

**SFCR**

**2025**

**Solvency and Financial Condition Report**  
**2025**

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## Executive Summary

### I. Purpose of the report

The purpose of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report (“SFCR”) is to satisfy the public disclosure requirements according to Article 304 (1) of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35.

The Report discloses the information referred to in Articles 292 to 298 of this Regulation under the following main headings: business performance, system of governance, risk profile, valuation for solvency purposes and capital management.

The present SFCR has been prepared with reference date 31<sup>st</sup> December 2025 and has been approved by the Company’s Board of Directors on 3<sup>rd</sup> of April 2026.

### II. Overview of the Company

COSMOS Insurance Company Public Limited (hereinafter “COSMOS”) was established in Cyprus on October 17, 1981 as a Private Limited Liability Company and on December 6, 1999 the Company became listed in the Cyprus Stock Exchange Market.

The Company is authorised and regulated by the Insurance Superintendent of Cyprus and being listed, by the Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission (CySEC) and operates in accordance with the applicable insurance legislation. COSMOS is a non-life insurance undertaking providing a range of general insurance products, including motor, medical expense, fire and other damage to property, and liability insurance.

COSMOS operates across Cyprus through its extensive network of insurance intermediaries supported by its offices in Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol and Paphos. The Company employs sixty-eight (68) well-trained members of staff and maintains cooperation with more than one hundred and twenty-five (125) insurance intermediaries throughout the island.

The Company maintains a loyal network of insurance agents and clients. Its service standards and claims settlement practices have remained consistently strong, and COSMOS enjoys a very good reputation in the market.

In 2025, COSMOS’s insurance revenue exceeded €22.6 million. Motor insurance remains the Company’s largest line of business followed by the Medical Expense and the Fire and other damage to property lines of business.

On 1 January 2016, the Company transitioned into the Solvency II regulatory framework after completing a comprehensive program of regulatory requirements in corporate governance, risk assessment and management, solvency and reserving as well as supervisory and public disclosure.

The Company maintains reinsurance arrangements with reputable international reinsurers in order to manage its underwriting risk and support the stability of its operations.

### III. Business and Performance

The Company's main lines of business ("LoBs") are Motor (Third Party Liability and Own Damage), Medical Expense, Fire and other damage to property and General Liability.

The Company's net insurance and financial result for 2025 amounted to €4,3m profit as follows:

<b>Financial Result split per LoB Amounts in EUR (€)</b>	<b>MOTOR</b>	<b>FIRE</b>	<b>OTHER</b>	<b>A&amp;H</b>	<b>LIABILITY</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Insurance revenue	14.731.368	3.039.900	320.040	3.186.396	1.334.124	<b>22.611.828</b>
Insurance service expense	(11.135.066)	(1.838.277)	(239.991)	(2.348.050)	(650.980)	<b>(16.212.364)</b>
<b>Net expense from reinsurance contracts held</b>	(776.521)	(786.990)	(12.016)	(544.259)	(296.705)	<b>(2.416.491)</b>
<b>Insurance service result</b>	<b>2.819.781</b>	<b>414.633</b>	<b>68.033</b>	<b>294.087</b>	<b>386.439</b>	<b>3.982.973</b>
Total investment income	271.880	56.104	5.907	58.808	24.622	<b>417.321</b>
Insurance finance expenses for insurance contracts issued	(182.152)	(6.420)	(347)	(439)	(11.591)	<b>(200.949)</b>
Reinsurance finance income for reinsurance contracts held	47.722	4.606	131	260	6.815	<b>59.534</b>
<b>Underwriting Result</b>	<b>2.957.231</b>	<b>468.923</b>	<b>73.724</b>	<b>352.716</b>	<b>406.285</b>	<b>4.258.879</b>

Table 1: Underwriting Results 2025 per LoB

Overall, Company's insurance revenue was approximately €22,6m in 2025, recording a notable increase of 6,6% or €1,4m compared to 2024. During 2025, COSMOS experienced an increase of insurance revenue across all lines of business except Liability with the most significant to be recorded in Fire and Motor Lob.

Company's pricing model is updated on an annual basis, and the underlying principle of the rating model is to eliminate cross subsidies to the maximum extent possible and achieve a lower loss ratio across the entire portfolio. At the same time, Company's efforts to penetrate other profitable lines of business, such as Fire and other damage to property, resulted in a significant increase in its share, taking into consideration the aggressive approach adopted by bank-affiliated insurance companies.

Moreover, Company's insurance service expenses increased compared to the prior year, mainly due to higher expenses in A&H and an increase in the loss ratio in the Fire and other damage to property line of business, primarily driven by a significant wildfire incident in the Limassol district during July 2025, which resulted in increased claims. The increase in insurance service expenses from these lines of business was partially offset by the improvement in loss ratio in the Motor line of business.

The Business performance of the Company is further analysed in [Section A](#) of this report.

#### IV. System of Governance

The corporate governance framework of the Company is based on the “Three Lines of Defence” model which supports the implementation of a robust internal control system and is aligned with the “four eye principle” that the Company is required to comply with.

Moreover, the Company has established the following functions to ensure effective oversight of its operations, in accordance with the requirements of Solvency II for an Internal Control System:

- Risk Management Function;
- Compliance Function;
- Internal Audit Function; and
- Actuarial Function.

The Company ensures that all persons who effectively manage the Company or have other key functions are fit to provide sound and prudent management through their professional qualifications, knowledge and experience and are proper by being of good repute and integrity.

The Company has also defined its own risk management system and performs an Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (“ORSA”) at least once a year.

The System of governance of the Company is further analysed in [Section B](#) of this report.

#### V. Risk Profile

The Company uses the standard formula to estimate its Solvency Capital Requirement (“SCR”) according to which the SCR calculation is divided into risk modules.

The components of the SCR (before diversification) for the reporting year ended 31 December 2025 together with their allocation of SCR are presented below:

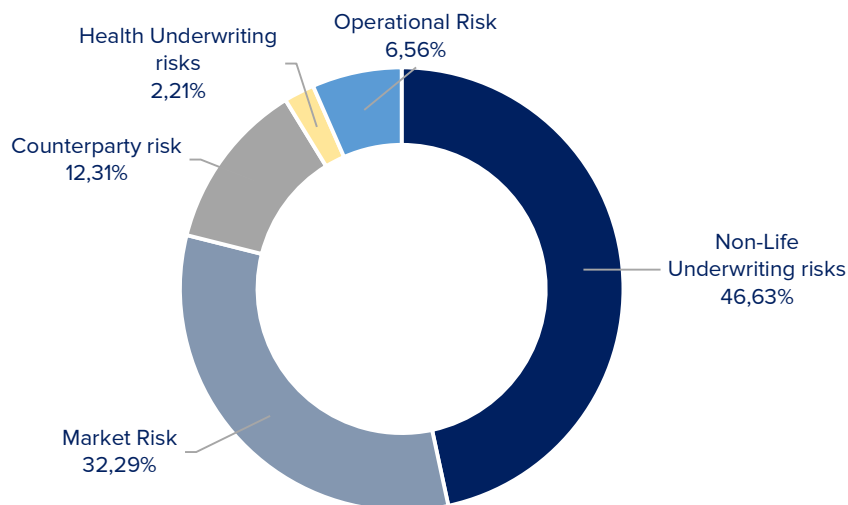


Figure 1: COSMOS SCR Components as at 31/12/2025

The main components of Company's SCR are Non-Life Underwriting risk, Market risk and Counterparty Default risk.

Non-life underwriting risk is comprised from Premium & Reserve risk, Lapse risk and Catastrophe risk, which are mitigated mainly through the purchase of reinsurance cover.

SCR from Market risk is primarily driven by the Company's exposure to property risk associated with its real estate portfolio, as well as the increase in financial assets during the year, particularly equity exposures.

The Risk profile of the Company is further analysed in [Section C](#) of this report.

## VI. Valuation for solvency purposes

The valuation of assets and liabilities for Solvency II purposes is in line with the Company's financial statements prepared under International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") except for:

- Differences in the valuation of technical provisions and associated reinsurance recoverables;
- Intangibles recognised as asset under IFRS Accounting Standards but valued at zero under Solvency II;
- Differences in the valuation of Deferred tax assets/liabilities;
- Difference in the valuation of Insurance receivables.

The Company does not apply any matching and volatility adjustments nor any transitional measures for the valuation of technical provisions.

The valuation for solvency purposes of the Company is further analysed in [Section D](#) of this report.

## VII. Capital Management

The Company's SCR as at 31 December 2025 was estimated at €7,52m compared to Own Funds of €17,484m, resulting in a SCR coverage ratio 232,64%.

In accordance with Solvency II Directives, all insurance entities, at any given time must have adequate available capital to meet the Minimum Capital Requirement ("MCR") to retain its license and operate in the Cyprus insurance market.

Company's MCR as at 31 December 2025 as determined by Solvency II was determined at €4m, which indicates that the Company can cover its minimum capital requirement by approximately 4,37 times.

The Capital management of the Company is further analysed in [Section E](#) of this report.

## A. Business Performance

### A.1 Business

#### A.1.1 Name and legal form of undertaking

COSMOS Insurance Company Public Limited (hereinafter “COSMOS”) was established in Cyprus on October 17, 1981 as a Private Limited Liability Company and on December 6, 1999 the Company became listed in the Cyprus Stock Exchange.

Its registered address is 46 Griva Digeni Avenue, 1080 Nicosia, Cyprus.

#### A.1.2 Supervisory authority

The Company is authorised and regulated by the Superintendent of Insurance. The Superintendent of Insurance is the competent authority of the insurance sector in the Republic of Cyprus and exercises all the powers granted by the Law on Insurance and Reinsurance Services and Other Related Issues of 2016 [Law 38(I) 2016] and by the relevant Regulations, for the purpose of protecting the policyholders and the insurance beneficiaries.

##### Contact Information:

Address: P.O. Box 23364, 1682 Nicosia  
Telephone Number: +35722602990  
Fax Number: +35722302938  
E-mail: [insurance@mof.gov.cy](mailto:insurance@mof.gov.cy)

#### A.1.3 External Auditors

The Company’s external auditors are PricewaterhouseCoopers Limited.

##### Contact Information:

Address: PwC Central, 43 Demostheni Severi Avenue,  
CY-1080 Nicosia, Cyprus  
Telephone Number: +35722555000  
Fax Number: +35722555001

#### A.1.4 Holders of qualifying holdings in the undertaking

COSMOS is a Company listed in the Cyprus Stock Exchange. Its main shareholders are:

Major shareholders	% of share capital
Kyriakos M. Tyllis and Co Ltd	40,98
Kyriakos Tyllis	18,81
Charalambos Panayiotou	9,74
Elias Mavromatis	9,74

### A.1.5 Material lines of business and material geographical areas where the Company carries on business

The Company carries out business in Cyprus under the following non-life insurance lines of business:

Financial statements ("IFRS")	Abbreviation	Solvency II
Accident and Health	A&H	Medical Expense, Income protection
Motor	Motor	Motor vehicle liability, Other motor
Other	Marine Miscellaneous	Marine, aviation and transport Miscellaneous financial loss
Fire	Fire	Fire and other damage to property
Liability	Liability	General liability

Table 2: COSMOS Lines of Business (LoB)

COSMOS has a wide distribution network in Cyprus which is monitored through its head office in Nicosia and branch offices situated in Limassol, Paphos and Larnaca. The Company's network of insurance agents is located throughout Cyprus and provides a very personalized level of service to their customers.

### A.1.6 Any significant business or other events that have occurred over the reporting period that have had a material impact on the undertaking

#### i) Macroeconomy & Geopolitical landscape

The geopolitical conflicts in the region, including the ongoing Russia–Ukraine war which commenced in early 2022, as well as ongoing tensions in the Middle East involving Israel, Iran and other regional actors, and disruptions in the Red Sea linked to Huthi activity, all of which remain ongoing at the time of preparation of this report, continue to create widespread uncertainty.

COSMOS does not have any direct exposure to the above-mentioned regions. Nonetheless, the instability caused by these developments indirectly impacts the global economy, particularly through energy prices, trade routes and inflationary pressures.

Furthermore, due to Cyprus' geographical position in close proximity to these regions, businesses with activities or investments in the affected areas have been impacted, and may continue to be affected, particularly in sectors such as tourism, trade and shipping, influencing travel patterns, investor sentiment and overall economic activity in Cyprus. In addition, sanctions on financial transactions imposed by the US and the EU against Russia, in response to the Russia–Ukraine war, continued to be updated during the year and have affected businesses in Cyprus with Russian interests or clientele.

Recent political developments in the United States and other major economies introduced additional uncertainty in relation to regulatory, trade and fiscal policies, creating both opportunities and risks globally.

The composition, timing and magnitude of these policy shifts remained uncertain during the year, but have influenced economic activity, interest rates and inflation dynamics.

In particular, trade policy and protectionist measures have affected the global outlook, contributing to pressures on global growth while at the same time maintaining inflationary trends.

At the same time, the higher interest rate environment and ongoing financial market volatility have impacted investment returns and asset valuations.

COSMOS' management and BoD review and discuss any new developments and are prepared to adjust the Company's strategy or take action to mitigate the Company's probable exposure, if deemed necessary.

ii) Climate change & Earthquake risk

Natural disasters continue to result in above-average economic losses, underscoring the growing impact of climate volatility.

Europe has recorded some of the costliest climate-related events in recent years, including severe storms and floods across several countries, resulting in significant economic losses and, tragically, loss of life.

Cyprus has reported an increased number of extreme weather events in recent years, none of which, however, have reached catastrophic proportions to date. At the same time, as the frequency of such events increases, their potential impact is expected to become more material over time.

During the year, Cyprus experienced a significant wildfire event affecting multiple rural and semi-mountainous areas, resulting in damage to residential properties, agricultural land and infrastructure. In relation to this event, the Company recorded a limited number of claims, which were settled at a total cost of approximately €0.5 million. The overall financial impact remained within the Company's risk tolerance levels.

This event highlights the Company's exposure to catastrophe risks, particularly wildfire risk, and the potential for such events to result in more material losses under adverse condition.

The significant economic losses sustained by the (re)insurance market in prior years have led to a period of stabilisation in reinsurance market conditions, particularly in relation to catastrophe (CAT) programmes.

Even though COSMOS anticipates that the reinsurance market will be gradually softening, has adjusted the budget of the year 2026, maintaining a prudent and conservative approach.

iii) Regulatory and other updates

During 2025, the regulatory landscape continued to evolve, with a focus on strengthening operational resilience, governance and risk management practices within the insurance sector.

In particular, the Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA), which became applicable in January 2025, introduces a comprehensive framework for the management of ICT and cyber risks, including requirements around governance, incident reporting, third-party risk management and digital resilience testing. The Company is in the process of implementing the necessary measures to ensure compliance with the new requirements.

In parallel, important developments took place at EU level in relation to the prudential framework for insurance undertakings. The revised Solvency II framework was published in January 2025, with implementation requirements to follow in subsequent years. In addition, the Insurance Recovery and Resolution Directive (IRRD) entered into force in January 2025, establishing a harmonised EU framework for the recovery and resolution of insurance undertakings. These developments are expected to influence future regulatory requirements and supervisory practices.

Furthermore, the Cyprus Parliament approved a comprehensive tax reform package in December 2025, which came into effect from 1 January 2026. The reform introduces significant changes to the tax framework, including an increase in the corporate tax rate to 15% and amendments to dividend taxation and administrative requirements.

At the same time, regulatory developments in the insurance sector include the introduction of provisions aimed at enhancing consumer protection, including requirements for objective and justifiable underwriting decisions and restrictions on discriminatory practices in motor insurance. These reforms are expected to be implemented in early 2026. The Company continues to assess the potential impact of these changes.

In addition, Law No. 167(I) of 2023 introduced changes to the legal framework governing Motor Vehicles' Third Party Liability Insurance, in line with Directive (EU) 2021/2118. The Company has taken the necessary steps to ensure compliance with the updated requirements.

iv) Product Development

COSMOS' strategic plan focuses on the development of its Non-Motor portfolio with specific emphasis on small and medium enterprises and white-collar clientele. For this reason, priority was given to the enhancement of existing and creation of new products that service the clients' current and future needs.

During 2025, COSMOS worked towards launching an updated policy for properties, with a modern and consumer-oriented policy wording. The product is expected to be launched during 2026.

v) Digital transformation and strategy

The Company continues to invest in digital transformation initiatives aimed at enhancing operational efficiency, improving service delivery and supporting data-driven decision-making. COSMOS has developed a range of in-house software systems, which support both its internal operations and its network of insurance intermediaries.

COSMOSonline, the Company's digital platform for customers and intermediaries, was launched in 2022 and continues to be further enhanced. The platform is designed to progressively incorporate automated processes across the Company's product portfolio.

During 2025, the Company expanded the functionality of COSMOSonline through the automation of three additional products, namely two foreign medical insurance products (maidCARE and foreignersCARE) and a home insurance product (homeCARE). In addition, all vehicle categories were incorporated into the motor insurance offering available through the platform.

The platform contributes to improved operational efficiency by streamlining processes for both intermediaries and customers, reducing administrative burden and manual intervention, limiting the use of paper-based documentation, and enhancing the collection of data to support underwriting and decision-making processes.

Furthermore, in 2024, the Company engaged a third-party provider for the development of a new claims management system, aimed at supporting products that are not currently fully digitalised. The project is expected to be completed by the end of the second quarter of 2026.

