FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31.12.2022

(In accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards – I.F.R.S.)

Athens,
14 June 2023

ABC FACTORS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' MANAGEMENT REPORT TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2022

(From 1st January to 31st December 2022)

Athens,
14 June 2023

To the Shareholders,

According to Article 150 of L. 4548/2018, which refers to the Management Report of the Board of Directors for companies that prepare financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), we submit to the General Assembly Meeting, the Company's financial statements for the fiscal year 2022 with our observations on these and request for your approval.

Detailed information on the accounting policies applied is listed in the Notes of the Financial Statements of 31 December 2022.

1. Economic Environment

Global Economy

In 2022, the global economy faced significant challenges, including the invasion of Ukraine, inflationary pressures, China's zero-tolerance policy on Covid-19, the energy crisis and supply chain disruptions. The countries that contribute most to the growth of the global economy-the United States, China, and the euro zone-showed signs of slowing down, following a rapid recovery in 2021.

According to the latest available economic data, the economic slowdown is not expected to be equal across countries, as it depends on: i) exposure to geopolitical crisis; ii) the degree of dependence on Russian gas; and iii) the expansionary policies applied in the fiscal and monetary sectors in each country. The combination of high inflation, low growth and excessive levels of sovereign and household debt could highlight significant risks to the global economy.

In 2023, the global economy is expected to slow down as the tight monetary policy, which is necessary to tame inflation, is expected to continue to raise interest rates. The significant increase in the cost of borrowing has already raised the cost of living for households and costs for businesses.

Greek Economy

The recovery in economic activity continued in 2022, as real GDP grew by 5.9%. Economic growth was driven by private consumption and investment. Net exports weighed on the overall growth rate, as rising imports, mainly of goods, offset the rise in exports. In addition, the contribution of public consumption was negative, despite the fiscal measures adopted by the Greek government to address rising energy costs, due to the phasing out of the pandemic fiscal measures implemented in 2021.

The solid growth momentum in 2022, supported by a strong performance of tourism, a significant increase in FDI and a continued decline in unemployment, reflects the resilience of the Greek economy in the face of adverse external developments, following the war in Ukraine, disruptions in supply chains and inflationary pressures.

Inflation, based on the Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP), remained on an upward path in the first two months of 2022 and accelerated after the outbreak of the war. The HICP increased by an average of 9.3% in 2022, compared to an increase of 0.6% in 2021, primarily due to rising global energy prices - given that Greece is a net importer of energy -, disruptions in supply chains and shortages of raw materials. In 2023, HICP inflation is expected to be 4.5% according to the European Commission (European Economic Forecast, Winter 2023) and 5.8% according to the Bank of Greece (Interim Monetary Policy Report, December 2022).

Fiscal support to households and businesses remained in place in 2022, primarily to limit the negative impact of rising energy costs and inflationary pressures. According to the State Budget 2023 (November 2022), interventions against the negative effects of the energy crisis amounted to EUR 10.7 billion in 2022, of which EUR 8.1 billion is related to subsidy schemes for electricity and gas consumption.

In 2022, Greece successfully raised liquidity from the international debt markets for a total amount of EUR 8.3 billion, through a new 10-year Greek Government Bond (GGB) issue in January and a new 5-year GGB in July and the reissuance of existing GGBs in April, May, July, October and November. Borrowing costs, however, have increased globally due to increased uncertainty stemming from the adverse effects of inflation. The spread between the Greek 10-year OED and its German counterpart widened to 205 basis points (bp) on 31 December 2022, compared to 152 bp in December 2021.

In April 2022 and January 2023, Standard & Poor's and Fitch upgraded Greece's credit rating by one notch from BB to BB+ with a stable outlook (one notch below investment grade).

Greece's primary deficit, according to the European System of Accounts methodology, was 5% of GDP in 2021, while according to the 2023 State Budget (November 2022), it is estimated to decline to 1.6% of GDP in 2022 and turn into a surplus of 0.7% of GDP in 2023. In addition, the general government debt-to-GDP ratio is expected to fall to 168.9% in 2022, from 194.5% in 2021 and further to 159.3% in 2023.

Employment increased by 5.2% in 2022, while unemployment and inactivity fell by 15.4% and 4% respectively.

According to the Bank of Greece's Interim Monetary Policy Report (December 2022), Greek banks recorded profits in the first three quarters of 2022, mainly due to the emergence of non-recurring income and lower credit risk provisions. The capital adequacy ratio for Greek banks, on a consolidated basis, stood at 16.2% in September 2022, while the Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio reached 13.5%, up from 16.2% and 13.6%, respectively, in December 2021.

The balance of private sector deposits stood at Euro 188.7 billion in December 2022, of which Euro 141.3 billion were household deposits and Euro 47.4 billion were corporate deposits. In 2022, net inflows of private sector deposits into the domestic banking system amounted to Euro 8.6 billion; the latter was mainly due to an increase in household deposits (Euro 6 billion), which in turn was associated with a significant rise in employment (mainly in retail trade and tourism) and fiscal support to address the consequences of the energy crisis.

The balance of total private sector funding in the banking system amounted to EUR 115.5 billion at the end of December 2022, while the annual rate of change (Bank of Greece data) was 6.3%. In particular, the annual rate of change of bank funding to non-financial corporations was 11.8% in December 2022.

According to the latest Bank of Greece data, Non-Servicing Loans (NPLs) at the end of September 2022 amounted to Euro 14.6 billion, down by Euro 3.8 billion from December 2021. The overall NPL ratio stood at 9.7% at the end of September 2022, while the NPL ratio for the business portfolio (8.9%) was comparatively lower compared to the corresponding ratios for the housing (10.4%) and consumer portfolio (18.5%).

In 2023, GDP growth is expected to slow down due to the adverse impact of inflationary pressures on the purchasing power of European citizens and thus on private consumption and services exports, which are nevertheless expected to continue to support economic growth in 2023, albeit to a lesser extent compared to previous years.

The absorption of funds from the Recovery and Resilience Fund (RDF), together with the implementation of the Public Investment Program (PIP) and the strong rise in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), are expected to be the key factors that will maintain the rate of GDP change in positive territory in 2023.

The European Commission (European Economic Forecast, Winter 2023) forecasts GDP growth of 1.2% in 2023, while the State Budget, respectively, forecasts 1.8%.

Factoring industry overview

In the above economic environment, the factoring market, after the slowdown in international business during the period of restrictive measures due to the pandemic, has recovered significantly in the last two years with an increase in turnover of 13.4 % in 2021 to Euro 3.09 trillion. The European market in turn constitutes 2/3 of the international market while the Greek market represents about 0.9% of the European market, which in the first half of 2022 recorded growth of over 20%[1].

In 2022, the growth of the factoring services industry in Greece was higher as, according to data from the Hellenic Factoring Association, the total managed turnover in 2022 amounted to EUR 23,506.58 million compared to EUR 17,656.30 million in 2021, marking a significant increase of 33.13%.

The very good performance of the sector in the Greek market is due to the growth of the economy, the increase in demand for factoring services due to the limited liquidity after the cessation of support programs by the state,

[1] Source: Factors Chain International

but also the increase in the prices of raw materials, transport costs and energy and especially the greater recognition of factoring by companies as a strategic liquidity tool, enhancing working capital and offering benefits such as the collection of trade receivables and credit insurance.

Regarding the distribution of turnover in our country based on the criteria of domestic or international factoring, the Domestic Factoring service showed an increase of 36.08% compared to 2021, compared to international factoring which showed an increase of 15.31% compared to 2021[2].

The Company's market share based on managed turnover was 28.5% for 2022 compared to 26.5% for 2021, showing an increase of 7.61%.

2. Analysis of the Company's ongoing operations

In the context of the above economic environment, the Company's turnover (value of business receivables subject to factoring) increased in 2022, by 43,27% compared to 2021, amounting to Euro 6.705.404.642,36 (88% domestic, 12% international), maintaining a dominant position in the Greek factoring services market.

Total receivables from customers before provisions for impairment as at 31.12.2022 amounted to EUR 722.492.587,55, an increase of 23,51% compared to 31.12.2021.

The Company's profitable performance continued in 2022, with profit before income tax amounting to Euro 10,688,500.10 increased by 3.68% compared to 2021.

Non-performing receivables as at 31.12.2022 remained stable compared to 31.12.2021, amounting to Euro 5,426,456.79.

After the application of the provisions set out in the "Policy on Impairment Provisions on Receivables from Customers" and the application of the Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 9 "Financial Instruments" (Regulation 2016/2067/22.11.2016), the percentage of impaired receivables from customers was 0.75% of the total receivables as at 31.12.2022 (Euro 5,401,750.74).

ABC FACTORS has been a member of the Factors Chain International (FCI) since 1995 and a member of the International Trade & Forfaiting Association (I.T.F.A.) since 2006, regarding Forfaiting services, while in 2009 it was one of the founding members of the Hellenic Factoring Association (E.E.F.).

The main developments that characterized the Company's performance in 2022 are as follows:

1. Increased uncertainty about the outlook for the global economy, due to the military conflict between Russia and Ukraine.
2. The increase in energy prices and the cost of raw materials as a result of the conflict.
3. Increase in benchmark interest rates as a result of the inflation crisis.
4. Planning and implementation of the underwriting, from the parent bank ALPHA BANK, of the portfolio of companies financed through the discounting of their receivables from credit cards.
5. Expansion of the strategic cooperation with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) for a credit line of additional EUR 20 million to provide liquidity to SMEs.
6. Installation project of the ABC FACTORS e-services platform, as part of the Company's digital transformation as part of the Group's transformation:

   - Completion of the phase of the project to upgrade the Company's existing core system (Proxima).

   - Completion of the functionality testing of the ABC FACTORS e-services platform, as well as the onboarding module.

The Company's key figures for 2022 can be summarized as follows:

[2] Source: Hellenic Factors Association

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	(%) change
Advances to customers (before provisions)	722,492,587.55	584,971,428.70	23.51%
Provisions for credit impairment losses on due from customers	5,401,750.74	5,389,454.71	0.23%
Net interest income	9,353,869.36	8,740,589.83	7.02%
Net commission income	6,092,773.02	5,764,137.73	5.70%
Total income	15,452,203.85	14,513,184.67	6.47%
Total operating expenses	4,751,407.73	4,445,714.62	6.88%
Profit before income tax	10,688,500.10	10,309,132.17	3.68%

Performance Indicators			
		31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Return on Equity Index	Net Profit / Total Equity	5.57%	6.22%
Return on Assets Index	Net Profit / Total Assets	1.15%	1.49%

Risk Indicators			
		31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Coverage ratio of Non-Serviced Exposures from provisions	Non-performing exposures / Provision to cover credit risk to cover credit risk	100.46%	100.64%
Index of Non-Serviced Exposures	Non-performing exposures / Due to customers before provision to cover credit risk	0.75%	0.93%

3. Risk Management

The Company has established a framework of thorough and discreet management of all kinds of its risks, taking into account the best practices and in line with that imposed by the supervisory requirements. This framework, which it is based on the common European legislation and the current system of common banking rules, principles and standards, is improving continuously over the time in order to be applied in a daily conduct of its activities, considering at the same time the best European trade finance practices, making the Company's corporate governance effective.

In note 45 on the financial statements of 31.12.2022, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, detailed information is provided regarding the Company's objectives and policies regarding the management of all types of financial risks as well as its exposure to them.

During 2022, the Company took all necessary and appropriate measures in order to protect itself against all types of financial risks. The main objective of the Company during 2022 was to maintain the high quality of its internal corporate governance and to comply with the regulatory and supervisory provisions for risk management.

Under this perspective and aiming to further strengthen and improve the risk management framework in 2022, the following actions have been performed:

- Update of the Risk Appetite Framework.
- Update of the Credit Risk Early Warning Policy.
- Update of the Reporting Policy and Procedures.

- Update of the Risk Management Committee Operating Rules.
- Update of the Operational Risk Indices.
- Implementation of further initiatives in order to enhance the level of automation, accuracy, comprehensiveness, quality, and validation of data.
- Continuous upgrade of databases.
- In line with the Company's established Operational Risk framework, the Risk and Control Self-Assessment (RCSA) procedure was implemented during the year. The RCSA procedure aims to identify and assess risks that may affect the operations of the Company, as well as design and implement action plans for their remediation.
- Completion of the annual risk assessment of the Company's outsourcing contracts.

Having as its main objective the implementation and continuous improvement of this framework, the Company placed great emphasis on minimizing its exposure to market risk (interest rate risk), credit and operational risk as well as liquidity risk and cash flow risk, all of which are monitored by the relevant competent Units.

Environmental Risk

The Group's Environmental and Social Risk Management Policy for the financing of legal entities covers the Company's clientele and in this context the balances of the discounts are consolidated at Group level where the competent units carry out a relevant assessment.

In addition, the Company seeks to reduce its environmental footprint by promoting the rational use of lighting, heating and cooling installations in its buildings, the use of environmentally friendly equipment, carrying out actions for the efficient use of raw materials and materials and applying the principle of the circular economy "reduce, reuse, recycle".

Staff

Regarding the social and labor issues, the Company operates with corporate responsibility in terms of the development and retention of its employees, Human rights and fair work practices as well as the Social contribution.

The number of employees on 31.12.2022 amounted to 77 people with the female population representing 65% of the employees, while the male 35%. The educational level of the employees is constantly improving, with the holders of high school diplomas representing the 28.57%, the university graduates representing the 42.86% and the holders of postgraduate degrees representing the 28.57% of the total.

For the Company, the priority is the possibility of personal development of human resources, which is achieved through continuous education and training. The work environment is designed to promote creativity, continuous improvement and professionalism, while supporting the efforts of Employees and Executives to attend postgraduate programs and obtain professional certificates.

4. Prospects for the Company

The growth rate of the Greek economy is expected to slow down in 2023 compared to 2022, given geopolitical developments, energy costs if at lower price levels, rising commodity prices and rising benchmark interest rates.

The latter has an increasing impact on financing costs with a possible slowdown in economic activity while putting pressure on spreads to narrow, especially from Corporate clients.

However, the positive developments that occurred during the current year such as the strengthening of tourism receipts, the resilience of the labor market, the attraction of investments in Greece by large foreign companies, the upgrade of the credit rating of Greek bonds combined with the decreasing dependence of the Greek economy on Russian gas and the proportionally high inflow of capital from the Recovery and Resilience Fund and the EU Structural Funds, are safeguards to avoid the realization of negative macroeconomic scenarios and a recession of the economy.

In this environment, the Company has set the following key priorities to strengthen its financial position:

1. Further increase both in market share and in the high profitability achieved so far, taking advantage of the market conditions and the continuous increase in the acceptance of factoring.

2. Providing customized products to customers by being a reliable advisor and partner in their growth plans.
3. Focus on further promoting customized Supply Chain Finance services (reverse factoring, non recourse factoring, forfaiting) to meet multiple needs of transacting businesses .
4. Targeting penetration in the sectors of the economy with growth potential such as Telecommunications, Energy and sectors dependent on the current crisis (where the Company has developed specialized "products"), trade in raw materials and provision of services to industrial and manufacturing units.
5. Further growth of business from the product of discounting of individual credit card instalments.
6. Expansion of the strategic cooperation with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) for a credit line of an additional EUR 10 million to provide liquidity to SMEs.
7. Upgrading the customer experience by fully automating the services offered as a result of the full operation of the integrated digital transformations (ABC FACTORS e-services).
8. To continuously improve the management of all types of risks, leveraging new digitalized technologies (ABC FACTORS e-services Platform) and processes in line with international best practices.
9. In achieving economies of scale as a result of the digitization of internal processes and the Company's transactions with customers .

The continuous growth of the Company is due to the high level of expertise of its specialized staff, the support of the parent Bank, but mainly to the Company's commitment to its customers to create value for them by providing services and products tailored to their needs.

5. Other Information

5.1 There are no securities held by the Company.
5.2 There is no significant exposure to exchange risk (note 45.2 on the financial statements of 31.12.2022)
5.3 No property is held by the Company.
5.4 There are no research and development activities.
5.5 There is no acquisition of own shares.
5.6 The Company maintains a branch in Northern Greece with headquarters in Thessaloniki.
5.7 There are no losses for previous years nor are there any losses for the current year.

6. Capital Adequacy

The supervisory framework for factoring companies, is specified by the Governor's Acts of the Bank of Greece dated 27.09.2021 as follows:

Decision No.193/1: Terms and conditions for the granting of operational and establishment license to a) leasing companies, b) companies engaged in credit granting services and c) factoring agency companies - Special holdings - Repeal of no. 2622/21.12.2009 Act of the Governor "Conditions for granting operational and establishment license and supervision rules related to a) financial leasing companies, b) companies engaged in credit granting services and c) factoring agency companies" (B´ 3/2010) and other Acts of the Governor of the Bank of Greece.

Decision No. 193/2: Rules for the prudential supervision of financial leasing companies, companies engaged in credit granting services, factoring agency companies and companies engaged in providing microfinance services of Law 4701/2020.

In particular, under decision No. 193/2 it is stated that "The amount of the supervisory equity capital of the institutions herein is not allowed to fall short of the prescribed, as the case may be, minimum initial capital throughout the period of their operation".

The Company is in full compliance with the above decisions, and the amount of its supervisory capital far exceeds the capital required, based on the above decisions.

7. Other significant events that occurred between the end of the fiscal year and the date of submission of the report.

1. On 3.2.2023, the Group implemented a Voluntary Severance Plan for its regular staff employed under an employment contract for an indefinite period of time or with a paid mandate. The cost of the above program for the Company is estimated at EUR 72,422.66.
2. The breakdown of the balances of the Company's Bonds issued by the Company, as disclosed in note 36, is as follows:

Agreement Date	Completion Date	Balance at 31.12.2022	Repayments	Reallocations	Balance at 31.05.2023
22.07.2004	30.10.2024	55,000,000			55,000,000
19.04.2019	30.06.2024	100,000,000			100,000,000
07.04.2020	30.06.2023	80,000,000			80,000,000
16.03.2022	16.03.2025	40,000,000			40,000,000
16.03.2022	28.06.2024	40,000,000			40,000,000
28.07.2022	28.07.2025	40,000,000			40,000,000
28.07.2022	28.07.2025	60,000,000			60,000,000
18.08.2022	18.08.2025	50,000,000	50,000,000		-
Σύνολο		**465,000,000**	**50,000,000**		**415,000,000**

3. On May 3, 2023, the Company increased the planned provision of the credit facility, based on the 30 November 2020 agreement with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), from EUR 40 million to EUR 50 million.

Apart from the above, there are no significant events subsequent to the date of preparation of the Company's financial statements that should be reported here.

Athens, 14 June 2023

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS	THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND GENERAL MANAGER
Ioannis M. Emiris I.D. No AP 104025	Maria M. Raikou I.D. No AK 199121

ABC FACTORS

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31.12.2022

(In accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards – I.F.R.S.)

Athens,
14 June 2023

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of ABC FACTORS SINGLE MEMBER S.A.

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of ABC FACTORS SINGLE MEMBER S.A. (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2022, the income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2022 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as endorsed by the European Union.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as these have been incorporated into the Greek legislation. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the paragraph "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We have been independent of the Company during the whole period of our appointment in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants as incorporated into the Greek legislation and the ethical requirements in Greece relevant to the audit of the financial statements and we have fulfilled our ethical requirements in accordance with the applicable legislation and the above mentioned Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs as endorsed by the European Union, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Deloitte.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, as these have been incorporated into the Greek legislation, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern accounting basis and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Taking into consideration that Management is responsible for the preparation of the Board of Director's report, according to the provisions of paragraph 5 of the article 2 (part B) of Law 4336/2015, we note the following:

a. In our opinion, the Board of Director's report has been prepared in accordance with the applicable legal requirements of article 150 of Law 4548/2018 and its content is consistent with the accompanying financial statements for the year ended 31/12/2022.
b. Based on the knowledge we obtained during our audit of the company ABC FACTORS SINGLE MEMBER S.A. and its environment, we have not identified any material inconsistencies in the Board of Director's Report.

