2.946.241,14
Total	20.171.437,40	22.966.602,39	43.138.039,79

	31/12/2015		
	Company share	Reinsurers share	Total
Life Reserves			
Mathematical Life business reserves	3.343.102,40	-	3.343.102,40
Unearned premiums	717.105,01	277.747,78	994.852,79
Liability Adequacy Test	604.132,00	-	604.132,00
Outstanding losses	423.723,18	124.640,34	548.363,52
Motor TPL Reserves			
Unearned premiums	2.065.930,22	2.752.184,52	4.818.114,74
Outstanding losses	10.541.959,59	13.108.705,92	23.650.665,51
Other Non-Life Reserves			
Unearned premiums	1.637.267,38	1.503.311,08	3.140.578,46
Outstanding losses	1.446.406,72	1.247.739,11	2.694.145,83
Other technical reserves	24.796,63	-	24.796,63
Total	20.804.423,13	19.014.328,75	39.818.751,88

Breakdown of Non-Life Technical Reserves per class of business

Outstanding losses reserve & IBNR	31/12/2015	31/12/2014	1/1/2014
Accident	77.364,09	138.409,71	163.256,85
MOD	326.424,48	345.002,13	430.422,76
Goods in transit	55.766,50	5.536,60	3.019,10
Fire	1.732.970,56	1.996.725,50	2.531.556,96
Other damage to property	164.727,49	77.205,30	32.982,44
MTPL	22.634.092,71	24.830.274,78	26.455.464,01
Vessels TPL	2.500,00	2.500,12	2.500,00
General TPL	53.180,96	83.672,74	59.233,04
Legal Protection	165.517,17	166.766,04	321.827,39
Total	25.212.543,96	27.646.092,92	30.000.262,55

Indirect settlement expenses	31/12/2015	31/12/2014	1/1/2014
Accident	3.474,68	6.429,00	6.506,00
MOD	14.660,82	16.025,00	17.153,00
Goods in transit	2.504,66	257,00	120,00
Fire	77.721,22	92.378,00	98.756,12
Other damage to property	7.398,46	3.586,00	1.314,00
MTPL	1.016.572,80	1.153.336,00	1.054.306,00
Vessels TPL	112,28	116,00	100,00
General TPL	2.388,53	3.886,00	2.361,00
Legal Protection	7.433,93	7.746,00	12.825,00
Total	1.132.267,38	1.283.759,00	1.193.441,12

Unearned premium reserve	31/12/2015	31/12/2014	1/1/2014
Accident	176.975,74	211.640,04	240.760,81
MOD	503.074,28	539.203,09	599.942,00
Goods in transit	59.306,72	71.411,49	101.944,66
Fire	1.681.992,47	1.734.314,78	1.863.481,68
Other damage to property	126.602,35	178.999,55	171.655,51
MTPL	4.818.114,74	5.947.073,38	6.875.249,40
Vessels TPL	11.139,46	14.889,44	16.726,58
General TPL	74.958,49	104.203,43	101.455,66
Legal Protection	306.379,64	355.804,87	402.452,78
Road Assistance	200.149,31	126.422,17	132.281,77
Total	7.958.693,20	9.283.962,24	10.505.950,85

Unexpired risks reserve	31/12/2015	31/12/2014	1/1/2014
MOD	24.796,63	-	51.666,41
Total	24.796,63	-	51.666,41

Breakdown of Life Technical Reserves per class of business

Unearned premium reserve	31/12/2015	31/12/2014	1/1/2014
Individual policies, additional benefits to risk premium	63.640,59	63.702,53	67.163,05
Group policies, additional benefits to risk premium	191.373,57	199.380,33	218.227,14
	255.014,16	263.082,86	285.390,19
Individual policies, risk premium	-	-	-
Group policies, risk premium	739.838,63	727.755,39	718.206,87
	739.838,63	727.755,39	718.206,87
Total	994.852,79	990.838,25	1.003.597,06

Mathematical Reserves	31/12/2015	31/12/2014	1/1/2014
Individual policies	1.436.503,70	1.415.766,87	1.425.592,74
Dividend	9.234,69	5.917,07	7.258,75
DAF	1.897.364,01	1.578.159,50	1.230.507,44
Total	3.343.102,40	2.999.843,44	2.663.358,93