As part of its broader digital transformation initiatives, the Company implemented a new Human Resources Management System (HRMS) during 2025. The system was introduced to enhance HR processes, reduce reliance on manual workflows and improve visibility over employee data.

Key functionalities include the centralisation of HR operations, automated leave management, improved internal communication and real-time access to information for both employees and management through a user-friendly interface.

The implementation of the HRMS supports the Company's objectives of improving operational efficiency, enhancing the employee experience and ensuring alignment with evolving organisational and regulatory requirements.

## A.2 Underwriting performance

Company exhibited a strong underwriting performance during 2025 demonstrating robust risk management. Specifically, insurance service results in 2025 resulted in €3.983k profit compared to €3.483k in 2024, recording a significant increase of €500k or 14,36%. All lines of business were profitable during 2025, with the improvement mainly attributed to enhanced results in Motor and A&H LoBs. This improvement was partly offset by reduced results in Fire and Liability LoBs.

The improvement in Motor business results was primarily driven by effective underwriting, together with the enhancement of the portfolio through increased contribution from non-motor lines of business. At the same time, efficient claims handling procedures contributed to the timely and fair settlement of claims, mitigating uncertainty in the Company's balance sheet. Furthermore, management's efforts to settle claims outside court led to a reduction in legal cases compared to previous years, thereby reducing associated costs and overall uncertainty.

Insurance revenue increased across all lines of business compared to the prior year, except for Liability. Motor LoB recorded the highest growth, driven by both direct business the agency network. In addition, management initiatives and incentives contributed to further diversification of the Company's portfolio across other lines of business.

Specifically, insurance revenues were increased by €1,4m or 6,6% from €21,21m in 2024 to €22,62m in 2025. Motor LoB insurance revenue in 2025 increased by €866k or 6,2% to €14.731k compared to €13.866k in 2024. A&H LoB increased by €211k or 7,1% to €3.186k compared to €2.975k in 2024, Fire LoB increased by €324k or 11,9% to €3.040k compared to €2.716k in 2024 and Liability LoB insurance revenue decreased by approximately €17k or 1,3% to €1.334k in 2025 from €1.351k in 2025.

Moreover, insurance service expenses increased by 3,6% or €560k to €16,21m compared to €15,65m in 2024. The increase was mainly driven by higher claims incurred in the Accident and Health LoB, as well as increased claims in the Fire LoB, primarily due to a significant wildfire incident in Limassol during 2025.

Net expenses from reinsurance contracts increased compared to the prior year, mainly driven by higher premium volumes ceded and increased costs in CAT XL and Motor XL programmes reflecting the elevated reinsurance pricing environment, as well as lower reinsurance profit commission income from Company's proportional treaties. This increase was partially offset by higher recoveries from prior year large motor claims and the introduction of reinsurance profit commission in Medical Reinsurance treaty.

Underwriting performance (in EUR - €)	2025	2024	Difference
Insurance Revenue	22.611.828	21.209.543	6,61%
Insurance Service Expense	(16.212.364)	(15.652.262)	3,58%
<b>Insurance service result before reinsurance contracts held</b>	<b>6.399.464</b>	<b>5.557.281</b>	<b>15,15%</b>
Net expense from reinsurance contracts held	(2.416.491)	(2.074.326)	16,50%
<b>Insurance service result</b>	<b>3.982.973</b>	<b>3.482.955</b>	<b>14,36%</b>
<b>Total investment income</b>	<b>417.321</b>	<b>248.058</b>	<b>68,24%</b>
Insurance finance expenses for insurance contracts issued	(200.948)	(314.820)	-36,17%
Reinsurance finance income for reinsurance contracts held	59.533	57.958	2,72%
<b>Net insurance financial result</b>	<b>4.258.879</b>	<b>3.474.151</b>	<b>22,59%</b>
<b>Non-insurance related</b>			
Other income	306.500	293.573	4,40%
Other expenses	(942.607)	(798.586)	18,03%
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>3.622.772</b>	<b>2.969.138</b>	<b>22,01%</b>
Tax	(415.175)	(285.724)	45,31%
<b>Profit for the year</b>	<b>3.207.597</b>	<b>2.683.414</b>	<b>19,53%</b>

Table 3: Underwriting Performance 2025 vs 2024

Insurance revenue portfolio mix for the year ended 31 December 2025 was similar to the premium portfolio mix of the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2024, as follows:

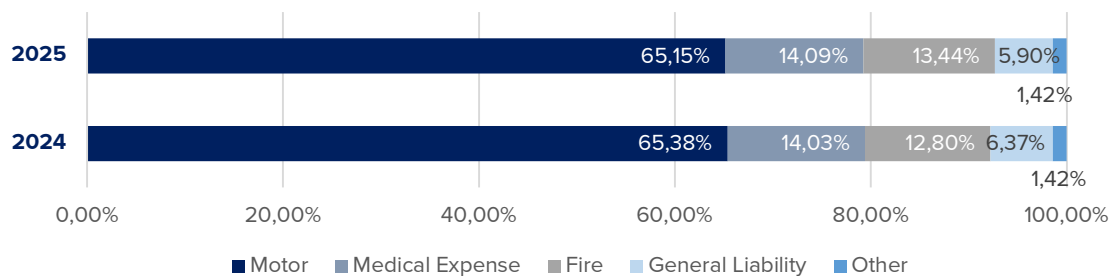


Figure 2: Insurance revenue breakdown per LoB - 2025 vs 2024

The table below, provides an analysis of the underwriting profit or loss of the Company (in comparison to the prior year) by line of business as at the valuation date:

Financial Result split per LoB Amounts in EUR (€)	Year	Insurance Revenue	Insurance Service Expense	Net expense from reinsurance contracts held	Insurance Service Result per LoB
MOTOR	2025	14.731.368	(11.135.066)	(776.521)	2.819.781
	2024	13.865.819	(11.565.508)	(71.801)	2.228.510
A&H	2025	3.186.396	(2.348.050)	(544.259)	294.087
	2024	2.975.039	(1.792.736)	(936.038)	246.265
FIRE	2025	3.039.900	(1.838.277)	(786.990)	414.633
	2024	2.715.811	(1.636.315)	(602.351)	477.145
LIABILITY	2025	1.334.124	(650.980)	(296.705)	386.439
	2024	1.351.212	(584.762)	(293.701)	472.749
OTHER	2025	320.040	(239.991)	(12.016)	68.033
	2024	301.662	(72.941)	(170.435)	58.286
<b>Total Insurance Service Result</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>22.611.828</b>	<b>(16.212.364)</b>	<b>(2.416.491)</b>	<b>3.982.973</b>
	<b>2024</b>	<b>21.209.543</b>	<b>(15.652.262)</b>	<b>(2.074.326)</b>	<b>3.482.955</b>

Table 4: Insurance Service Result comparison - 2025 vs 2024

### A.3 Investment Performance

The Company manages its investments in accordance with the Prudent Person Principle and has set in place a framework for monitoring performance and investment risk exposures. In particular, indicators have been developed to help monitor the security, quality, liquidity and profitability of the entire investment portfolio.

All investment activity within the Company is driven by the nature, term and currency of its liabilities and by the Company's overall risk appetite and solvency levels. The overall policy objective is to adequately fund the Company's technical reserves and solvency margin and to contribute to the growth of surplus for the benefit of the shareholders.

During 2024 and 2025, the Company updated its investment strategy, taking into account its strengthened capital position. This resulted in a gradual broadening of the investment universe to include equities and alternative investments, while remaining aligned with the Prudent Person Principle and the Company's risk management framework.

The Company's Asset –Liability Management (“ALM”) and investment strategy is to maximize return on assets taking into account the Company's risk tolerance levels and the prudent person principle. The Company's investments are distributed into asset classes according to their composition and/or investment horizon namely Equity, Property, Bonds (Fixed income Assets) and Cash.

The Company's investment portfolio primarily comprises collective investment undertakings, including bond, equity and money market funds, as well as direct holdings in government and corporate bonds and investment properties. The portfolio also includes cash and deposits and a limited exposure to alternative investment funds.

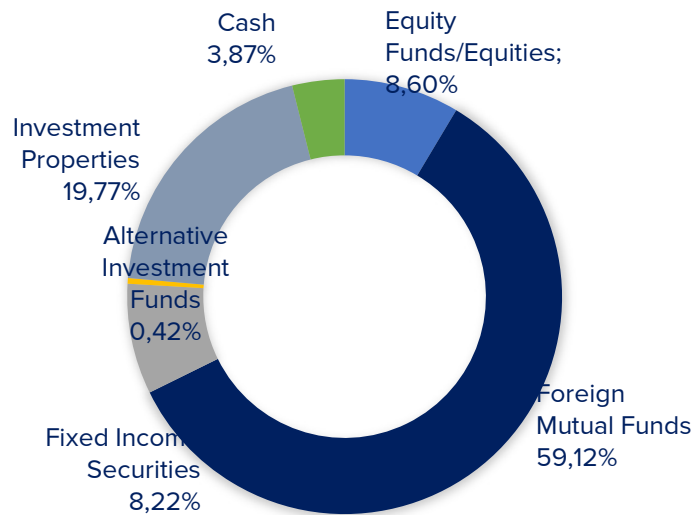


Figure 3: COSMOS Investment Portfolio mix as at 31/12/2025

	2025	2024	Difference	Difference
	€	€	±	%
Equity Funds/Equities	2.120.387	1.000.513	1.119.874	<b>111,93%</b>
Bond Mutual Funds	11.984.016	10.328.609	1.655.407	<b>16,03%</b>
Money Market Mutual Funds	2.594.695	1.642.963	951.732	<b>57,93%</b>
European Government Bonds	1.669.398	991.462	677.936	<b>68,38%</b>
Alternative Investment Funds	104.417	-	104.417	<b>100,00%</b>
Foreign Corporate Bonds	357.311	800.835	(443.524)	<b>-55,38%</b>
Cash	955.077	1.632.194	(677.117)	<b>-41,49%</b>
Investment properties	4.874.000	5.417.000	(543.000)	<b>-10,02%</b>
	<b>24.659.301</b>	<b>21.813.576</b>	<b>2.845.725</b>	<b>13,05%</b>

Table 5: COSMOS Investment Portfolio comparison 2025 vs 2024

During 2025, the Company's investment portfolio (including cash balances) increased by €2.846k or 13,05% compared to prior year. The increase derives from additional funds invested in financial instruments of approximately €3,4m and the positive return of the financial markets

during 2025 which was partially offset by the disposal of two properties and the reduction in fair value of the property's portfolio.

Furthermore, during 2025, the Company reassessed its investment strategy and deployed previously held cash balances into a broader range of financial instruments. This included an increased allocation to equity instruments, supported by the Company's strengthened capital position and improved risk capacity.

The positive performance of the investment portfolio during the year was mainly driven by favourable market conditions, including the recovery in equity markets, the stabilisation of bond markets and the gradual easing of interest rates.

As inflation in many economies approached central bank targets, several central banks—particularly in Europe—began to gradually ease the tighter monetary policies implemented in prior years. The reduction in interest rates during 2025 reflected the improving inflation outlook and contributed to the normalisation of financial conditions.

### A.3.1 Income and expenses arising from investments by asset class

Performance and information on income and expenses arising from investments by asset class is presented in the following table:

Amounts in EUR (€)	Investment Income		Investment Expenses		Realised and Unrealised gains/(losses)	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Cash and cash equivalents	90	-	(82.805)	(81.862)	-	-
Foreign Mutual Funds	6.918	-	(94.936)	(62.900)	628.362	455.334
Fixed Income Securities	42.888	42.557	-	-	28.993	17.301
Investment Properties	61.041	52.334	-	-	(201.826)	(203.831)
Other	6.832	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>117.769</b>	<b>94.891</b>	<b>(177.741)</b>	<b>(144.762)</b>	<b>455.529</b>	<b>268.804</b>

Table 6: Investment Performance 2025 vs 2024

Investment income (rental income) from investment properties during 2025 recorded an increase of €9k or 17% compared to prior year. Investment income from fixed income securities marked an increase of €311 or 1% compared to prior year. Cash and cash equivalents expenses were increased by €943 or 1%, as a result of the increased charges from JCC, due to the increasing use of online payments. Fund management fees have increased by €32k or 51% compared to prior year due to the increase in investment portfolio.

As mentioned above, the gradual reduction in interest rates by central banks during 2024 and 2025 supported positive returns in fixed income securities. Furthermore, the Company's decision to increase its exposure to equities, supported by its strengthened capital position, contributed to the overall performance of the investment portfolio, particularly in light of favourable market conditions. In addition, the reallocation of funds from cash balances into

higher-yielding financial instruments, primarily equities, together with the broader diversification of the portfolio, further supported investment returns.

Considering the above, the Company recorded investment profits from its financial investment's portfolio of approximately €657k.

Company's properties portfolio, on the other hand reported losses of approximately €202k due to the slowdown of demand in the real estate market pushing the prices for land plots slightly downwards.

### **A.3.2 Gains and Losses recognised directly in Equity**

No gains or losses were recognised directly in equity (Other Comprehensive Income) during 2025.

### **A.3.3 Information about investments in securitisation**

COSMOS has no investments in securitization.

### **A.3.4 Other material income and expenses**

The Company does not have any material leasing arrangement or any other material income and expense item in addition to the underwriting and investment income and expenses outlined in the sections above.

### **A.3.5 Any other information**

There is no other material information regarding the business and performance of the Company which has not already been disclosed in the sections above.

## B. System of Governance

### B.1 General information on the system of governance

Corporate governance is essential in reinforcing the Board of Directors (“BoD”) oversight role and its independence in making decisions and in the production of transparent and timely information. The Company is committed to implementing a sound governance framework through which objectives are set and the means of attaining these objectives and monitoring performance is determined.

To achieve this, the Company operates within a set of corporate governance principles. These principles require that the Company:

- Establishes strategic objectives and a set of corporate values that are communicated throughout the Company;
- Sets and enforces clear lines of responsibility and accountability throughout the Company;
- Ensures that BoD members and Management are qualified for their positions, have a clear understanding of their role in corporate governance and are able to exercise sound independent judgment about the affairs of the Company and that Fit and Proper requirements are met;
- Ensures that there is appropriate oversight of the Company's activities by Management;
- Effectively utilizes the work conducted by internal and external auditors, as well as other control functions, given their critical contribution to sound corporate governance;
- Ensures that compensation policies and practices are consistent with the Company's ethical values, objectives, strategy and control environment;
- Conducts corporate governance in a transparent manner;
- Maintains an understanding of the Company's operational structure, including when operating in jurisdictions, or through structures, that impede transparency; and
- Continues to balance the needs of its shareholders.

The Corporate Governance framework for the Company is based on the ‘three lines of defence model’. The ‘three lines of defence’ model supports the implementation of a robust internal control system and is aligned with the ‘four eye principle’ that the Company is required to comply with under Solvency II i.e. the Company is effectively run by at least two persons who review any significant decision concerning the Company before such decision is implemented. In practice, there is sufficient control and challenge at all levels of the organization.

#### **1st line of defence: Origination and primary risk management**

This refers to the control activities carried out by business line Management (i.e. inter alia, controls within the HR, sales & business development, claims department, underwriting function, operations, IT). These control activities are built into policies, systems, processes and procedures of the specific business.

**2nd line of defence: Challenge and risk control**

This refers to the bodies that provide challenge and oversight over the activities of the 1st line of defense. These include Risk Management, Actuarial and Compliance Functions which, together with Internal Audit (3rd Line of defense) comprise the Company’s key control functions.

**3rd line of defence: Assurance**

Assurance. This refers to bodies that provide independent and objective assurance of the effectiveness of the firm’s systems of internal control established by the first and second lines of defense. In practice this is the Company’s Internal Audit Function and ultimately the Audit Committee.

**Governing Body:**

This refers to the controlling body of a firm, i.e. the BoD. The Governing Body bears the ultimate responsibility for ensuring that Corporate Governance arrangements within the Company are sufficient and appropriate to the size, nature and complexity of its business. The BoD may delegate authority to certain Committees in order that they monitor and oversee specific aspects of the business without further reference to the BoD.