Athens,15 June 2023

The Certified Public Accountant

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31.12.2022

INCOME STATEMENT

	Note	*Amounts in Euro* From 1 January to 31.12.2022	31.12.2021 as restated
Interest and similar income	20	18,703,804.64	13,591,756.49
Interest expense and similar charges	20	(9,349,935.28)	(4,851,166.66)
Net interest income	20	9,353,869.36	8,740,589.83
Commission income	21	8,651,692.64	8,328,311.57
Commission expense	21	(2,558,919.62)	(2,564,173.84)
Net commission income	21	6,092,773.02	5,764,137.73
Gains / (losses) on financial transactions		(4,000.89)	1,932.52
Other income	22	9,562.37	6,524.59
.		5,561.48	8,457.11
Total income		**15,452,203.86**	**14,513,184.67**
Staff costs	23	(3,236,080.71)	(3,100,065.57)
General administrative expenses	24	(964,887.17)	(860,436.70)
Depreciation and amortization expenses	30-31	(550,439.85)	(485,212.35)
Total expenses		**(4,751,407.73)**	**(4,445,714.62)**
(Expected Credit Losses)/Reversal of Expected Credit Losses to cover credit risk on financial assets	25	(12,296.03)	241,662.12
		(12,296.03)	241,662.12
Profit before income tax		**10,688,500.10**	**10,309,132.17**
Income tax	26	(2,359,461.97)	(1,524,553.96)
.			
Profit after income tax		**8,329,038.13**	**8,784,578.21**
Earnings per share:			
Basic and diluted (Euro per share)	27	6.09	6.43

The attached notes (pages 12 to 82) form an integral part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Note	*Amounts in Euro* From 1 January to 31.12.2022	31.12.2021 as restated
Profit, after income tax, recognized in the Income Statement		**8,329,038.13**	**8,784,578.21**
Amounts that are not reclassified in the Income Statement			
Change in actuarial gains/(losses) on employee defined benefit obligations	38	32,088.00	3,151.00
Income tax		(7,059.36)	(4,759.21)
Total of other comprehensive income recognized directly in equity, after income tax		**25,028.64**	**(1,608.21)**
Total comprehensive income for the year, after income tax		**8,354,066.77**	**8,782,970.00**

The attached notes (pages 12 to 82) form an integral part of the financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET

	Note	*Amounts in Euro* From 1 January to 31.12.2022	31.12.2021 as restated
ASSETS			
Cash and Cash equivalents	28.1	764.78	624.27
Due from banks	28.2	1,200,909.47	5,165,040.46
Due from customers	29	717,090,836.81	579,581,973.99
Property, plant and equipment	30	2,421,558.36	2,596,218.81
Intangible assets	31	606,252.09	647,619.53
Other assets	33	203,820.02	273,802.65
Total Assets		**721,524,141.53**	**588,265,279.71**
LIABILITIES			
Due to banks	34	88,833,052.46	172,861,577.04
Due to customers	35	3,074,198.30	5,419,666.20
Debt securities in issue	36	465,192,874.00	255,035,924.00
Liabilities for current income tax and other taxes	37	1,480,666.23	855,915.33
Deferred tax liabilities	32	9,613,007.71	8,979,441.35
Employee defined benefit obligations	38	165,858.00	164,974.00
Other liabilities	39	3,635,946.63	3,798,312.36
Total Liabilities		**571,995,603.33**	**447,115,810.28**
EQUITY			
Share capital	40	41,000,010.00	41,000,010.00
Share premium		64,746.88	64,746.88
Statutory reserve	41	9,641,215.49	9,201,986.58
Retained earnings	42	98,822,565.83	90,882,725.97
Total Equity		**149,528,538.20**	**141,149,469.43**
Total Liabilities and Equity		**721,524,141.53**	**588,265,279.71**

The attached notes (pages 12 to 82) form an integral part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Amounts in Euro	Note	Share capital	Share premium	Statutory reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Balance 1.1.2021		**41,000,010.00**	**64,746.88**	**8,780,310.68**	**82,494,640.37**	**132,339,707.93**
1.1-31.12.2021						
Total income for the year, after income tax		-	-	-	8,782,970.00	**8,782,970.00**
Valuation reserve of employee stock option program		-	-	-	33,226.00	**33,226.00**
Appropriation of retained earnings to statutory reserve	41	-	-	421,675.90	(421,675.90)	**-**
Other movements					(6,434.50)	**(6,434.50)**
Balance 31.12.2021		**41,000,010.00**	**64,746.88**	**9,201,986.58**	**90,882,725.97**	**141,149,469.43**

Amounts in Euro	Note	Share capital	Share premium	Statutory reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Balance 1.1.2022		**41,000,010.00**	**64,746.88**	**8,780,310.68**	**82,494,640.37**	**132,339,707.93**
Changes in equity for the period 1.1-31.12.2022						
Total income for the period, after income tax		-	-	-	8,354,066.77	**8,354,066.77**
Valuation reserve of employee stock option program		-	-	-	25,002.00	**25,002.00**
Appropriation of retained earnings to statutory reserve	41	-	-	439,228.91	(439,228.91)	**-**
Balance 31.12.2022		**41,000,010.00**	**64,746.88**	**9,641,215.49**	**98,822,565.83**	**149,528,538.20**

The attached notes (pages 12 to 82) form an integral part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Note	Amounts in Euro From 1 January to 31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before income tax		**10,688,500.10**	**10,309,132.17**
Adjustments to profit before income tax for:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	30	377,659.91	380,051.13
Amortization of intangible assets	31	172,779.94	105,161.22
Expense / (income) on pension plans	38	32,972.00	60,998.00
Impairment losses / (reversals) on receivables	25	12,296.03	(230,805.89)
Interest on debt securities in issue	20	7,637,456.04	4,072,472.81
Interest expense from lease liabilities		34,722.28	37,884.99
		18,956,386.30	**14,734,894.43**
increase / decrease:			
Due from customers		(137,508,862.82)	(164,617,009.63)
Other assets		69,982.63	(81,718.56)
Due to banks		(84,028,524.58)	138,575,342.55
Due to customers		(2,345,467.90)	406,825.50
Other liabilities		(44,889.78)	366,839.27
Other taxes		599,476.28	141,502.48
Net cash flows from operating activities before taxes		**(204,301,899.87)**	**(10,473,323.96)**
Income tax paid		(1,707,680.35)	(2,279,877.70)
Net cash flows from operating activities		**(206,009,580.22)**	**(12,753,201.66)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases of plant, property and equipment	30-31	(132,912.50)	(296,211.00)
Net cash flows from investing activities		**(132,912.50)**	**(296,211.00)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Issuance of debt securities in issue	36	270,000,000.00	160,000,000.00
Repayments of debt securities in issue	36	(67,480,506.04)	(144,071,645.81)
Interest expense from lease liabilities	39	(34,722.28)	(37,884.99)
Lease repayments	39	(306,269.44)	(280,089.62)
Net cash flows from financing activities		**202,178,502.24**	**15,610,379.58**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash flows		**(3,963,990.48)**	**2,560,966.92**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	28	**5,165,664.73**	**2,604,697.81**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	28	**1,201,674.25**	**5,165,664.73**

The attached notes (pages 12 to 82 form an integral part of the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
GENERAL INFORMATION

ABC FACTORS SINGLE MEMBER S.A. was established in 1995 and has been operating up to this date under the distinctive title “ABC FACTORS” (the Company).

The Company’s registered office is 48 Michalakopoulou Street, Athens and is listed in the General Commercial Registry with registration number 1803101000 as well as in the Societe Anonyme Registry under number 32684/01/B/95/32.

The Company’s duration has been set to fifty years and may be extended by resolution of its Shareholders’ General Assembly.

The Company’s purpose is to provide all types of factoring services in accordance with the provisions of Law 1905/1990.

ABC FACTORS is a subsidiary of Alpha Bank (the Group), which owns indirectly 100% of the Company’s share capital, while ALPHA HOLDINGS SINGLE MEMBER .S.A. is the final parent company which owns directly100% of the Company’s share capital.

On April 16, 2021, the ultimate parent company Alpha Bank ("demerged") by way of hive-down of the banking business sector transferred its main banking activities to a new company - credit institution with the name "Alpha Bank S.A." ("beneficiary" or ALPHA BANK). The ultimate parent company, which now owns the shares of "Alpha Bank S.A." ("beneficiary"), retained activities, assets and liabilities that were not connected to the main banking activities and was renamed "Alpha Services and Holdings S.A." .

Therefore, the Company's financial statements are included in the consolidated financial statements of the Alpha Services and Holdings Group using the full consolidation method.

The tenure of the Board of Directors which was elected by the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of June 22, 2022 has been set at five years and is to be extended until the date of the immediately succeeding Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders. The Board of Directors consists of:

CHAIRMAN (Non-Executive Member)

Ioannis M. Emiris

General Manager Wholesale Banking , Alpha Bank

VICE CHAIRMAN (Non-Executive Member)

Alexios A. Pilavios**

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER & GENERAL MANAGER (Executive Member)

Maria M. Raikou

MEMBERS

Tilemachos D. Georgakis (Non-Executive Member) *
Senior Manager, Commercial Banking Division, Alpha Bank

George N. Kontos (Non-Executive Independent Member) *

* Member of Audit Committee
** Member of Risk Management Committee

Christos A. Economou (Non-Executive Member) */**
Manager, Wholesale Credit Division – International, Alpha Bank

Antonios K. Chronis (Executive member)
Finance & Administration Manager, ABC FACTORS

The auditor of the annual financial statements is Deloitte Certified Public Accountants S.A. (A.M. E120).

These financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors on June 14th, 2023.

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* Member of Audit Committee
** Member of Risk Management Committee

ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED

1. Basis of presentation

The financial statements for the current 1.1 - 31.12.2022 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted by the European Union, in accordance with Regulation 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union on 19 July 2002.

The accounting policies applied by the Company in preparing the financial statements are the same as those stated in the published financial statements for the year ended on 31.12.2021, after taking into account the amendments to standards analyzed below, which were issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), adopted by the European Union and applied on 1.1.2022 as detailed below.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

The financial statements are presented in Euro, unless otherwise indicated.

The estimates, assumptions and judgments applied by the Company for making decisions which affect the preparation of the financial statements are based on historical data and assumptions which, under present circumstances are considered appropriate.

The estimates and judgments are reviewed in order to take into account current developments and the effects of any changes are recognized in the financial statements in the year that such changes occur.

Going concern

The financial statements as at 31.12.2022 have been prepared based on the going concern principle. For the application of this principle, the Board of Directors took into account current economic developments and made estimates for the formation, in the near future, of the economic environment in which it operates.

In this context, the Company assessed the following areas which are considered important during its assessment:

Growth momentum in 2022 reflects the resilience of the Greek economy to adverse external developments, following the war in Ukraine, disruptions in supply chains and inflationary pressures. According to the latest ELSTAT data, real GDP grew by 5.9%. Economic growth was primarily driven by private consumption, which grew by 7.8% in 2022, contributing 5.3 points to the annual GDP growth rate, supported by a high propensity to consume in the post-pandemic era, the accumulation of savings during the pandemic and a notable rise in employment.

Investment registered an annual growth of 11.7% in 2022, strengthening its momentum and contributing 1.5 percentage points to GDP growth. Inventories also made a positive contribution (including statistical differences, 1.9 bps). In contrast, net exports (-2.5 p.p.) and government consumption (-0.3 p.p.) made a negative contribution. Exports of goods and services cumulatively increased by 4.9% in 2022, with goods having registered a 0.4% increase and services, respectively, by 9.9%, reflecting the strong performance of tourism. Imports of goods and services, however, have increased more strongly (10.2%) compared to the corresponding exports in 2022, with imports of goods having risen by 11.2% and imports of services having recorded a 7.2% increase.

HICP increased on average by 9.3% in 2022, compared to an increase of 0.6% in 2021, primarily due to rising global energy prices - given that Greece is a net importer of energy, disruptions in supply chains and shortages of raw materials. In the first three months of 2023 the growth rate of the index has slowed down (January: 7.3%, February: 6.5%, March: 5.4%) while it is expected to average 4.5% according to the European Commission (European Economic Forecast, Winter, February 2023) and 5% according to the Ministry of Finance (State Budget 2023) and 4.4% based on the most recent estimates of the Bank of Greece (Governor's Report for the year 2022, April 2023).

GDP growth is expected to slow down in 2023, due to the adverse impact of inflationary pressures on the purchasing power of European citizens and thus on private consumption and services exports. The implementation of investments under the Recovery and Resilience Fund (EUR 7 billion) and the Public Investment Programme (EUR 8.3 billion) and the strong increase in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), however, are expected to maintain the rate of GDP growth in positive territory in 2023. The European Commission (European Economic Forecast, Winter, February 2023) and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD 2023 Economic Survey of Greece, January 2023) forecast GDP growth of 1.2% and 1.1% for 2023, while the 2023 State Budget forecasts a 1.8% increase respectively. Finally, according to the Bank of Greece Governor's Report 2022 (April 2023), the Greek economy is projected to grow at a rate of 2.2% in 2023.

It is noted, however, that the high degree of uncertainty prevailing in the international environment may adversely affect the Greek economy in the short term. The main factors of uncertainty are as follows:
- External demand and tourism revenues, in line with the performance of the global economy and the purchasing power of European households: The outlook for the European economy appears improved, with Eurozone GDP growth for this year estimated by the European Commission (European Economic Forecast, Winter 2023) at 0.9%, compared to 0.3% in November 2022 (European Economic Forecast, Autumn 2022). Increased production costs, mainly due to supply chain problems and energy price rises, have put a strain on business finances and the inevitable pass-through to consumers has reduced household purchasing power. Therefore, a major risk for the Greek economy in the coming year is the possible weakening of external demand primarily for services, i.e. the Greek tourism product, and secondarily for goods.
- Geopolitical developments and inflationary pressures: The continuation and outcome of the war in Ukraine can undoubtedly affect European economies, since the conflict in territories on the European continent as well as energy dependence on Russia have led to a sharp increase in energy prices. It is noted, however, that concerns about Europe's energy sufficiency for this winter have been mitigated. This has been helped by the high rate of filling of gas storage facilities in Europe, initiatives taken at European level to reduce gas consumption and relatively mild weather conditions.
- A sharp increase in interest rates and consequently in borrowing costs for households and businesses, which may have delayed the implementation of investment projects.
- Risks stemming from the speed of absorption of the Recovery and Resilience Fund and programme implementation, as well as possible delays in the implementation of reforms.
- Finally, as stated in the Bank of Greece Governor's Report for 2022 (April 2023), additional risks to the outlook for the Greek economy include: (a) political uncertainty, which may arise as a result of a prolonged election period; (b) the delay, interruption, and/or reversal of the implementation of reforms, with a negative impact on the productivity and competitiveness of the Greek economy; and (c) the emergence of a new generation of non-performing loans (NPLs), due to the increased cost of borrowing and the impact of the energy crisis, following the phasing out of fiscal support measures for businesses and households.

It should be noted, however, that the main future challenges for the fiscal stance in Greece are exogenous and common to the EU-27 Member States. However, Greece appears resilient to these adverse external developments as, on the one hand, monetary policy tightening is not expected to jeopardize debt sustainability due to its favorable debt structure and, on the other hand, the adverse impact of the energy crisis on the government budget and the primary surplus target is partly mitigated by a less energy-intensive industry, a low share of gas in final energy consumption and favorable weather conditions.

With regard to the liquidity levels of the Alpha Services and Holdings Group, through which the Company meets the majority of its borrowing needs, it is noted that there was no adverse change in the level of liquidity of the Alpha Services and Holdings Group, It is noted that there was no adverse change in Alpha Bank's ability to draw liquidity from the Eurosystem's liquidity facilities and from the money (secured or unsecured) and capital markets, nor were there any restrictions on the use of the Group's cash resources as a result of either the war between Russia and Ukraine or the pandemic. The Governing Council of the European Central Bank from the second half of 2022 onwards has decided on a series of increases in its intervention rates to ensure that inflation returns to the medium-term target of 2% in a timely manner. In addition, in October 2022 it decided to amend the terms of its third long-term refinancing series (TLTRO III) to be consistent with the broader process of monetary policy normalization, enhancing the transmission of its decisions in this regard to the interbank market and, by extension, to the real economy. This should exert downward pressure on inflation, helping to restore price stability in the medium term. Alpha Bank has made use of the aforementioned TLTRO III program of the European Central Bank and has secured liquidity for a long period of time. Alpha Bank continued to implement its strategy to achieve its MREL targets in a sustainable manner, while improving its funding profile and diversifying its funding sources. Significant liquidity was also raised through the issuance of Tier 2 and AT1 bonds. Finally, the European Central Bank, through its decisions in March, April and December 2020, continues to make Greek government securities eligible as collateral for liquidity raising operations. In addition, private sector deposits increased by EUR 3.3 billion. As a result of the above, liquidity ratios (liquidity coverage ratio and net stable liquidity ratio) exceed the supervisory limits set for credit institutions. In addition, taking into account the conditions shaping the current economic environment, the Group regularly carries out extreme situation simulation exercises (at least monthly) for liquidity purposes in order to assess potential outflows (contractual or contingent). The Group successfully completes the short-term liquidity scenarios (idiosyncratic, systemic and combined), maintaining a high value liquidity buffer. Therefore, based on both the Group's plan and the contingency simulation exercises, the Group's liquidity is sufficient.

Based on the above and taking into account:
- the strong capital structure of the Company, in combination with its full compliance with the provisions of Decree No. 193/1 and Decree No. 193/1 and Decree No. 193/1. 193/2 of the Bank of Greece (note 46),
- the satisfactory liquidity of the Alpha Services and Holdings Group,
- the actions being taken to enhance efficiency and profitability,
- the fact that any impact on the Company's financial result from inflation and the increase in base rates is expected to be positive as it is estimated that the higher operating income performance, as a result of the balance sheet structure, will outweigh the increases in operating expenses expected to be observed,
- the expected positive growth rates of the Greek economy despite the adverse effects of inflationary pressures mainly on energy prices and, in addition, the implementation of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan under the EU's "Next Generation EU" programme, through which Greece is expected to receive a total of EUR 30.5 billion by 2026,
- that despite the fact that the prolonged duration and the form that the military conflict between Russia and Ukraine may take may adversely affect the macroeconomic environment, the Company has zero and the Group has limited exposure to the Russian and Ukrainian economies and significant capital and liquidity reserves,

the Company believes that, for at least the next 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements, the conditions for applying the going concern principle in preparing the financial statements are met.

Adoption of new and amended standards

Listed below are the modifications of standards applied from 1.1.2022:

► **Amendment to the International Financial Reporting Standard 3** “Business Combinations”: Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Regulation 2021/1080/28.6.2021)

On 14.5.2020 the International Accounting Standards Board amended IFRS 3 in order to update references to the Conceptual Framework. More specifically:
- amended IFRS 3 in order to refer to the latest version of the Conceptual Framework,
- added a requirement that for transactions within the scope of IAS 37 or IFRIC 21 an acquirer applies IAS 37 or IFRIC 21 instead of the Conceptual Framework to identify liabilities it has assumed in a business combination,
- added an explicit statement that an acquirer does not recognize contingent assets acquired in a business combination.

The adoption of the above amendment is not expected to have any impact on the financial statements of the Company.

► **Amendment to International Accounting Standard 16** “Property, plant and equipment”: Proceeds before intended use (Regulation 2021/1080/28.6.2021)

On 14.5.2020 the International Accounting Standards Board issued an amendment to IAS 16 which prohibits deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, the proceeds from selling such items and the cost of producing them must be recognized in profit or loss.

The above amendment is not expected to have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.

▸ **Amendment to International Accounting Standard 37** "Liabilities, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets": Onerous Contracts – Cost of fulfilling a contract (Regulation 2021/1080/28.6.2021)

On 14.5.2020 the International Accounting Standards Board issued an amendment to IAS 37 in order to clarify that the cost of fulfilling a contract comprises the costs that relate directly to the contract. These costs are both the incremental costs of fulfilling a contract – for example direct labor and materials - and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling a contract – for example the depreciation charge of an item of property plant and equipment used in fulfilling that contract.

The Company is examining the impact from the adoption of the above amendment on its financial statements.

▸ **Annual Improvements** – cycle 2018-2020 (Regulation 2021/1080/28.6.2021)
As part of the annual improvements project, the International Accounting Standards Board issued on 14.5.2020 non-urgent but necessary amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 9, IFRS 16 and IAS 41.

The above amendments are not expected to have any impact on the financial statements of the Company.

In addition to the standards mentioned above, the European Union has adopted IFRS 17 and the following amendments to standards whose application is mandatory for financial years beginning after 1 January 2022 and which have not been early adopted by the Company.

▸ **International Financial Reporting Standard 17** "Insurance Contracts" and **Amendment to International Financial Reporting Standard 17** "Insurance Contracts" (Regulation 2021/2036/19.11.2021)

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1.1.2023.
On 18.5.2017 the International Accounting Standards Board issued IFRS 17 which replaces IFRS 4 "Insurance Contracts". In contrast to IFRS 4, the new standard introduces a consistent methodology for the measurement of insurance contracts. The key principles in IFRS 17 are the following:
An entity:
• identifies as insurance contracts those contracts under which the entity accepts significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholder) by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event adversely affects the policyholder;
• separates specified embedded derivatives, distinct investment components and distinct performance obligations from the insurance contracts;
• divides the contracts into groups that it will recognize and measure;
• recognizes and measures groups of insurance contracts at:

i. a risk-adjusted present value of the future cash flows (the fulfilment cash flows) that incorporates all of the available information about the fulfilment cash flows in a way that is consistent with observable market information; plus (if this value is a liability) or minus (if this value is an asset)
ii. an amount representing the unearned profit in the group of contracts (the contractual service margin);

• recognizes the profit from a group of insurance contracts over the period the entity provides insurance cover, and as the entity is released from risk. If a group of contracts is or becomes loss-making, an entity recognizes the loss immediately;
• presents separately insurance revenue, insurance service expenses and insurance finance income or expenses; and

• discloses information to enable users of financial statements to assess the effect that contracts within the scope of IFRS 17 have on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of an entity.

On 25.6.2020 the International Accounting Standards Board issued an amendment to IFRS 17 which aimed to ease implementation of the standard and make it easier for entities to explain their financial performance. Additionally, with the amendment the effective date of the standard was postponed to 1.1.2023.

Finally, it is noted that under the Regulation of the European Union that adopted above standard, an entity may choose not to apply paragraph 22 of the standard, in accordance with which an entity shall not include contracts issued more than one year apart in the same group, to:

a) groups of insurance contracts with direct participation features and groups of investment contracts with discretionary participation features and with cash flows that affect or are affected by cash flows to policyholders of other contracts;
b) groups of insurance contracts that are managed across generations of contracts and that meet the conditions laid down in Article 77b of Directive 2009/138/EC and have been approved by supervisory authorities for the application of the matching adjustment.

IFRS 17 does not apply to the financial statements of the Company.

►**Amendment to International Financial reporting Standard 17**: “Insurance Contracts”: Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – Comparative information (Regulation 2022/1491/8.9.2022)
Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1.1.2023

On 9.12.2021 the International Accounting Standards Board issued an amendment to IFRS 17 according to which entities are permitted on initial application of IFRS 17 to classify financial assets in the comparative period in a way that aligns with how the entity would classify them on IFRS 9 transition. The amendment specifies how this option is applied depending on whether the entity applies IFRS 9 for the first time at the same time as IFRS 17 or whether it has already applied it in a previous period.

The above amendment does not apply to the financial statements of the Company.

► **Amendment to the International Accounting Standard 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements”:** Disclosure of accounting policies (Regulation 2022/357/2.3.2022)

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1.1.2023
On 12.2.2021 the International Accounting Standards Board issued an amendment to IAS 1 with which it clarified that:
- The definition of accounting policies is provided by paragraph 5 of IAS 8.
- An entity shall disclose material accounting policy information. Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity’s financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of financial statements make.
- Accounting policy information that relates to immaterial transactions is immaterial and need not be disclosed. Accounting policy information may nevertheless be material because of the nature of the related transactions even if the amounts are immaterial. However, not all accounting policy information relating to material transactions and other events is itself material.
- Accounting policy information is material if users of an entity’s financial statements would need it to understand other material information in the financial statements.
- Accounting policy information that focuses on how an entity has applied an accounting policy is more useful to users of financial statements than standardized information or information that only summarizes the requirements of IFRSs.
- If an entity discloses immaterial accounting policy information, such information shall not obscure material accounting policy information.

The Company is examining the impact form the adoption of the above amendment on its financial statements.

► **Amendment to the International Accounting Standard 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors":** Definition of accounting estimates (Regulation 2022/357/2.3.2022)
Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1.1.2023

On 12.2.2021 the International Accounting Standards Board issued an amendment to IAS 8 with which:
- Defined accounting estimates as monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty.
- Clarified that an accounting policy may require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. In such a case, an entity develops an accounting estimate. Developing accounting estimates involves the use of judgements and assumptions.
- An entity uses measurement techniques and inputs to develop an accounting estimate.
- An entity may need to change an accounting estimate. By its nature, a change in an accounting estimate does not relate to prior periods and is not the correction of an error. A change in an input or a change in a measurement technique are changes in accounting estimates unless they result from the correction of prior period errors.

The Company is examining the impact from the adoption of the above amendment on its financial statements.

► **Amendment to International Accounting Standard 12 "Income Taxes":** deferred tax relating to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction (Regulation 2022/1392/11.8.2022).

Applicable for financial years starting from 1.1.2023.
On 7.5.2021 the International Accounting Standards Board issued an amendment to IAS 12 which limited the scope of the recognition exception whereby companies in certain circumstances were exempted from recognising deferred tax on initial recognition of assets or liabilities. The amendment clarifies that this exception no longer applies to transactions which, on initial recognition, result in the creation of equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The Company is considering the impact that the adoption of the above amendment will have on its financial statements.