Liability Adequacy Test	31/12/2015	31/12/2014	1/1/2014
Liability Adequacy Test	604.132,00	554.096,00	269.497,00
Total	604.132,00	554.096,00	269.497,00

Outstanding losses reserve & IBNR			
Outstanding losses reserve	479.074,63	310.292,90	892.656,60
Outstanding surrender value reserve	-	40,72	40,72
IBNR	69.288,89	69.114,32	88.092,44
Total	548.363,52	379.447,94	980.789,76

5.29 Other reserves

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014	1/1/2014
Extraordinary risks and expenses	423.000,00	600.000,00	600.000,00

5.30 Financial liabilities

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014	1/1/2014
Bond loans non convertible in perpetual shares	4.500.000,00	4.500.000,00	4.500.000,00
	4.500.000,00	4.500.000,00	4.500.000,00

The aforementioned bond loan is subordinated, perpetual, with variable annual interest rate equal to the 3-month interest rate Euribor + margin 0.96%.

5.31 Employee benefits

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Amounts recognized in the balance sheet		
Current liability value	895.120,00	886.273,00
Fair value of assets	0,00	0,00
Net liability recognized in the balance sheet	895.120,00	886.273,00
Amounts recognized in the statement of income		
Current employment cost	63.944,00	40.024,00
Net interest on the liability/(asset)	12.150,00	18.661,00
Expense in the statement of income	76.094,00	58.685,00
Cost of reductions/settlements/end of employment	-	18.024,00
Total expense in the statement of income	76.094,00	76.709,00
Change to liability's current value		
Current liability value at year opening	886.273,00	642.665,00
Current employment cost	63.944,00	40.024,00
Interest cost	12.150,00	18.661,00
Benefits paid by employer	-	(20.307,00)
Cost of reductions/settlements/end of employment	-	18.024,00
Actuarial loss/(gain) – financial assumptions	(70.941,00)	198.787,00
Actuarial loss/(gain) – past experience	3.694,00	(11.581,00)
Current value of liability at year end	895.120,00	886.273,00
Adjustments		
Adjustment to liabilities due to changes in assumptions	70.941,00	(198.787,00)
Empirical adjustments to liabilities	(3.694,00)	11.581,00
Total actuarial gain/(loss) at Net Worth	67.247,00	(187.206,00)
Total amount recognized at Net Worth	67.247,00	(187.206,00)
Changes to net liability recognized in balance sheet		
Current liability at year opening	886.273,00	642.665,00
Benefits paid by employer	-	(20.307,00)
Total expense recognized in the Income Statement	76.094,00	76.709,00
Total amount recognized at Net Worth	(67.247,00)	187.206,00
Net liability at year end	895.120,00	886.273,00
Accumulated amount at Net Worth	(119.959,00)	(187.206,00)

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Actuarial assumptions used:		
Discount rate	2,00%	1,50%
Inflation	1,75%	1,75%
Future salary increases	1,75%	1,75%
Liabilities duration	15,22	16,19

5.32 Other liabilities

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014	1/1/2014
Taxes (excluding income tax)	1.047.506,84	769.086,20	805.428,83
Deductions and contributions for social security and other institutions	408.893,47	356.368,44	397.625,15
Liabilities from insurance operations	730.057,45	1.168.392,66	1.349.129,42
Other liabilities	181.447,95	221.110,38	197.868,31
Future Income	-	-	115.717,18
Other accrued expenses	124.616,64	124.782,51	103.958,91
	2.492.522,35	2.639.740,19	2.969.727,80

5.33 Profit per share

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Profit after taxes	1.910.395,77	2.663.255,63
Weighted average of current shares	26.359.746	26.359.746
Profit per share	0,0725	0,1010

5.34 Transactions with subsidiaries and executives/directors

The Company's transactions with the following subsidiary and the resulting receivables and liabilities as at 31st December 2015 are the following:

Receivables from intermediary services

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014	1/1/2014
U&M	17.794,45	20.189,41	103.776,45

Liabilities from intermediary services

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014	1/1/2014
U&M	9.668,22	10.395,67	32.290,44

Rental income

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014	1/1/2014
U&M	1.440,00	1.440,00	1.440,00

Commission expenses

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014	1/2/2014
U&M	119.436,23	144.347,74	158.682,01

B.o.D. directors and executives' remuneration

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014	31/12/2013
Executives' wages	989.378,82	951.832,57	1.080.050,91
Fixed retirement plan contributions	15.924,12	15.924,12	15.924,12
Attendance fees for B.o.D directors	108.360,00	107.150,00	107.850,00
Representation fees for B.o.D. Directors	78.154,28	48.585,69	53.396,16
Total	1.191.817,22	1.123.492,38	1.257.221,19

Loans

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014	31/12/2013
Executives' loans	25.224,96	30.046,15	19.813,86

5.35 Significant events after the Financial Statements

There are no significant events after the Financial Statements date, which concern the Company and must be reported, according to IFRS.