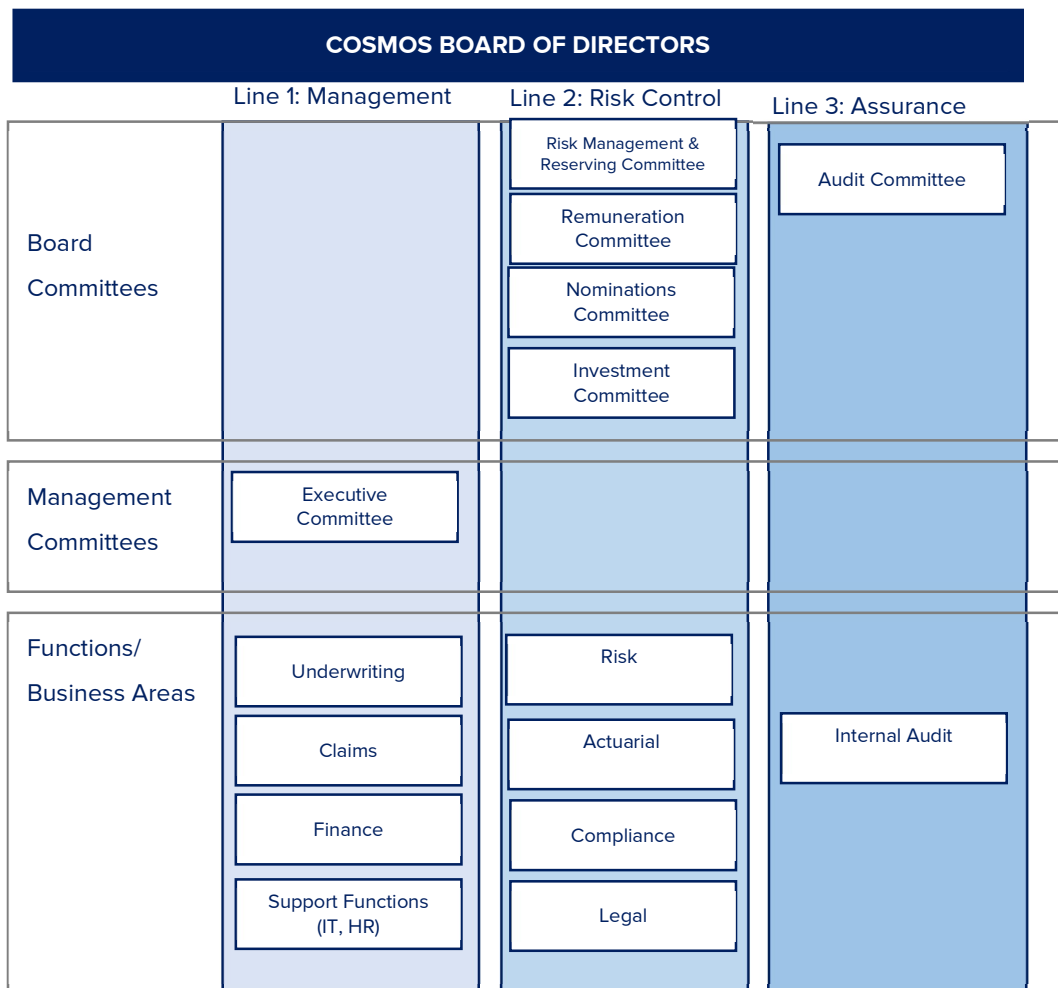


Figure 4: Cosmos three-lines of defence model

### **B.1.1 The structure of the Board of Directors (BoD)**

The Board of Directors is the ultimate authority for the management of the Company and it maintains responsibility for the prudent management of the Company. The BoD organizes and directs the affairs of the Company in a manner that seeks to protect its policyholders' funds, maximize the value of the Company for the benefit of its shareholders, while complying with regulatory requirements and relevant governance standards.

The members of the BoD serve as the elected representatives of the current and future shareholders and oversee the Management's performance on behalf of the shareholders. In performing its overall oversight function, the BoD reviews and assesses the Company's strategic and business planning, its solvency, as well as the Management's approach to addressing significant risks and challenges facing the business. As part of this function, the BoD reviews and discusses reports regularly submitted to the BoD by Management with respect to financial and non-financial performance. In performing its oversight function, the BoD maintains frequent, active and open communication and discussions with the CEO ("GM") and the Executive Committee.

The BoD is responsible for setting the appropriate "tone at the top" by providing appropriate organizational values, ethics and priorities and by establishing and embedding an organizational culture that supports the effective operation of the system of governance.

#### **B.1.1.1 Selection and Appointment of Board Members**

Appointment to the BoD is on the recommendation of the Nomination Committee, following fit & proper checks undertaken internally in accordance with the Company's Fit and Proper Policy. The BoD deliberates upon the recommendation and if accepted, a resolution is passed making the appointment to the BoD subject to the approval of the Regulator. Board appointments are validated by shareholders.

If an appointment to the BoD is made between Annual General Meetings ("AGM"), the new Director will be recommended for election by the shareholders at the next AGM following an appointment.

The composition and resourcing of the Board reflects the range of skills, knowledge and experience necessary for the Board to be effective, including the appointments of Non-Executive Directors to provide informed challenge and independent Non-Executive Directors for providing independent external challenge and guidance.

The objective in determining the Board composition is to ensure that there is appropriate level of skills and capability.

The size and composition of the Board should facilitate substantive discussions by the whole Board in which each Director can participate meaningfully.

All members of the BoD and the Heads of Key Positions should fulfil the Fit and Proper requirements in accordance with Article 42 of Solvency II.

The current members of the Board of Directors of COSMOS are as below:

Name	Role	Executive Status	Independence
Marios Loucaides	Chairperson	Non – Executive	Independent
Andreas Tyllis	Member	Non – Executive	Non Independent
Elias Demetriou	Member	Non – Executive	Independent
Marios Kyriakou	Member	Non – Executive	Independent
Stalo Koumidou	Member	Non – Executive	Independent
Kyriakos Tyllis	Member	Executive	Non Independent
Andreas Mamas	Member	Executive	Non Independent

Table 7: COSMOS Board of Directors

### B.1.1.2 Board Meetings

The BoD meets formally at least six (6) times a year, in the context of its regular duties in the annual business cycle. Additional meetings may also be held upon such need as identified by the senior management or by members of the BoD or its Committees.

In 2025, the BoD convened twelve (12) times.

### B.1.1.3 Board Committees

For a more effective organisation, the Board established the below-mentioned Committees.

Committee	Brief Terms of Reference	Frequency of meetings	Composition
Audit Committee	Ensures the operation of an effective system of internal controls within the Company and oversees the selection and remuneration of internal and external auditors	At least four (4) times per year	Elias Demetriou (Chairperson) Marios Kyriakou (Member)
Nominations Committee	Leads the process for board appointments and makes recommendations to the Board of Directors	At least once (1) per year	Marios Loucaides (Chairperson) Andreas Tyllis (Member) Stalo Koumidou (Member)
Remunerations Committee	Reviews and challenges the remuneration policy and its implementation in the business	At least once (1) per year	Elias Demetriou (Chairperson) Marios Kyriakou (Member) Stalo Koumidou (Member)
Risk Management and Reserving Committee	Oversight responsibilities for the identification, analysis, assessment and management of all the risks. Review/approves claim reserves above a threshold of €300K.	At least four (4) times per year, shortly after the end of each quarter	Marios Kyriakou (Chairperson) Elias Demetriou (Member) Andreas Tyllis (Member)

Committee	Brief Terms of Reference	Frequency of meetings	Composition
Investment Committee	Implementing and monitoring the investment strategy and policy based on the Company’s risk profile and risk appetite and without prejudicing the Company’s Solvency II position.	At least twice (2) per year	Stalo Koumidou (Chairperson) Marios Kyriakou (Member) Kyriakos Tyllis (Member)

Table 8: Board Committees

#### B.1.1.4 Annual General Meeting

The chairman of the BoD is responsible to ensure that the Annual General Meetings (“AGM”) will be held in accordance with the Company’s Memorandum and legislation.

The chairman also safeguards the fair treatment of all shareholders and the fair counting of majority and minority equity holders in votes during the AGM of the shareholders. All shares are ordinary and have the same rights.

Shareholders, as long as they represent an adequate number of shares (5%), have the right to submit issues for discussions at the General Meetings of the shareholders in accordance with the procedures provided by the Companies Law.

For the convening of General Meetings, a written invitation for the General Meeting is sent to all shareholders in a timely manner, which includes the date, time and place of the General Meeting.

The invitation includes all the topics to be discussed and is accompanied by adequate information. Voting at General Meetings is by show of hands unless a secret ballot is requested, in which case each shareholder is entitled to one vote for each share held. In case of voting by proxy, it will be carried out following the granting of a written proxy by the legal holder of the securities. The relevant proxy form is sent to the shareholders together with the meeting invitation.

The members of the Board of Directors and Executive Management are obliged, in compliance with the continuous obligations for immediate notification, to disclose information to the Board of Directors and the shareholders through the Annual Report and the Company’s Financial Statements, regarding any material interest that may arise from the Company’s transactions that fall within their duties, as well as any other conflict of interest with those of the Company or affiliated companies arising from the exercise of their duties.

### B.1.2 Organisational Structure

The Organisational structure and reporting lines are designed to:

- Enable apportionment of responsibilities and clear accountabilities and responsibilities;
- Facilitate prompt transfer of information to all persons who need it;
- Prevent conflicts of interest; and
- Ensure the prudent and effective management of COSMOS.

As previously mentioned, the Company's ultimate supervisory body is the BoD.

The three lines of defence are embedded within the organisational structure and reporting lines in order to enforce an effective internal control system.

The Executive Management, through the CEO has the day-to-day responsibility for the implementation of the BoD's approved strategy and reports to the BoD. Reporting to the BoD is both structured, through planned meetings and regular reporting and ad hoc as required.

The Business Functions of the Company through their Heads / Managers have the responsibility for the implementation of the BoD's strategy in their business functions. They report directly to the CEO with regards to their day-to-day duties.

In order to minimise the probability of a potential conflict of interest and preserve their operational independence, the key control functions have additional direct reporting lines to the BoD or Board committees. These additional reporting lines are implemented in order to ensure that these functions have the ability to escalate important issues directly to the BoD. Consequently, the Risk and Actuarial Functions and the Head of the Compliance Function have a reporting line to the BoD in addition to their reporting to their designated person within Management.

The Company's internal audit provides independent assurance to the BoD and reports to the Audit Committee and to the BoD. The Internal Audit function is administratively independent from all other functions and activities of the Company.

The Organisational structure of COSMOS is presented in [Appendix A](#).

### B.1.3 Key Functions

In accordance with the Solvency II framework the Key Functions recognised by the BoD are the following:

- Actuarial Function;
- Risk Management Function;
- Compliance Function; and
- Internal Audit Function.

Details of the duties of these functions are shown in subsequent sections.

Each key function reports directly to the Board without any restrictions and the Board is ultimately responsible for reviewing the performance of the key functions and considering any recommendations made by these functions.

The Board is also responsible for ensuring that all key functions are operationally independent, which implies that each function should be free from any undue influence, control or constraint from any other key function or the Board itself.

#### **B.1.4 Material changes in the system of governance over the reporting period**

Apart from the appointment of Mr. Andreas Mamas as an Executive, Non-Independent member of the Board of Directors on 23 October 2025, there were no other material changes in the Company's system of governance during the reporting period.

#### **B.1.5 Remuneration policy and practices for the BoD and employees**

COSMOS has in place a remuneration policy which ensures that any remuneration is in line with the market norms, in order to enable the Company to attract competent and experienced resources and ensure that any resources that it engages do not take excessive risks that could be detrimental to the Company. The Company's remuneration policy ensures that remuneration awards do not threaten the ability of COSMOS to maintain an adequate capital base and that remuneration arrangements with service providers do not encourage risk-taking that is excessive in view of the Company's risk management strategy.

The Company's remuneration policy applies to the Company as a whole, without exception. However, a focus is placed on those roles where the individuals' interests and those of the Company are more likely to raise potential conflicts. Such roles may include Management roles, risk taking roles and roles within the internal control functions.

The remuneration policy is reviewed and maintained by the Remuneration Committee and is approved by the BoD. The Remuneration Committee and BoD are responsible for the implementation of the Remuneration Policy of the Company and specifically its application to the BoD, Management and key function holders and other staff whose professional activities have material impact on the Company's risk profile.

#### **B.1.6 Information about material transactions during the reporting period**

Other than as described in **B.1.5** there were no material transactions between COSMOS, its shareholders, and members of the BoD during 2025.

### **B.2 Fit and proper requirements**

Prior to the appointment of any member of the BoD and or any member of senior management of the Key Functions, the Company carries out an evaluation of the fitness and propriety of that individual. Furthermore, such appointments are subject to approval by the Superintendent of Insurance.

The function delegated with the responsibility for the Fit and Proper test is the Compliance function. The Compliance Function also bears the responsibility for monitoring the fitness and propriety of individuals on an ongoing basis.

The fit and proper test criteria satisfy at a minimum the relevant regulatory requirements as well as additional criteria laid down by the Company.

The Fitness test assesses the individual's professional and technical competence through a consideration of:

- previous experience, knowledge and professional qualifications and whether these are adequate to enable sound and prudent management of the Company; and
- proof of skill, care, diligence and compliance with the relevant standards of the area/sector he/she has previously worked in.

The Propriety test assesses honesty, integrity, reputation and financial soundness of the individual by considering their:

- reputation, including an enquiry as to whether there have been any criminal or financial antecedents or past experience with regulatory authorities which may cast doubt on the ability of that person to adequately discharge his/her duties in line with applicable rules, regulations and guidelines.

The assessment is facilitated through:

- personal questionnaires;
- academic and/or professional qualification certificates;
- certificate of non-bankruptcy;
- clear criminal record certificate;
- personal resume; and
- personal declaration.

In particular, the members of the BoD must always have the collective knowledge of the financial and insurance market, business strategy, system of governance, financial and actuarial analysis and the regulatory framework and requirements. The detailed criteria and documentation requirement in the context of the fit and proper test are described in the Company's governance policy which is also subject to review on an annual basis.

The fitness of employees is the responsibility of the Human Resources department and is implemented through the recruitment process.

Furthermore, all Directors and members of staff must comply with the Company's Code of Conduct.

## Key Function Holders

The persons holding Key Function roles in COSMOS are as follows:

Name	Key Function roles
Kyriakos Tyllis	Chief Executive Officer
Andreas Mamas	Chief Finance Officer
Dimitris Dimitriou (Outsourced to Deloitte Actuarial Services Limited)	Head of Actuarial Function
Maria Michaelides (Outsourced to Deloitte Actuarial Services Limited)	Head of Risk Management Function
Katerina Hadjichristofi (Outsourced to Ioannides & Demetriou LLC)	Compliance Function
Aristodemos Yiannakas (Outsourced to EY Limited)	Internal Audit Function

Table 9: Key Function Holders

## B.3 Risk management system including the own risk and solvency assessment

### B.3.1 Description of the undertaking's risk management system

COSMOS has implemented an effective risk management system which is designed to ensure timely identification and assessment of existing and emerging risk exposures as well their effective management. The risk management system is comprehensively addressed in the Company's risk management policy which provides for the **risk governance**, a **risk appetite** statement and the **risk management framework**.

The risk management policy comprises of sub-policies for all main categories of risk namely: Underwriting Risk, Investment and Asset Liability Risk, Credit Risk, Liquidity Risk, Concentration Risk, Operational Risk and Reinsurance. It is approved by the BoD and is reviewed at least once a year.

#### B.3.1.1 Risk Appetite Statement

COSMOS will continue its conservative approach by maintaining a steady growth in profitable market segments with its main focus being profitability and the provision exceptional service to its clients.

The risk appetite statement lays down the level and nature of risks that are considered acceptable for the Company and the constraints within which it should operate in pursuing its strategy.

COSMOS manages its risk appetite through a set of limits. The limits are set, not such that they are likely to be fully used, but rather so that limited exceptions are reported. The aggregate risk limits and the risk category limits are to be used by the Risk Management Function ("RMF") for the monitoring and reporting of overall risk exposure and by the BoD and Risk Management and Reserving Committee for making decisions on the Company's risk profile.

Overall, COSMOS sees itself as a low risk entity and risk tolerance limits have been set to reflect that. The Company has a target of maintaining a solvency coverage ratio at all times in excess of 120%.

In this context, tolerance limits are set for all risk categories to ensure that on a worst-case scenario basis, risk exposures will not lead to losses threatening this target solvency ratio.

### B.3.1.2 Risk Governance

The risk governance of the Company forms an integral part by defining the role of each function of the Company in the Risk Management Framework. It is organised in a way that ensures the establishment of clear responsibility boundaries, the proper segregation of duties and the avoidance of conflicts of interest at all levels.

As mentioned in previous sub-sections, the system of governance is based on the “three lines of defence model” safeguarding that risk management is embedded into the organisational structure and decision-making processes of the Company and that the risk management system is supported by appropriate internal controls and by information systems that provide relevant, accurate and reliable information.