In addition, the International Accounting Standards Board has issued the following standards and amendments to standards but which have not yet been adopted by the European Union and have not been early adopted by the Company.

► **Amendment to International Financial Reporting Standard 10** "Consolidated Financial Statements" and to **International Accounting Standard 28** "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures": Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture.

Effective date: To be determined.
On 11.9.2014 the International Accounting Standards Board issued an amendment to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 in order to clarify the accounting treatment of a transaction of sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. In particular, IFRS 10 was amended in order to be clarified that in case that as a result of a transaction with an associate or joint venture, a parent (investor) loses control of a subsidiary, which does not constitute a business, as defined in IFRS 3, it shall recognize to profit or loss only the part of the gain or loss which is related to the unrelated investor's interests in that associate or joint venture. The remaining part of the gain from the transaction shall be eliminated against the carrying amount of the investment in that associate or joint venture. In addition, in case the investor retains an investment in the former subsidiary and the former subsidiary is now an associate or joint venture, it recognizes the part of the gain or loss resulting from the remeasurement at fair value of the investment retained in that former subsidiary in its profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investor's interests in the new associate or joint venture. The remaining part of the gain is eliminated against the carrying amount of the investment retained in the former subsidiary. In IAS 28, respectively, it was clarified that the partial recognition of the gains or losses shall be applied only when the involved assets do not constitute a business. Otherwise, the total of the gain or loss shall be recognized.

On 17.12.2015, the International Accounting Standards Board deferred the effective date for the application of the amendment that had been initially determined. The new effective date will be determined by the International Accounting Standards Board at a future date after taking into account the results of its project relating to the equity method.

▸ **International Financial Reporting Standard 14** “Regulatory deferral accounts”

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1.1.2016

On 30.1.2014 the International Accounting Standards Board issued IFRS 14. The new standard, which is limited-scope, addresses the accounting treatment and the disclosures required for regulatory deferral accounts that are maintained in accordance with local legislation when an entity provides rate-regulated goods or services. The scope of this standard is limited to first-time adopters that recognized regulatory deferral accounts in their financial statements in accordance with their previous GAAP. IFRS 14 permits these entities to capitalize expenditure that non-rate-regulated entities would recognize as expense.
It is noted that European Union has decided not to launch the endorsement of this standard and to wait for the final standard.

The above standard does not apply to the financial statements of the Company.

▸ **Amendment to International Financial Reporting Standard 16:** "Leases": a lease liability in a sale and leaseback transaction.

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.
On 22 September 2022, the International Accounting Standards Board amended IFRS 16 to clarify that, in a sale and leaseback transaction, the seller-lessor determines 'rental payments' or 'revised rental payments' in a manner that will not recognise any amount of gain or loss associated with the right of use retained by the seller-lessor. Furthermore, in the event of a partial or total termination of the lease, the seller-lessor is not prohibited from recognising in profit or loss the gain or loss arising from that termination.

The Company is considering the impact that the adoption of the above amendment will have on its financial statements.

▸ **Amendment to the International Accounting Standard 1** “Presentation of Financial Statements”: Classification of liabilities as current or non-current

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1.1.2024
On 23.1.2020, the International Accounting Standards Board issued amendments to IAS 1 relating to the classification of liabilities as current or non-current. More specifically:
- The amendments specify that the conditions which exist at the end of the reporting period are those which will be used to determine if the liability must be classified as current or non-current.
- Management expectations about events after the balance sheet date must not be taken into account.
- The amendments clarify the situations that are considered settlement of a liability.
On 15.7.2020 the International Accounting Standards Board extended effective date by one year taking into account the impact of pandemic.

The Company is examining the impact from the adoption of the above amendment on its financial statements.

▸ **Amendment to International Accounting Standard 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements": long-term liabilities with compliance conditions.**

Effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

On 31.10.2022, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued an amendment to IAS 1 that provides clarification regarding the classification as current or non-current of a liability that an entity has the right to defer for at least 12 months and that is nevertheless subject to compliance with specified conditions.
This amendment also extended by one year the mandatory application date of the amendment to IAS 1 Classification of Liabilities into Current and Long-Term Liabilities issued in 2020.

The Company is considering the impact that the adoption of the above amendment will have on its financial statements.

2. Transactions in foreign currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured and presented in Euro, which is the functional currency of the Company.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Euro, at the closing exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

At the balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the closing exchange rate on that date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognized as gains or losses on financial transactions.

3. Cash and cash equivalents

For purposes of preparing the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of:

a Cash on hand and balances

b Short-term balances due from banks

Short-term balances due from banks are amounts that mature upon initial recognition within three months

4. Financial instruments

Initial Recognition

The Company recognizes financial assets or financial liabilities in its statement of financial position when it becomes a party to the terms of the contract.

Financial assets and financial liabilities in the balance sheet, include cash and cash equivalents, advances to customers and credit institutions, due to customers and credit institutions and debt securities in issue.

Financial instruments are recognized as assets and liabilities, based on the substance and content of the contracts from which they derive. Interest, dividends, profits and losses arising from financial instruments classified as assets or liabilities, are recognized in the income statement. Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet, only in cases where the Company has both the legal right and the intention to settle them on a net basis, or to recover the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Advances to customers are initially recognized at fair value, including direct acquisition costs.

Due from and Due to Banks are initially recognized at fair value, including direct acquisition costs.

Debt securities in issue are initially recognized at fair value, which is determined by the funds raised, including transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets as financial assets measured at amortized cost since:

- are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows,

- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

The above category is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method and is periodically assessed for expected credit losses, as it is further described in note 7. The Company does not hold any financial assets at fair value through profit or loss or financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Business Model assessment

The business model reflects how the Company manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. That means the business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling financial assets or both. The Company's business model is determined at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. Accordingly, business model does not depend on management's intentions for an individual instrument but it is determined on a higher level of aggregation. In this context claims due from customers and claims due from banks are included in the business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows (hold to collect).

The Company, at each reporting date, reassesses its business models in order to confirm that there has been no change compared to the prior period or application of a new business model.

Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI) assessment on the contractual cash flows

For the purposes of applying the SPPI assessment:

− Principal is the fair value of the asset at initial recognition, which may change over the life of the financial asset, (for example if there are repayments of principal).

− Interest is the consideration for the time value of money, for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks (i.e. liquidity risk) and costs, as well as a profit margin.

Contractual terms that introduce exposure to risks and volatility in the contractual cash flows that are not related to a basic lending arrangement, such as exposure to changes in equity prices or commodity prices, do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

In this context, in assessing whether contractual cash flows are SPPI, the Company assesses whether the instrument contain contractual terms that change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows.

In particular, account shall be taken of whether there are:

- Conditions for early repayment or extension of the duration of the instrument
- Conditions that limit the Company's claim to the flows from specific assets or under which there is no legal claim to the unpaid amounts
- Non-interest deferred payments

The Company does not use derivative financial instruments either for hedging or speculative purposes.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes financial assets when:

- the contractual rights to the cash flows from the assets have expired,
- the contractual right to receive the cash flows of the financial assets are transferred and at the same time all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred,
- loans or investments in securities are no longer recoverable and consequently are written off,

- the contractual terms of the financial assets are materially changed (for example: change of issuer/creditor, change of currency, merger of contracts of a different type, merger of contracts that do not meet in their entirety the criterion that the cash flows are solely principal and interest on the outstanding principal)

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

The Company measures its financial liabilities at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Liabilities to credit institutions and customers and debt securities in issue are classified in this category. This category includes liabilities to credit institutions and customers and our debt securities issued. The Company has no financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability (or part there of) when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expired or there is a substantial change in the contractual terms.

Offsetting financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset in the Balance Sheet only in cases where the Company has the legal right and the intention to settle the total amount simultaneously or to settle the net amount resulting from the offsetting.

5. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment, used by the Company for its operational needs, are initially recognized at cost which includes any expenditure directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets. Subsequently, property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure is recognized on the carrying amount of the asset when it increases its future economic benefits and those expenditures can be measured reliably.

Expenditure on repairs and maintenance is recognized in profit or loss as an expense when incurred.

Depreciation on leasehold improvements and equipment is charged on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset and is calculated on the asset’s cost minus its residual value.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

- Additions to leased fixed assets and improvements: duration of the lease.
- Equipment and vehicles: 5 to 15 years.

The residual value of property, plant and equipment and their useful lives are periodically reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if necessary.

The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment which have been impaired, is adjusted to their recoverable amount.

Gains and losses from disposals of property, plant and equipment are recognized in profit or loss. Right-of-use assets are included in the category of Property, Plant and Equipment (note 30).

6. Intangible assets

This category is comprised of software programs, which are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Cost for purchased software programs include the purchase price and any directly attributable cost of preparing the asset for its intended use, including personnel costs and professional fees.

Amortization is charged over the estimated useful life of the software, which the Company has estimated between 5 and 15 years. No residual value is estimated for software.

Expenditure on maintenance of software programs is recognized in the income statement as incurred.

7. Impairment allowance on amounts due from customers and other financial assets

The Company, at each reporting date, recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on advances to customers and other financial assets.

The loss allowance for advances to customers is based on expected credit losses related to the probability of default within the next twelve months, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from the date of initial recognition in which case expected credit losses are recognized over the life of the instrument.

In addition, if the financial asset falls under the definition of purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI) financial assets, a loss allowance equal to the lifetime expected credit losses is recognized.

The estimation of Expected Credit Losses for other financial assets is performed on a lifetime basis (without the classification into stages), according to the simplified method described in IFRS 9.

a) Default definition

The Company has adopted as default definition of non-performing exposures (NPE) provided by the application of EBA Guidelines (EBA/GL/2016/07)

b) Classification of exposures into stages based on credit risk (Staging)

For the purposes of calculating expected credit losses, the exposures are classified into stages as follows:

- Stage 1: Stage 1 includes performing exposures that do not have significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Stage 1 also includes exposures for which credit risk has been improved and the exposure has been reclassified from stages 2 or 3. In this stage, expected credit losses are recognized based on the probability of default within the next twelve months.

- Stage 2: Stage 2 includes performing exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Stage 2 also includes exposures for which credit risk has been improved and the exposure has been reclassified from stage 3. In this stage, lifetime expected credit losses are recognized.

- Stage 3: Stage 3 includes non-performing/impaired exposures. In this stage, lifetime expected credit losses are recognized.

As an exception to the above, for purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI) exposures, lifetime expected credit losses are always recognized. Purchased or originated credit impaired exposures include:

- Exposures that at the time of acquisition meet the criteria to be classified as non- performing exposures.

- Exposures for which there has been a change in repayment terms, either due to financial difficulty or not, which resulted in derecognition and recognition of a new impaired asset (POCI) expect when derecognition is due to the change of debtor of a corporate loan in which case the creditworthiness of the new debtor is reassessed.

c) Significant increase in credit risk

In determining significant increase in credit risk of an exposure since initial recognition and the recognition of lifetime expected credit losses instead of 12 months expected credit losses, the Company assesses, at each reporting date, the risk of default compared to the risk of default at initial recognition for all its performing exposures including those with no delinquencies.

The assessment of the significant increase in credit risk is based on the following:

- Qualitative Indicators: refers to the qualitative information used which is not necessarily reflected in the probability of default, such as the classification of an exposure as forborne performing (FPL, according to EBA ITS). Additional qualitative indicators, both for corporate and retail portfolios are also reflected through the Early Warning indicators where depending on the underlying assessment (soft UTP), an exposure can be considered to have a significant increase in credit risk or not.

- Backstop Indicators: in order to capture cases for which there are no triggers reflecting the increase in credit risk, based on the qualitative indicators, the 30 days past exposures are considered by default that they have a significant increase in credit risk.

d) Calculation of expected credit loss

The Company calculates impairment losses either on a collective (collective assessment) or on an individual basis (individual assessment).

The Company calculates expected credit losses on an individual basis for customers which have at least one Non-Performing Exposure in the Company. In order to assess the impact of the contamination effect on Alpha Bank Services and Holdings ("the Group") level, customers who meet the criteria for individual assessment in the Bank level are also assessed and send to the Company in order to be individually assessed by the Company, as well.

The mechanism for calculating expected credit loss is based on the following credit risk parameters:

- Probability of Default (PD): As Probability of Default, for receivables that are assigned and discounted as part of a factoring contract, is applied the probability of default of the client, the debtor and/or the reinsurer, depending on the service provided each time.
- The assesment of Probablity of Default is performed at Group level of the parent Bank and the credit risk rating models assess a series of parameters (financial analysis, competitors' analysis, current and historical debtor's behavioral factors and quality characteristics).
- Exposure at default (EAD): Exposure at Default is an estimate of the amount of the exposure at the time of the default.
- Loss given default (LGD): Loss given default is an estimate of the loss that will occur if the default occurs at a given time. The data used are based on historically collected data and include a broad set of transactional characteristics (for example product type and type of collateral) as well as debtor's characteristics.

For the calculation of expected credit losses on amounts due from customers, the amount of the exposure at the time of the default is taken into account which is equal to the current balance of the customer's overdraft account, from which the recoverable amount is deducted.

For the calculation of the recoverable amount the below factors are considered: 1) The ability of the customer / supplier to fulfill his debt obligations to the Company. 2) The transactional behavior of the factoring debtors 3) The balance of the factoring receivables from which certain amounts have been deducted as there are specific reasons to not approve them for financing. 4) The amount to be received from any restructuring agreement.

e) Presentation of expected credit losses in the financial statements

Loss allowance for expected credit losses is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of financial assets.

The amount of expected credit losses for the year is presented in the caption "Expected Credit Losses)/Reversal of Expected Credit Losses to cover credit on financial assets". In the same caption the following are also recognized: recoveries from written-off loans measured at amortised cost and the favourable changes in expected credit losses of POCI assets in case expected credit losses are less than the amount of expected credit losses included in the estimated cash flows at initial recognition.

f) Write-offs

The Company proceeds with the write-off of advances to customers when it has no reasonable expectations for their recovery. In this case, the loss allowance is used against the carrying amount of the financial asset.

8. Income Tax

Income tax consists of current and deferred tax. Current tax for the period includes the expected amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the current reporting period, based on the tax rates enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is the tax that will be paid or for which relief will be obtained in future periods due to the different period that certain items are recognized for financial reporting and for taxation purposes. It is calculated based on the temporary differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their respective carrying amount.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates expected to apply in the period during which the asset or liability will be recovered or settled, based on the tax rates (and laws) enacted at the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Income tax, both current and deferred, is recognized in profit or loss unless it relates to items recognized directly in equity. In such cases, the respective income tax is also recognized in equity.

9. Employee defined benefit obligations and contributions

Defined contribution obligations

The post-employment pension benefits for staff, is covered by the Single Social Security Company (E.F.K.A.). The Company and its staff contribute to this fund on a monthly basis. The Company has no further obligation to pay further contributions if the Fund does not have sufficient assets to cover benefits relating to employee service provided in the current or past years. The contributions made by the Company are recognized as staff costs on an accrual basis.

Defined benefit obligations

Additionally, in accordance with Greek labor law, employees are entitled to benefits for termination of service, the amount of which depends on the level of remuneration, years of service and the reason for exit from service (dismissal or retirement). In case of resignation or legal dismissal, this right does not exist. The amount payable at retirement is 40% of the amount paid in the event of unjustified dismissal.

The obligation for the Company by the above defined benefit pension plan is calculated as the present value of the expected future payments required to settle the obligation resulting from employee service in the current and prior periods. The liability is determined using the actuarial Projected Unit Credit method while the discount rate used is the yield of high credit rating bonds with maturities matching the timeframe of the liability for the Company.

Interest on the defined benefit obligation is determined by multiplying the liability with the discount rate used to calculate the present value of the liability, as this rate is determined at the beginning of the period and taking into account any changes in the liability. This interest and other expenses incurred in relation to the defined benefit plan, excluding actuarial profits and losses, are recognized as staff costs.

Actuarial gains and losses, which result from increases or decreases in the present value of the defined benefit obligations due to changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized directly in equity and are not reclassified to profit or loss in a subsequent period.

10. Stock options of Alpha Services and Holding granted to employees

The granting of stock options to the employees, their exact number, the price and the exercise date are decided by the Board of Directors of Alpha Services and Holding in accordance with the Shareholders' Meeting approvals and after taking into account the current legal framework.

The fair value of the stock options, which have been calculated at grant date, is recognized during the servicing period and recorded in staff costs with an effect on retained earnings respectively, as it constitutes capital increase by the Parent, during the period that the relevant services are provided by the staff.

When there are no vesting conditions, it is considered that services have been received. On the contrary, when there are service vesting conditions the expense is recognized as the relative services are received. Any conditions that, however, are not vesting conditions shall be taken into account when valuing the options.

11. Provisions and contingent liabilities

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. Contingent liabilities for which it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required or the amount of liability cannot be measured reliably are disclosed unless they are not material. Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements but are disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

12. Interest Income – Interest Expense

Interest income and expense are recognized in the income statement for all financial instruments carried at amortized cost, on an accrual basis and its measurement is performed based on the effective interest rate method.

The effective interest rate method is a method used for the measurement of the amortized cost of a financial instrument and for allocating interest income and expense evenly and consistently over the life of the instrument.

Transaction costs for financial instruments which are measured at amortized cost, such as bond loans, are capitalized and amortized over the life of the instrument, using the effective interest rate method.

Effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability.

When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses.The calculation includes all income and fees that form an integral part of the effective interest rate equal to the contractual interest rate.

For financial assets, in particular, the following apply:

- For those financial assets classified within Stage 1 or Stage 2 for the purpose of expected credit losses measurement, interest income is calculated by applying effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the asset.
- For those financial assets classified within Stage 3 for the purpose of expected credit losses measurement, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the net carrying amount of the asset (that is, net of credit allowance).
- For purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the net carrying amount of the asset (that is, net of credit allowance).

13. Commission Income and Expense

Commission income on factoring services and commission expenses are recognized in the income statement at the time the services are rendered.

Commission income refers to the services provided both at recording of the pledged invoices (accounting treatment/reconciliation of client receivables) and after the recording (reconciliation of debtor receivables and receipt actions).

Commission expense refers to fees of domestic factoring, fees for the deployment of Alpha Bank’s client network, fees to factors abroad and fees for the insurance on receivables.

14. Related Parties Definition

According to IAS 24, related parties to the Company are considered:

a) The parent company and entities which constitute for the Company or the final parent company Alpha Services and Holdings:

   i) a subsidiary,

   ii) a joint venture,

   iii) an associate and

b) The Hellenic Financial Stability Fund and its subsidiaries are also considered related parties to the Company because, in the context of L. 3864/2010, the Hellenic Financial Stability Fund participates in the Board of Directors and in significant committees of Alpha Bank as well as its direct parent company and as a result is considered to have a significant influence over the Bank.

c) a person and his close family members, if that person is a member of the key management personnel. The Company considers as key management personnel all the members of the Company's Board of Directors, the members of Alpha Bank's Board of Directors and Executive Committee, while as their close family members it considers their children and spouses or domestic partners and their dependants and the dependants of their spouses or domestic partners.

Moreover, the Company discloses all transactions and outstanding balances with entities which are controlled or jointly controlled by the above mentioned persons. This disclosure concerns participations of the above persons in entities that exceed 20%.

15. Leases

The Company enters into lease agreements as a lessee. The Company, as a lessee, for all leases recognizes a right of use asset and a lease liability at the commencement of the lease. The right of use asset is initially measured at cost, comprising the initial lease liability amount, any initial direct costs and an estimate of the obligation for costs to refurbish the asset, less any lease incentives received.

Right-of use assets are subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, any accumulated impairment losses and adjusted for any re-measurement of the lease liability.

Depreciation is charged on a straight line basis from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

Right-of-use assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication of impairment and if they are impaired the carrying amount is adjusted to its recoverable amount with the difference recorded in profit or loss. For short-term leases (lease term of 12 months or less at the commencement date) and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value (less than Euro 5.000 when new) the Company does not recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability but instead recognizes the lease payments associated with those leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of lease payments that are not paid at that date, net of cash lease incentives.

Lease payments include fixed payments and variable payments that depend on an index (such as an inflation index) or a rate and are discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate. Incremental borrowing rate is determined by using as reference rate Alpha Bank's secured funding rate, as well as any given difference from Hellenic Republic government yield curves, where applicable.

After the commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest, reducing the carrying amount to reflect lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications.

Right of use assets are included within Property, plant and equipment and the lease liability is included in Other liabilities.

16. Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, in the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The Company measures the fair value of assets and liabilities traded in active markets based on available quoted market prices. A market is defined as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, pricing service or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. Especially, for the measurement of securities, the Company uses a specific range of prices, within the bid-ask spread, in order for those to reflect active market prices.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by the use of valuation techniques, appropriate in the circumstances, and for which sufficient data to measure fair value are available, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs. If observable inputs are not available, other model inputs are used which are based on estimations and assumptions such as the determination of expected future cash flows, discount rates, probability of counterparty default and prepayments. In all cases, the Company uses the assumptions that 'market participants' would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

Assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value or for which fair value is disclosed are categorized according to the inputs used to measure their fair value as follows:

- Level 1 inputs: quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets
- Level 2 inputs: directly or indirectly observable inputs
- Level 3 inputs: unobservable inputs used by the Company, to the extent that relevant observable inputs are not available

17. Operating Segments

The Company is not listed and has not issued listed debt securities and therefore is not required to disclose financial information by operating segment.

18. Significant Accounting judgements and key sources of uncertainty on estimates

18.1 Significant accounting judgements

The Company, in the context of applying accounting policies, makes judgements and assumptions that affect the amounts that are recognized as income, expenses, assets or liabilities. These estimates concern the following:

Assessment of whether contractual cash flows of a financial asset represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Company at initial Recognition of a financial asset assesses whether cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount. The assessment requires judgement mainly on:

- Whether contractual terms that affect the performance of the instrument relate solely to credit risk, other basic lending risks and profit margin.
- Whether in case of prepayment or extension the compensation received is considered fair.

Significant judgements relating to the selection of methodologies and models for expected credit losses calculation.

The Company, in the context of the application of its accounting policies for the measurement of the expected credit losses, makes judgements in order to identify:

- the criteria that indicate a significant increase in credit risk,

- the selection of appropriate methodologies for expected credit loss calculation (expected credit loss calculation on an individual or on a collective basis).
- the selection and development of appropriate models and/or other methodologies used to calculate the probability of default (PD), the estimated expected credit loss at the time of default (LGD) and the exposure at default (EAD), by financial instrument category and the selection of appropriate parameters and economic forecasts used in them.

Applying different judgements could affect the number of financial instruments classified in stage 2 or differentiate expected credit loss.

Income Tax

The recognition of assets and liabilities for current and deferred tax is affected by factors such as the practical implementation of the relevant legislation and the settlement of disputes that might exist with tax authorities etc. Future tax audits and changes in tax legislation may result in the adjustment of the amount of assets and liabilities for current and deferred tax and in tax payments other than those recognized in the financial statements of the Company.