Law no. 4364/2016 for insurance companies entered into force on the 1st of January 2016 and was published on the Government Gazette on the 5th of February 2016. The new Law replaces Law no. 400/1970 for insurance companies and gives effect to the Solvency II Directive requirements (2009/13/EE).

5.36 Independent Auditor's Fees

Total fees charged by the auditor or the auditing firm for the audit of annual financial statements, for other assurance services, for consulting services on fiscal matters and for other audit services, are classified and presented in the following table:

Fee for legal audit of financial statements (before VAT)	Fees for other audit services (before VAT)	Fee for consulting services on fiscal matters (before VAT)	Fees for fiscal audit in line with Decision 1124/2015 (before VAT)	Total fees for current year (before VAT)
30.000,00	-	-	16.000,00	46.000,00

5.37 Contingent liabilities and commitments

The outcome of current cases regarding bad and doubtful debt is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial situation, since they are considered to be within usual business and, according to the Company's management and legal advisor, are adequately covered by the correspondent provision.

The Company has no legal disputes, cases under arbitration, or court decisions that might have a significant impact on its financial situation or its operation.

For 2015, the Board of Directors proposed to the Ordinary General Assembly dividend distribution of a total of €329.496,83.

The Company's fiscal obligations for the financial years 2008 until 2010 are not finalized and the audit on financial year 2015 is still ongoing.

The Company's subsidiary, U&M Insurance Agency SA, has not been fiscally audited for the fiscal years 2010-2015.

Liabilities and commitments resulting from operational leasing are presented in the following table:

Liabilities from operational leasing	31/12/2015			
	< 1 year	1 - 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Real estate operational leasing	40.971,60	143.268,00	-	184.239,60
Other operational leasing	111.522,62	134.012,98	8.265,60	253.801,20
Total	152.494,22	277.280,98	8.265,60	438.040,80

Receivables from operational leasing	31/12/2015			
	< 1 year	1 - 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Real estate operational leasing	28.524,00	24.100,00	23.720,00	76.344,00
Other operational leasing	-	-	-	-
Total	28.524,00	24.100,00	23.720,00	76.344,00

5.38 Minimum Capital Requirement

Both minimum capital requirement and solvency ratio have been calculated in accordance with the legislation in force at year-end (D.L. 400/1970).

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Minimum capital requirement	12.000.000	12.000.000
Solvency ratio	184%	179%

5.39 Assets assigned to cover technical provisions

Breakdown of the Company’s assets assigned to cover technical provisions, in accordance with art. 8, L. 400/1970.

	31/12/2015	31/12/2014	1/1/2014
Property Plant and Equipment	4.711.653,88	4.711.653,88	4.773.267,21
Bonds and other securities	17.737.427,37	15.215.618,60	6.849.799,90
Fixed deposits, other bank deposits and cash	8.113.558,92	25.350.000,00	32.615.000,00
Mutual Funds	7.343.870,84	-	-
Other assets	5.823.101,19	7.386.595,76	9.562.380,72
Total	43.729.612,20	52.663.868,24	53.800.447,83

5.40 Statement on first time adoption

The attached financial statements for the financial year that ended on 31 December 2015 are the first to be drawn up by the Company in accordance with the IFRS, as adopted by the European Union. For the financial years up to 2014, the Company was drawing up its financial statements in accordance with Law no. 2190/1920, taking into consideration fiscal law provisions, when and where necessary.

Consequently, the Company has drawn up its financial statements in accordance with IFRS, as applied for the financial years that end on or after December 31st, 2015, including data from the comparative period that ended on December 31st, 2014. During the preparation of the Company’s financial statements, the opening balance sheet was drawn up for the 1st of January 2014, date of transition to the IFRS. This note clarifies the main adjustments made by the Company at the restatement of the financial statements for the years that ended on 31/12/2013 and 31/12/014 (transition date 01/01/2014), which were drawn up in accordance with Law no. 2190/1920.