The roles of the key functions in the Risk Management System are outlined below:

Body / Function	Roles in the risk management framework
BoD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The responsibility for the approval and periodic review of the risk profile and risk appetite, as well as the risk strategy and the policies for managing risks, lies with the BoD, so as to ensure that the BoD takes all measures necessary for the monitoring and control of risks, in accordance with the approved risk strategy and policies. This information reaches the BoD either directly by the Risk Management Function Holder or through the Risk Management and Reserving Committee.</li> </ul>
Risk Management and Reserving Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Responsibility for the supervision of the risk management framework is assumed by the Risk Management and Reserving Committee.</li> <li>The Risk Management and Reserving Committee reviews on an annual basis the suite of Risk Policies of the Company and pre-approves any required changes, and subsequently forwards the updated Policy to the BoD for final approval.</li> <li>The Risk Management and Reserving receives frequent information on the levels of risks to which COSMOS is exposed, with the purpose of ensuring that the Company’s risk profile remains within the established risk tolerance limits. Risk appetite and risk limits are set at a level which is commensurate with the sound operation of COSMOS and its strategic goals.</li> </ul>
Risk Management Function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supports the BoD in the determination and implementation of the risk strategy and capital planning.</li> <li>Coordinates the implementation of the risk management framework and is the main unit for risk management responsibilities.</li> </ul>

Body / Function	Roles in the risk management framework
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular reporting to the Senior Management and Risk Management and Reserving Committee.</li> <li>• Risk management training to the BoD, Committees, Senior Management and risk-taking functions directly involved in the management and oversight of risk, on the contents of the current and other risk-specific policies, and for providing guidance on their application.</li> <li>• Moreover, the RMF continuously reviews the compliance of this Policy with Solvency II requirements and the appropriateness of risk strategy with Company objectives, appetite and limits, and informs the Risk Management and Reserving Committee of any changes that may be required.</li> <li>• Monitors the risk profile of the Company against the BoD’s risk appetite.</li> <li>• Develops internal risk methodologies and models.</li> <li>• The RMF also brings to the attention of the Risk Management and Reserving Committee any breaches of this Policy.</li> </ul>
<p>CEO and Senior Management with risk taking capacity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Company’s Senior Management (i.e. CEO, CFO, Underwriting and Claims Managers etc) is responsible for the implementation of the risk strategy, as this has been approved by the BoD, and for the development of the policies, methodologies and procedures required to identify, measure, monitor and control every type of risk, in accordance with the nature and complexity of the Company’s operations.</li> <li>• They also have the responsibility to apply the framework in their day- to-day activities.</li> </ul>
<p>Risk and Analysis Manager</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acts in support of the Business Units, in order to communicate the Risk Policy to all employees and raise risk awareness across COSMOS.</li> <li>• Coordinates the preparation of the reporting required under the Risk Policy</li> <li>• Is responsible for the regular updating of the Loss Event Register, its presentation to the Risk Management and Reserving Committee and the identification in any gaps or threats in processes.</li> <li>• Supports RMF in monitoring the Company’s risks against determined risk appetite.</li> <li>• Supports RMF in coordinating the implementation of the RM framework.</li> <li>• Recommends procedures and internal controls to improve the Company’s ability to identify measure and monitor and control every type of risk, in accordance with the nature and complexity of COSMOS operations.</li> </ul>
<p>Business Units</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The individual business units under the direction of their Heads have the responsibility to know and apply the requirements of the risk strategy and Policies in their area of business.</li> </ul>
<p>Actuarial Function</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Actuarial function is a specialist function that advises the Senior Management of the Company on the calculation of technical provisions and capital requirements, as well as on the technical aspects of risk management and modelling. The full responsibilities of the Actuarial Function are governed by the Actuarial Function Policy.</li> </ul>

Body / Function	Roles in the risk management framework
Compliance Function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Compliance Function applies suitable procedures for the purpose of achieving a timely and on-going compliance of the Company's risk management framework with existing and new laws and regulations.</li> </ul>
Internal Audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Internal Audit Function undertakes independent reviews and testing of the risk management framework or of specific components of the framework and reports the results to the Audit Committee.</li> </ul>

### B.3.1.3 Risk management Processes

The risk management framework is a continuous process encompassing of the following key stages:

#### I. Risk Identification

The identification process is facilitated by a continuous use and review of internal and external sources of information.

Quantitative risks are identified through observation of the Company's exposures through its financial records. Emerging risks are identified through external data or information.

Qualitative risks are identified through identification of events, actions or inactions (risks) that have the potential to materially impact the achievement of the objectives or the intended operation of functions and business processes. These can relate to both threats to operations or failures to take advantage of opportunities.

Stress testing, scenario analysis and sensitivity analysis are also adopted for the purposes of identifying risk exposures over the business planning horizon through the ORSA process which is described in the next section.

#### II. Risk Assessment / Measurement

The main metric for assessing quantifiable risk exposures is the 99,5% value at risk. This is a measurement of the maximum loss occurring from predefined events with a probability of 1 in 200. Additional risk metrics are a predefined set of key risk indicators encompassing all risk areas. All risk metrics correspond to a risk tolerance limit explicitly stated within the risk appetite statement. This enables the comparison of actual risk exposures against the Company's tolerances indicating where further mitigating action is necessary.

Non-quantifiable risks are measured and ranked based on established criteria for frequency and severity. The frequency and severity associated with risks are assessed on an inherent and residual basis, having considered both the existence and effectiveness of the controls, by following a four-step process:

- Assessing the frequency of risk events and their resulting severity (inherent risk);

- Identifying the controls in place that prevent or detect the occurrence of the risk event or mitigate its severity;
- Assessing the design and performance of each control; and
- Assessing the frequency of risk events and their resulting severity, having considered the effectiveness of existing controls (residual risk).

Once identified and measured, material risks are documented in the Risk Register. Risk and control owners are assigned to each risk to ensure accountability for managing all material risks and the related controls. The Risk Register is monitored regularly and amended where necessary to capture changes in risks facing the business or in the controls used to mitigate existing risks.

### III. Risk Control and Mitigation

Controls are developed and used to safeguard the integrity of the Company's processes and systems.

Additionally, the RMF evaluates and adopts appropriate risk transfer methods to mitigate its exposure to the identified risks. Such methods may include purchasing reinsurance coverage, using derivatives or other hedging instruments.

Unexpected risk exposures are also covered by own funds, in accordance with the Solvency II requirements.

Company's policies on risk transfer including the use of reinsurance or other instruments are documented in the Company's Reinsurance and Other Risk Mitigation Techniques Policy (contained within this document).

When risks are identified and quantified its risks, a strategy can be implemented for mitigating them with appropriate policies, procedures, systems, and controls. Within the established risk appetite and tolerance, COSMOS would retain a certain portion of risk, transfer another portion (through (re)insurance), and then finance those risks it could not (re)insure.

### IV. Risk Monitoring and Reporting

The RMF has the responsibility to ensure that all material risk exposures are monitored on an on-going basis and that any risks that fall outside the approved risk appetite of the Company are identified and appropriately escalated to the Risk Committee.

Specifically, the RMF monitors the following for each risk:

- Actual exposure vs. Limit at an aggregate base;
- Key Risk Indicators;
- Risk data and model validation;
- Appropriateness and assumptions of risk measurement methodologies;
- Unusual or material events;
- Early warning indicators (in the internal and external environment of the Company); and

- Policy breaches.

In addition, on an annual basis:

- the Risk Register is formally reviewed by the Risk Management Function and any actions deemed necessary following such review are brought to the attention of the Board; and
- the Risk Management Function runs stress and scenario tests and reports the results and suggested courses of action to the Board.

COSMOS has in place appropriate processes and systems for the reporting of risk and capital management information. These systems and processes:

- Provide complete and accurate information;
- Provide information which is sufficiently detailed;
- Allow for the aggregation of information;
- Allow for reconciliation and validation of data;
- Provide information which is focused and tailored in a format appropriate to the recipient;
- Allow for timely dissemination of information which enables Senior Management to make decisions in an appropriate timeframe; and
- Are supported by a suitable capability and infrastructure.

Report	Recipient	Frequency
Risk Management report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BoD</li> </ul>	Annual
Risk profile assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Risk Management and Reserving Committee</li> <li>• CEO</li> </ul>	Semi-Annual
Risk Dashboard (KRIs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CEO</li> <li>• Risk Management and Reserving Committee</li> </ul>	Quarterly
Escalation of key issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Trigger Levels and Escalation procedures</li> </ul>	Ad hoc
Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BoD</li> <li>• CEO</li> <li>• Regulator</li> </ul>	Annual

Table 10: Risk Reporting Schedule

### B.3.1.4 Significant Risk Exposures

The main risk exposures as at 31 December 2025 as measured through the Solvency II standard formula are shown in the table below:

Risk Components	Gross solvency capital requirement C0110
Market risk	€ 3,344.793
Counterparty default risk	€ 1,275.149
Life underwriting risk	-
Health underwriting risk	€ 229.212
Non-life underwriting risk	€ 4,830.177
Operational risk	€ 678.991

*Table 11: Main Risk Exposures as at 31/12/2025*

### B.3.2 Material Risks not included in the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement

Further to the risks included in the calculation of the SCR, COSMOS identifies and treats the below risks as material, given the Company's risk profile and activities:

- **Liquidity Risk:**

The risk that the Company is unable to realise investments and other assets, in order to settle its financial obligations when they fall due.

- **Strategic Risk:**

The risk of the current and prospective impact on earnings or capital arising from adverse business decisions, improper implementation of decisions or lack of responsiveness to industry changes.

- **Reputational Risk:**

The risk of potential loss through the deterioration of its reputation or standing due to a negative perception of the Company's image among customers, counterparties, shareholders or supervisory authorities and any other stakeholders.

- **Climate change Risk:**

Climate change risk refers to the financial risks from climate change; insurance companies should be in place to manage and mitigate the catastrophic effects that climate change could have on their financial performance and position, as climate change may negatively impact both the asset and liability side of a company's Balance sheet. COSMOS has translated the drivers of climate change risks into traditional prudential risk categories such as underwriting risk, market risk, credit and counterparty risk, operational risk, reputational risk and strategic risk and treats each driver accordingly.

- **ICT risk**

The risk of loss arising from the failure, disruption or misuse of information and communication technology (ICT) systems, including risks related to cyber threats, system availability, data integrity and third-party service providers.

### **B.3.3 Prudent Person Principle**

COSMOS manages its investments in a prudent manner and in accordance with “The Prudent Person Principle”. As previously mentioned, the Company has set in place tolerance limits with regards to the underlying risk of its asset portfolio which work to control the risk profile of the portfolio in relation to diversification, liquidity, volatility and matching to the liabilities in terms of nature currency and duration.

An asset liability study is conducted on a regular basis which provides an assessment of the adequacy of the strategic asset allocation in relation to liabilities.

The performance and risk profile of the investment portfolio is monitored on a quarterly basis through a set of predefined metrics and is discussed at the BoD.

### **B.3.4 Credit Assessments**

Credit assessments are used for the Company’s main counterparties through its reinsurance program and its asset portfolio. The ratings used are those of the main global rating agencies such as AM Best, Standard & Poor’s, Fitch and Moody’s. The ratings are obtained by the asset managers and the reinsurers themselves and are verified through ad hoc research through the internet.

COSMOS considers these external ratings as adequate for the purpose of the credit risk assessment of these counterparties unless information emerges which is thought to compromise their credit worthiness and has not yet been allowed for by the rating agencies.

## **B.4 Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA)**

### **B.4.1 ORSA Process**

In line with the Company’s ORSA policy, ORSA can be defined as the processes and procedures employed to identify, assess, monitor, manage and report the short and long term risks the Company faces or may face and to determine the own funds necessary to ensure that the Company’s overall solvency needs are met at all times. The ORSA policy is the policy which governs the ORSA process.

Strategic decisions such as the introduction of new products, utilisation of additional distribution channels etc. are assessed and evaluated in the light of their effect on the Company’s risk situation and risk-bearing capacity.

COSMOS follows the steps below to implement its ORSA:

- i. **Identify and classify risks, including governance** - COSMOS identifies the material risks it faces at a particular point in time. This includes risks considered in the SCR formula, as well as risks not included in the standard formula such as liquidity, strategic and business risks.
- ii. **Assessment and measurement of risks** - the Company collects data, quantifies and aggregates risks using different approaches such as Value at Risk and stress testing. The assessment is done using predefined risk metrics. This also includes an assessment of the Solvency II standard formula and whether it adequately reflects the underlying risk profile of the Company.
- iii. **Capital Allocation** – According to its risk profile, COSMOS determines the necessary risk capital required at that point in time.
- iv. **Capital planning** – The Company projects its risk profile based on its business plan and prepares a capital plan over the business planning horizon. The capital plan depends on its strategic objectives and financial projections and assumptions on future economic conditions.
- v. **Stress testing** - The Company applies stress and scenario testing to the forward-looking capital plan and develops actions that can be taken in unforeseen circumstances in the future. Stress tests complement the use of the standard formula by assessing the financial effect of events or sequence of events that lead to specific adverse scenarios. Thus, they can be used to understand the Company’s vulnerability to its various risk exposures and the level of financial strain that it can withstand.
- vi. **Communicate and document the results** – The Company presents the results of the process to senior management and the BoD and prepares the ORSA report. The BoD reviews and challenges the results of the ORSA through minuted discussions.

#### **B.4.2 Governing the ORSA**

The ultimate responsibility for the ORSA process lies with the BoD. The BoD defines the corporate objectives and the risk strategies of the Company which form significant inputs to the ORSA. The BoD also defines the stress testing program and also reviews, challenges and approves the ORSA Report. The BoD also sets the ORSA policy and reviews it every year.

The function mostly responsible for carrying out the ORSA is the Risk Management Function. However, the ORSA requires input from across the whole Company and hence the Risk Management Function coordinates the ORSA process in conjunction with all the other functions as risk owners.

Significant input is required from the finance function for the preparation of the financial projections in accordance with the Company’s business plan and from the Actuarial function in quantifying future risks and assisting with the financial modelling of forecasted solvency assessments.

### **B.4.3 ORSA and decision making processes**

ORSA is considered as a very valuable assessment in addressing the risks inherent with the Company's strategy and the BoD confirms that it is embedded in the decision-making processes of the Company. In particular, the ORSA allows the management to take into account all the risks associated with the Company's business strategies and the required level of capital that the Company requires to commit, to explore alternative options and assess their impact and decide on the optimal strategy and advice to BoD accordingly.

### **B.4.4 Frequency of the ORSA**

The Company performs the ORSA at least once a year. Furthermore, management may deemed necessary to reperform the assessment immediately following any significant changes to the environment that the Company operates.

These changes include, but are not limited to:

- Significant changes to the financial and political environment;
- Significant operational losses;
- Material changes to the new business volumes;
- Planned changes to the operating model of the Company; and
- Significant changes in the Company's risk profile.

### **B.4.5 Solvency needs and Risk Profile**

In 2025, the Company undertook a detailed risk and solvency assessment as well as a forward-looking assessment of capital requirements comprising of the years 2026-2028.

These assessments encompass all material risks that the Company faces or could expect to face over its planning period.

The assessment also addressed the adequacy of the standard formula and how it relates to the underlying risk profile of the Company. The assessment provided satisfactory evidence for the adequacy of the standard formula and comfort that we can continue using this as a key risk metric. Furthermore, it provided confidence that the capital requirements address the material risk exposures, and the available own funds provide a satisfactory buffer in safeguarding business continuity beyond the 99,5% confidence threshold.

Any risks not covered by capital are believed to be adequately mitigated through the control measures applied internally and no additional capital beyond the SCR was deemed necessary.

## **B.5 Internal control system**

### **B.5.1 Description of the undertaking's internal control system**

Internal control is a process effected by the Company's Board of Directors, management, and other personnel and is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of objectives in the following categories:

- Effectiveness and efficiency of operations;
- Reliability of financial reporting; and
- Compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Every member of the Company has a role in the system of internal control. Internal control is people-dependent and its strength depends on people's attitude toward internal control and their attention to it:

- The Board is responsible for setting the strategy, tone, culture and values of the Company;
- Management, Risk Management, Compliance and Actuarial function design policies and procedures to ensure that an effective internal control system is established within the Company; and
- The Internal Audit function monitors the effectiveness of the internal control system.

There are five interrelated components of effective internal control, which are discussed in the following sections:

- Control Environment;
- Risk Management;
- Control Activities;
- Reporting; and
- Monitoring.

### **B.5.2 Compliance Policy and Compliance Function**

The Compliance Function is fully outsourced to Ioannides and Demetriou LLC. The Compliance Function ensures that compliance awareness is promoted internally and externally and that compliance is an integral part of the corporate culture of the Company.

The main function of the Compliance Function is the establishment and application of suitable procedures for the purpose of achieving a timely and on-going compliance of the Company with the existing legal and regulatory framework. The activities and responsibilities of the Function are governed by the Compliance Policy, which is approved by the BoD and reviewed annually.

The function is subject to audit by the Internal Audit Function.

The role of the Compliance Function includes:

- I. advising the Board of Directors on compliance with any legislation, regulations and any other applicable laws, in so far as they apply to the Company;
- II. the assessment of possible impact with regards to changes in the legal environment on the Company;
- III. the identification and assessment of any compliance/regulatory risks; and
- IV. providing the BoD with regular reports on the progress of the Compliance plan, and any other matters which need to be brought to the attention of the BoD.

## B.6 Internal Audit Function

The Company's Internal Audit Policy establishes and maintains an Internal Audit Function, the objectives of which are:

- to independently examine and evaluate the function and effectiveness of the internal controls and all other elements of the system of governance; and
- to assess compliance with internal strategies, policies, processes and reporting procedures.

The Company outsourced its Internal Audit Function to EY Ltd, thus ensuring the independence and objectivity from any functions which have operational responsibilities. The Internal Audit Function reports to the Board through the Audit Committee. The Internal Audit Function does not subordinate to any other operational function of the Company however, all its reports are communicated to the Company's Management.

The Internal Audit Function is responsible for evaluating the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control system and other elements of the system of governance. The responsibilities of this function are governed by the Internal Audit Policy, which is approved by the BoD and reviewed annually.

The Internal Audit Function has an unrestricted right to obtain information relevant to the discharge of its responsibilities. This entails the prompt provision of all necessary information, the availability of all essential documentation and the ability to look into all activities and processes of the Company.

To this effect, the Internal Audit Function has full, free and unrestricted access to all the personnel of the Company who shall, in turn, ensure that the Internal Audit Function obtains the necessary information about, and has the necessary access to, the Company's outsourced functions.