18.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Key sources of estimation uncertainty used by the Company in the context of applying its accounting principles and which have a significant impact on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are presented below:

Estimates included in the calculation of expected credit losses of financial instruments (note 7 and note 45.1)

The measurement of expected credit losses requires the use of complex models and significant estimates of future economic conditions and credit behavior, taking into account the events that have occurred until reporting date. The significant estimates relate to the determination of the alternative macroeconomic scenarios and the cumulative probabilities associated with these scenarios, the probability of default during a specific time period based on historical data, the assumptions and estimates for the future, the adjustments made by the Company to calculate expected credit risk losses to incorporate new information and data that are not incorporated into the models.

Employee defined benefit obligations (note 9 and note 38)

Defined benefit obligations are estimated based on actuarial valuations, which are mainly conducted on an annual basis, that incorporate assumptions regarding discount rates, future changes in salaries and pensions, as well as when employees become fully entitled to retirement. Any change in these assumptions will affect the amount of obligations recognized.

19. Comparatives

To the extent considered necessary the comparatives have been adjusted to facilitate changes in presentation of the current year amounts.

INCOME STATEMENT

20. Net interest income

	From 1 January to 31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Interest and similar income		
Due from Banks	227.74	463.48
Due from Customers	18,703,576.90	13,591,293.01
Total	**18,703,804.64**	**13,591,756.49**
Interest expense and similar charges		
Due to Banks	1,677,756.96	740,808.86
Debt securities in issue	7,637,456.04	4,072,472.81
Lease liabilities	34,722.28	37,884.99
Total	**9,349,935.28**	**4,851,166.66**
Net interest income	**9,353,869.36**	**8,740,589.83**

21. Net commission income

	From 1 January to 31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Commission income		
Commission income from Domestic Factoring services	7,638,506.56	7,265,470.85
Commission income from International Factoring services	1,013,186.08	1,062,840.72
Total	**8,651,692.64**	**8,328,311.57**
Commission expense		
Domestic factoring	535,815.29	521.192,20
To parent bank Alpha Bank	1,435,419.23	1.426.880,55
Other	587,685.10	616.101,09
Total	**2,558,919.62**	**2,564,173.84**
Net commission income	**6,092,773.02**	**5,764,137.73**

22. Other income

	From 1 January to 31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Income from reversal of provisions	-	5,000.00
Other	9,562.37	1,524.59
Total	**9,562.37**	**6,524.59**

23. Staff costs

	From 1 January to	
	31.12.2022	31.12.2021 as restated
Wages and salaries	2,389,612.18	2,319,292.17
Social security contributions	513,194.22	507,553.75
Expense for pension plans (note 38)	32,972.00	60,998.00
Stock options	25,002.00	33,226.00
Other charges	275,300.31	178,995.65
Total	**3,236,080.71**	**3,100,065.57**

The total number of the Company's employed personnel as of 31.12.2022 and 31.12.21 was 77 and 78 respectively, of which 4 are working at the branch in Northern Greece.

The Company has entered into a contract with GENERALI HELLAS Insurance Company, to provide life insurance to its employees as well as hospital and non-hospital care for accident / illness. The cost of the aforementioned defined contribution plan amounted to Euro 137,906.87 for the financial year from 1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 and Euro 95,500.62 for the financial year 1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 and is included in line "Other Charges".

The Company operates from 1.7.2019 a pension/savings occupational group life insurance program, in cooperation with GENERALI HELLAS Insurance Company. The program aims to provide a lump sum payment of money upon debenture from the Company. The savings capital is generated by the investment of the defined monthly contributions made by the Employee and the Company. The cost for the period from 01.01.2022 to 31.12.2022 amounted to Euro 57,017.21 and for the period from 1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 amounted to Euro 57,897.12 and is included in line "Other Charges".

"Wages and salaries" and "Social security contributions" include costs relating to staff incentive schemes as a reward on the Company's employees' performance.

The terms of the existing incentive programs are as follows:

Award in cash

According to the terms of the programs, this award is paid in a lump sum by the Company while the relevant expense is recognized at the time the employee has the right to receive this remuneration or, if the remuneration depends on performance targets, at the time of their achievement.

For a part of the staff, the benefit is paid in a lump sum of up to 60% while the payment of at least 40% is deferred for three years from the initial payment subject to the condition that the employee will remain in service. The recognition of the expense that relates to the amount the payment of which is deferred for three years, is recognized as the related services are provided.

The Company has recognized in "Wages and Salaries" for the year 2022 an amount of € 188,224.01 (31.12.2021: € 94,289.74), relating to these programs.

Awarding of stock options rights

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of Alpha Services and Holdings of 31.7.2020 approved the establishment and implementation of a five-year Stock Options Plan in the form of granting stock options by issuing new shares to the Management and Personnel of the Group and its affiliated companies. The plan covers the period 2020-2024 and according to it the beneficiaries may exercise their right to purchase shares with an exercise price equal to the nominal value of the share. The General Meeting also approved the delegation to the Board of Directors to determine the beneficiaries, the terms and conditions for granting the rights, as well as the other terms and conditions of the Plan, in accordance with the applicable regulatory and legislative framework and the Bank's policies. Upon exercise of the Share Options, the New Shares are subject to a twelve-month mandatory retention period.

The Board of Directors of Alpha Services and Holdings at its meeting on 30.12.2020: (a) approved the Regulations of the Plan (b) at the meetings of the Board of Directors on 16.12.2021 and 21.7.2022 granted Stock Options under the Performance Incentive Plan for the financial years 2020 and 2021.

According to the terms of the Plan, within the first year from the date the fee is paid, beneficiaries may exercise 60% of their total rights, while for rights granted until 31.12.2021, for each year thereafter for the next three years they may exercise 13.3% of their rights, while for rights granted in July 2022, for each year thereafter for the next four years they may exercise 10% of their rights. The exercise of the rights takes place in January or September. Rights that are not exercised shall expire.

Also in the event that any of the beneficiaries ceases to be an employee or officer of the Group (with certain exceptions such as due to retirement or incapacity for work), the right to purchase shares ceases.

The changes in the number of share options in financial year 2021 are shown in the table below:

	Stock Options granted
Balance 1.1.2021	**104,112**
Options Rights awarded during the year	35,300
Options Rights exercised during the year	(64,199)
Balance 31.12.2021	**75,213**

The changes in the number of options in financial year 2022 are shown in the table below:

	Stock Options granted
Υπόλοιπο 1.1.2022	**75,213**
Options Rights awarded during the year	26,754
Options Rights exercised during the year	(35,057)
Rights that expired during the financial year	-
Υπόλοιπο 31.12.2022	**66,910**

The exercise price of the stock options is equal to the nominal value of the Alpha Services and Holding share. Therefore, due to the reduction of the nominal value of the share by Euro 0,01 following the decision of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of 22.7.2022, as of 9.8.2022 the exercise price of all active options decreased from Euro 0,30 to Euro 0,29.

The weighted average exercise price for options exercised in the financial year 2022 amounted to Euro 0.297. The share price of Alpha Services and Holding at the time of exercise of the options in January 2022 and September 2022 was Euro 0.68 and Euro 0.86 respectively.

As at 31 December 2022, the exercise price of the active rights was Euro 0.29 (31 December 2021: Euro 0.30), while the weighted average life of the active rights was 10.51 months (31 December 2021: 11.60 months).

The total expense recognised in the Income Statement as at 31.12.2022 from these rights, credited to the Retained Earnings account, amounted to Euro 25,002 (Euro 33,226 as at 31.12.2021).

Determining the fair value of rights

For options granted on 31 December 2021 with an exercise date of January 2022, the fair value was determined as the difference between the stock market price of the share on 31 December 2021, which is the date of grant, and the exercise price.

For the options granted on 29 July 2022 with an exercise date of September 2022, the fair value was determined as the difference between the stock market price of the share on 29 July 2022, which is the date of disposal, and the exercise price.

For the remaining options the fair value was determined using the Black & Scholes valuation model. The significant variables in the model, as shown in the table below, are the share price, the exercise price, the volatility of the share price and the remaining term to maturity. The volatility used is the historical volatility, i.e. the standard deviation of the logarithmic changes in the daily share price over a period equal to the remaining life of each option.

	Stock Options under the Performance Incentive Program for the year 2021	**Stock Options under the Performance Incentive Program for the year 2022**
Average fair value	0.79	0.60
Expected volatility	58.20%	58.40%
Expected duration (in years)	2	2.5
Weighted average share price	1.077	0.865
Exercise price	0.3	0.3
Risk free interest rate	(0.48)%	(1.15)%

The weighted average fair value of the rights granted during the current year 2022 amounted to Euro 6,177 (31.12.2021: Euro 11,094).

24. General administrative expenses

	From 1 January to	
	31.12.2022	**31.12.2021**
Maintenance of EDP equipment	253,500.32	220,493.79
EDP expenses	811.43	937.09
Marketing and advertisement expenses	14,533.98	19,819.15
Telecommunications and postage expenses	47,394.97	73,766.55
Third party fees	288,355.64	265,313.18
Consultants fees	35,377.33	25,983.84
Insurance fees	106,023.26	57,848.03
Office supplies	8,163.17	7,056.40
Electricity expenses	81,104.61	46,015.27
Building and equipment maintenance	48,188.47	52,808.36
Security services for buildings and cash in transit	17,909.45	28,890.04
Taxes	12,143.57	10,744.37
Other administrative expenses	51,380.97	50,760.63
Total	**964,887.17**	**860,436.70**

25. (Expected Credit Losses)/Reversal of Expected Credit Losses to cover credit risk on financial assets

	From 1 January to	
	31.12.2022	**31.12.2021**
Impairment losses on/(reversal of) customer receivables (note 29)	12,296.03	(230,805.89)
Recoveries from write-offs	-	(10.856,23)
Total	12,296.03	**(241,662.12)**)

26. Income tax

Income Tax as depicted in the Income Statement is analyzed in the table below:

	From 1 January to	
	31.12.2022	**31.12.2021**
Current tax	1,732,954.97	1,791,968,93
Deferred tax	626,507.00	(267,414.97)
Total	**2,359,461.97**	**1,524,553.96**

Deferred tax recognized in the income statement is attributable to temporary differences, the effect of which is analyzed in the table below:

	From 1 January to	
	31.12.2022	**31.12.2021** as restated
Employee defined benefit obligations	(7,253.84)	(5,743.01)
Amortization of intangible assets	(17,226.40)	(15,714.47)
Due from customers	658,779.36	(235,069.39)
Leases	(7,792.12)	(10,888.10)
Total	**626,507.00**	**(267,414.97)**

In accordance with article 120 of L.4799 "Incorporation of Directive (EU) 2019/878 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 amending Directive 2013/36/EU as regards exempted entities, financial holding companies, mixed financial holding companies, remuneration, supervisory measures and powers and capital conservation measures (L 150), incorporation of Directive (EU) 2019/879 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 amending Directive 2014/59/EU as regards the loss-absorbing and recapitalization capacity of credit institutions and investment firms and Directive 98/26/EC (L 150), through the amendment of article 2 of l.4335/2015, and other urgent provisions", the income tax rate for legal entities is reduced by 2% from 24 to 22% for the income of tax year 2021 and afterwards.

The amount of deferred tax is based on the tax rate expected to be in effect at the time of recovery or settlement of the respective assets or liabilities.

A reconciliation between the nominal and effective tax rate is depicted below:

	From 1 January to			
	31.12.2022		**31.12.2021**	
Profit before income tax		**10,688,500.10**		**10,309,132.17**
Income tax	22.00%	2,351,470.02	22.00%	2,268,009.08
Increase / (decrease) due to:				
Non-deductible expenses	0.15%	15,623.37	0.21%	21,755.06
Non-taxable income	-	-	(0.02%)	(1,607.17)
Adjustment in tax rates	-	-	(7.57%)	(780,139.04)
Other tax differences	(0.07%)	(7,631.42)	0.16%)	16,536.03
Income tax	**22.07%**	**2,359,461.97**	**14.79%**	**1,524,553.96**

According to article 65A of Law 4174/2013, from 2011, statutory auditors and audit firms that conduct mandatory audits of societe anonyme are required to issue an annual tax compliance report in regards to the application of the tax provisions in certain tax matters. This report shall be submitted to the audited company by the submission of the income tax return and no later than the first ten days of the tenth month following the end of the audited financial period, and electronically to the Ministry of Finance no later than the end of the tenth month following the end of the audited financial period. Based on article 56 of Law 4410/3.8.2016 tax compliance reports are optional for the financial years from 1.1.2016. However, it is the Company's intention to continue receiving the tax compliance report.

The Company has been tax audited up to and including the 2009 financial year (note 44b).

For the financial years 2011 to 2021 the tax audit in accordance with Article 65A of Law 4174/2013 has been completed and the Company has received a tax compliance report without qualification, while for the financial year 2022 the tax audit is in progress.

In addition, a deferred tax has been recognised in the equity of EUR 7,059.36 (2021: EUR 4,759.21), which relates to actuarial gains/losses on employee retirement obligations (note 32).

27. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share:

Basic Earnings per Share are calculated by dividing the profits after tax, by the weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares of the Company during the reporting period.

	From 1 January to	
	31.12.2022	**31.12.2021** as restated
Profit attributable to equity owners	8,329,038.13	8,784,578.21
Weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares	1,366,667.00	1,366,667.00
Basic earnings (Euro per share)	6.09	6.43

Diluted earnings per share:

Diluted earnings per share are calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for any potential dilutive ordinary shares to be issued. The Company does not have any dilutive potential ordinary shares and consequently, the diluted earnings per share do not differ from basic earnings per share.

ASSETS

28. Cash and cash equivalents

28.1 Cash

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Cash	764.78	624.27
Total	**764.78**	**624.27**

28.2 Due from banks

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Sight deposits	1,200,909.47	5,165,040.46
Total	**1,200,909.47**	**5,165,040.46**

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Total cash and cash equivalents	**1,201,674.25**	**5,165,664.73**

29. Due from customers

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Domestic factoring with recourse	251,361,397.08	24,012,726.09
Domestic factoring without recourse	410,627,990.97	271,975,991.93
International factoring	60,503,199.50	63,982,710.68
Total	**722,492,587.55**	**584,971,428.70**
Less: Impairment allowance on customer receivables	(5,401,750.74)	(5,389,454.71)
Total due from customers	**717,090,836.81**	**579,581,973.99**

Impairment allowance on customer receivables

Balance 1.1.2021	**6,200,666.75**
Write-offs of customer receivables	(580,406.15)
Reversal of Impairment on customer receivables	(230,805.89)
Balance 31.12.2021	**5,389,454.71**

Balance 1.1.2022	**5,389,454.71**
Provisions to cover credit risk	12,296.03
Balance 31.12.2022	**5,401,750.74**

30. Property, plant and equipment

	Additions in Third-Party Property	Other equipment	Right-of-use on Land and Buildings	Right-of-use on Other Equipment	Right-of-use on Motor Vehicles	Total
Cost, 1.01.2021	**168,975.31**	**582,883.04**	**2,995,769.45**	**22,898.06**	**75,604.92**	**3,846,130.78**
Additions	2,226.12	42,275.48	-	**-**	44,525.92	89,027.52
Cost, 31.12.2021	**171,201.43**	**625,158.52**	**2,995,769.45**	**22,898.06**	**120,130.84**	**3,935,158.30**
Cost, 1.01.2022	**171,201.43**	**625,158.52**	**2,995,769.45**	**22,898.06**	**120,130.84**	**3,935,158.30**
Additions	-	1,500.00	128,180.15	**36,736.50**	42,092.83	208,509.48
Write-offs	-	-	-	-	(32,371.40)	(32,371.40)
Cost, 31.12.2022	**171,201.43**	**626,658.52**	**3,123,949.60**	**59,634.56**	**129,852.27**	**4,111,296.38**
Accumulated depreciation, 1.01.2021	**122,891.18**	**445,672.69**	**341,308.67**	**14,852.79**	**34,163.03**	**958,888.36**
Depreciation charge for the year	9,469.63	38,399.71	300,440.92	7.426,40	24,314.47	380,051.13
Accumulated depreciation, 31.12.2021	**132,360.81**	**484,072.40**	**641,749.59**	**22,279.19**	**58,477.50**	**1,338,939.49**
Accumulated depreciation, 1.01.2022	**132,360.81**	**484,072.40**	**641,749.59**	**22,279.19**	**58,477.50**	**1,338,939.49**
Depreciation charge for the year	4,373.53	37,108.20	303,929.42	**4,232.29**	28,016.47	377,659.91
Write-offs	-	-	-	-	(26,861.38)	(26,861.38)
Accumulated depreciation, 31.12.2022	**136,734.34**	**521,180.60**	**945,679.01**	**26,511.48**	**59,632.59**	**1,689,738.02**
Net book value						
31.12.2021	**38,840.62**	**141,086.12**	**2,354,019.86**	**618.87**	**61,653.34**	**2,596,218.81**
31.12.2022	**34,467.09**	**105,477.92**	**2,178,270.59**	**33,123.08**	**70,219.68**	**2,421,558.36**

According to the estimates of the management, no adverse events have occurred that affect the activity of the Company and the value of its assets as of 31.12.2022. Plant, Property and Equipment are classified at Level 3 of Fair Value Hierarchy (Level 3).

31. Intangible assets

	Software
Cost, 1.01.2021	**1,494,969.07**
Additions	251,709.40
Cost, 31.12.2021	**1,746,678.47**
Cost, 1.01.2022	**1,746,678.47**
Additions	131,412.50
Cost, 31.12.2022	**1,878,090.97**
Accumulated amortization, 1.01.2021	**993,897.72**
Amortization charge for the year	105,161.22
Accumulated amortization, 31.12.2021	**1,099,058.94**
Accumulated amortization, 1.01.2022	**1.099.058,94**
Amortization charge for the year	172.779,94
Accumulated amortization, 31.12.2022	**1.271.838,88**
Net book value	
31.12.2021	**647,619.53**
31.12.2022	**606,252.09**

According to the estimates of the management, no adverse events have occurred that affect the activity of the Company and the value of its assets as of 31.12.2022.

32. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

	1.1.2022 - 31.12.2022			
	Balance 1.1.2022	Recognized in Income Statement	Recognized in Equity	Balance 31.12.2022
Deferred tax assets				
Employee defined benefit obligations	**36,294.28**	7,253.84	(7,059.36)	**36,488.76**
Total	**36,294.28**	**7,253.84**	**(7,059.36)**	**36,488.76**
Deferred tax assets				
Amortization of intangible assets	**(60,374.49)**	17,226.40	-	**(43,148.09)**
Due from customers	**(8,963,463,.58)**	(658,779.36)	-	**(9,622,242.94)**
Leases	**17,754.19**	7,792.12	**-**	**25,546.31**
Other temporary differencies	**(9,651.75)**	-	(6,434.50)	**(9,651.75)**
Total	**(9,015,735.63)**	**(633,760.84)**	**-**	**(9,649,496.47)**
Deferred tax liability, net	**(8,979,441.35)**	**(626,507.00)**	**(7,059.36)**	**(9,613,007.71)**

	1.1.2021 - 31.12.2021			
	Balance 1.1.2021	**Recognized in Income Statement**	**Recognized in Equity**	**Balance 31.12.2021**
Deferred tax assets				
Employee defined benefit obligations	35,310.48	5,743.01	(4,759.21)	**36,294.28**
Total	**35,310.48**	**5,743.01**	**(4,759.21)**	**36,294.28**
Deferred tax liabilities				
Amortization of intangible assets	(76,088.96)	15,714.47	-	**(60,374.49)**
Due from customers	(9,198,532.97)	235,069.39	-	**(8,963,463.58)**
Leases	6,866.09	10,888.10	**-**	**17,754.19**
Other temporary differencies	(3,217.25)	-	(6,434.50)	**(9,651.75)**
Total	**(9,270,973.09)**	**261,671.96**	**(6,434.50)**	**(9,015,735.63)**
Deferred tax liability, net	**(9,235,662.61)**	**267,414.97**	**(11,193.71)**	**(8,979,441.35)**

33. Other assets

	31.12.2022	**31.12.2021**
Prepaid expenses	132,965.73	185,223.39
Accrued income	70,854.29	88,579.26
Total	**203,820.02**	**273,802.65**

LIABILITIES

34. Due to banks

The caption Due to banks concerns open (overdraft) accounts bearing a floating Euribor rate, which have been initiated between the Company and its parent company, Alpha Bank under a respective credit agreement.

Additionally, on November 30, 2020, the Company entered into a three-month renewable loan agreement with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). The contract provides for the provision of a credit facility up to the amount of Euro 20 million. The interest rate is calculated based on the three (3) or six (6) months Euribor plus a margin. On 21.04.2022 the initial credit facility of EUR 20 million was increased to EUR 40 million.

These obligations are as follows:

	Due to Banks 31.12.2022	Due to Banks 31.12.2021
Alpha Bank	48,819,092.46	152,857,688.04
EBRD	40,013,960.00	20,003,889.00
Σύνολο	**88,833,052.46**	**172,861,577.04**

35. Due to customers

Due to customers consists of credit balances of open (overdraft) customers' accounts, relating to collected amounts which have not been reimbursed to the customers as of the balance sheet date.

36. Debt securities in issue

1. On July 22, 2004 the Company signed a contract with the indirect parent company Alpha Bank for a five year bond loan issuance, under the provisions of Law 3156/2003 and 2190/1920.

   The initial loan of a Euro 300,000,000 nominal value consisted of 60 bond notes with a face value of Euro 5,000,000 each. Upon amendment of the abovementioned contractual agreement, the remaining capital after the exercise of the right for loan repayment, at any given time point of bond's duration, through full or partial repayment of the capital and the respective accrued interest, is divided into bond notes of Euro 1,000 face value each.

   The Company, by exercising its right for an early redemption of the full amount or part of the bond loan along with the payment of the respective accrued interest at any time over the life of the bond, proceeded with the following repayments of the capital and the corresponding accrued interest:

Balance 1.1.2021	**100,000,000**
Repayment 28.05.2021	(25,000,000)
Balance 31.12.2021	**75,000,000**

Balance 1.1.2022	**75,000,000**
Repayment 10.11.2022	(20,000,000)
Balance 31.12.2022	**55,000,000**

The interest rate on the bond loan is determined as the one-month (1), three-month (3) or six-month (6) Euribor, at the issuer's option, plus a predetermined spread. The bond loan is fully payable at maturity on 30.10.2024 in accordance with the amended contractual terms of the issue (maturity of the issued bonds).

2. On April 19, 2019 the Company signed a contract with its indirect parent company Alpha Bank, for a bond loan issuance, under the provisions of Law 3156/2003 and 4548/2018. The loan, of Euro 100,000,000 nominal value consists of 100,000,000 bond notes with a nominal value of 1 Euro (€1) each.

   The interest rate on the bond loan is determined as the one-month (1), three-month (3) or six-month (6) Euribor, at the issuer's option, plus a predetermined spread.