The Company still keeps its accounting books and records in accordance with the current Greek legislation and has the right to keep its accounting books and records and draw up its financial statements in accordance with the legislation of the country in which it operates. Since the 1st of January 2015, during the drawing up of financial statements in accordance with IFRS, the Company’s financial statements resulting from its accounting books are being adjusted and restated through specific adjustment entries independent of financial accounts, in order to aling with IFRS provisions.

Exemptions applied

The Company applied the IFRS 1 “First-time adoption of IFRS” for the drawing up of the attached financial statements. According to IFRS 1 provisions, for the drawing up of the first financial statements with IFRS, the Company shall use the IFRS in effect at the year end of the first financial statements, as well as of all financial years presented in the financial statements. The same applies for the opening balance sheet. Consequently, all revised or recently issued Standards that apply to the Company, are in effect for the financial year that ended on 31st December 2015 and have been adopted by the E.U., have been used for the financial statements of the current year, for the comparative statements of 31/12/2014 as well as for the opening balance sheet of January 1st, 2014.

The IFRS 1 “First-time adoption of IFRS” gives the possibility to apply certain exemptions from the retrospective implementation of some IFRS. The attached financial statements are the first financial statements with IFRS, which have been retrospectively implemented, excluding certain mandatory and optional exemptions. The exemptions applied are the following:

- Fair value or revaluated value as deemed cost
  The property for corporate use has been valuated at fair value at the opening balance sheet.

- Classification of financial assets and liabilities
  At the opening balance sheet, the Company chose to classify - according to the IFRS classification criteria - some of its financial assets as “held to maturity”, as “available for sale” and as “loans and receivables”.

Valuations

The valuations as at January 1st 2014 and December 31st 2014 are consistent with those applied in accordance with the Greek GAAS (after the adjustment made in order to depict changes to the accounting policies) excluding the post employment benefits to personnel, for which no valuation was required under the Greek GAAS.

Equity and Total Income reconciliation from Greek GAAS to IFRS.

The following tables present the impact of the most important adjustment entries on Equity as at December 1st 2014 and December 31st 2014 and on the Total Income for the year that ended on December 31st 2014, date at which Greek GAAS and Law no. applied, in order to proceed to adjustments necessary according to the IFRS.

Balance sheet

	Note	JANUARY 1st, 2014 (opening balance sheet)		
		Greek GAAS	Transition to the IFRS	IFRS
Assets				
Property Plant and Equipment	1	4.439.298,61	(746.958,73)	3.692.339,88
Investment Properties	1	653.279,45	212.785,57	866.065,02
Intagible Assets	2	34.654,83	(17.781,72)	16.873,11
Deferred acquisition costs		3.024.924,95	-	3.024.924,95
Investments in Associates		69.594,00	-	69.594,00
Deferred tax asset	3	-	6.422.119,30	6.422.119,30
Held to maturity financial assets	4	9.333.300,00	92.690,85	9.425.990,85
Available for sale financial assets	5	2.511.770,29	(334.968,03)	2.176.802,26
Financial assets classified as loans and receivables	6	399.363,37	11.102.294,40	11.501.657,77
Insurance receivables		5.146.773,28	-	5.146.773,28
Reinsurance receivables	7	11.230.060,10	17.641.678,60	28.871.738,70
Other receivables	4,6	1.816.894,93	(234.977,31)	1.581.917,62
Income tax receivable	6	1.015.860,36	512.197,21	1.528.057,57
Cash and cash equivalents	6	37.453.729,07	(11.102.294,40)	26.351.434,67
Total Assets		77.129.503,24	23.546.785,74	100.676.288,98
Equity				
Share capital		7.907.923,80	-	7.907.923,80
Additional paid-in capital		4.141.988,98	-	4.141.988,98
Reserves		5.605.935,37	15.471,05	5.621.406,42
Retained earnings		(1.228.540,98)	5.151.814,29	3.923.273,31
Total Equity		16.427.307,17	5.167.285,34	21.594.592,51
Liabilities				
Insurance contract liabilities	8	46.399.066,68	269.497,00	46.668.563,68
Financial liabilities		4.500.000,00	-	4.500.000,00
Other provisions		-	600.000,00	600.000,00
Provision for post employment benefits	10,11	970.132,20	(327.467,20)	642.665,00
Reinsurance liabilities	7	5.092.997,89	17.641.678,60	22.734.676,49
Other liabilities	6	2.773.935,80	195.792,00	2.969.727,80
Current tax liability		966.063,50	-	966.063,50
Total Liabilities		60.702.196,07	18.379.500,40	79.081.696,47
Total Equity and Liabilities		77.129.503,24	23.546.785,74	100.676.288,98