## B.7 Actuarial Function

The Actuarial Function is a critical function for COSMOS given the nature of its product suite and its operations. It is subject to the fit and proper criteria and according to the relevant legislation it should at all times be carried out by persons who are fit and proper to carry out the duties outlined below, in an objective manner and free from any undue influences. The Actuarial Function is outsourced to Deloitte Actuarial Services Limited, and is executed by a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries who fulfils all of the above criteria.

The Actuarial Function reports to the BoD and is subject to the audit of the Internal Audit Function regarding the adequacy and effectiveness of its procedures. The operating procedures of the function are described in detail in the Actuarial Function Manual.

The role of the Actuarial Function is to establish and maintain appropriate procedures, processes and systems sufficient to allow the Company to reasonably estimate its insurance obligations and exposures and the related capital requirements, in line with applicable laws and recognised professional standards. In this context, the Actuarial Function coordinates the assessment and validation of internal data to determine the level of compliance with recognised standards for data quality and, if necessary, recommends improvements.

Furthermore, the Actuarial Function is involved in the profit testing process of new products assessing them for profitability, capital intensiveness, risk profile, system compatibility and marketability. It also contributes all financial modelling in relation to risk management activities and the ORSA in particular.

The responsibilities of the Actuarial Function include:

- Coordinating the calculation of technical provisions;
- Ensuring the appropriateness of the methodologies and underlying models used as well as the assumptions made in the calculation of technical provisions;
- Assessing the sufficiency and quality of the data used in the calculation of technical provisions;
- Comparing best estimates against experience;
- Reporting to the Audit Committee, the Management and the Supervisory Authority on the reliability and adequacy of the calculation of technical provisions;
- Expressing an opinion on the adequacy of reinsurance arrangements;
- Expressing an opinion on the overall underwriting policy and technical pricing of products; and
- Contributing to the effective implementation of the risk-management system, in particular with respect to the risk modelling underlying the calculation of the capital requirements and to the ORSA.

## B.8 Outsourcing

COSMOS outsources the following functions which have been deemed as critical:

Function	Entity	Person Responsible
Actuarial Function	Deloitte Actuarial Services Limited	Dimitris Dimitriou
Risk Management Function	Deloitte Actuarial Services Limited	Maria Michaelides
Compliance function	Ioannides & Demetriou LLC	Katerina Hadjichristofi
Internal audit	EY Limited	Aristodemos Yiannakas
Data Protection Officer	Papadopoulos, Lycourgos & Co LLC	Charis Papachristodoulou
Motor Accident Care & Road Assistance	G.N. Auto Odyky Express Road Service Ltd	Andreas Ioannou
Medical Expense Claims Handling	ExpaTPA	Sylvain Charpilienne
Management of Investment Portfolio	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) CISCO</li> <li>2) MAP FMS</li> <li>3) Julius Baer</li> <li>4) EFG Luxemburg</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) George Chrysanthou</li> <li>2) George Charalambous</li> <li>3) Socrates Michaelides</li> <li>4) Peter Chamlian</li> </ol>

Table 12: Outsourced critical functions

Following EIOPA Guidelines on the System of Governance, the decision on whether an outsourced function or activity constitutes a critical (or important) function or activity, is made on the basis of whether this function or activity is essential to the operation of COSMOS, as it would be unable to deliver its services to policyholders without that function or activity.

Furthermore, COSMOS utilises the services of a cloud outsourcing provider, Simplex Software & Internet Services Ltd.

COSMOS has opted to outsource these functions given the high level of specialisation and the limited availability of such skills in the domestic market. Furthermore, management has selected providers with significant expertise in their areas who can introduce knowhow and skillset in a beneficial way for the Company. Outsourcing is also believed to be a cost-efficient approach for the selected functions.

Additional benefits of outsourcing include the safeguarding the continuity of services since COSMOS does not rely on one person but a firm with a contractual obligation to provide the requested services under all circumstances.

It also saves on infrastructure and technology since the Company does not need to invest in specialised software and relevant IT solutions.

The selected partners have over the years proven to be efficient in their dealings with the Company and provide comfort to the BoD in the quality of their service and the value they add to COSMOS.

The Company acknowledges that outsourcing does not in any way relieve the Company of ultimate responsibility for the outsourced functions. In line with regulatory requirements, COSMOS has appointed one member of senior management with the responsibility of oversight of these functions and these persons have been approved by the Insurance Companies Control Service. Furthermore, the performance of providers is regularly reviewed and monitored by the BoD.

### **B.8.1 Outsourcing Policy**

The criteria for the selection of service providers and the process for their appointment is laid down in the Company's outsourcing policy which is approved by the BoD and reviewed at least once a year.

The outsourcing of any critical function to an external provider is suggested by the Outsourcing Committee and approved by the BoD of COSMOS. The Outsourcing Committee is an executive committee, composed by the CEO, the CFO, the Risk & Analysis Manager and the Departmental Manager mostly concerned with the service in question, where applicable.

The Outsourcing Committee and ultimately, the BoD ensure that outsourcing critical functions or activities does not lead to a material impairment of the quality of its governance system and there is no increase in the operational risk by:

- I. Adequately considering the impact of outsourcing critical functions/activities on the Company's risk management and internal control systems;
- II. Ensuring that the service provider has in place an adequate risk management and internal control system;
- III. Verifying that the service provider has the necessary resources to perform the tasks in a proper and reliable way, and that all staff of the service provider who will be involved are sufficiently qualified and reliable;
- IV. Confirming that the service provider has adequate contingency plans in place to deal with emergency situations or business disruptions and periodically tests backup facilities where necessary; and
- V. Reviewing their performance on an annual basis, via a Performance and Risk Evaluation review conducted by the internal Manager mostly concerned with the service outsourced (Performance Evaluation) and the Risk and Analysis Manager (Risk Evaluation).

The outsourcing of critical and important functions is submitted for approval to the Cyprus Superintendent of Insurance Office via the prescribed forms and any decision of the Board of Directors should be made subject to such approval having been obtained.

The Outsourcing Policy states that when the Outsourcing Committee chooses a service provider for any critical or important function, or activity, the following must be ensured:

- The potential service provider has the ability, capacity and license required by law to deliver the required services relevant to the functions or activities;
- The service provider has adopted all means to ensure that there is no explicit or potential conflict of interest with COSMOS, that may impair the needs of the outsourcing undertaking and provides relevant assurance to this;
- The general terms and conditions of the agreement are authorised and understood by the Company's CEO and BoD;
- The service provider possesses adequate resources and experienced and qualified staff;
- There is in place adequate contingency plans in the case of business interruption on the part of the service provider;
- A member of staff of the service provider satisfies the "fit & proper" requirements applicable to the function being outsourced;
- The outsourcing does not represent a breach of any data protection regulation or any other laws;
- The service provider is subject to the same provisions on the, data protection, safety and confidentiality of information relating to the Company or to the Company's policyholders or beneficiaries that are applicable to the Company; and
- A written agreement between both parties exists, which defines the respective rights, obligations and remuneration of each party pursuant to the applicable laws.

The Outsourcing Committee performs due diligence procedures in case of outsourcing of critical functions and/or significant projects. As a minimum, in order to validate the capabilities, expertise and economic situation, the Committee requests the following information:

- a) Latest audited financial statements;
- b) Sanctions screening or adverse media checks, if relevant;
- c) Track record, experience and industry knowledge;
- d) Qualifications and expertise of key personnel;
- e) List of Major Clients;
- f) Presentation of the key project team members / personnel profile, including the individuals' areas of responsibility, specialisation and experience;
- g) Ability to comply with GDPR and local data protection legislation;
- h) Data location, access, retention and secure deletion practices;
- i) Business continuity and disaster recovery facilities;
- j) Incident management and reporting procedure.

Furthermore, the Outsourcing Policy lays down the minimum required contents of an outsourcing agreement safeguarding the quality of service provided, protecting the interests of COSMOS, ensuring that conflicts of interest are avoided and that the service provider

cooperates with internal or external auditors as well as the Insurance Companies Control Service.

### **B.9 Adequacy of the system of governance**

Overall, the Company's system of governance is considered as appropriate and effective taken into consideration the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in its business.

In addition, COSMOS is committed to continuously enhance and improve its governance in order to proactively respond to the constant changing business and regulatory needs.

In doing so, COSMOS reviews, evaluates and enhances its compliance and governance systems on a regular basis.

### **B.10 Any other information**

There is no other material information regarding the system of governance of the Company which has not already been disclosed in the sections above.

## C. Risk Profile

The Solvency Capital Requirement (“SCR”) defines the economic capital that should be held to ensure that the Company can meet its obligations to policyholders and beneficiaries with certain probability and should be set to a confidence level of 99,5% over a 12-month period. That requirement limits the chance of financial loss for the following year to a 1 in 200-year event.

In addition, there is also the Minimum Capital Requirement (“MCR”), which represents an 85% confidence level and should not be below 25% nor exceed the 45% of the SCR. The Company uses the standard formula to calculate the SCR, as provided by the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (“EIOPA”). Non-quantifiable risks are measured through qualitative analysis and a frequency/severity approach.

In addition to capital, the Company manages all risks through its processes and procedures and its internal control framework and by monitoring exposures and benchmarking those against its risk appetite.

The calculation of the SCR according to the standard formula is divided into modules and sub-modules.

The components of the SCR (before diversification) for the reporting period ended 31 December 2025, are presented in the following chart:

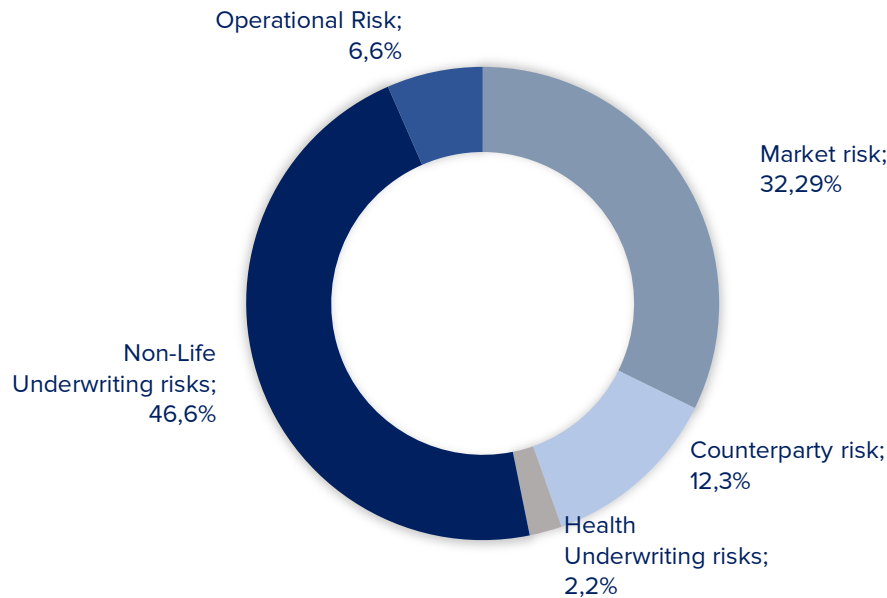


Table 13: SCR components (before diversification) as at 31/12/2025

The Company’s risk profile is mainly driven by its exposure to underwriting, market and counterparty default risk.

Underwriting risk forms around 48,8% (Non-life and Health) of the total risk portfolio of COSMOS, whereas market risk comprises the 32,29% of the Company’s risk portfolio.

The Company is also exposed to counterparty default risk, which constitutes the 12,3% of its risk portfolio and 6,6% of operational risk.

Non-life underwriting risk components are premium and reserve risk, lapse risk and catastrophic events (“CAT”) risk which are mitigated through the purchase of adequate reinsurance cover.

Market risk components are spread, equity, currency, interest rate, property and concentration risk. The most material risk faced by the Company is property risk. The Company follows a defined Investment Policy which includes specific criteria and limits (qualitative and quantitative) for each category of asset in order to ensure that investments are made in a prudent manner.

### C.1 Underwriting Risk

#### C.1.1 Material risk exposures over the reporting period

Underwriting Risk is the risk of loss, or of adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities, due to inadequate pricing and provisioning assumptions. Underwriting and Reserving Risk includes the fluctuations in the timing, frequency and severity of insured events, with relation to the Company’s expectations at the time of underwriting. This risk can also refer to fluctuations in the timing and amount of claims settlements.

Non-life Underwriting risk amounts to approximately 46,6% of Company’s SCR (before diversification).

The main components of Non-life underwriting risk are broken down in the following sub-modules:

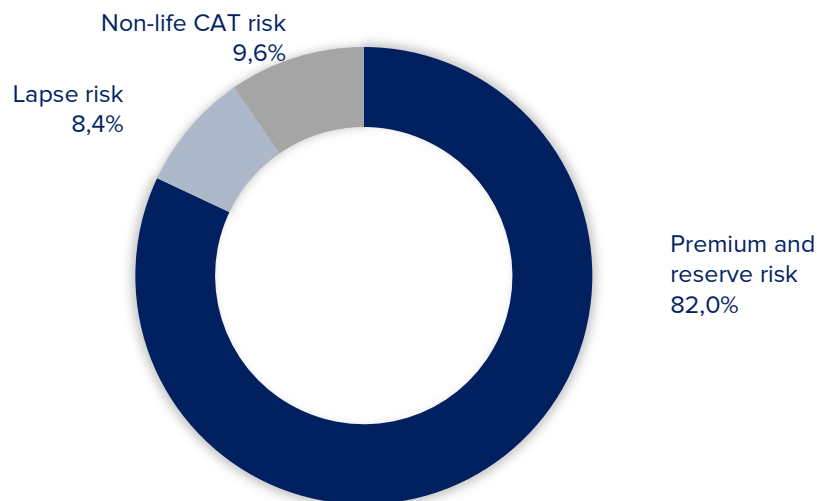


Figure 5: Underwriting Risk per sub-module as at 31/12/2025

Premium & Reserve risk

Premium and reserve risk is the risk of loss, or of adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities, resulting from fluctuations in the timing, frequency and severity of insured events, and in the timing and amount of claim settlements (non-life premium and reserve risk).

Lapse risk

Lapse risk is the risk of loss, or of adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities, resulting from changes in the level or volatility of the rates of policy lapses, terminations, renewals and surrenders.

Catastrophe risk

Catastrophe risk is the risk of loss, or of adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities, resulting from significant uncertainty of pricing and provisioning assumptions related to extreme or exceptional events (non-life catastrophe risk).

The Health Underwriting risk represents approximately 2,2% of Company’s risk profile and its sub-modules are analysed as follows:



Figure 6: Health Underwriting Risk per sub-module as at 31/12/2025

**C.1.2 Risk Assessment/Measurement**

COSMOS measures its Underwriting risk using the standard formula. The measurement addresses three sources of risk: Premium and Reserve risk, Lapse risk and Catastrophe risk.

The results of the risk assessment as described above are summarised below:

<b>99,5% Value at Risk</b>			
Amounts in EUR (€)	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>Difference</b>
<b>Non – Life Underwriting risk</b>			
Premium & Reserve risk	4.642.143	4.576.970	65.174
Lapse Risk	474.737	390.169	84.568
Catastrophe Risk	543.161	531.974	11.187
Diversification effects	(829.864)	(745.031)	(84.833)
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.830.177</b>	<b>4.754.082</b>	<b>76.095</b>
<b>Health Underwriting risk</b>			
SLT Health Underwriting Risk	131.187	131.696	(508)
Catastrophe Risk	158.000	156.880	1.120
Diversification effects	(59.976)	(59.916)	(60)
<b>Total</b>	<b>229.212</b>	<b>228.660</b>	<b>552</b>

Table 14: Underwriting Risk Assessment 2025 vs 2024

COSMOS also adopts other risk assessment tools such as stress and scenario testing (both on the current position and over the business planning horizon), maintenance of a risk register, comparison of actual exposure and risk tolerance limits and use of Key Risk Indicators.

These tools enable COSMOS to monitor the portfolio under normal circumstances, understand the magnitude of loss in the event of severe or extreme scenarios and ensure that it holds adequate levels of capital to protect its policyholders and other stakeholders. Using the assessment tools consistently (if appropriate), enables the Company to understand whether its risk is increasing and thus take action if appropriate. The tools used have significantly improved over the past year and are expected to be further developed and optimised over the next year.

### C.1.3 Risk Concentration

#### ***Information on any material risk concentrations the undertaking is exposed to***

Risk concentration in relation to underwriting risk may take place due to the concentration of an insurance operation in a particular area or an insurance peril.

The volume of the Non-life Underwriting risk is driven by the Premium and reserves part of the module. Premium and reserve risk is affected by the level of technical reserves and the volumes of premiums written.

Due to the higher volumes of Motor business written compared to other lines of business, there is a high concentration in the experience of the Motor line.

#### ***Overview of any future risk concentrations anticipated over the business planning period and how they will be managed***

COSMOS plans to maintain its business diversification over the planning period and continue to closely monitor its portfolio to avoid unintended risk concentration.

Treaty (Proportional or Non- proportional), facultative and catastrophe reinsurance will continue to be used to manage the net retention and maintain risks within the risk appetite limits approved by the BoD.