   The repayment of the bonds' capital will occur at June 30, 2024 (extension of the maturity date of the issued bond securities), however the Company may, at any maturity date of the Interest Calculation Period, make a prepayment of the nominal value of Bonds after the accruals up to the date of the prepayment and within the time limit for the re-disposal of Own Issued Bonds, purchase/acquire the same Bonds for the purpose of their re-disposal, in accordance with Article 62 par. 1 of Law 4548/2018.

   The Company, by exercising its right, made the following prepayments and re-disposals of Acquired Own Bonds as follows:

Balance 1.01.2021	**85,000,000**
Redisposal 26.02.2021	15,000,000
Balance 31.12.2021	**100,000,000**
Balance 1.01.2022	**100,000,000**
	-
Balance 31.12.2022	**100,000,000**

3. On April 7, 2020 the Company signed a contract with its indirect parent company Alpha Bank, for a bond loan issuance, under the provisions of Law 3156/2003 and 4548/2018.

   The loan, of Euro 80,000,000 nominal value consists of 80,000,000 bond notes with a nominal value of 1 Euro (€1) each.

   The interest rate on the bond loan is determined as the one-month (1), three-month (3) or six-month (6) Euribor, at the issuer's option, plus a predetermined spread.

   The repayment of the bonds' capital is at April 7, 2023, however the Company may, at any maturity date of the Interest Calculation Period, make a prepayment of the nominal value of Bonds after the accruals up to the date of the prepayment and within the time limit for the re-disposal of Own Issued Bonds, to purchase/acquire the same Bonds for the purpose of their re-disposal, in accordance with Article 62 par. 1 of Law 4548/2018.

   The Company, by exercising its right, made the following prepayments and re-disposals of Acquired Own Bonds as follows:

Balance 01.01.2021	**50,000,000**
Prepayment 25.01.2021	(50,000,000)
Redisposal 31.03.2021	20,000,000
Prepayment 29.04.2021	(20,000,000)
Redisposal 28.06.2021	70,000,000
Prepayment 28.07.2021	(45,000,000)
Redisposal 28.09.2021	55,000,000
Balance 31.12.2021	**80,000,000**

Balance 1.01.2022	**80,000,000**
	-
Balance 31.12.2022	**80,000,000**

4. On 16 March 2022, the Company entered into a contract with its indirect parent company Alpha Bank, for the coverage of a bond loan, under the provisions of Law No. 3156/2003 and Law 4548/2018.

The loan, with a principal amount of EUR 40,000,000, consists of 40,000,000 bonds with a nominal value of one Euro (€1) . The interest rate is calculated at Euribor for a period of one (1), three (3) or six (6) months at the option of the Issuer, plus a margin.

The principal of the Bonds will be repaid on March 16, 2025, but the Company may, on each maturity date of the Interest Period, prepay the nominal value of the Bonds after accrued interest up to the prepayment date and, within the Redistribution Period for Acquired Equity Bonds, purchase/acquire the same Bonds for the purpose of redistributing them, in accordance with Article 62 par. 1 N. 4548/2018.

The Company exercising its right has made the following prepayments and reallocations of Acquired Equity Bonds as follows:

Balance 1.1.2022	**-**
Initial disposal 16.03.2022	40,000,000
Prepayment	(15,000,000)
Prepeyment	(25,000,000)
Redisposal	40,000,000
Balance 31.12.2022	**40,000,000**

5. On 16 March 2022, the Company entered into a contract with its indirect parent company Alpha Bank, for the coverage of a bond loan, under the provisions of Law no. 3156/2003 and Law 4548/2018.

The loan, with a principal amount of Euro 40,000,000, consists of 40,000,000 bonds with a nominal value of one Euro (€1) . The interest rate is calculated at Euribor for a period of one (1), three (3) or six (6) months at the option of the Issuer, plus a margin.

The principal of the Bonds will be repaid on July 28, 2025, but the Company may, on each maturity date of the Interest Period, prepay the nominal value of the Bonds after accrued interest up to the prepayment date and, within the Redistribution Period for Acquired Equity Bonds, purchase/acquire the same Bonds for the purpose of redistributing them, in accordance with Article 62 par. 1 N. 4548/2018.

The Company exercising its right has made the following prepayments and reallocations of Acquired Equity Bonds as follows:

Balance 1.1.2022	**-**
Initial disposal 16.03.2022	40,000,000
Balance 31.12.2022	**40,000,000**

6. On 28 July 2022, the Company entered into a contract with its indirect parent company Alpha Bank, for the coverage of a bond loan, under the provisions of Law no. 3156/2003 and Law 4548/2018.

The loan, with a principal amount of Euro 100,000,000, consists of 100,000,000 bonds with a nominal value of one Euro (€1) . The interest rate is calculated at Euribor for a period of one (1), three (3) or six (6) months at the option of the Issuer, plus a margin.

The principal of the Bonds will be repaid on August 18, 2025, but the Company may, on each maturity date of the Interest Period, prepay the nominal value of the Bonds after accrued interest up to the prepayment date and, within the Redistribution Period for Acquired Equity Bonds, purchase/acquire the same Bonds for the purpose of redistributing them, in accordance with article 62 par. 1 N. 4548/2018.

The Company exercising its right has made the following prepayments and reallocations of Acquired Equity Bonds as follows:

Balance 1.1.2022	**-**
Initial disposal 28.07.2022	40,000,000
Balance 31.12.2022	**40,000,000**

7. On 28 July 2022, the Company entered into a contract with its indirect parent company Alpha Bank, for the coverage of a bond loan, under the provisions of Law no. 3156/2003 and Law 4548/2018.

The loan, with a principal amount of Euro 100,000,000, consists of 100,000,000 bonds with a nominal value of one Euro (€1) . The interest rate is calculated at Euribor for a period of one (1), three (3) or six (6) months at the option of the Issuer, plus a margin.

The principal of the Bonds will be repaid on August 18, 2025, but the Company may, on each maturity date of the Interest Period, prepay the nominal value of the Bonds after accrued interest up to the prepayment date and, within the Redistribution Period for Acquired Equity Bonds, purchase/acquire the same Bonds for the purpose of redistributing them, in accordance with article 62 par. 1 N. 4548/2018.

The Company exercising its right has made the following prepayments and reallocations of Acquired Equity Bonds as follows:

Balance 1.1.2022	**-**
Initial disposal 28.07.2022	60,000,000
Balance 31.12.2022	**60,000,000**

8. On 18 August 2022, the Company entered into a contract with its indirect parent company Alpha Bank, for the coverage of a bond loan, under the provisions of Law no. 3156/2003 and Law 4548/2018.

The loan, with a principal amount of Euro 100,000,000, consists of 100,000,000 bonds with a nominal value of one Euro (€1) . The interest rate is calculated at Euribor for a period of one (1), three (3) or six (6) months at the option of the Issuer, plus a margin.

The principal of the Bonds will be repaid on August 18, 2025, but the Company may, on each maturity date of the Interest Period, prepay the nominal value of the Bonds after accrued interest up to the prepayment date and, within the Redistribution Period for Acquired Equity Bonds, purchase/acquire the same Bonds for the purpose of redistributing them, in accordance with article 62 par. 1 N. 4548/2018.

The Company exercising its right has made the following prepayments and reallocations of Acquired Equity Bonds as follows:

Balance 1.1.2022	**-**
Initial disposal 30.12.2022	50,000,000
Balance 31.12.2022	**50,000,000**

During the period 01.01-31.12.2022, further to repayments / prepayments amounted to Euro 60 million, interest amounted to Euro 7,480,506.04 was also repaid (01.01.-31.12.2021: Euro 4,071,645.81)

The movement of Bond loans is presented on the following tables:

	1.1.2022 - 31.12.2022			
	Balance 01.01.2022	**Cash flows**	**Non cash flows**	**Balance 31.12.2022**
Senior debt securities	255,035,924.00	202,519,493.96	7,637,456.04	465,192,874.00
Total	**255,035,924.00**	**202,519,493.96**	**7,637,456.04**	**465,192,874.00**

	1.1.2021 - 31.12.2021			
	Balance 01.01.2021	**Cash flows**	**Non cash flows**	**Balance 31.12.2021**
Senior debt securities	235,035,097.00	15,928,354.19	4,072,472.81	255,035,924.00
Total	**235,035,097.00**	**15,928,354.19**	**4,072,472.81**	**255,035,924.00**

37. Liabilities for current income tax and other taxes

	31.12.2022	**31.12.2021**
Current income tax liability	333,417.77	308,143.15
Liabilities for other taxes	1,147,248.46	547,772.18
Total	**1,480,666.23**	**855,915.33**

Other tax liabilities relate to withholding taxes such as VAT, payroll tax and bond interest tax.

38. Employee defined benefit obligations

The contracts of the Company's personnel are employment contracts of indefinite duration and in case of termination, a one-time compensation is provided for, which is calculated by applying the provisions of Law 2112/1920 and Law 3198/1955, as amended by Law 4093/2012.

The defined benefit obligation arising from the above compensation has been calculated taking into account a decision of the IFRIC Committee issued in May 2021. With the application of this decision, the allocation of the obligation to periods of service no longer starts from the first day of employment but afterwards, in accordance with the provisions of article 8 of Law 3198/1955.

The liabilities for staff compensation are based on the results of an actuarial study.

The amounts recognized in the income statement are analyzed below:

	From 1 January to	
	31.12.2022	Balance 31.12.2021 as restated
Current service cost	31,966.00	31,251.00
Interest cost	1,006.00	147.00
Cost of Settlements	-	29,600.00
Total expense / (income) recognized in the income statement	**32,972.00**	**60,998.00**

The movement in the present value of defined benefit obligations is presented below:

	31.12.2022	Balance 31.12.2021 as restated
Defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	**164,974.00**	**147,127.00**
Current service cost	31,966.00	31,251.00
Interest cost	1,006.00	147.00
Cost of Settlements	-	29,600.00
Payments made during the year	-	(40,000.00)
Actuarial (gains) / losses	(32,088.00)	(3,151.00)
Defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**165,858.00**	**164,974.00**

The movement of the reserve for actuarial gains/(losses) is presented below:

	31.12.2022	Balance 31.12.2021 as restated
Actuarial gains / (losses) at the beginning of the year	**(35,492.00)**	**(38,643.00)**
Change in the period	32,088.00	3,151.00
Actuarial gains / (losses) at the end of the year	**(3,404.00)**	**(35,492.00)**

The changes in actuarial assumptions are presented as follows:

	31.12.2022	Balance 31.12.2021 as restated
Adjustments to liabilities from change of legal cases (financial, demographic data)	(34,051.00)	(2,654.00)
Empirical adjustments	1,963.00	(497.00)
Total amount recognised in equity	**(32,088.00)**	**(3,151.00)**

The principal actuarial assumptions used are the following:

	31.12.2022	31.12.20201
Discount rate	3.63%	0.61%
Future salary growth	2.60%	2.00%
Inflation rate	2.20%	1.80%

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Average duration of allowance program	17.16	18.04

The iBoxx Euro Corporate AA+ index, was taken as a benchmark for the determination of the discount rate, adjusted for the characteristics of the schemes, The following table summarises the sensitivity to economic assumptions of the total liability arising from the above programme:

	Percentage change in liabilities (%)
Increase of the discount rate used by 0.5%	(4%)
Decrease in the discount rate by 0.5%	4%
Increase on future salary with growth rate 0.5%	3%
Decrease on future salary with growth rate 0.5%	(3%)

39. Other liabilities

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Suppliers	415,156.57	870,771.62
Accrued expenses	622,762.30	194,921.11
Liabilities to third parties	112,816.19	113,355.74
Lease Liabilities	2,397,732.97	2,496,992.92
Other	87,478.60	122,270.97
Total	**3,635,946.63**	**3,798,312.36**

The following table presents the change of leases, by disclosing separately the cash flows, which are included in cash flows from financing activities as depicted in the cash flow statement, and non-cash flows:

Lease liabilities

Changes resulting from cash flows from financing activities

	Balance 1.1.2022	Repayment of Leases	New Leases	Interest	Balance 31.12.2022
Lease Liabilities	2,496,992.92	(340,991.72)	207,009.48	34,722.27	2,397,732.97
Total	**2,496,992.92**	**(335,345.43)**	**207,009.48**	**29,076.00**	**2,397,732.97**

	Balance 1.1.2021	Repayment of Leases	New Leases	Interest	Balance 31.12.2021
Lease liabilities	2,732,556.62	(317,974.61)	44,525.92	37,884.99	2,496,992.92
Total	**2,732,556.62**	**(317,974.61)**	**44,525.92**	**37,884.99**	**2,496,992.92**

Lease liabilities mainly relates to buildings used by the Company and by its branch in Thessaloniki, storage area for its archived files, other equipment and cars for executive personnel.

The duration of the lease agreement in buildings is set at ten years with the possibility of unilateral extension by the Company for an additional period, taking into account current conditions at that respective period. The extensions are performed with the same terms as with the initial leases, retaining the right to terminate the contract at any time within the agreed period. The Company's policy is to renew these contracts, if needed.

The duration of the contracts for the use of other equipment is set at five years with the possibility of extension for an additional period of time that the Company might decide to exercise in the future according to the conditions prevailing at the time. The extensions are made on the same terms as provided in the initial lease, with the Company reserving the right to terminate the lease at any time during the term of the contract.

It is noted that there are no real estate leases that include a variable lease payment.

In addition, there are no lease agreements that were signed in the last days of the fiscal year 2022 and were effective as of 1.1.2023 and onwards.

EQUITY

40. Share capital

The share capital of the Company as at 31.12.2022 amounted to Euro 41,000,010.00, divided into 1,366,667 ordinary shares with voting right of a nominal value of Euro 30.00 per share, unchanged compared to 2021.

41. Statutory reserve

According to Greek corporate law (article 158 of Law 4548/2018), the Company is required to retain as a minimum 5% of its annual profit after tax as statutory reserve. This obligation ceases to be in effect when the statutory reserve equals at least one third of the share capital. This reserve, which has been taxed, cannot be distributed throughout the duration of the Company and is intended to offset potential losses recorded as a debit balance in account “Retained Earnings”. The statutory reserve is formed in the financial year where it is approved by the Annual General Meeting.

On 31 December 2021 the statutory reserve of the Company amounted to Euro 9,201,986.58.

On July 21, 2022, the General Assembly Meeting of Shareholders, decided the appropriation of the amount of Euro 439,228.91 as a statutory reserve, arising from the profit after tax for the period 1.1-31.12.2021.

Following the aforementioned decision, the statutory reserve of the Company as at 31 December 2022 amounted to Euro 9,641,215.49.

42. Retained earnings

Retained earnings as at 31.12.2021 amounted to Euro 90,882,725.97.

In the Ordinary General Assembly meeting held on 21 July 2022, regarding the distribution of the profits for the financial year 01.01.2021 - 31.12.2021, decided to transfer the balance of the net profits for the financial year 01.01.2021 - 31.12.2021 after deducting the statutory reserve of Euro 439,228.91 to retained earnings.

Following the above, the Company’s Retained Earnings at 31.12.2022 amount to Euro 98,822,565.83

This account includes an amount of Euro 390,270.73 which concerns tax exempt reserves.

For the year ended 31.12.2022, the Board of Directors will propose to the General Assembly of Shareholders the distribution of no dividends for the year 1.1.-31.12.2022.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

43. Fair value of financial instruments

Management believes that the carrying value of advances to customers net of impairment as well as the carrying amount of due to and from banks and due to customers, as these are reported in the financial statements, do not differ materially from their fair value, as either duration is less than a year or they have a floating interest rate.

With regards to the Company's debt securities issued on 31.12.2022, the carrying amount of which is Euro 465,192,874, their fair value was estimated at Euro 460,752,000, while regarding the debt securities issued on 31.12.2021, the carrying amount of which is Euro 255,035,924 and their fair value was estimated at Euro 255,668,500.

The fair value of debt securities in issue was calculated based on the income approach by making use of observable market data inputs classified in Level 2 and relating to interest rates and credit spreads.

44. Contingent liabilities and commitments

a) Legal issues

According to estimates of the Company's Management and Legal Department, there are no pending legal cases, which are expected to have a material effect on the financial position of the Company.

For cases where according to their progress and the evaluation of the Legal department on December 31, 2022, a negative outcome is not probable or the potential outflow cannot be estimated reliably due to the complexity of the cases, the time period they will last and the uncertainty of their outcome, the Company has not recognized a provision. As of 31.12.2022 the legal claims against the Company related to the above described cases amount to Euro 396,780.02 (31.12.2021: Euro 3,858,215.22), for which it was assessed that the conditions for the recognition of a respective provision do not exist.

b) Tax issues

The Company has been audited by the tax authorities for the years up to 2009.

Years 2010 up to and including 2016 are considered as closed in accordance with the Ministerial Decision POL. 1208 / 20.12.2017 of the Independent Public Revenue Authority.

Under article 65 A of L. 4174/2013, since 2011, statutory auditors and audit firms that carry out statutory audits for societe anonyme are required to issue an annual Tax Compliance Report, according to Greek tax law. This report is submitted to the company under audit upon the submission of the company's corporate income tax return and no later than the first 10 days of the 10th month from the end of the fiscal year under audit, while it is also submitted electronically to the Ministry of Finance no later than the end of the 10th month following the end of the fiscal year under audit. In accordance with Article 56 of Law 4410/3.8.2016 for the fiscal years from 1.1.2016 onwards, the issuance of the tax compliance report becomes optional. However, the Company has decided continue to receive the tax compliance report.

For the years 2011 up to and including 2021 the tax audit has been concluded and the Company has received a Tax Compliance Report without qualification, while for 2022 the tax audit is in progress and it is estimated that no material tax issues will arise.

Pursuant to POL.1006 / 05.1.2016 the companies for which a tax compliance report is issued without qualification are not exempted from the regular tax audit by the competent tax authorities. The tax authorities may therefore carry out their own tax audit. Additional taxes, interest on late submission and penalties may be imposed by tax authorities, as a result of tax audits for unaudited tax years, the amount of which cannot be accurately determined. The Management of the Company estimates that any additional tax liabilities that might be imposed by the tax authorities in the future will not have a material effect on the financial statements of the Company.

45. Risk management

The Company has established a thorough and prudent risk management framework which is being built on best supervisory practices which, based on the common European legislation and banking system rules, principles and standards is evolved over time in order to be implemented in a coherent and effective manner on the Company's conduct of the day-to-day business to ensure the effectiveness of the corporate governance.

The Company's critical focus is to maintain high standards in corporate governance and compliance with regulatory risk rules and retain confidence in the conduct of its business activities through sound and robust provision of financial services.

The Company's Board of Directors supervises the overall operations of the Risk Management Unit. The Board of Directors has established a Risk Management Committee (RMC), which convenes on a three-month basis and reports to the BoD. The RMC recommends to the BoD the risk undertaking and capital management strategy, checks its implementation and evaluates its effectiveness.

In addition, there is a Risk Management Unit operating within the Company, which is responsible for the immediate implementation of risk management framework, according to the directions of Risk Management Committee and submits regular and extraordinary reports to the Management, the Risk Management Committee and the Company's Board of Directors. These reports present the status of the portfolio and covers management strategies for all types of risks.

The effectiveness of Risk Management System is monitored on a regular basis by three "lines of defense":

• The first "line of defense" consists of controls within the Units of the Company that participate in the process.

• The second "line of defense", i.e. the Risk Management Unit, is responsible for ensuring on an ongoing basis and at least once per year, that the controls of the "first line of defense" are applied effectively.

• The third "line of defense" is the internal audit function that carries out regular evaluations and proposes potential improvements.

45.1 Credit risk

LENDING

Credit risk is defined as the potential risk of a loss for the Company, which may arise from a potential weakness, both of the client (contractor) and the debtor, to fulfil its obligations taking into account that the debtor's obligations act simultaneously as collateral for the client's obligations with the exception of forfaiting where there is no obligation of the client.

Credit risk constitutes the most significant source of risk for the Company and therefore, Management's primary objective, is to systematically monitor and manage this risk.

The separation of factoring into Domestic Factoring with recourse, domestic Factoring without recourse, International Factoring (export/import) and Forfaiting, reflects the degree of credit risk inherent for each product the Company is willing to take over for a client or a debtor. The abovementioned separationhas as a result for factoring without recourse and Forfaiting services, the credit risk assessment to focus on the debtor.

Further to the above, significant changes taking place in the economy, or in a specific industry, incorporate additional risks, for which additional provisions may be recognized if deemed appropriate in the financial statements.

Mitigation of credit risk is achieved by establishing appropriate credit limits, after carrying out a comprehensive assessment of creditworthiness and a risk analysis/assessment for borrowers and debtors, in order to more accurately identify business risks through a combined analysis of parameters such as relationships of borrowers and debtors, factoring product diversity, reinsurance against risk, market segment risk etc. and therefore determine whether the Company will proceed with financing the client through an advance payment on the value of factoring receivables before they become due.

During the credit approval process, in addition to the assessment of credit risk, the risk of environmental and social responsibility is also assessed.

1. Credit Risk Approval Process

The limits of the responsible Credit-Operations Committees are determined according to the product type and the maximum limit of discounting or / and collateral.

The duration of the limits is determined by the responsible Credit-Operations Committees. Relationships with the clients are subject to regular review so that there is more efficient management of credit risk.

2. Credit Risk Measurement and Internal Ratings

The assessment of the creditworthiness both of client and the debtor, the assessment of the probability of non-fulfilment of their obligations and their classification into credit risk categories shall be carried out using credit risk rating systems of the indirect parent company Alpha Bank Rating System (ABRS) and Moody's Credit Lens incorporating different models (models) of credit risk rating.

The objective of the credit risk rating systems is the estimation of the probability that both clients and debtors will not meet their contractual obligations to the Company as well as the estimation of Expected Credit loss.

Credit risk rating models evaluate a series of parameters, such as the obligor's Financial ability, the obligor's comparative position in the market in which it operates mostly compared to its peers, the behavioral status and history of the obligor with the Group Alpha Services and Holdings, to which the Company belongs, and with third parties as well as qualitative characteristics.

The following rating scales are used:

AA, A+, A, A-, BB+, BB, BB-,B+, B, B-, CC+, CC, CC-, C, D, D0, D1, D2

For the purposes of table "Advances to customers by credit quality and IFRS 9 Stage ", credit ratings AA, A+, A,A,A,A-, and BB+ fall under the category 'Normal risk', credit ratings BB, BB-, B+, B,B-, CC+, CC under the category 'Medium risk', CC-, C under 'High Risk' category and finally D, D0. D1, D2 fall under "Default" category.

In addition to the above rating grades, the Company also uses ratings from foreign rating agencies such as Moody's, Fitch, Standard & Poor's.

CREDIT CONTROL

According to the risk management and control framework, there are three "lines of defense" with distinctly allocated roles and responsibilities, with first "Line of Defense" the Business Units and Supporting Operations Units, second "Line of Defense" the Risk Management Unit and third "Line of Defense" the Internal Audit Unit.