	Note	Greek GAAS	Transition to the IFRS	IFRS
		DECEMBER 31st, 2014		
Assets				
Property Plant and Equipment	1	4.302.968,06	(634.171,12)	3.668.796,94
Investment Properties	1	627.149,48	223.671,68	850.821,16
Intagible Assets	2	22.523,56	(11.215,17)	11.308,39
Deferred acquisition costs		2.811.396,44	-	2.811.396,44
Investments in Associates		69.594,00	-	69.594,00
Deferred tax asset	3	-	6.268.822,52	6.268.822,52
Held to maturity financial assets	4	6.576.900,00	188.565,64	6.765.465,64
Available for sale financial assets	5	12.321.620,69	92.904,02	12.414.524,71
Financial assets classified as loans and receivables	6	278.017,35	4.150.000,00	4.428.017,35
Insurance receivables		2.389.184,36	-	2.389.184,36
Reinsurance receivables	7	8.630.366,64	14.341.098,13	22.971.464,77
Other receivables	4,6	1.638.163,69	(165.687,23)	1.472.476,46
Income tax receivable	6	1.253.249,58	3.001,66	1.256.251,24
Cash and cash equivalents	6	34.055.251,21	(4.150.000,00)	29.905.251,21
Total Assets		74.976.385,06	20.306.990,13	95.283.375,19
Equity				
Share capital		7.907.923,80	-	7.907.923,80
Additional paid-in capital		4.141.988,98	-	4.141.988,98
Reserves		5.974.019,51	255.612,40	6.229.631,91
Retained earnings		1.121.938,22	5.096.506,58	6.218.444,80
Total Equity		19.145.870,51	5.352.118,98	24.497.989,49
Liabilities				
Insurance contract liabilities	8	42.583.943,79	554.096,00	43.138.039,79
Financial liabilities		4.500.000,00	-	4.500.000,00
Other provisions		-	600.000	600.000,00
Provision for post employment benefits	10,11	1.179.685,16	(293.412,16)	886.273,00
Reinsurance liabilities	7	4.138.559,78	14.341.098,13	18.479.657,91
Other liabilities	6	2.886.651,01	(246.910,82)	2.639.740,19
Current tax liability		541.674,81	-	541.674,81
Total Liabilities		55.830.514,55	14.954.871,15	70.785.385,70
Total Equity and Liabilities		74.976.385,06	20.306.990,13	95.283.375,19

Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note	DECEMBER 31st, 2014 Greek GAAS	Transition to the IFRS	IFRS
Gross premiums	9	29.126.052,52	(185.348,35)	28.940.704,17
Less: Premiums ceded to reinsurers		(15.534.254,84)	-	(15.534.254,84)
Net premiums		13.591.797,68	(185.348,35)	13.406.449,33
Fees and commission income		7.074.742,47	-	7.074.742,47
Investment income		1.328.543,75	-	1.328.543,75
Gains/ Losses on investments		31.895,40	-	31.895,40
Fair value gains and losses	4	(325.338,32)	14.822,85	(310.515,47)
Other operating income		87.687,03	-	87.687,03
Total revenue		21.789.328,01	(170.525,50)	21.618.802,51
Gross benefits and claims paid		(12.751.943,35)	-	(12.751.943,35)
Claims ceded to reinsurers		6.651.987,46	-	6.651.987,46
Gross change in contract liabilities	8, 10	2.315.400,35	(75.046,04)	2.240.354,31
Change in contract liabilities ceded to reinsurers		(2.481.784,56)	-	(2.481.784,56)
Net benefits and claims		(6.266.340,10)	(75.046,04)	(6.341.386,14)
Commission expenses		(4.583.582,79)	-	(4.583.582,79)
Other operating and administrative expenses	1,2,9,11	(7.223.809,13)	259.186,62	(6.964.622,51)
Profit before tax		3.715.595,99	13.615,08	3.729.211,07
Income tax expense		(997.032,65)	(68.922,79)	(1.065.955,44)
Profit for the year		2.718.563,34	(55.307,71)	2.663.255,63
Other comprehensive income				
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to Profit or Loss				
Gain/(Losses) on available for sale financial assets		-	511.721,34	511.721,34
Income tax relating to gain/(losses) on available for sale financial assets		-	(133.047,55)	(133.047,55)
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to Profit or Loss				
Employee benefits actuarial gains and losses		-	(187.206,00)	(187.206,00)
Income tax relating to employee benefits actuarial gains and losses		-	48.673,56	48.673,56
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	240.141,35	240.141,35
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		2.718.563,34	184.833,64	2.903.396,98