#### **C.1.4 Risk Mitigation**

##### ***Information on the techniques currently used***

###### **C.1.4.1 Product design process**

All new products, prior to their launch are thoroughly assessed through a profit testing analysis carried out by the Actuarial Function. Actuarial function tests the underlying profitability of the products and its sensitivity, the capital intensiveness and any inherent risks. Furthermore, market research and internal analyses help assess the marketability and competitiveness of Company's products. IT is also engaged in ensuring that proposed products are compatible with the Company's systems and IT infrastructure. Availability of reinsurance is critical prior to the launch of any new product.

###### **C.1.4.2 Reinsurance**

COSMOS maintains reinsurance cover to protect against claims volatility. A proportional reinsurance arrangement is in place for all product lines except Motor line of business, whereas, the Company has a non-proportional reinsurance. Single policies which fall outside the scope of the respective treaty reinsurance, are reinsured on a facultative basis.

A detailed analysis is undertaken on an annual basis to assess the most appropriate reinsurance structure in accordance to the business, capital and risk strategies of the Company. Furthermore, the actuarial function issues an opinion on the adequacy of reinsurance arrangements annually. The credit rating and the financial condition of the key reinsurance counterparties are reviewed on a quarterly basis and corrective action is taken in the event of a deterioration in their financial quality.

The effectiveness of the current reinsurance structure as well as that of potential reinsurance agreements considered are also assessed in the ORSA with respect to their impact on profitability and solvency coverage ratio over the business planning horizon.

Use of reinsurance protection enables the Company to manage and optimise its underwriting portfolio, whilst protecting its balance sheet and maintaining its exposure to the risk limits set by the Board of Directors. The steps taken to ensure that both the reinsurance structure and the reinsurance counterparties are appropriate, have enabled COSMOS to reduce volatility in its financial results as well as achieve significant risk mitigation.

###### **C.1.4.3 Reserving**

The Company maintains technical provisions at a level considered adequate to meet its future obligations. The reserving process is supported by the Actuarial Function and involves regular reviews of assumptions, methodologies and outcomes.

Particular attention is given to the adequacy of case reserves, especially in motor insurance, where adjustments have been made in recent years to reflect emerging experience. Management monitors reserve adequacy on an ongoing basis and performs annual reviews, taking into account new information and developments. Where necessary, appropriate adjustments are made to ensure that reserves remain adequate and consistent with the Company's risk profile.

#### **C.1.4.4 Portfolio Monitoring**

The senior management of the Company receives and reviews:

- Regular reports on the gross written premium, risks written (sum insured), claims and reserves; and
- Regular detailed profitability analyses and reviews undertaken by the Actuarial Function.

The management of the Company undertakes the reviews above to ensure that the Company is protected against the risk of inadequate pricing. The frequency of the reviews will enable the management to take quick action to resolve any issues identified.

#### **C.1.4.5 Clear delegation of underwriting and claims authorities**

There is a clear delegation of underwriting and claims authorities within the Company and peer review requirements, with the most complex risks and claims requiring review and sign-off by the CEO. This ensures that the risks and claims are assessed by personnel of appropriate experience and expertise and the premium charged reflects the characteristics of each risk and appropriate claim provisions are put in place.

Clear delegation of underwriting and claims authorities and peer review ensures that the operational risks related with underwriting, claims and reserving; risk of insuring unintended exposures, risk of fraudulent claims or claims overpayment and the risk of inadequate pricing or under-reserving are reduced.

#### ***Description of any material risk mitigation techniques the undertaking is considering purchasing or entering into over the business planning period and the rationale***

The continued effectiveness of the risk mitigation techniques and controls described above is monitored continuously by the Senior Management. In the event of any findings or shortcomings identified, quick action is taken, and the risk mitigation techniques are adjusted accordingly.

COSMOS will continue to use the risk mitigation techniques mentioned above, continuously aiming at enhancing them to reduce risk. COSMOS does not plan to enter or purchase any additional risk mitigation products over the planning period.

#### **C.1.5 Risk Sensitivity**

As part of the business and capital planning processes, the RMF carries out stress tests (either sensitivity or scenario analysis) to feed into the ORSA.

These tests or analysis measure the impact of any change in the risks including establishing a proper management of any change that happens, monitoring and measuring prospective changes in the risk situation and determining any consequences.

The RMF in cooperation with other business areas identifies the key areas on which the stress tests will be performed.

The identification is performed by considering the Company's exposure to internal factors such as a change in business plan, and external factors, such as certain possible events with negative effects or a deterioration of economic conditions. Internal and external factors taken into consideration are clearly described in the ORSA report.

Under each stress test performed, the RMF assesses the adequacy of established mitigating measures as well as additional compensating measures and offsetting actions it realistically can change to restore or improve Company's capital adequacy or its cash flow position.

The stress testing program is used as a risk management tool supporting different business decisions and processes. Such decisions also take into consideration the shortfall of stress testing and the limitations of the assumptions used.

## C.2 Market risk

Market risk means the risk of loss or of adverse change in the financial situation resulting, directly or indirectly, from fluctuations in the level and in the volatility of market prices of assets, liabilities and financial instruments.

The main components of market risk are:

- **Interest rate risk:** the sensitivity of the values of assets, liabilities and financial instruments to changes in the term structure of interest rates, or in the volatility of interest rates.
- **Equity risk:** the sensitivity of the values of assets, liabilities and financial instruments to changes in the level or in the volatility of market prices of equities.
- **Property risk:** the sensitivity of the values of assets, liabilities and financial instruments to changes in the level or in the volatility of market prices of real estate.
- **Currency risk:** the sensitivity of the values of assets, liabilities and financial instruments to changes in the level or in the volatility of currency exchange rates.
- **Spread risk:** the sensitivity of the values of assets, liabilities and financial instruments to changes in the level or in the volatility of credit spreads over the risk-free interest rate term structure (spread risk).
- **Market risk concentrations:** additional risks to an insurance or reinsurance undertaking stemming either from lack of diversification in the asset portfolio or from large exposure to default risk by a single issuer of securities or a group of related issuers.

### C.2.1 Material risk exposures over the reporting period

Market risk represents 32,29% of the Company’s Solvency Capital Requirement (before diversification).

The Company’s market risk comprises the following sub-risk:

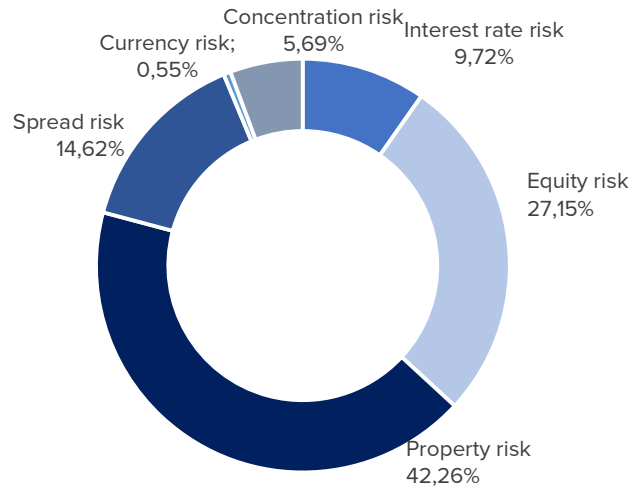


Figure 7: Market Risk components as at 31/12/2025

### C.2.2 Risk Assessment/M Measurement

COSMOS measures its market risk using the standard formula, the adequacy of which was assessed during the latest ORSA. The measurement is done separately for the sub-categories mentioned above and then the aggregate market risk measure allows for diversification between its components.

COSMOS also adopts other risk assessment tools such as stress and scenario testing (both on the current position and over the business planning horizon), maintenance of a risk register, comparison of actual exposure and risk tolerance limits and use of Key Risk Indicators.

Over the business planning horizon, COSMOS expects its own funds to increase materially as business is written on profitable terms. Inevitably, the higher capital base will introduce additional market risk.

With the support of the RMF, the Company assesses the impact of any material investment decisions on its solvency coverage ratio.

Amounts in EUR (€)	Capital Requirement		
	2025	2024	Difference
<b>Market Risk Components</b>			
Interest rate risk	426.182	272.737	153.444
Equity risk	1.189.921	545.221	644.700
Property risk	1.852.253	2.038.134	(185.881)
Spread risk	640.772	463.963	176.809
Currency risk	23.981	-	23.981
Concentration risk	249.393	286.412	(37.020)
Illiquidity premium risk	-	-	-
Diversification effects	(1.037.708)	(810.963)	(226.746)
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.344.793</b>	<b>2.795.505</b>	<b>549.288</b>

Table 15: Market Risk Capital Requirement Assessment 2025 vs 2024 per component

The Solvency Capital Requirement arising from the Company's exposure to market risk as at 31 December 2025 increased by €549k, or 19,65%, compared to 31 December 2024.

The increase in market risk is primarily driven by higher equity risk, reflecting the Company's strategic decision to expand its exposure to equity funds. In addition, interest rate risk and spread risk increased due to the growth in fixed-income securities within the Company's investment portfolio.

These increases were partially offset by a reduction in property risk, following the disposal of several properties and the decrease in the value of the Company's property portfolio, and a reduction in concentration risk.

#### Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk relates to the sensitivity of the values of assets, liabilities and financial instruments to changes in the term structure and volatility of interest rates.

During 2025, the Company increased its exposure to fixed-income securities. As a result, the overall exposure and sensitivity of the portfolio to interest rate movements increased, leading to a higher interest rate risk compared to 2024.

#### Equity risk

Equity risk represents the 27,15% of Company's SCR from market risk (before diversification), which comprises the follow:

Amounts in EUR (€)	Capital Requirement		
	2025	2024	Difference
<b>Equity Risk Components</b>			
Type 1 Equities	1.042.927	422.960	619.967
Type 2 Equities	187.364	150.754	36.610
Diversification effects	(40.370)	(28.493)	(11.877)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.189.921</b>	<b>545.221</b>	<b>644.700</b>

Table 16: Equity Risk Capital Requirement per component 2025 vs 2024

The Company’s equity portfolio as at the reference date increased significantly compared to the prior year, in line with its decision to reassess its investment strategy, taking into account its surplus capital and strong capital position.

Specifically, equity portfolio increased to €2.120.387 compared to €1.000.513 in 2024.

Moreover, the Company is also exposed to equity risk from its investment funds as identified via the look-through approach. In addition, as mentioned above, Company’s equipment under Solvency II Directive is stressed as type 2 equities.

The SCR is determined by applying an immediate drop in prices depending on the type of securities:

- Type 1: 39% together with the symmetric adjustment of the equity capital charge.
- Type 2: 49% together with the symmetric adjustment of the equity capital charge.

#### Currency risk

The Company is not significantly exposed to currency risk, as most of its investments are euro-denominated or euro-hedged. A small capital requirement arises from limited exposure to non-euro denominated investments within the portfolio, amounting to approximately €24k.

#### Property risk

Property risk consists of approximately 42,3% (2024: 56,5%) (before diversification) of market risk, due to the large portfolio of properties held.

The Company’s properties portfolio as at 31 December 2025 amounted to €9,25m and consists of properties held for own use, investment properties and right-of use assets. The Company is also exposed to property risk from its investment in properties derived from the look through approach applied on the Company’s investment funds.

The SCR deriving from property risk is determined by applying a 25% shock on the properties’ market value.

Amounts in EUR (€)	Capital Requirement		
	2025	2024	Difference
Property risk	1.852.253	2.038.134	(185.881)

Table 17: Property Risk Capital Requirement 2025 vs 2024

### Spread risk

Spread risk constitutes the 14,62% of Company's market risk. The Company's exposure to spread risk derives from the Company's holdings in Government bonds, corporate bonds and interest-bearing investments deriving from the Look-through approach applied on Company's funds.

Amounts in EUR (€)	Capital Requirement		
	2025	2024	Difference
Spread risk	640.772	463.963	176.809

Table 18: Spread Risk Capital Requirement 2025 vs 2024

### Market Concentration risk

Concentration risk is the risk of a potential loss which its magnitude is significant enough to pose a threat on Company's solvency and financial position.

Concentration risk applies to all Company's assets included in spread, property and equity and it does not take under consideration assets included in counterparty default risk.

Amounts in EUR (€)	Capital Requirement		
	2025	2024	Difference
Concentration risk	249.393	286.412	(37.020)

Table 19: Concentration Risk Capital Requirement 2025 vs 2024

## **C.2.3 Risk Concentration**

### ***Information on any material risk concentrations the undertaking is exposed to***

COSMOS holdings of property, amounts to nearly €9,25m. This is a significant concentration to the Cyprus real estate market and a potential fall in property prices will have a material impact on the Company's financial position. Management efforts to accelerate the sale of several properties to mitigate this risk will continue. The largest single holding is the Company's head office building in Nicosia, which is estimated at €4,6m.

Excluding property exposures, the investment portfolio of COSMOS is well diversified across and within different asset classes, with respect to issuers/counterparties, industries, countries. Part of the Company's investments are held through collective investment vehicles, which further enhance the level of diversification within the portfolio.

### ***Overview of any future risk concentrations anticipated over the business planning period and how they will be managed***

The investment mix is not expected to change substantially over the business planning period and hence COSMOS anticipates the same level of market risk concentration.

#### **C.2.4 Risk Mitigation**

##### ***Information on the techniques currently used***

All investment activity within the Company is driven by the nature, term and currency of its liabilities and by the Company's overall risk appetite and solvency levels. The overall policy objective is to adequately fund the Company's technical reserves and solvency margin and to contribute to the growth of surplus for the benefit of the shareholders.

The Company adopts a prudent and controlled approach to investment risk, allowing for diversification across asset classes within defined risk tolerance limits and in accordance with its investment strategy.

The risks arising from investment activity are managed, monitored, reported and controlled in accordance with the Company's overall governance arrangements which follow the management and oversight of the Company's exposure to investment risk.

The BoD, through the Investment Committee, receives and reviews regular reports from Finance and Risk Management with regards to the Company's exposure, associated risks and investment strategies. The BoD also approves any investment decisions that fall outside the established policy and sets appropriate authorities and limits to executive officers in the Company.

The investment strategy is reviewed at least on an annual basis at Board Meetings, taking into account:

- The Company's current investment strategy and ALM strategy;
- The Company's business and liability profile, overall risk tolerance levels, solvency position and risk-return requirements; and
- The financial market environment.

The Risk Management Function is responsible for ensuring that the investment limits as set out by the Board are appropriate in view of the Company obligation to meet its liabilities. The Risk Management Function shall report directly to the Audit and Risk Committee, by providing regular reports with regards to the risk exposures which may arise from the Company's investment activities.

#### **C.2.5 Prudent Person Principle**

The Solvency II regulations require investment of assets in accordance to the "Prudent Person Principle". In light of this, the Company has aligned its investment policy and ALM strategy with this principle.

In accordance with the "Prudent Person" Principle the Board sets the following high-level investment principles that should be followed by the Investment Committee:

- All investment activity within the Company is driven by the shape, nature and term of its liabilities and by the Company's overall risk appetite and solvency levels;

- The overall policy objective is to adequately fund the Company's technical reserves and solvency margin and to contribute to the growth of surplus for the benefit of the shareholders;
- The Company does not engage in speculative investments or other high-risk investment activities including gains trading and short-selling;
- All investments must qualify under the EU regulations and Cyprus Insurance regulations;
- The Company's investment strategy is aligned with key risks policies on ALM and Liquidity management i.e. the Company holds assets with sufficient values and enough liquidity to meet all liabilities and enable payments as they fall due;
- Investment activities should be appropriate so that the Company's shareholders and policyholders are not exposed to undue risk;
- Investments should be sufficiently diversified across instruments and issuer counterparties;
- The Company does not invest on complex instruments or markets where the risks cannot be sufficiently understood, measured and managed by the Company's Investment and Risk professionals;
- All credit related issues on securities shall be reviewed by the Risk Management Function and follow the credit risk policy of the Company; and
- Outsourcing of investment to third party assets managers should adhere to the policy for outsourcing.

### **C.2.6 Risk Sensitivity**

#### **Stress tests and scenario analyses**

As part of the business and capital planning processes, the risk management function ("RMF") carries out stress tests (either sensitivity or scenario analysis) to feed into the ORSA.

These tests or analysis measure the impact of any change in the risks including establishing a proper management of any change that happens, monitoring and measuring prospective changes in the risk situation and determining any consequences.

The RMF in cooperation with other business areas identifies the key areas on which the stress tests will be performed. The identification is performed by considering the Company's exposure to internal factors such as a change in business plan, and external factors, such as certain possible events with negative effects or a deterioration of economic conditions. Internal and external factors taken into consideration are clearly described in the ORSA report.

Under each stress test performed, the RMF assesses the adequacy of established mitigating measures as well as additional compensating measures and offsetting actions it realistically can change to restore or improve Company's capital adequacy or its cash flow position.

The stress testing program is used as a risk management tool supporting different business decisions and processes. Such decisions also take into consideration the shortfall of stress testing and the limitations of the assumptions used.

### C.3 Counterparty Default Risk

Counterparty Default Risk (Credit risk) is the risk of loss or of adverse change in the financial situation, resulting from fluctuations in the credit standing of issuers of securities, counterparties and any debtors to which insurance and reinsurance undertakings are exposed, in the form of counterparty default risk, or spread risk, or market risk concentrations.

The Company is exposed to counterparty default risk (“CDR”) mainly due to the reinsurance recoverable, placements with banks and the amounts due from policyholders and intermediaries.

#### C.3.1 Material risk exposures over the reporting period

Counterparty default risk represents approximately 12,3% of the Company’s SCR (before diversification).