In the context of the activities performed by the second line of defense, credit controls are carried out in order to optimize Credit Risk management, to assess the quality of the loan portfolio and to ensure that the first "line of defense" operates within the framework set out for effective Credit Risk management.

CREDIT RISK EXPOSURE LIMITATION – COLLATERALS

Collaterals are received in order to mitigate credit risk that may arise from the client's or debtor's inability to fulfill his contractual obligations, taking into consideration that debtor's liabilities constitute collateral over the liabilities of the client with the exception of forfaiting where there is no liability of the client.

Collaterals include all kind of assets and rights which are made available to the Company in the context of the contractual agreement for a factoring lending.

As a compensation for credit risk, the Company uses credit insurance contractual agreements. Credit insurance covers the Company for insured claims in cases of late payment and/or insolvency of the debtor. Credit insurance can be carried out either directly by the Company or through the assignment of insurance contracts by the clients. The Company evaluates the credit insurance companies with which it cooperates and sets acceptance limits for each of them.

The percentage of insured receivables as of 31.12.2022 was 30% over the total receivables from customers.

CREDIT RISK EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

In order to optimize the management of lending exposures and, in particular, to limit the exposures the status of which changes from Performing Loans (PLs) to Non-Performing Loans (NPLs), the Company has developed the Credit Risk Early Warning System.

This is defined as the aggregation of actions, processes and reports required to ensure the early identification of events (Early Warning Alerts), at both customer and portfolio level, which may lead to either an increase in NPLs due to the customer’s negligence or financial difficulty of a temporary or permanent nature, or an increase in exposures with significant increase in credit risk, as well as the relevant actions that must be taken in order to manage the customers concerned.

The perimeter to which the Credit Risk Early Warning System is implemented includes all performing exposures, as well as exposures past due for up to 60 days which have not undertook any forbearance measure.

A comprehensive and effective Credit Risk Early Warning System is composed of the following stages:

- Identification of early warning triggers and generation of the Report
- Assessment of the Results of the Report and Actions Required
- Monitoring the effectiveness of the procedure
- Quality control of the procedure’s implementation

CLIMATE, ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE RISKS (ESG)

The Group's Environmental and Social Risk Management Policy for the Group's Corporate lending exposures includes the Company's clientele and, in this context, the balances of factoring receivables are consolidated at Group level where the relevant units carry out the relevant assessment.

In addition, the Company seeks to reduce its environmental footprint by promoting the rational use of lighting, heating and cooling installations in its buildings, the use of environmentally friendly equipment, carrying out actions for the efficient use of raw materials and materials and applying the principle of the circular economy "reduce, reuse, recycle".

CREDIT RISK CONCENTRATION MANAGEMENT

Concentration Risk is a specific form of credit risk and arises due to the low degree of diversification between counterparties, products or group of counterparties, sectors, geographic regions, or collaterals.

The Company monitors on a regular basis concentration risk at borrower/group of borrowers level and at sector level of both the client and the debtor, through detail reporting which informs Management and Committees of the Board of Directors.

DEFINITIONS

The following definitions are provided as guidance to tables /paragraphs that follow:

Past Due Exposures

An Exposure is past due if the counterparty's exposure is, materially, more than one day past due (sum of the principal, interests and charges/commissions due more than one day at an account level).

Non-Performing Exposures

An exposure is considered as Non-Performing if at least one or more events have occurred at the time of classification:

- The exposure is more than 90 days past due (NPL), which constitutes a stage of substantial delay, and the following two conditions are both applicable:
  A. The sum of the negative balance of all client's accounts is greater than 500 Euros, as well as,
  B. The sum of the negative balance of all client's accounts is greater than 1% of total amount of the client's current account (i.e. the sum of the credit balances of all the client's current accounts)
- The case has been submitted to the Court of Justice (Legal Case).
- The account has closed permanently.
- The contractual agreement has been denounced.
- It is a forborne non-performing exposure.
- There is an unlikeness to pay indicator (Hard UTP).

Performing Exposures

An exposure is considered to be a performing exposure if the following conditions are cumulatively met:

- It is less than 90 days past due

- The case has not been submitted to the Court.

- The case has not been closed permanently.

- The contract has not been terminated.

- No indication of inability to repay (Hard UTP),

- It is not considered impaired or

- Is classified as a serviced arrangement (Forborne Performing Exposure)

Unlikeliness to Pay

An exposure is flagged as “Unlikely To Pay” (UTP) when it is less than 90 days past due and the Company assesses that the client is unlikely to fully meet his credit obligations in the event of the exercise of his right for recourse or through the recovery of the assigned receivables.

The process of determining the clients with an unlikeness to pay (UTP) indicator is as follows:

(a) Events are predetermined which if occur, the clients are characterized as unlikely to pay and the exposure is classified as non-performing (Hard UTP Triggers)- without the need for an evaluation by a Council.

The following Hard UTP Triggers exist:

- Closure of the current Account
- Denouncement of contractual agreement
- Legal Cases
- Fraud cases

(b) There are specific unlikeness to pay indicators on the basis of which the client's assessment must be carried out by the competent Committee of the Company, whether clients will be classified as UTP or not (Soft UTP Triggers) and whether their credit exposures will be considered as non-performing (Hard UTP Triggers). This assessment shall take place on the date of renewal of the client's credit limits unless there are grounds for immediate evaluation.

It should be noted that when a client belongs to a group of companies and the client is classified as UTP, then the whole group should be assessed for the existence or not of unlikeness to pay indicators.

The following Soft UTP Triggers exist:

- Clients who are examined by the parent bank on an individual basis and are sent to the Company for review as part of the assessment of the contamination effect at Group level.
- Clients who have been announced to the Arrears Units of the parent Bank.
- Clients with exposures with a temporary delay of up to 90 days, which have been assessed by the parent Bank with the indication of 'financial difficulty'.
- Clients with exposures with a temporary delay from 60 to 90 days.
- Clients who have been assigned a D credit rating in the parent Bank's credit rating systems (Hard UTP).
- Out of court settlement/negotiation, between Banks and Client, for settlement or repayment of debts of creditors who are in bankruptcy proceedings (application for inclusion in the Bankruptcy Code).
- The client has applied for bankruptcy or insolvency (application for inclusion in the Bankruptcy Code).
- Strong indications that the client cannot meet his obligations (e.g. suspension of business activities).
- Clients who present early warning triggers in accordance with the Company's Early Warning Policy.

DEFINITION OF DEFAULT

In order to support a more harmonised approach to the application of the definition of default, the European Banking Authority (EBA) has issued the following to guide the application of the definition of default: the Guidelines on the application of the definition of default, EBA/GL/2016/07 and the Regulatory Technical Standards (RTS) on the materiality threshold for credit obligations in arrears, EBA/RTS/2016/06.

The Company adopts the new definition of Credit Exposure Default, which is effective from 1 January 2021.

The main changes mandated by the new definition of Default are as follows:

- Adoption of additional UTP triggers, such as forbearance measures for clients with NPV loss > 1%,

- Application of an additional 3-month probation period from the time when the creditor is no longer identified with exposures in "significant arrears" and/or indications of unlikeness to pay credit obligations.

Note that the Company has decided since 2018 to harmonize the perimeter of exposures recognized as "Exposures in default", "Non-servicing exposures" and "IFRS 9 Impaired exposures".

Credit impaired exposures

An exposure is considered as Credit Impaired when the criteria specified by the definition of Non-Performing Exposures are met.

Default exposures

An exposure is considered as Default when the criteria specified by the definition of Non-Performing Exposures are met.

Collateral Value

The collaterals presented in the following tables,A1 to A3, concern receivables collateralized to the Company and all collateral values are capped at 100% of the outstanding amount of the exposure.

EXPECTED CREDIT LOSS ESTIMATION METHODOLOGY

The Company, at each reporting date, recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses on advances to customers not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Default definition

The definition of Non-Performing Exposures is used to develop credit risk models for estimating credit risk parameters (Probability of Default, Loss Given Default and Exposure At Default). The definition of default is consistent with the one used for internal purposes for managing credit risk.

Portfolio Classification in Stages based on the Credit Risk (Staging)

Following an exposure's initial recognition, exposure is classified into stages based on its credit risk characteristics. The classification of exposures in stages is based on the changes of the credit quality compared to its initial recognition. The adoption of this model aims at: (a) the timely identification and measurement of credit losses prior to their occurrence, (b) the separation of exposures according to whether there is a deterioration in credit risk, (c) the more accurate calculation of expected credit losses.

Upon initial recognition of an exposure, the Company must determine whether this exposure is considered as credit impaired (Credit Impaired at Initial Recognition).

The POCI category (Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired, POCI) includes the following:

• Exposures that at the time of purchase (Purchased) meet the criteria of non-performing exposures.

• Exposures for which the repayment terms have been amended, either due to financial difficulties or not, which simultaneously lead to a derecognition and recognition of a new impaired asset (POCI). If the exposure before the derecognition was impaired, the new exposure will also be impaired and will be classified as POCI. However, in the event that the new recognized exposure is the result of a change of client whose general creditworthiness is better than the previous one, on the basis of an assessment by the competent Committee, it does not reflect financial difficulty and at the same time has presented a viable business plan and no debt forgiveness has been made, the exposure will not be classified as POCI.

It is noted that an exposure classified as POCI, remains POCI throughout its life.

For exposures not classified as POCI, the classification in stages is performed as follows:

Stage 1 includes performing credit exposures that have no significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition date. The expected credit losses calculated are based on the probability of default within the next 12 months, and the assessment is carried out on a collective basis.

Stage 2 includes credit exposures with significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition date but which are not non-performing. The expected credit losses calculated are lifetime credit losses and the assessment is carried out on a collective basis.

Stage 3 includes the non-performing / default exposures. The expected credit losses calculated are the lifetime losses and the assessment is performed on a collective or individual basis, if the abovementioned limit criteria are met.

All possible movements between Stages of credit risk are presented below:

• An exposure which has been classified in Stage 1 in previous quarter of reference could be classified either in Stage 1 in the next reporting quarter, if the credit risk has not deteriorated and the exposure is still performing, or in Stage 2, if the exposure is still performing but the credit risk has deteriorated, or in Stage 3 if the exposure is non-performing/default.

• An exposure which has been classified in Stage 2 in previous quarter of reference could be classified either in Stage 1 in the next reporting quarter, if the exposure is performing and does not meet any of the criteria of “Significant increase in credit risk” and in particular, for the case of Forborne Performing exposure, if the exit criteria from the 2-years’ probation period are met. It could also remain in Stage 2, if the credit risk has not substantially changed, or be transferred to Stage 3, if the exposure is non-performing/default.

• An exposure which has been classified in Stage 3 in previous quarter of reference could be classified either in Stage 1 in the next reporting quarter, if the exposure is performing and does not meet any of the criteria of “Significant increase in credit risk”, or transferred in Stage 2, if it is no longer considered as non-performing , or remain in Stage 3, if it is still non-performing/default.

Significant Increase in Credit Risk

The occurrence of a significant increase in credit risk of an Exposure after its initial recognition (SICR) results in the measurement of the expected credit loss over its lifetime instead of the measurement of a 12-month loss.

For the identification of significant increase in credit risk for an exposure after the initial recognition leading to the calculation of lifetime credit losses of the exposure instead of twelve months credit losses, the risk of default at the reference date is compared with the risk of default at the initial recognition for all performing exposures, including those with no days past due.

The assessment to determine whether an exposure shows significant increase in credit risk or not is based on the following:

• Qualitative Indicators: They refer to use of qualitative information which is not necessarily depicted in the probability of default, such as the assessment of an exposure as performing forborne (“FPL”, according to EBA ITS). Additional qualitative indicators are included in the Early Warning Policy, according to which and as per the assessment performed (Soft UTP), an exposure may be considered to show significant increase in credit risk or not.

• Backstop Indicators: in order to capture cases for which there are no triggers reflecting the increase in credit risk, based on the qualitative indicators, the 30 days past exposures are considered by default that they have a significant increase in credit risk.

Expected credit losses estimation

The Company carries out the process of recognizing and calculating impairment every calendar quarter. The Expected Credit Losses calculation is carried out either on an individual basis, taking into account the significance of the exposure or in cases of exposures that do not share common risk characteristics or in cases of exposures that do not have sufficient historical data, or on a collective basis for the remaining exposures.

For companies where the corporate guarantee from the parent company represents 100% of the exposure of the companies or other significant interdependencies, the assessment may be performed at a Group level.

Clients with at least one non-performing exposure in the Company are individually assessed. In the context of the assessment of the contamination effect at Group level, clients who meet the individual assessment criteria in the parent Bank are also individually assessed by the Company.

The remaining exposures are assessed collectively.

Credit risk parameters

The calculation of Expected Credit Loss is based on the following credit risk parameters:

• Probability of Default (PD): For receivables which have been assigned and discounted under a factoring agreement, as probability of default is defined the probability of default of the client, the debtor or/or the reinsurer, depending on the product type provided each time.

• Probability of default is assessed at Group level of the parent Bank and the credit rating /rating grade models evaluate a number of parameters (financial analysis, analysis of competitors, current and historical behavioral data and the quality characteristics of the debtor).

• Exposure at default (EAD): Exposure at Default is an estimate of the amount of the exposure at the time of the default and reflects the degree to which the Company is exposed to the counterparty at the time of default and is equal to the current balance of the clients current account.

• Loss given default (LGD): Loss given default is an estimate of the loss that will occur if the default occurs at a given time. Its determination is based on historical data and is updated at least once a year. For the calculation, write-offs or 100% impaired exposures as well as any recoveries of amounts are taken into account.

Incorporation of forward-looking information

For the purposes of determining the expected credit loss, the Company's expected cash flows are calculated based on the probability of the base case scenario as defined at the Group level.

The macroeconomic variables that affect the amount of expected credit loss are Gross Domestic Product ("GDP"), unemployment rate, inflation, and future housing and commercial real estate values. For 2022, it was determined that inflation may impact the estimates of the Credit Risk parameters and as a result was incorporated into the macroeconomic variables.

Despite growing fears of an EU recession, increases in energy and food prices, tightening monetary policy in response to persistent inflationary pressures and geopolitical uncertainty, the baseline scenario forecasts a strong recovery in 2022, followed by positive, albeit relatively low, growth rates over the forecast horizon. The upward path of domestic economic activity in 2022 is expected to be underpinned by:

- first, a better-than-expected performance of services exports, driven by a notable recovery in tourism,
- secondly, growth in private consumption, driven by continued employment growth and the fiscal measures adopted to protect households against rising energy costs,
- thirdly, the increase in investment, thanks to the remarkable revival of FDI (Foreign Direct Investment); and
- fourthly, the continued reduction in unemployment.

The resilience of the Greek economy to adverse external developments following the war in Ukraine, supply chain disruptions and inflationary pressures rests on three pillars:

- First, the fiscal policy measures implemented to mitigate the impact of high energy prices,
- Second, the specific characteristics of the Greek economy in relation to its energy sources and needs (less energy-intensive industry, low share of gas consumption as a % of total energy consumption, gradual reduction of Greece's dependence on Russian gas over the past year); and
- Thirdly, the significant inflow of investment through the Public Investment Programme and the Recovery and Resilience Fund, which is expected to be the main driver of growth in the coming years.

The dynamics of the baseline scenario for 2023 will mainly rely on a strengthening of investment spending compared to consumption. The rate of change in domestic and external consumer demand is expected to weaken due to the adverse effects of the energy crisis on household purchasing power but will continue to support economic growth in 2023, albeit to a lesser extent, compared to previous years. The expected shift towards a more investment-based growth is not limited to 2023, but is expected to continue in the medium term, as Greece is one of the countries most benefited from the Recovery and Resilience Fund (RRF) programme.

Moreover, there are additional factors that support the expectation of an increase in the contribution of investment to the future growth mix in the medium term, such as:

- the marked improvement in the business environment over the last three years

- the strong upward momentum of FDI, which is expected to set a new record in 2022

- the gradual adjustment of labour costs to the current inflationary environment; and

- the improving sustainability of public debt and optimism about reaching investment grade within 2023, depressing sovereign debt risk and increasing business confidence as inflationary pressures and fiscal tightening squeeze the debt-to-GDP ratio.

Residential property prices are expected to continue to move upwards in 2022, with the rate of increase expected to be revised upwards on 31.12.2022 compared to December 2021. This revision is linked to the enrichment of the analysis with historical data for the first nine months of 2022 - with house prices rising by 10.4% in relation to the growth in residential investment and net capital inflows from abroad for property purchases. The upward price trend is expected to continue over the forecast horizon, albeit at a slower pace, supported by strong growth momentum.

Inflation (based on HICP) is set at 9.3% in 2022, driven by rising food and energy prices. Inflationary pressures are expected to remain in place in the short term. However, inflation is expected to decline from 2023 onwards, as further increases in energy prices gradually fade away, approaching the ECB's target of 2% in 2025.

The output of the baseline scenario applied to the Company serves as the starting point and will be the most likely scenario under current economic conditions and the Group's baseline assessment regarding the course of the economy. Based on this scenario, the expected credit risk loss is calculated.

Governance

The NPE Evaluation Committee is responsible for approving the Expected Credit Losses and submitting them to the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors approves the Company's Impairment Policy of Receivables through the Risk Management Committee.

ENERGY AND INFLATION CRISIS

The Company is closely monitoring the evolving energy crisis and the impact on inflation and rising interest rates and is assessing their impact on its business, financial position and profitability.

As the crisis evolves and the facts become more diverse, the Company may make appropriate adjustments to its strategy and business plan.
To this end, the following actions have been adopted:
- in order to assess the crisis in the sectors of the economy, an assessment of how each sector of the economy is affected was carried out, based on an empirical approach (expert judgement), taking into account (a) the cost of raw materials, (b) the cost of production, (c) the cost of transportation and (d) the possibility of passing on the cost increase to the final consumer.
- Specific instructions were given to the Business Units

Since the Company has zero exposure to the Russian and Ukrainian economies, the prolonged duration and the form that the military conflict between Russia and Ukraine may take may adversely affect the macroeconomic environment but is not expected to affect the Company's operations.

In addition, any impact on the Company's financial results from inflation and rising base rates is expected to be positive as it is anticipated that the higher operating income performance, as a result of the balance sheet structure, will outweigh the increases in operating expenses expected to be seen.

FORBEARANCE

The Executive Committee Act 175/2/29.7.2020 has determined the supervisory framework for the management of exposures in arrears and non-performing exposures, over and above the already applicable requirements of Law 4261/2014, the CRR 575/2013, and delegated the decision authority to the Bank of Greece.

In the context of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/227 of the European Commission dated January 9, 2015 and the executive technical standards of the European Banking Authority, the Company assumes the resulting regulatory obligations for forborne exposures.

Furthermore, the Company applies the Policy of Dispute Settlement in accordance with the Code of Conduct for Banks set by Bank of Greece (Law 4224/2013), as currently is in force.

MONITORING OF FORBORNE EXPOSURES

The Company has undertaken a series of actions to ensure adherence to the supervisory obligations and requirements arising from the above Acts. These changes cover the following distinct sections:

• Adaptation of Information Systems of the Company.

• Development of databases aiming at:

- the automation of the processes related to the production of both internal (Risk Management) and external (Supervisory) reports;
- the performance of analyses on the Company's portfolio and
- the production of Management Information Reporting (MIS)

WRITE-OFFS

Write-off is defined as the decrease of the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The write-off refers to the accounting write-off of a debt or a portion of it, i.e. the removal of the financial asset or part of it from the balance sheet, which does not necessarily entail the waiver of the legal right to recover the debt.

In order to perform a write-off, there should be a respective equivalent provision for impairment loss, at least a quarter prior to the proposal.

DUE FROM BANKS

In addition to credit risk from customer receivables, the Company manages the credit risk from receivables due from banks (note 28.2). The rating of the respective receivables due from banks is as follows:

	Due from Banks 31.12.2022	Fitch	Due from Banks 31.12.2021	Fitch
Alpha Bank	1,142,405.93	B+	992,168.52	CCC+
Alpha Bank Cyprus	-	-	883,679.75	CCC+
Eurobank	16,109.67	BB-	370,710.51	B-
Piraeus Bank	276,38	B	1,759,231.92	WD
National Bank of Greece	42,117.49	BB-	1,159,249.76	CCC+
Total	**1,200,909.47**		**5,165,040.46**	

All receivables from credit institutions are classified in Stage 1. Due to the short term nature of the deposits, the Company did not perform an expected credit loss (ECL) calculation, as the impact of the calculation was assessed insignificant in relation to the account balance.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS CREDIT RISK

Amounts in thousands of Euros	31.12.2022		
	Exposure before impairment	Provision for impairment losses	Net exposure to credit risk
Due from banks	1,200.91	0.00	1,200.91
Due from customers	722,492.59	(5,401.76)	717,090.83
Total amount of on balance sheet items exposed to credit risk	**723,693.50**	**(5,401.76)**	**718,291.74**
Other on balance sheet items not exposed to credit risk	3,232.40	-	3,232.40
Total assets	**726,925.90**	**(5,401.76)**	**721,524.14**

Amounts in thousands of Euros	31.12.2021		
	Exposure before impairment	Provision for impairment losses	Net exposure to credit risk
Due from banks	5,165.04	-	5,165.04
Due from customers	584,971.42	(5,389.45)	579,581.97
Total amount of on balance sheet items exposed to credit risk	**590,136.46**	**(5,389.45)**	**584,747.01**
Other on balance sheet items not exposed to credit risk	3,518.26	-	3,518.26
Total assets	**593,654.72**	**(5,389.45)**	**588,265.27**

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS CREDIT RISK, ANALYSIS PER INDUSTRY

Amounts in thousands of Euro	31.12.2022						
	Financial institutions	Industry and manufacturing	Services	Wholesale and retail trade	Transportation	Other sectors	Total
Due from banks	1,200.91	-	-	-	-	-	**1,200.91**
Due from customers	-	394,750.25	34,716.26	271,480.35	4,962.24	16,583.49	**722,492.59**
Total amount of on balance sheet items exposed to credit risk	**1,200.91**	**394,750.25**	**34,716.26**	**271,480.35**	**4,962.24**	**16,583.49**	**723,693.50**

Amounts in thousands of Euro	31.12.2021						
	Financial institutions	Industry and manufacturing	Services	Wholesale and retail trade	Transportation	Other sectors	Total
Due from banks	5,165.04	-	-	-	-	-	**5,165.04**
Due from customers	56.03	406,014.24	19,727.58	138,896.33	3,924.41	16,352.83	**584,971.42**
Total amount of on balance sheet items exposed to credit risk	**5,221.07**	**406,014.24**	**19,727.58**	**138,896.33**	**3,924.41**	**16,352.83**	**590,136.46**

A. Advances to customers

A.1 Advances to customers by IFRS 9 Stage (past due and not past due)

The following tables present past due and not past due advances to customers, measured at amortized cost, as at 31.12.2022 and 31.12.2021 per IFRS 9 Stage.