Net Worth Reconciliation

	Note	Equity	Result after taxes for financial year 2014	Gains /Losses recognized at Other Total Income for financial year 2014	Equity
Amounts with Greek GAAS		16.427.307,17	2.718.563,34		19.145.870,51
IFRS adjustments					
Adjustment of property to fair value as deemed cost of IFRS first-adoption	1	(534.173,16)	123.673,72	-	(410.499,44)
Non recognition of long-term amortization costs	2	(17.781,72)	6.566,55	-	(11.215,17)
Difference in income from investments held to maturity with the method of amortized cost	4	174.118,75	98.672,14	-	272.790,89
Differences from valuation at fair value of financial assets available for sale	5	20.906,82	-	511.721,34	532.628,16
Differences from depreciation of financial assets available for sale	5	(355.874,85)	(83.849,29)	-	(439.724,14)
Deferred tax asset on temporary accounting and tax differences	3	6.422.119,30	(68.922,79)	-84.373,99	6.268.822,52
Additional mathematical reserves from audit on Life reserves adequacy	8	(269.497,00)	(284.599,00)	-	(554.096,00)
Mathematical self insurance reserves for employee benefits in accordance with Law no. 2112/20	10	970.132,20	209.552,96	-	1.179.685,16
Formation of reserve for post employment benefits based on actuarial valuation	11	(642.665,00)	(56.402,00)	(187.206,00)	(886.273,00)
Reserves for extraordinary risks and expenses		(600.000,00)	-	-	(600.000,00)
Amounts with IFRS		21.594.592,51	2.663.255,63	240.141,35	24.497.989,49

The impact from the transition of the Company to the IFRS for the tables on pages 64 to 67 is summed up in the following:

1. The Company adjusted the amortization rates based on the useful life of fixed assets (property plant and equipment and investments) and it also valuated its property with reference date 31.12.2013. The fair value that resulted from the valuation was considered as deemed cost at the opening balance sheet.

2. The change is due to the deletion of long-term amortization expenses that do not meet the recognition requirements of the IFRS.

3. The Company calculated the deferred tax asset/liability as provided by IFRS 12.

4. The Company valuated its financial assets classified as held to maturity at amortized cost following the approach of real interest rate.

5. The Company valuated its financial assets classified as available for sale at fair value.

6. The changes are due to item reclassification.

7. The Company reclassified the receivables/liabilities to and from reinsurers. Such reclassification did not impact on the Company's Equity.

8. The change is due to recognition of the result of the Liability Adequacy Test on Life reserves, on the basis of IFRS 4.

9. The change is due to reversal of premiums for the collective DAF policy for employee benefits.

10. The change is due to the reversal of employee benefits reserve that had been formed in accordance with the Greek GAAS provisions.

11. The change is due to the recognition of employee benefits reserve in accordance with IFRS 19.

P. Faliro, 27 May 2016

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS	**THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**	**THE DEPUTY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND GENERAL MANAGER**	**THE FINANCIAL DIRECTOR**	**THE ACTUARY**
THOMAS IOANNIDIS	**NIKOLAOS MYRTAKIS**	**DIMITRIOS ZORBAS**	**STYLIANOS MAROUTSIS**	**PANAGIOTIS ZAMBELIS**

Athens, 31 May 2016

The Independent Auditor

VASILEIOS CHARISSIS
Reg. No. 15141

Member of Russell Bedford International