Counterparty Default risk of the Company is broken down as follows:

- **Type 1 exposures** involves exposures to counterparties that are non-diversifiable and usually rated e.g. reinsurance arrangements, cash at bank etc.
- **Type 2 exposures** involves diversifiable and unrated exposures e.g. receivable from intermediaries, policyholder etc.

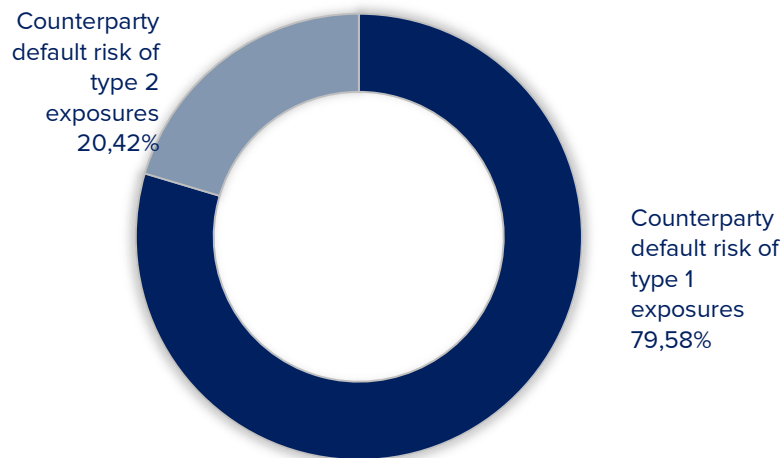


Figure 8: Counterparty default risk breakdown as at 31/12/2025

#### C.3.2 Risk Assessment/M Measurement

COSMOS measures its credit risk using the standard formula, the adequacy of which was assessed during the latest ORSA. With respect to exposures to banks, bond issuers, loan holders and reinsurers the assessment depends highly on the credit rating of the counterparties which defines the probability of default. On the other hand, for premium receivables the assessment is based on the ageing of overdue balances and the probability of default.

The Solvency Capital Requirement from CDR as at 31 December 2025 was estimated at €1.275.149 as follows:

Amounts in EUR (€)	Capital Requirement		
	2025	2024	Difference
<b>Counterparty Default Risk</b>			
Type 1 Exposure	1.058.650	1.065.107	(6.457)
Type 2 Exposure	271.696	325.576	(53.880)
Diversification effects	(55.197)	(63.802)	8.605
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.275.149</b>	<b>1.326.881</b>	<b>(51.731)</b>

Table 20: Counterparty Default Risk sub-modules comparison - 2025 vs 2024

Counterparty default risk in 2025 decreased by €52k or 3,9% compared to 2024 which is mainly attributed to the decrease of Type 2 exposure.

### C.3.3 Risk Concentration

*Information on any material risk concentrations the undertaking is exposed to*

#### Type 1

Type 1 – Largest exposures in counterparty default risk are indicated below:

Counterparty	Exposure (€)	% of Total Exposure
Munich RE	1.459.663	19,40%
MS AMLIN AG	636.556	8,46%
Hire Risk Pool	527.694	7,01%
Mapfre Re Compañía De Reaseguros, S.A.	523.671	6,96%
KOREAN RE	408.404	5,43%
SCOR GLOBAL P&C SE	375.969	5,00%
Axis Re SE, Dublin	357.193	4,75%

Table 21: Counterparty Default Risk: Type 1 exposures (largest to smallest) as at 31/12/2025

#### Type 2

Premium debtors include premium receivable from policyholders and balances from intermediaries. Balances from intermediaries are balances before 1 January 2018 and are stressed by 90% in accordance with the Solvency Directives, hence is considered a material concentration for counterparty default risk.

### C.3.4 Risk Mitigation

#### *Information on the techniques currently used*

The Company mitigates its credit risk, through the credit risk policy, which prescribes minimum creditworthiness requirements for its investment counterparties and reinsurers and by ensuring an adequate level of diversification in its investment portfolio.

The policy determines the Credit risk appetite of the Company and allocates the aggregate risk appetite into specific tolerance levels and limits for the credit risks identified by COSMOS.

The Company's aggregate risk appetite is articulated by the BoD and is documented in the Risk Management Policy. The Risk Management and Reserving Committee, in cooperation with the RMF have the responsibility to allocate the risk appetite of the BoD to risk categories and to define a set of limits that can be used to make the risk appetite operational and embedded within COSMOS.

The credit rating and the financial condition of all key counterparties are reviewed at least quarterly and management is ready to take action in the event of a deterioration in the credit quality.

Moreover, the terms and conditions of the reinsurance contracts stipulating exit terms in the event of changes in the financial conditions of the counterparties.

For the balances with policyholders and intermediaries, the Company has established via the Credit control department, procedures for effective monitoring and control. In doing so, credit control department has set rigid criteria such as restriction of renewing policyholders with uncollected premiums. The Company also monitors, overdue balances from policyholder and/or intermediaries on a daily basis and takes immediate actions for instances of non-compliance with Company's credit period granted.

### C.3.5 Risk Sensitivity

#### **Stress tests and scenario analyses**

As part of the business and capital planning processes, the risk management function carries out stress tests (either sensitivity or scenario analysis) to feed into the ORSA.

These tests or analysis measure the impact of any change in the risks including establishing a proper management of any change that happens, monitoring and measuring prospective changes in the risk situation and determining any consequences.

The RMF in cooperation with other business areas identifies the key areas on which the stress tests will be performed. The identification is performed by considering the Company's exposure to internal factors such as a change in business plan, and external factors, such as certain possible events with negative effects or a deterioration of economic conditions. Internal and external factors taken into consideration are clearly described in the ORSA report.

Under each stress test performed, the RMF assesses the adequacy of established mitigating measures as well as additional compensating measures and offsetting actions it realistically can change to restore or improve Company's capital adequacy or its cash flow position.

The stress testing program is used as a risk management tool supporting different business decisions and processes. Such decisions also take into consideration the shortfall of stress testing and the limitations of the assumptions used.

#### **C.4 Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that insurance and reinsurance undertakings are unable to realise investments and other assets in order to settle their financial obligations when they fall due.

##### **C.4.1 Material risk exposures over the reporting period**

The Company generally has low exposure in liquidity risk due to following:

- A significant proportion of the assets is invested in short-terms products, including cash and bank deposits; and
- Most of the assets held (mutual funds and government bonds) are highly tradeable securities which enables fast and low cost liquidation of assets.

##### **C.4.2 Risk Assessment/Measurement**

The assessment and measurement of liquidity risks is performed using both qualitative and quantitative methods.

Liquidity Risk is measured with reference to the market values of the assets and the nominal (undiscounted) values for technical liabilities. Investment asset valuations are produced by the third party asset managers.

In quantifying liquidity risk, COSMOS assesses the differences between the contractual and the behavioural nature of its liabilities. In assessing the behavioural nature of COSMOS' liabilities, the following should be considered:

- The type of insurance business;
- The past history of volatility in the pattern of claims payment;
- Options available to policyholders and the circumstances in which they are likely to be exercised;
- Options available to the insurer and any incentive for the insurer to exercise them; and
- The other cash flow needs of the business.

The Senior Management highlights any significant deficiencies against the appetite during the period to the Risk Management Function and the Audit and Risk Management and Reserving Committees.

### C.4.3 Risk Concentration

#### ***Information on any material risk concentrations the undertaking is exposed to***

Sources of cash inflows and cash outflows such as insurance receivables, claims, expenses etc., are diversified and to a large extent independent. This risk concentration within liquidity risk is limited.

#### ***Overview of any future risk concentrations anticipated over the business planning period and how they will be managed***

The Company does not anticipate a deterioration in its liquidity position or risk during the business planning period.

### C.4.4 Risk Mitigation

#### **Techniques currently used**

The Company has developed investment guidelines (reviewed and approved by the Board) which, among others, sets investment limits in illiquid assets and ensure appropriate number of counterparties and levels of asset diversification are in place.

The Company adopts a prudent liquidity risk management approach by maintaining a sufficient proportion of its assets in cash and marketable securities through the ability to close out market positions. Senior management is updated on a regular basis on the cash position of the Company illustrating, inter alia, actual cash balance net of operational commitments falling due in the short term as well as investment commitments falling due in the medium and long term.

COSMOS also minimizes liquidity risk by:

- ensuring that the Accounting function designs and implements proper controls, documented in the procedure manual, to ensure that inflows are actively managed, monitored and followed up;
- ensuring that income generated from the investment portfolio is duly received by the Company;
- allowing for a cash loss limit in its reinsurance arrangements, which allows the Company to claim and receive immediate payment for a large loss without waiting for the usual periodic (quarterly) payment to occur;
- catering for unexpected cash flows, since the quota for highly liquid assets provides a good buffer over and above the maximum historic cash outflows;
- considering the effect of any proposed new business on liquidity and liquidity risk at Board level; and
- closely monitoring the timing of claims payments and reinsurance recoveries.

#### ***Description of any material risk mitigation techniques the undertaking is considering purchasing or entering into over the business planning period and the rationale***

The Company has not adopted any risk mitigation techniques given the low level of its liquidity risk.

#### C.4.5 Expected profit included in future premiums

The Company does not have any expected profits included from future premiums.

#### C.4.6 Risk Sensitivity

The Risk Management Function in cooperation with the business areas identifies the key areas on which the stress tests will be performed. The identification is performed by considering the structure of COSMOS' portfolio and external environment factors which affect the exposure of COSMOS' positions.

- Impairment of assets;
- Large regulatory penalty or other large outflow;
- Withdrawal of funding;
- Lower than expected new business;
- Wider liquidity crisis in the financial markets; and
- Unexpected payment of a large claim or catastrophe claim.

Based on the analysis performed as part of the ORSA process, the Company's liquidity risk profile was assessed to be resilient to withstand severe shocks and is within the Company's risk appetite.

#### C.5 Operational risk

Operational risk refers to the risk of loss arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems, or from external events. This risk encompasses all exposures faced by the Company's functions in the course of conducting the Company's business, including but not limited to, accounting and financial reporting, business continuity, claims management, information technology and data processing, legal and regulatory compliance, outsourcing and reinsurance.

COSMOS adopts the following seven types of operational risk events:

- **Internal Fraud** - Losses due to acts of a type intended to defraud, misappropriate property or circumvent regulations, the law or Company policy, excluding diversity/discrimination events, which involves at least one internal party.
- **External Fraud** - Losses due to acts of a type intended to defraud, misappropriate property or circumvent the law (including cyber risk; hacking damage and theft of information), by a third party.
- **Employment Practices and Workplace Safety** - Losses arising from acts inconsistent with employment, health or safety laws or agreements, from payment of personal injury claims, or from diversity / discrimination events.
- **Clients, Products and Business Practices** - Losses arising from an unintentional or negligent failure to meet a professional obligation to specific clients (including fiduciary and suitability requirements, GDPR and Money Laundering), or from the nature or design of a product.

- **Damage to Physical Assets** - Losses arising from loss or damage to physical assets from natural disaster or other events (e.g. terrorism, vandalism).
- **Business Disruption and System Failures** - Losses arising from disruption of business or system failures (Hardware, Software, Telecommunications, Utility outage / disruptions).
- **Execution, Delivery and Process Management** - Losses from failed transaction processing or process management, from relations with trade counterparties and vendors.
- **Errors or omissions in following processes** - e.g. accepting risks outside reinsurance scope, accepting risks outside limits.

### **C.5.1 Material risk exposures over the reporting period**

Operational risk represents approximately 6,6% of the Company's SCR (before diversification).

### **C.5.2 Risk Assessment/Measurement**

Operational Risks are assessed by the Company through the standard model of Solvency II. This involves assessing Operational Risk through assessing the Company earned premium, provisions and expenses.

COSMOS measures operational risk through the following:

- a qualitative assessment of operational risks is performed at least once a year during which potential sources of risk are identified, then a frequency severity assessment is performed both before and after any risk mitigation/control actions taken thus measuring inherent and residual risk.
- Loss event collection - the Company maintains a register of historical losses occurring due to process related events in order to ensure mitigating actions are taken to avoid repetition of such losses.

Furthermore, the Company commits capital as a buffer to absorb losses due to operational risks as measured through the standard formula.

### **C.5.3 Risk Concentration**

#### **C.5.3.1 Material risk concentrations**

Currently there are no material operational risk concentrations.

#### **C.5.3.2 Overview of any future risk concentrations anticipated over the business planning period and how they will be managed**

The operational risk profile of COSMOS is not expected to change over the business planning period.

#### C.5.4 Risk Mitigation

##### *Information on the techniques currently used*

The Company addresses its operational risk through the following:

- an Operational Risk Policy is in place to ensure that operational risks are properly identified, recorded, addressed and controlled;
- an Outsourcing Policy is in place to minimise the operational risks that result from outsourcing;
- an internal control system is in place;
- a business continuity plan is in place to ensure continuity and regularity in the performance of activities;
- Regular Internal Audit;
- Performance management and reviews to ensure employees are satisfied with their work and perform to the best of their abilities;
- Legal advice is sought at the earliest opportunity from specialised lawyers;
- Peer review of material work and appropriate underwriting, claims and other authority limits in place; and
- Insurance against property damage that could cause business disruption.

##### *Description of any material risk mitigation techniques the undertaking is considering purchasing or entering into over the business planning period and the rationale*

COSMOS will continue to use the risk mitigation techniques mentioned above, continuously aiming at enhancing them to reduce risk. COSMOS does not plan to enter or purchase any additional operational risk mitigation products over the planning period.

#### C.5.5 Risk Sensitivity

##### **Stress tests and scenario analyses**

As part of the business and capital planning processes, the risk management function (“RMF”) carries out stress tests (either sensitivity or scenario analysis) to feed into the ORSA.

These tests or analysis measure the impact of any change in the risks including establishing a proper management of any change that happens, monitoring and measuring prospective changes in the risk situation and determining any consequences.

The RMF in cooperation with other business areas identifies the key areas on which the stress tests will be performed. The identification is performed by considering the Company’s exposure to internal factors such as a change in business plan, and external factors, such as certain possible events with negative effects or a deterioration of economic conditions. Internal and external factors taken into consideration are clearly described in the ORSA report.

Under each stress test performed, the RMF assesses the adequacy of established mitigating measures as well as additional compensating measures and offsetting actions it realistically can change to restore or improve Company’s capital adequacy or its cash flow position.

The stress testing program is used as a risk management tool supporting different business decisions and processes. Such decisions also take into consideration the shortfall of stress testing and the limitations of the assumptions used.

## **C.6 Other material risks**

The Company is also exposed to other material risks that are described below:

### **Strategic Risk**

The risk of the current and prospective impact on earnings or capital arising from adverse business decisions, improper implementation of decisions, or lack of responsiveness to industry changes.

### **Reputational Risk**

The risk of potential loss through the deterioration of its reputation or standing due to a negative perception of the Company's image among customers, counterparties, shareholders or supervisory authorities and any other stakeholders.

### **Compliance risk**

Compliance Risk is defined as the risk arising from the failure to comply with the overall regulatory and supervisory environment governing the conduct of the Company's business.

### **Climate change risk**

Climate change risk refers to the financial risks from climate change; insurance companies should be in place to manage and mitigate the catastrophic effects that climate change could have on their financial performance and position, as climate change may negatively impact both the asset and liability side of a company's Balance sheet. COSMOS has translated the drivers of climate change risks into traditional prudential risk categories such as underwriting risk, market risk, credit and counterparty risk, operational risk, reputational risk and strategic risk and treats each driver accordingly.

### **ICT risk**

The risk of loss arising from the failure, disruption or misuse of information and communication technology (ICT) systems, including risks related to cyber threats, system availability, data integrity and third-party service providers.

## D. Valuation for solvency purposes

### D.1 Assets

#### D.1.1 Value of assets

All assets listed in the table below are valued in accordance with the Solvency II Framework. Assets and liabilities are valued on the assumption that the Company will pursue the business as a going concern. No changes in the valuation methods occurred during the year under consideration.

Assets		Solvency II value	IFRS Accounting Standards value	Differences
		€	€	€
Intangible assets	R0030	-	3.203	(3.203)
Deferred tax assets	R0040	245.011	245.011	-
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	R0060	4.708.076	4.708.076	-
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	R0070	23.731.101	23.704.224	26.877
Property (other than for own use)	R0080	4.874.000	4.874.000	-
Equities	R0100	508	508	-
Bonds	R0130	2.053.586	2.026.709	26.877
Collective Investments Undertakings	R0180	16.803.007	16.803.007	-
Reinsurance recoverables	R0270	5.356.120	5.914.934	(558.814)
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	R0360	1.145.514	97.791	1.047.723
Reinsurance receivables	R0370	390.081	351.804	38.277
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	R0380	609.510	770.588	(161.078)
Cash and cash equivalents	R0410	955.077	955.077	-
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	R0420	-	8.609	(8.609)
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>R0500</b>	<b>37.140.490</b>	<b>36.759.317</b>	<b>381.173</b>

Table 22: Assets Valuation as at 31/12/2025- Solvency II vs IFRS Accounting Standards value

#### D.1.2 Bases, methods and main assumption

According to Article 75 of the Solvency II Directive, all assets shall be valued at the amount for which they could be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

According to Solvency II, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall recognise assets and liabilities in conformity with the international accounting standards provided that those standards include valuation methods that are consistent with the valuation approach set out in Article 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC.