31.12.2022											
	Stage 1			Stage 2			Stage 3				
Amounts in thousands of Euro	Carrying amount (before provision for impairment losses)	Provision for impairment losses	Net carrying amount	Carrying amount (before provision for impairment losses)	Provision for impairment losses	Net carrying amount	Carrying amount (before provision for impairment losses)	Provision for impairment losses	Net carrying amount	**Total Net carrying amount**	**Value of collaterals**
Not Past Due											
SME's	208,059.87	(2.57)	208,057.30	1,093.97	(0.05)	1,093.92	6.76	(4.18)	2.58	209,153.80	208,024.10
Large corporate	470,313.99	(14.63)	470,299.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	470,299.36	470,045.42
Total	**678,373.86**	**(17.20)**	**678,356.66**	**1,093.97**	**(0.05)**	**1,093.92**	**6.76**	**(4.18)**	**2.58**	**679,453.16**	**678,069.52**
Past due											
SME's	7,933.28	(0.06)	7,933.22	-	-	-	3,366.90	(3,325.98)	40.92	7,974.14	7,941.56
Large corporate	29,665.03	(1.49)	29,663.54	-	-	-	2,052.80	(2,052.80)	-	29,663.54	27,689.06
Total	**37,598.31**	**(1.55)**	**37,596.76**	-	-	**-**	**5,419.70**	**(5,378.78)**	**40.92**	**37,637.68**	**35,630.62**
Total											
SME's	215,993.15	(2.63)	215,990.52	1,093.97	(0.05)	1,093.92	3,373.66	(3,330.16)	43.50	217,127.94	215,965.66
Large corporate	499,979.02	(16.12)	499,962.90	-	-	-	2,052.80	(2,052.80)	-	499,962.90	497,734.48
Total	**715,972.17**	**(18.75)**	**715,953.42**	**1,093.97**	**(0.05)**	**1,093.92**	**5,426.46**	**(5,382.96)**	**43.50**	**717,090.84**	**713,700.14**

	31.12.2021										
	Stage 1			Stage 2			Stage 3				
Amounts in thousands of Euro	Carrying amount (before provision for impairment losses)	Provision for impairment losses	Net carrying amount	Carrying amount (before provision for impairment losses)	Provision for impairment losses	Net carrying amount	Carrying amount (before provision for impairment losses)	Provision for impairment losses	Net carrying amount	**Total Net carrying amount**	**Value of collaterals**
	Not Past Due										
SME's	154,.933.13	(0.71)	154,932.42	1,353.07	(0.01)	1,353.06	9.52	(4.25)	5.27	15,.290.75	154,932.70
Large corporate	422,613.16	(11.03)	422,602.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,602.13	422,575.98
Total	**577,546.29**	**(11.74)**	**577,534.55**	**1,353.07**	**(0.01)**	**1,353.06**	**9.52**	**(4.25)**	**5.27**	**578,892.88**	**577,508.68**
	Past due										
SME's	633.96	-	633.96	-	-	-	3,364.94	(3,324.07)	40.87	674.83	630.15
Large corporate	11.59	-	11.59	2.67	-	2.67	2,049.38	(2,049.38)	-	14.26	-
Total	**645.55**	**-**	**645.55**	2.67	-	**2.67**	**5,414.32**	**(5,373.45)**	**40.87**	**689.09**	**630.15**
	Total										
SME's	155,567.09	(0.71)	155,566.38	1,353.07	(0.01)	1,353.06	3,374.46	(3,328.32)	46.14	156,965.58	155,562.85
Large corporate	422,624.75	(11.03)	422,613.72	2.67	-	2.67	2,049.38	(2,049.38)	-	422,616.39	422,575.98
Total	**578,191.84**	**(11.74)**	**578,180.10**	**1,355.74**	**(0.01)**	**1,355.73**	**5,423.84**	**(5,377.70)**	**46.14**	**579,581.97**	**578,138.83**

A.2 Advances to customers by credit quality and IFRS 9 Stage

The following tables present advances to customers, measured at amortized cost, by IFRS 9 Stage and credit quality as at 31.12.2022 and 31.12.2021.

31.12.2022							
Amounts in thousands of Euro	SME's			Large Corporate			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	**Total**
Normal Risk	49,403.54	-	-	407,934.39	-	-	**457,337.93**
Medium Risk	143,809.60	1,093.97	-	87,476.85	-	-	**232,380.42**
High Risk	22,780.01	-	-	4,567.78	-	-	**27,347.79**
Default	-	-	3,373.66	-	-	2,052.80	**5,426.46**
Total	**215,993.15**	**1,093.97**	**3,373.66**	**499,979.02**	**-**	**2,052.80**	**722,492.60**
Provision for impairment losses	(2.63)	(0.05)	(3,330.16)	(16.12)	-	(2,052.80)	**(5,401.76)**
Net carrying amount	**215,990.52**	**1,093.92**	**43.50**	**499,962.90**	**-**	**-**	**717,090.84**
Value of collaterals	**215,954.72**	**-**	**10.94**	**497,734.48**	**-**	**-**	**713,700.14**

31.12.2021							
Amounts in thousands of Euro	SME's			Large Corporate			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	**Total**
Normal Risk	34,374.86	-	-	337,713.48	2.67	-	**372,091.01**
Medium Risk	108,062.65	1,353.07	-	61,898.74	-	-	**171,314.46**
High Risk	13,129.58	-	-	23,012.53	-	-	**36,142.11**
Default	-	-	3,374.46	-	-	2,049.38	**5,423.84**
Total	**155,567.09**	**1,353.07**	**3,374.46**	**422,624.75**	**2.67**	**2,049.38**	**584,971.42**
Provision for impairment losses	(0.71)	(0.01)	(3,328.32)	(11.03)	-	(2,049.38)	**(5,389.45)**
Net carrying amount	**155,566.38**	**1,353.06**	**46.14**	**422,613.72**	**2.67**	**-**	**579,581.97**
Value of collaterals	**155,549.27**	**-**	**13.58**	**422,575.98**	**-**	**-**	**578,138.83**

A.3 Ageing analysis by IFRS 9 Stage

31.12.2022									
	SME's				**Large corporate**				
Amounts in thousands of Euro	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	**Total**	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	**Total**	**Grand Total**
Exposure before impairment									
Current	208,059.87	1,093.97	6.76	**209,160.60**	470,313.99	-	**-**	**470,313.99**	**679,474.59**
1-30 days	7,933.28	-	-	**7,933.28**	29,665.03	-	**-**	**29,665.03**	**37,598.31**
31-60 days	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**	**-**	**-**
61-90 days	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**	**-**	**-**
91-180 days	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
181-360 days	-	-	0.51	**0.51**	-	-	**-**	**-**	**0.51**
>360 days	-	-	3,366.39	**3,366.39**	-	-	2,052.80	**2,052.80**	**5,419.19**
Total	**215,993.15**	**1,093.97**	**3,373.66**	**220,460.78**	**499,979.02**	-	**2,052.80**	**502,031.82**	**722,492.60**
Accumulated provision for impairment losses									
Current	(2.57)	(0.05)	(4.18)	**(6.80)**	(14.63)	-	-	**(14.63)**	**(21.43)**
1-30 days	(0.06)	-	-	**(0.06)**	(1.49)	-	-	**(1.49)**	**(1.55)**
31-60 days	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
61-90 days	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
91-180 days	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
181-360 days	-	-	(0.51)	**(0.51)**	-	-	-	**-**	**(0.51)**
>360 days	-	-	(3,325.47)	**(3,325.47)**	-	-	(2,052.80)	**(2,052.80)**	**(5,378.27)**
Total	**(2.63)**	**(0.05)**	**(3,330.16)**	**(3,332.84)**	**(16.12)**	-	**(2,052.80)**	**(2,068.92)**	**(5,401.76)**
Total net carrying Amount									
Current	208,057.30	1,093.92	2.58	**209,153.80**	470,299.36	-	**-**	**470,299.36**	**679,453.16**
1-30 days	7,933.22	-	-	**7,933.22**	29,663.54	-	**-**	**29,663.54**	**37,596.76**
31-60 days	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**	**-**	**-**
61-90 days	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**	**-**	**-**
91-180 days	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**	**-**	**-**
181-360 days	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**	**-**	**-**
>360 days	-	-	40.92	**40.92**	-	-	-	**-**	**40.92**
Total	**215,990.52**	**1,093.92**	**43.50**	**217,127.94**	**499,962.90**	-	**-**	**499,962.90**	**717,090.84**
Value of collaterals	**215,954.72**	**-**	**10.94**	**215,965.66**	**497,734.48**	-	**-**	**497,734.48**	**713,700.14**

31.12.2021									
	SME's				Large corporate				
Amounts in thousands of Euro	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	**Total**	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	**Total**	**Grand Total**
Exposure before impairment									
Current	154,933.13	1,353.07	9.52	**156,295.72**	422,613.16	-	**-**	**422,613.16**	**578,908.88**
1-30 days	633.96	-	-	**633.96**	11.59	-	**-**	**11.59**	**645.55**
31-60 days	-	-	-	**-**	-	2,67	**-**	**2.67**	**2.67**
61-90 days	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**	**-**	**-**
91-180 days	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
181-360 days	-	-	0.33	**0.33**	-	-	**-**	**-**	**0.33**
>360 days	-	-	3,364.61	**3,364.61**	-	-	2,049.38	**2,049.38**	**5,413.99**
Total	**155,567.09**	**1,353.07**	**3,374.46**	**160,294.62**	**422,624.75**	2,67	**2,049.38**	**424,676.80**	**584,971.42**
Accumulated provision for impairment losses									
Current	(0.71)	(0.01)	(4.25)	**(4.97)**	(11.03)	-	-	**(11.03)**	**(16.00)**
1-30 days	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
31-60 days	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
61-90 days	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
91-180 days	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
181-360 days	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
>360 days	-	-	(3,324.07)	**(3,324.07)**	-	-	(2,049.38)	**(2,049.38)**	**(5,373.45)**
Total	**(0.71)**	**(0.01)**	**(3,328.32)**	**(3,329.04)**	**(11.03)**	-	**(2,049.38)**	**(2,060.41)**	**(5,389.45)**
Total net carrying Amount									
Current	154,932.42	1,353.06	5.27	**156,290.75**	422,602.13	-	**-**	**422,602.13**	**578,892.88**
1-30 days	633.96	-	-	**633.96**	11.59	-	**-**	**11.59**	**645.55**
31-60 days	-	-	-	**-**	-	2,67	**-**	**2.67**	**2.67**
61-90 days	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**	**-**	**-**
91-180 days	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
181-360 days	-	-	0.33	**0.33**	-	-	-	**-**	**0.33**
>360 days	-	-	40.54	**40.54**	-	-	-	**-**	**40.54**
Total	**155,566.38**	**1.,353.06**	**46.14**	**156,965.58**	**422,613.72**	2,67	**-**	**422,616.39**	**579,581.97**
Value of collaterals	**155,549.27**	**-**	**13.58**	**155,562.85**	**422,575.98**	-	**-**	**422,575.98**	**578,138.83**

A.4 Reconciliation of advances to customers by IFRS 9 stage

The following tables present the movement of the exposure and the provision for impairment losses of advances to customers measured at amortized cost by IFRS 9 stage for the years 2022 and 2021:

Amounts in thousands of Euro	Exposure before impairment				Accumulated provision for impairment losses				Net Carrying Amount
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	
Opening balance as at 1.1.2022	**578,191.84**	**1,355.75**	**5,423.84**	**584,971.43**	**11.74**	**0.01**	**5,377.70**	**5,389.45**	**579,581.98**
Transfers to Stage 1 from Stage 2 or 3	5.83	(5.83)	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Transfers to Stage 2 from Stage 1 or 3	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Transfers to Stage 3 from Stage 1 or 2	(0.51)	-	0.51	**-**	(0.51)	-	0.51	**-**	**-**
New loans originated or purchased	206,071.17	-	-	**206,071.17**	-	-	-	**-**	**206,071.17**
Gross discount commission fee	18,675.65	27.93	-	**18,703.58**	-	-	-	**-**	**18,703.58**
Repayments and other movements	(86,971.81)	(283.88)	2.11	**(87,253.58)**	-	-	-	**-**	**(87,253.58)**
Changes in risk parameters and re-measurement of expected credit losses	-	-	-	**-**	7.52	0.04	4.75	**12.31**	**(12.31)**
Closing balance as at 31.12.2022	**715,972.17**	**1,093.97**	**5,426.46**	**722,492.60**	**18.75**	**0.05**	**5,382.96**	**5,401.76**	**717,090.84**

Amounts in thousands of Euro	Exposure before impairment				Accumulated provision for impairment losses				Net Carrying Amount
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	
Opening balance as at 1.1.2021	**412,796.70**	**2,027.09**	**6,169.45**	**420,993.24**	**79.52**	**0.34**	**6,120.81**	**6,200.67**	**414,792.57**
Transfers to Stage 1 from Stage 2 or 3	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Transfers to Stage 2 from Stage 1 or 3	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Transfers to Stage 3 from Stage 1 or 2	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
New loans originated or purchased	36,826.13	-	-	**36,826.13**	-	-	-	**-**	**36,826.13**
Gross discount commission fee	13,556.18	35.11	-	**13,591.29**	-	-	-	**-**	**13,591.29**
Write-offs	-	-	(580.41)	**(580.41)**	-	-	(580.41)	**(580.41)**	**-**
Repayments and other movements	115,012.83	(706.46)	(165.20)	**114,141.17**	-	-	-	-	**114,141.17**
Changes in risk parameters re-measurement of expected credit losses	-	-	-	**-**	(67.78)	(0.33)	(162.70)	**(230.81)**	**230.81**
Closing balance as at 31.12.2021	**578,191.84**	**1,355.74**	**5,423.84**	**584,971.42**	**11.74**	**0.01**	**5,377.70**	**5,389.45**	**579,581.97**

A.5 Advances to customers and accumulated provision for impairment losses by IFRS 9 Stage, industry and geographical region

31.12.2022									
Amounts in thousands of Euro	Greece				Rest of Europe				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	**Total**	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	**Total**	**Grant Total**
Exposure before impairment									
Manufacturing	391,627.25	1,093.97	2,029.04	394,750.26	-	-	-	-	**394,750.26**
Wholesale and retail trade	269,806.00	-	1,674.36	271,480.36	-	-	-	-	**271,480.36**
Transportation	4,962.24	-	-	4,962.24	-	-	-	-	**4,962.24**
Services	33,204.30	-	1,511.96	34,716.26	-	-	-	-	**34,716.26**
Financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Hotels/Tourism	4.94	-	-	4.94	-	-	-	-	**4.94**
Other sectors	16,367.44	-	211.10	16,578.54	-	-	-	-	**16,578.54**
Total	**715,972.17**	**1,093.97**	**5,426.46**	**722,492.60**	**-**	-	**-**	**-**	**722,492.60**
Accumulated provision for impairment losses									
Manufacturing	(6.83)	(0.05)	(2,029.04)	(2,035.92)	-	-	-	-	**(2,035.92)**
Wholesale and retail trade	(7.82)	-	(1,633.14)	(1,640.96)	-	-	-	-	**(1,640.96)**
Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Services	(3.66)	-	(1,511.96)	(1,515.62)	-	-	-	-	**(1,515.62)**
Financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Hotels/Tourism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Other sectors	(0.44)	-	(208.82)	(209.26)	-	-	-	-	**(209.26)**
Total	**(18.75)**	**(0.05)**	**(5,382.96)**	**(5,401.76)**	**-**	-	**-**	**-**	**(5,401.76)**
Total net carrying Amount									
Manufacturing	391,620.42	1,093.92	-	392,714.34	-	-	-	-	**392,714.34**
Wholesale and retail trade	269,798.18	-	41.22	269,839.40	-	-	-	-	**269,839.40**
Transportation	4,962.24	-	-	4,962.24	-	-	-	-	**4,962.24**
Services	33,200.64	-	-	33,200.64	-	-	-	-	**33,200.64**
Financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Hotels/Tourism	4.94	-	-	4.94	-	-	-	-	**4.94**
Other sectors	16,367.00	-	2.28	16,369.28	-	-	-	-	**16,369.28**
Total	**715,953.42**	**1,093.92**	**43.50**	**717,090.84**	**-**	-	**-**	**-**	**717,090.84**

31.12.2021									
Amounts in thousands of Euro	Greece				Rest of Europe				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	**Total**	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	**Total**	**Grand Total**
Exposure before impairment									
Manufacturing	402,631.19	1,353.07	2,029.98	406,01424	-	-	-	-	**406,014.24**
Wholesale and retail trade	137,218.69	2.67	1,674.73	138,896.09	0.24	-	-	0.24	**138,896.33**
Transportation	3,924.41	-	-	3,924.41	-	-	-	-	**3,924.41**
Services	18,219.85	-	1,507.73	19,727.58	-	-	**-**	**-**	**19,727.58**
Financial institutions	56.03	-	-	56.03	-	-	**-**	**-**	**56.03**
Hotels/Tourism	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**	**-**
Other sectors	16,141.43	-	211.40	16,352.83	-	-	**-**	**-**	**16,352.83**
Total	**578,191.60**	**1,355.74**	**5,423.84**	**584,971.18**	**0.24**	-	**-**	**0.24**	**584,971.42**
Accumulated provision for impairment losses									
Manufacturing	(8.36)	(0.01)	(2,029.98)	(2,038.35)	-	-	**-**	**-**	**(2,038.35)**
Wholesale and retail trade	(1.97)	-	(1,630.87)	(1,632.84)	-	-	**-**	**-**	**(1,632.84)**
Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**	**-**
Services	(1.04)	-	(1,507.73)	(1,508.77)	-	-	**-**	**-**	**(1,508.77)**
Financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**	**-**
Hotels/Tourism	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**	**-**
Other sectors	(0.37)	-	(209.12)	(209.49)	-	-	**-**	**-**	**(209.49)**
Total	**(11.74)**	**(0.01)**	**(5,377.70)**	**(5,389.45)**	**-**	-	**-**	**-**	**(5,389.45)**
Total net carrying Amount									
Manufacturing	402,622.83	1,353.06	-	403,975.89	-	-	**-**	**-**	**403,975.89**
Wholesale and retail trade	137,216.72	2.67	43.86	137,263.25	0.24	-	**-**	**0.24**	**137,263.49**
Transportation	3,924.41	-	-	3,924.41	-	-	**-**	**-**	**3,924.41**
Services	18,218.81	-	-	18,218.81	-	-	**-**	**-**	**18,218.81**
Financial institutions	56.03	-	-	56.03	-	-	**-**	**-**	**56.03**
Hotels/Tourism	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**	**-**
Other sectors	16,141.06	-	2.28	16,143.34	-	-	**-**	**-**	**16,143.34**
Total	**578,179.86**	**1,355.73**	**46.14**	**579,581.73**	**0.24**	-	**-**	**0.24**	**579,581.97**

A.6 Interest income from advances to customers by category and IFRS 9 stage

Amounts in thousands of Euro	31.12.2022				31.12.2021			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	**Total**	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	**Total**
SME's	6,833.13	27.93	-	**6,861.06**	5,207.58	29.80	-	**5,237.38**
Large Corporate	11,842.52	-	-	**11,842.52**	8,348.60	5.30	-	**8,353.90**
Total	**18,675.65**	**27.93**	**-**	**18,703.58**	**13,556.18**	**35.10**	**-**	**13,591.28**

B. Forborne advances to customers

B.1 Analysis of forborne advances to customers by type of forbearance measure

Amounts in thousands of Euro	31.12.2022			31.12.2021		
	Total forborne advances to customers	**Accumulated provision for impairment losses**	**Net carrying amount of forborne advances to customers**	**Total forborne advances to customers**	**Accumulated provision for impairment losses**	**Net carrying amount of forborne advances to customers**
SMEs						
Decrease in interest rate	1,093.97	(0.05)	1.093.92	1,353.07	(0.01)	1,353.06
Loan term extension	658.40	(655.82)	2.58	660.94	(655.67)	5.27
Grace period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Past due settlement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,752.37**	**(655.87)**	**1,096.50**	**2,014.01**	**(655.68)**	**1,358.33**
Large Corporates						
Decrease in interest rate	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Loan term extension	1,431.70	(1,431.70)	-	1,428.28	(1,428.28)	-
Grace period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Past due settlement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,431.70	(1,431.70)	-	1,428.28	(1,428.28)	-
Grand Total	**3,184.07**	**(2,087.57)**	**1,096.50**	**3,442.29**	**(2,083.96)**	**1,358.33**

The forborne advances to customers concern the geographical area of Greece.

B.2 Analysis of forborne advances to customers and provision for impairment losses by IFRS 9 stage and according to their credit quality

Amounts in thousands of Euro	31.12.2022			31.12.2021		
	Total advances to customers	**Total forborne advances to customers**	**(%)**	**Total advances to customers**	**Total forborne advances to customers**	**(%)**
Stage 1	715,972.17	-	0.00%	578,191.84	-	0.00%
Stage 2	1,093.97	1,093.97	100.00%	1,355.75	1,353.07	99.80%
Stage 3	5,426.46	2,090.10	38.52%	5,423.84	2,089.22	38.52%
Exposure (before impairment)	**722,492.60**	**3,184.07**	**0.44%**	**584,971.43**	**3,442.29**	**0.59%**
Stage 1 (Provision for impairment losses)	(18.75)	-	0.00%	(11.74)	-	0.00%
Stage 2 (Provision for impairment losses)	(0.05)	(0.05)	100.00%	(0.01)	(0.01)	100.00%
Stage 3 (Provision for impairment losses)	(5,382.96)	(2,087.52)	38.78%	(5,377.70)	(2,083.95)	38.75%
Total net carrying amount	**717,090.84**	**1,096.50**	**0.15%**	**579,581.98**	**1,358.33**	**0.23%**
Value of collaterals	713,700.14	2.58		578,138.83	5.27	

B.3 Reconciliation of forborne advances to customers

Forborne advances to customers (Net Value)		
Amounts in thousands of Euro	1.1-31.12.2022	1.1-31.12.2021
Opening balance (as at 1.1.2022 and 1.1.2021 respectively)	**1,358.33**	**1,621.02**
Forbearance measures during the year	-	-
Interest income	27.93	29.81
Repayments of advances (partial or full)	(296,50)	(300.19)
Advances that exited forbearance status during the period	-	-
Impairment (Losses)/Gains	0.04	0.54
Other	6.70	7.15
Closing balance (as at 31.12.2022 and 31.12.2021 respectively)	**1,096.50**	**1,358.33**
of which:		
Large corporate	-	-
SMEs	1,096.50	1,358.33

Forborne exposures presented above concern advances to customers facing financial difficulties or showing amounts past due over 90 days and for which modifications have been extended on the contractual terms agreed with the Company (in accordance with the existing regulatory framework). These forborne exposures have been assessed for impairment (either individually or collectively) by the Company as at 31.12.2022.

45.2 Foreign currency risk

As described in Note 2, Euro is the functional and presentation currency for the Company.

The Company has exposure to risks arising from changes in foreign exchange rates which do not materially affect its financial position and cash flows. The following tables depict the Company's exposure to foreign currency risk as at 31.12.2022 and 31.12.2021.

The tables below present the Company's assets and liabilities by currency. The Finance Department monitors exposure to foreign currency risk and takes appropriate actions.

	Foreign currency risk 31.12.2022				
Amounts in thousands of Euro	USD	GBP	OTHER FC	EURO	TOTAL
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	0.76	0.76
Due from banks	0.44	2.25	-	1,198.22	1,200.91
Due from customers	2,815.59	-	-	714,275.25	717,090.84
Property. plant and equipment	-	-	-	2,421.56	2,421.56
Intangible assets	-	-	-	606.25	606.25
Other assets	-	-	-	203.82	203.82
Total assets	**2.816,03**	**2.25**	**-**	**718,705.86**	**721,524.14**
.					
LIABILITIES					
Due to banks	2,766.89	-	-	86,066.16	88,833.05
Due to customers	-	-	-	3,074.20	3,074.20
Debt securities in issue	-	-	-	465,192.87	465,192.87
Liabilities for current income tax and other taxes	-	-	-	1,480.67	1,480.67
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	9,613.01	9,613.01
Employee defined benefit obligations	-	-	-	165.86	165.86
Other liabilities	-	-	-	3,635.94	3,635.94
Total liabilities	**2,766.89**	**-**	**-**	**569,228.71**	**571,995,60**
Total Foreign Exchange Position	**49.14**	**2.25**	**-**	**149,477.15**	**149,528,54**

	Foreign currency risk 31.12.2021				
Amounts in thousands of Euro	USD	GBP	OTHER FCY	EURO	TOTAL
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	0.62	0.62
Due from banks	84.18	2.37	-	5,078.49	5,165.04
Due from customers	556.55	-	-	579,025.42	579,581.97
Property. plant and equipment	-	-	-	2,596.22	2,596.22
Intangible assets	-	-	-	647.62	647.62
Other assets	-	-	-	273.81	273.81
Total assets	**640.73**	**2.37**	**0.00**	**587,622.18**	**588,265.28**
.					
LIABILITIES					
Due to banks	646.69	-	-	172,214.88	172,861.57
Due to customers	-	-	-	5,419.67	5,419.67
Debt securities in issue	-	-	-	255,035.92	255,035.92
Liabilities for current income tax and other taxes	-	-	-	855.92	855.92
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	8,979.44	8,979.44
Employee defined benefit obligations	-	-	-	164.97	164.97
Other liabilities	11.47	-	-	3,786.84	3,798.31
Total liabilities	**658.16**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**446,457.64**	**447,115.80**
Total Foreign Exchange Position	**(17.43)**	**2.37**	**0.00**	**141,164.54**	**141,149.48**

45.3 Interest rate risk

In the context of analyzing the Assets-Liabilities of the Company, an Interest Rate Gap Analysis is performed. More specifically, assets and liabilities are classified into time bands (gaps) based on their re-pricing date, relative to the reporting date, in the case of variable interest rate instruments, or the maturity date for fixed rate instruments.

	Interest Rate Risk (Gap Analysis) 31.12.2022							
Amounts in thousands of Euro	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Non-interest bearing	TOTAL
ASSETS								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.76	0.76
Due from banks	1,200.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200.91
Due from customers	6,427.15	710.603.23	-	-	-	-	60.46	717,090.84
Property. plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,421.56	2,421.56
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	606.25	606.25
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	203.82	203.82
Total Assets	**7,628.06**	**710.603.23**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,292.85**	**721,524.14**
LIABILITIES								
Due to banks	-	88,833.05	-	-	-	-	-	88,833.05
Due to customers	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,074.20	3,074.20
Debt securities in issue	40,054.95	425,137.92	-	-	-	-	-	465,192.87
Liabilities for current income tax and other taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,480.67	1,480.67
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,613.01	9,613.01
Employee defined benefit obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	165.86	165.86
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,635.94	3,635.94
Total Liabilities	**40,054.95**	**513,970.97**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**17,969.68**	**571,995.60**
EQUITY								
Share capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,000.01	41,000.01
Share premium	-	-	-	-	-	-	64.75	64.75
Statutory reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,641.21	9,641.21
Retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	98,822.57	98,822.57
Total Equity	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**149,528.54**	**149,528.54**
Total Liabilities and Equity	**40,054.95**	**513,970.97**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**167,498.22**	**721,524.14**
OPEN EXPOSURE	**(32,426.89)**	**196,632.26**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(164,205.37)**	**-**
CUMULATIVE EXPOSURE	**(32,426.89)**	**164,205.37**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Amounts in thousands of Euro	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Non-interest bearing	TOTAL
	Interest Rate Risk (Gap Analysis) 31.12.2021							
ASSETS								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.62	0.62
Due from banks	5,165.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,165.04
Due from customers	3,696.10	575,795.26	-	-	-	-	90.61	579,581.97
Property. plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,596.22	2,596.22
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	647.62	647.62
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	273.81	273.81
Total Assets	**8,861.14**	**575,795.26**	-	-	-	-	**3,608.88**	**588,265.28**
.								
LIABILITIES								
Due to banks	-	172,861.57	-	-	-	-	-	172,861.57
Due to customers	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,419.67	5,419.67
Debt securities in issue	255,032.03	3.89	-	-	-	-	-	255,035.92
Liabilities for current income tax and other taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	855.92	855.92
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,979.44	8,979.44
Employee defined benefit obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	164.97	164.97
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,798.31	3,798.31
Total Liabilities	**255,032.03**	**172,865.46**	-	-	-	-	**19,218.31**	**447,115.80**
EQUITY								
Share capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,000.01	41,000.01
Share premium	-	-	-	-	-	-	64.75	64.75
Statutory reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,201.99	9,201.99
Retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,882.73	90,882.73
Total Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	**141,149.48**	**141,149.48**
Total Liabilities and Equity	**255,032.03**	**172,865.46**	-	-	-	-	**160,367.79**	**588,265.28**
OPEN EXPOSURE	**(246,170.89)**	**402,929.80**					**(156,758.91)**	**-**
CUMULATIVE EXPOSURE	**(246,170.89)**	**156,158.91**					**-**	**-**

45.4 Liquidity risk

The monitoring of liquidity risk focuses on the Company's ability to maintain sufficient funds to cover its obligations. For this purpose, a Liquidity Gap Analysis is performed.

The cash flows arising from Assets and Liabilities are determined and classified into time bands based on their date of recovery or settlement respectively. A liquidity gap analysis is presented in the table below.

	Liquidity Risk (Liquidity Gap Analysis) 31.12.2022					
Amounts in thousands of Euro	**Less than 1 month**	**1 to 3 months**	**3 to 6 months**	**6 to 12 months**	**More than 1 year**	**TOTAL**
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	0.76	-	-	-	-	0.76
Due from banks	1,200.91	-	-	-	-	1,200.91
Due from customers	118,507.35	342,883.26	218,725.88	35,827.91	1.146.44	717,090.84
Property. plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	2,421.56	2,421.56
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	606.25	606.25
Other assets	93.31			30.65	79.86	203.82
Total Assets	**119,802.33**	**342,883.26**	**218,725.88**	**35,858.56**	**4,254.11**	**721,524.14**
LIABILITIES						
Due to banks	48,819.09	40,013.96	-	-	-	88,833.05
Due to customers	1,932.86	643.99	497.35	-	-	3,074.20
Debt securities in issue	54.95	137.92	80,000.00	-	385,000.00	465,192.87
Liabilities for current income tax and other taxes	621.33	525.92	-	333.42	-	1,480.67
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	9,613.01	9,613.01
Employee defined benefit obligations	-	-	-	-	165.86	165.86
Other liabilities	1,120.32	190.44	60.83	204.82	2,059.53	3,635.94
Total Liabilities	**52,548.55**	**41,512.23**	**80,558.18**	**538.24**	**396,838.40**	**571,995.60**
EQUITY						
Share capital	-	-	-	-	41,000.01	41,000.01
Share premium	-	-	-	-	64.75	64.75
Statutory reserve	-	-	-	-	9,641.21	9,641.21
Retained earnings	-	-	-	-	98,822.57	98,822.57
Total Equity	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**149,528.54**	**149,528.54**
Total Liabilities and Equity	**52,548.55**	**41,512.23**	**80,558.18**	**538.24**	**546,366.94**	**721,524.14**
Open Liquidity Gap	**67,253.78**	**301,371.03**	**138,167.70**	**35,320.32**	**(542,112.83)**	**-**
Cumulative Liquidity Gap	**67,253.78**	**368,624,81**	**506,792.51**	**542,112.83**	**-**	**-**

Amounts in thousands of Euro	Liquidity Risk (Liquidity Gap Analysis) 31.12.2021 as restated					
	Less than 1 month	**1 to 3 months**	**3 to 6 months**	**6 to 12 months**	**More than 1 year**	**TOTAL**
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	0.62	-	-	-	-	0.62
Due from banks	5,165.04	-	-	-	-	5,165.04
Due from customers	162,753.13	233,371.94	142,841.36	39,194.51	1,421.03	579,581.97
Property. plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	2,596.22	2,596.22
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	647.62	647.62
Other assets	166.02	0.84	-	34.27	72.68	273.81
Total Assets	**168,084.81**	**233,372.78**	**142,841.36**	**39,228.78**	**4,737.55**	**588,265.28**
LIABILITIES						
Due to banks	75,482.14	38,092.05	59,287.38	-	-	172,861.57
Due to customers	2,599.21	2,698.98	121.48	-	-	5,419.67
Debt securities in issue	35.92	-	-	-	255,000.00	255,035.92
Liabilities for current income tax and other taxes	343.14	204.63	-	308.15	-	855.92
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	8,979.44	8,979.44
Employee defined benefit obligations	-	-	-	-	164.97	164.97
Other liabilities	1,133.29	246.21	52.12	151.63	2,215.06	3,798.31
Total Liabilities	**79,593.70**	**4,,241.87**	**59,460.98**	**459.78**	**266,359.47**	**447,115.80**
EQUITY						
Share capital	-	-	-	-	41,000.01	41,000.01
Share premium	-	-	-	-	64.75	64.75
Statutory reserve	-	-	-	-	9,201.99	9,201.99
Retained earnings	-	-	-	-	90,882.73	90,882.73
Total Equity	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**141,149.48**	**141,149.48**
Total Liabilities and Equity	**79,593.70**	**41,241.87**	**59,460.98**	**459.78**	**407,508.95**	**588,265.28**
Open Liquidity Gap	**88,491.11**	**192,130.91**	**83,380.38**	**38,769.00**	**(402,771.40)**	**-**
Cumulative Liquidity Gap	**88,491.11**	**280,622.02**	**364,002.40**	**402,771.40**		**-**

Debt securities in issue presented in the tables above, have been classified based on their related contractual obligations. However, the Company retains the right to redeem them (fully or partial) at any time during their lifetime, through a repayment of the full capital amount and the corresponding interest accrued.

The table below presents the cash flows arising from financial liabilities classified based on their contractual maturity date. Estimated interest payments are also included. Liabilities denominated in foreign currency have been converted into Euro.

Amounts in thousands of Euro	Nominal inflows / outflows 31.12.2022					
	Less than 1 month	**1 to 3 months**	**3 to 6 months**	**6 to 12 months**	**More than 1 year**	**TOTAL**
LIABILITIES						
Due to banks	49,105.51	40,218.89	-	-	-	89,324.41
Due to customers	1,932.86	643.99	497.35	-	-	3,074.20
Debt securities in issue	1,600.06	3,045.27	83,990.31	7,967.46	401,639.53	498,242.62
Lease Liabilities	32.20	58.28	61.35	217.65	2,156.33	2,525.81
Total	**52,670.63**	**43,966.43**	**84,549.01**	**8,185.11**	**403,795.86**	**593,167.04**

Amounts in thousands of Euro	Nominal inflows / outflows 31.12.2021					
	Less than 1 month	**1 to 3 months**	**3 to 6 months**	**6 to 12 months**	**More than 1 year**	**TOTAL**
LIABILITIES						
Due to banks	75,632.61	38,185.62	59,594.60	-	-	173,412.83
Due to customers	2,599.21	2,698.98	121.48	-	-	5,419.67
Debt securities in issue	380.39	723.98	1,116.65	2,257.83	260,620.92	265,099.77
Lease Liabilities	25.44	52.44	52.41	157.68	2,366.59	2,654.56
Total	**78,637.65**	**41,661.02**	**60,885.14**	**2,415.51**	**262,987.51**	**446,586.83**

45.5 Operational risk

The Company, by applying the operational risk management framework set by the Group, is aligned with the implementation of preventive methods for risk identification and assessment while also strengthening the process of monitoring and analyzing operational risk events.

More specifically, the Risk Control Self-Assessment (RCSA) methodology is applied on an annual basis. It is noted that this methodology allows the identification and assessment of potential operational risks after tests have been carried out (residual risks). Following that, the competent Units proceed with taking actions to offset any potential unfavorable outcomes.

Operational risk events, self-assessment results and other current issues relating to operational risk are systematically monitored by the Company's Risk Management Unit as well as by the Group's competent Operational Risk Management Committees which are responsible for reviewing all relevant information and for taking measures for mitigating Operational Risk.

Regarding the operational risk and emergency response plans, the Company within the Alpha Services and Holdings Group, has developed and adopted a Business Recovery Plan which describes in detail the necessary human resources, equipment, information (data) as well as actions required in case of interruption of work-critical systems

46. Capital adequacy

The supervisory framework concerning factoring services companies is specified by the Governor's Acts of the Bank of Greece dated 27.09.2021 as follows:

Decision No. 193/1: Terms and conditions for the granting of operational and establishment license to: a) leasing companies, b) companies engaged in credit granting services and c) factoring agency companies - Special holdings - Repeal of no. 2622/21.12.2009 of the Act of the Governor "Conditions for granting operational and establishment license and supervision rules related to a) financial leasing companies, b) companies engaged in credit granting services and c) factoring agency companies" (B΄ 3/2010) and other Acts Governor of the Bank of Greece.

Decision No. 193/2: Rules for the prudential supervision of financial leasing companies, companies engaged in credit granting services, factoring agency companies and companies engaged in providing microfinance services of Law 4701/2020.

In particular, under Decision No.193/2 states that "The amount of the supervisory equity capital of the institutions herein is not allowed to fall short of the prescribed, as the case may be, minimum initial capital throughout the period of their operation".

The Company is in full compliance with the above decisions, and the amount of its supervisory capital exceeds the capital required, based on the above decisions.

47. Disclosures on interest rate benchmark reform

The London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), one of the main and most important interest rate benchmarks used in global financial markets, ceased to exist or to be representative as of January 1, 2022. According to announcements by the UK's financial regulator (Financial Conduct Authority), the end of 2021 marked the completion of the first major phase of LIBOR's termination with 24 of the 35 LIBOR issues (maturities) ceasing to exist.
Specific LIBOR issues (durations) in Pound Sterling (GBP) and Japanese Yen (JPY), following guidance from the FCA, will continue to be published with a different calculation methodology known as "synthetic" for a limited period of time to ease the transition. In addition, the continuation of certain specific US Dollar (USD) LIBOR publications (maturities) until 30 June 2023 is intended to support the transition of legacy products.

The Group has taken all necessary steps to ensure compliance with the above Regulations. A detailed action plan was formulated and the internal working group, representing various business areas, identified dependencies in LIBOR and implemented the necessary amendments.

The Group informed its clientele in advance of the transition from LIBOR by posting all relevant information on its website. In addition, personalized information was provided to customers with contracts directly affected by the transition to the new alternative rates. In addition, the Group is currently preparing the transition of the remaining LIBOR issues (maturities) denominated in US Dollar (USD) that will continue to exist until 30 June 2023.

In terms of new developments, on 23 November 2022 the FCA announced a consultation on its proposal to require the LIBOR administrator (IBA) to continue to publish 1, 3 and 6 month issues in US Dollar LIBOR using a different calculation methodology known as "synthetic", effective until the end of September 2024, for legacy contracts only.

The Company continues to monitor all relevant market developments, taking all necessary steps to ensure compliance where required and to support its customers.

The transition to the new IBOR rates has no impact on the Company's financial statements, as the Company uses the discretion provided with respect to changes in contractual cash flows, i.e. when changing the basis for calculating cash flows of financial assets and liabilities, the changes required by the interest rate change do not result in the recognition of a gain or loss on modification in the income statement but in a recalculation of the interest rate.

The table below shows the Company's exposure to financial assets that have not yet transitioned to alternative benchmark interest rates as at 31 December 2022. Note that the Company's financial liabilities are primarily benchmarked at Euribor, which remains in effect and is not replaced by an alternative interest rate.

	Claims against customers (Euro)	Liabilities to banks (Euro)
USD Libor	2,815,597.99	2,766,894.94
Total	**2,815,597.99**	**2,766,894.94**

48. Related party transactions

The Company, as a subsidiary of Alpha Services and Holdings Group (100% of the Company's shares owned directly by ALPHA HOLDINGS S.M.S.A.), enters into transactions within the normal course of its business, with Alpha Bank and other Group companies.

The terms and conditions under which these transactions are carried out are at arm's length and do not differentiate compared to the terms normally used in no related party transactions and are approved by the competent bodies.

A. The outstanding balances of the Company's transactions with key management personnel, members of the Company's Board of Directors and their close family members as well as the results related to these transactions are as follows:

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Expenses		
Compensation of key management personnel and members of the Board of Directors	337,162.86	329,554.79
Total	**337,162.86**	**329,554.79**

B. The outstanding balances of the Company's transactions with Alpha Bank (100% indirect participation) and the other companies of the Group as well as the results related to these transactions, are as follows:

			31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Assets				
A)		**Due from banks**		
	1.	ALPHA BANK S.A.	1,142,405.93	992,168.52
	2.	ALPHA BANK CYPRUS LTD	-	883,679.75
B)		**Property, Plant & Equipment**		
		Right-of-Use on Buildings		
	1.	ALPHA BANK S.A.	99,892.68	72,579.66
C)		**Right-of-Use on Buildings - Depreciation**		
	1.	ALPHA BANK S.A.	94,495.89	66,834.03
D)		**Intangible Assets**		
		Software Expenses		
	1.	ALPHA SUPPORTING SERVICES S.A.	36,043.42	25,018.42
		Software Expenses- Depreciation		
	1.	ALPHA SUPPORTING SERVICES S.A.	19,122.88	12,509.20
		Total	**1.391.960,80**	**2,052,789.58**

			31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Liabilities				
A)		**Due to banks**		
	1.	ALPHA BANK S.A.	48,819,092.46	152,857,688.04
B)		**Debt securities in issue**		
	1.	ALPHA BANK S.A.	465,192,874.00	255,035,924.00
C)		**Other liabilities**		
	1.	ALPHA BANK S.A.	508,354.85	520,710.15
	2.	ALPHA SUPPORTING SERVICES S.A.	-	107,932.41
		Total	**514,520,321.31**	**408,522,254.60**

Income statement			1.1.-31.12.2022	1.1.-31.12.2021
		INCOME		
A)		**Interest and similar income**		
	1.	ALPHA BANK S.A.	200.56	249.04
B)		**Staff costs**		
	1.	ALPHALIFE A.A.E.Z.	5,592.14	3,095.90
		Total income	**5,792.70**	**3,344.94**
		EXPENSES		
A)		**Interest and similar charges**		
	1.	ALPHA BANK S.A.	8,838,875.64	4,565,711.12
	2.	ALPHA BANK CYPRUS LTD	1,786.54	4,616.71
B)		**Commission expense**		
	1.	ALPHA BANK S.A.	1,438,419.23	1,429,880.55
C)		**Staff costs**		
	1.	ALPHA BANK S.A.	12,316.22	29,236.88
D)		**General administrative expense**		
	1.	ALPHA BANK S.A.	84,110.92	87,597.28
	2.	ALPHA SUPPORTING SERVICES S.A.	169,461.53	134,173.77
E)		**Insurance**		
	1.	ALPHA BANK S.A.	103,709.55	55,202.23
F)		**Interest Expense from Lease Liability**		
	1.	1.ALPHA BANK A.E.	22.68	90.10
G)		**Right-of-Use on Lease - Depreciation Charge**		
	1.	ALPHA BANK A.E.	26,396.65	24,173.37
		Total Expenses	**10,675,098.96**	**6,330,682.01**

C. The Hellenic Financial Stability Fund (HFSF) exerts significant influence on ALPHA BANK. In particular, in the context of Law 3864/2010 and based on the Relationship Framework Agreement (RFA) signed on 23.11.2015 and replacing the previous agreement signed in 2013, HFSF participates in the Board of Directors and other significant Committees of ALPHA BANK. Therefore, in accordance with IAS 24, HFSF and its related entities are considered related parties to the Company.

During the period 1.1.-31.12.2022, the Company did not have any transactions with related parties of the HFSF.

49. Auditors' fees

The total fees of statutory auditors, as stated in paragraphs 2 and 32, article 29, of Law 4308/2014, are analyzed as follows:

	1.1-31.12.2022	1.1-31.12.2021
Fees for the statutory audit of financial statements	35,000.00	29,700.00
Fees for the issuance of tax certificate in accordance with article 65A of L.4174/2013	19,000.00	16,480.00
Fees for non-audit services	4,500.00	3,000.00
Total	**58,500.00**	**49,180.00**

50. Events after the balance sheet date

1. On 3.2.2023, the Group implemented a Voluntary Severance Plan for its regular staff employed under an employment contract for an indefinite period of time or with a paid mandate. The cost of the above program for the Company is estimated at EUR 72,422.66.

2. The breakdown of the balances of the Company's Bonds issued by the Company, as disclosed in note 36, is as follows:

Contract date	End date	Balance at 31.12.2022	Repayments	Reallocation	Balance at 31.05.2023
22.07.2004	30.10.2024	55,000,000			55,000,000
19.04.2019	30.06.2024	100,000,000			100,000,000
07.04.2020	30.06.2023	80,000,000			80,000,000
16.03.2022	16.03.2025	40,000,000			40,000,000
16.03.2022	28.06.2024	40,000,000			40,000,000
28.07.2022	28.07.2025	40,000,000			40,000,000
28.07.2022	28.07.2025	60,000,000			60,000,000
18.08.2022	18.08.2025	50,000,000	50,000,000		-
Total		**465,000,000**	**50,000,000**		**415,000,000**

3. On May 3, 2023, the Company increased the planned provision of the credit facility, based on the 30 November 2020 agreement with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), from EUR 40 million to EUR 50 million.

Except for the above, no significant events occurred after the balance sheet date of the financial statements of the Company.

Athens, June 14, 2023

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS	THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND GENERAL MANAGER	THE FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION MANAGER
IOANNIS M. EMIRIS I.D. No AP 104025	MARIA M. RAIKOU I.D. No AK 199121	ANTONIOS K. CHRONIS I.D. No AZ 007940