Where those standards allow for the use of more than one valuation method, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall only use valuation methods that are consistent with Article 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC.

The current framework applied in measuring Company's financial statements is the IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

As the default valuation method insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall value assets and liabilities using **quoted market prices** in active markets for the same assets or liabilities.

Where the use of quoted market prices in active markets for the same assets or liabilities is not possible, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall value assets and liabilities using quoted market prices in active markets for similar assets and liabilities with adjustments to reflect differences.

Those adjustments shall reflect factors specific to the asset or liability including all of the following:

- a) the condition or location of the asset or liability;
- b) the extent to which inputs relate to items that are comparable to the asset or liability;  
and
- c) the volume or level of activity in the markets within which the inputs are observed.

Company's valuation on each material asset category and an explanation of the differences between the Solvency II value and the IFRS Accounting Standards of each asset category are described below:

### **Intangible assets**

The internally developed software is recognized in the financial statements of the Company in accordance with requirements of IAS 38.

According to Solvency II valuation principles, intangibles shall value intangible assets as zero, unless they can demonstrate that there is a value for the same or similar assets. Given that, the intangible asset is an internally developed software, management considers that there is no market value deriving from active market, the valuation is nil.

The Intangible asset under IFRS Accounting Standards is measured in accordance with IAS 38 i.e. directly attributable costs incurred less amortisation, whereas as per Solvency II is nil.

### **Deferred Tax Assets**

Deferred tax assets are recognized in relation to temporary timing differences between accounting and tax values of assets and liabilities only to the extent that they can be utilized in the foreseeable future.

Solvency II valuation principles also include a deferred tax asset or liability which is calculated using the applicable effective tax rate of the Company of 15% on the relevant Solvency II assets and liabilities valuation adjustments. In accordance with the Delegated Regulation the deferred tax assets and liabilities position resulting from Solvency II valuation adjustments is netted off in the balance sheet.

Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent it is probable that sufficient future taxable income will be available for their realization. Assessment requires the use of judgment regarding assumptions related to estimated future taxable profits. The following aspects are considered:

- the type and amount of taxable income;
- the periods in which the income will arise;
- the timing of the reversal of the deductible temporary differences underlying the deferred tax assets; and
- the local tax regulations (e.g. for loss carry forward periods).

There is no difference between IFRS Accounting Standards and Solvency II valuation.

#### Property, plant, and equipment held for own use

Properties are measured in accordance with IAS 16 and the fair value mode. According to IAS 16, properties are initially measured at cost including transaction costs. Subsequently are measured at fair value. Fair value is determined by an external independent valuer on an annual basis.

Plant and equipment is valued at cost minus accumulated depreciation which provides a close approximation of fair value.

There is no difference in the valuation between IFRS Accounting Standards and Solvency II.

#### Investments – Equity, collective investment funds

Financial assets are recognised and measured in accordance with IFRS 9. Company's equity investments and collective investments are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit and loss. On initial recognition, financial assets are recorded at fair value and subsequently are measured at fair value based on quoted prices in an active market.

There is no difference in the valuation between IFRS Accounting Standards and Solvency II.

#### Investments in Bonds

Investment in Bonds are classified and measured similarly to equity and collective investment funds i.e. at fair value through profit and loss.

Company's investments in bonds are listed in regulated stock exchanges and hence they are measured at fair value using quoted prices in an active market.

There is no difference between IFRS Accounting Standards and Solvency II valuation except for, accrued interest is added to the value of the bonds.

### Reinsurance Recoverables

The benefits to which the Company is entitled under its reinsurance contracts held are recognised as reinsurers' share of technical provisions or receivables from reinsurers (unless netted off against amounts payable to reinsurers). These assets consist of short-term balances due from reinsurers (classified within receivables), as well as longer term receivables (classified as reinsurers' share of technical provisions) that are dependent on the expected claims and benefits arising under the related reinsured insurance contracts.

Reinsurance recoverables represent the difference between Gross and Net provisions. On a Solvency II valuation in comparison to IFRS Accounting Standards these are valued on a best estimate basis.

### Insurance and intermediaries' receivables

Insurance receivables represent premiums receivable from intermediaries and from policyholders. Insurance receivables under IFRS Accounting Standards are recorded within Liability for remaining coverage including an ECL adjustment on an earned premium basis.

Intermediaries receivables represent old balances from terminated agents and are accounted in accordance with IFRS 9 which incorporates an ECL adjustment based on expected collection.

Under SII basis all future premium instalments of inforce policies have to be recognised within the Technical Provisions of the Company. Under IFRS Accounting Standards all instalments either future or due are recognised in technical provisions.

Hence, under IFRS Accounting Standards Company only recognises the balances receivable from terminated intermediaries. The net impact of this classification in the total Own funds of the Company is Nil.

### Property (other than for own use)

Investment properties are measured in accordance with "IAS 40 Investment properties" using the fair value model. Investment properties are initially measured at cost including related transaction costs and are subsequently carried at fair value, representing open market value determined annually by external valuers.

There is no difference in the valuation between IFRS Accounting Standards and Solvency II.

### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, cash collateral and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

There is no difference in the valuation between IFRS Accounting Standards and Solvency II.

### Receivables (trade, not insurance)/Other assets

Other assets include interest receivable, prepayments, other debtors and the Company's share in the assets of the Cyprus Hire Risks Pool.

The difference between the Solvency II and the IFRS Accounting Standards relates to accrued interest which under Solvency II is part of the relevant bonds and bank deposits and a reclassification of a related party receivable balance included in other payables, which was not performed for the purposes of Solvency II.

## D.2 Technical provisions

Technical Provisions (Gross of reinsurance)	Solvency II	IFRS	Difference
	value	Accounting Standards value	
	€	€	€
Non-Life (excluding Health)	16.615.780	17.585.220	(969.440)
Health	822.590	1.094.782	(272.193)
<b>Total technical provisions</b>	<b>17.438.370</b>	<b>18.680.002</b>	<b>(1.241.633)</b>

Table 23: Technical provisions breakdown as at 31/12/2025

The valuation of technical provisions was calculated in accordance with the Solvency II best estimate valuation principles.

The results for 2025 and 2024 are summarised in *Table 23*. These results allow for discounting, claims handling expenses and the adjustment for the expected counterparty default in the reinsurance recoverable.

### D.2.1 Claims Provision

The provision for claims outstanding relates to claim events that have already occurred, regardless of whether the claims arising from those events have been reported or not. The components of the claims provision under IFRS Accounting Standards are the Case by Case Estimates (OSLR), the Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR), the Incurred But Not Enough Reported (IBNeR) and the reserve for Claims Handling Expenses. Both under Solvency II and IFRS Accounting Standards, the reserves are discounted to allow for the time value of money.

Several methods have been applied to calculate this reserve namely the Chain Ladder on Paid and Incurred claims, the Loss Ratio method and the Bornhuetter Ferguson method. The methods applied, capture both the IBNR and IBNeR reserves. The IBNeR was determined by subtracting the IBNR calculation from the total reserve.

When triangulation methods are used, there are a number of issues to consider that may invalidate the underlying assumption that the future claims development is likely to be in line with the past claims development (i.e. Distortions caused by “Large Losses”, Changes in claims handling procedures, Changes in Claims reporting processes, One-off Claims Reviews, Changes in Reserving Policy, Changes in Legislation etc.)

Technical Provisions in €'000	Claims Provision				Premium Provision				Risk Margin	
	Gross Best Estimate		Reinsurance Recoverable		Gross Best Estimate		Reinsurance Recoverable		2025	2024
Year → ↓ Line of business	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Medical expense	159.580	28.141	122.839	20.762	613.462	459.962	408.890	288.270	14.362	15.027
Income protection	14.134	6.903	6.840	3.565	18.585	19.847	7.293	8.437	2.466	1.997
Workers' compensation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicle liability	11.048.699	11.002.197	3.737.258	3.022.528	2.142.531	2.108.469	-	-	456.595	461.611
Other motor	546.970	534.951	-	-	936.537	884.235	-	-	88.886	84.979
Marine and transport	37.062	16.392	28.282	9.223	19.578	8.340	20.922	19.575	3.046	3.088
Fire and other property damage	278.678	496.728	176.864	349.176	320.627	312.373	284.280	269.968	24.910	25.592
General liability	597.179	708.395	402.496	416.530	67.089	57.366	153.751	135.125	25.227	30.539
Credit and Suretyship	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	9.789	9.301	4.053	3.973	10.607	6.684	2.352	1.854	1.770	1.343
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.692.092</b>	<b>12.803.007</b>	<b>4.478.633</b>	<b>3.825.756</b>	<b>4.129.015</b>	<b>3.857.277</b>	<b>877.487</b>	<b>723.230</b>	<b>617.263</b>	<b>624.176</b>

Table 24: Technical provisions breakdown per LoB - 2025 vs 2024

Therefore, actuarial judgment was used during the reserving process rather than the mechanical application of a triangulation method to the data. In particular, considerable care should be taken in applying the method that prevents unusual and one-off aspects in the data which have a significant impact on the results.

In general, the development factors were chosen based on the average and weighted average of the development factors of the 10 previous accident years but also taking into account any trends of either deterioration or improvement during the last 3-4 accident years.

The impact in the development factors of Motor Business, caused by the one-off Claims Review was also considered when selecting the development factors.

### **D.2.2 Premium Provision**

The calculation of the premium provision relates to all potential future claim payments arising from future events, post the valuation date that have not yet expired and to all administrative expenses associated with these policies.

The premium provision is determined on a prospective basis taking into account the expected cash-in and cash-out flows and the time value of money.

The expected cash flows were determined by applying an appropriate prospective combined ratio and payment pattern to the unearned premium reserve ("UPR").

On the basis of the data analysis, this methodology and its underlying model and assumptions are deemed to be realistic for each line of business. The conditions rendering this method valid are met, namely:

- It can be expected that the combined ratio, explained below, remains stable over the run-off period of the premium provision;
- A reliable estimate of the combined ratio can be made; and
- The unearned premium provision is an adequate exposure measure for estimating future claims during the unexpired risk period.

The Combined Ratio is defined as the sum of the expense ratio, the claims ratio and the reinsurance cost ratio. This enables the claims forecast and the expense forecast to be modelled separately. For the calculation of the premium provision, the Company has included all expense items except for the acquisition expenses which have been allocated to each Solvency II line of business.

### **D.2.3 Risk Margin**

The risk margin is equivalent to the amount that would be paid to another insurance or reinsurance Company to take over the Company's insurance obligations.

The risk margin is calculated by determining the cost of providing an amount of eligible own funds equal to the SCR necessary to support the Company's reinsurance obligations over the lifetime thereof. This rate, called the Cost-of-Capital, is prescribed by EIOPA and currently stands at 6%.

### **D.2.4 Level of Uncertainty**

The variability of reserve estimates was quantified using the Mack Method, a statistical technique, based on the historical development of paid claims. Using the volatility of the development factors over the previous years, an estimate for the standard deviation of the total Claims Provision for each line of business has been produced. The standard deviation of the total Claims Provision was set equal to the sum of the estimated standard errors for each line of business. It has been assumed that the total Claims Provision follows a lognormal distribution and the confidence interval range lies between the 5th and the 95th percentile.

### D.2.5 Differences between IFRS Accounting Standards and Solvency II valuation

The main valuation principles of Solvency II leading to differences from reserves shown in the Financial Statements are:

- Differences in the yield curves used to discount the liabilities;
- The concept of risk margin is only applicable under Solvency II basis;
- The concept of risk adjustment is only applicable under IFRS Accounting Standards basis;
- The Liability for Remaining Coverage (“LRC”) under IFRS Accounting Standards basis is replaced by the Premium Provision under Solvency II basis. The LRC reflects the Unearned portion of the premiums and deferred acquisition costs, which under normal circumstances, includes profit margins. The transition to the Premium Provision results in realising the profits embedded in the unexpired portion of the policies;
- The measurement of the liabilities for IFRS Accounting Standards purposes is performed on a group of contracts level, which may result in small inconsistencies with the Solvency II technical provisions which are established at a business line level;
- Under Solvency II the calculation of the Premium Provision shall account for contracts that the Company is obliged to provide cover, but may not have incepted yet;
- The calculation of the loss component under IFRS Accounting Standards principles accounts for attributable expenses only whereas under Solvency II the Premium Provision accounts for all expenses.

The differences are summarised in *Table 25*.

↓ Line of Business	Solvency II Valuation Amounts in EUR (€)			
	Gross Claim Provision	Gross Premium Provision	Gross Risk Margin	Gross Technical Provisions
Medical expense	159.580	613.462	14.362	787.404
Income protection	14.134	18.585	2.466	35.185
Motor vehicle liability	11.048.699	2.142.531	456.595	13.647.825
Other motor	546.970	936.537	88.886	1.572.393
Marine, aviation & transport	37.062	19.578	3.046	59.686
Fire & other prop. damage	278.678	320.627	24.910	624.215
General liability	597.179	67.089	25.227	689.494
Miscellaneous	9.789	10.607	1.770	22.166
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.692.092</b>	<b>4.129.015</b>	<b>617.263</b>	<b>17.438.370</b>

↓ Operating Segments	IFRS Accounting Standards Valuation Amounts in EUR (€)			
	Liability for incurred Claims	Liability for Remaining Coverage	Risk Adjustment	Gross Technical Provisions
Motor vehicles	11.559.446	3.392.234	671.301	15.622.981
Fire	278.432	717.874	11.515	1.007.821
Liability	596.002	256.462	32.877	885.341
Accident and Health	173.595	914.248	6.939	1.094.782
Miscellaneous	46.800	19.281	2.996	69.077
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.654.275</b>	<b>5.300.099</b>	<b>725.628</b>	<b>18.680.002</b>

Table 25: Differences between Solvency II and IFRS Accounting Standards Valuations per LoB as at 31/12/2025

## D.2.6 Other Information

COSMOS has not used any of the following:

- The volatility adjustment referred to in Article 77d of Directive 2009/138/EC;

- The transitional risk-free interest rate-term structure referred to Article 308c of Directive 2009/138/EC; and
- The transitional deduction referred to in Article 308d of Directive 2009/138/EC.

### D.3 Other liabilities

#### D.3.1 Value of other liabilities

The following table indicates the valuation of Liabilities other than Technical Provisions recognised by the Company:

Other Liabilities		Solvency II	IFRS	Difference
		value	Accounting Standards value	
<i>Amounts in EUR (€)</i>		C0010	C0020	
Deferred tax liabilities	R0780	441.142	305.295	135.847
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	R0880	70.221	77.626	(7.405)
Insurance & intermediaries payables	R0820	362.177	-	362.177
Reinsurance payables	R0830	699.168	-	699.168
Debts owed to credit institutions	R0800	53.501	53.501	-
Payables (trade, not insurance)	R0840	591.736	928.511	(336.775)
<b>Total Other Liabilities</b>		<b>2.217.945</b>	<b>1.364.933</b>	<b>853.012</b>

Table 26: Liabilities other than Technical Provisions as at 31/12/2025

#### D.3.2 Bases, methods and main assumption

According to Article 75 of the Solvency II Directive, all assets shall be valued at the amount for which they could be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

According to Solvency II, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall recognise assets and liabilities in conformity with the international accounting standards provided that those standards include valuation methods that are consistent with the valuation approach set out in Article 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC. Where those standards allow for the use of more than one valuation method, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall only use valuation methods that are consistent with Article 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC.

The current framework applied in measuring Company's financial statements is the IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

Company’s valuation on each material other liabilities category and an explanation of the differences between the Solvency II value and the IFRS Accounting Standards of each other liabilities category are described below:

Deferred tax liabilities

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized in relation to temporary timing differences between accounting and tax values of assets and liabilities. The amount of deferred tax is calculated using the applicable effective tax rates. Solvency II valuation principles also include a deferred tax asset or liability which is calculated using the applicable effective tax rate from 2026 and onwards of the Company of 15% on the relevant Solvency II assets and liabilities valuation adjustments.

In accordance with the Delegated Regulation the deferred tax assets and liabilities position resulting from Solvency II valuation adjustments is netted off in the balance sheet.

The amount of Deferred Tax Liability recognized as at 31 December 2025 is estimated as follows:

<b>Deferred Tax Liability</b> Amounts in EUR (€)	<b>2025</b>	<b>2025</b>
Deferred Tax Liability as per IFRS Accounting Standards		305.295
Difference Between IFRS Accounting Standards and Solvency II Balance sheet	(905.642)	
Deferred Tax Liability due to the difference between IFRS Accounting Standards and Solvency II Balance sheet		135.847
<b>Deferred Tax Liability as per Solvency II</b>		<b>441.142</b>

*Table 27: Deferred Tax Liability estimation as at 31/12/2025*

The amount of Deferred Tax Liability (“DTL”) as presented in the financial statements as at 31 December 2025 prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards was estimated at €305.295. This amount derives from the deferral of capital gain tax losses due to the revaluation of Company’s own-used properties. During the year, the amount of DTL was increased by €93.212 compared to 2024.

The amount of Deferred Tax Liability as per Solvency II is estimated as the difference between Excess of Asset over Liabilities as per Solvency minus Excess of Asset over Liabilities as per IFRS Accounting Standards multiplied by the applicable tax rate in Cyprus from 2026 and onwards i.e. 15%.

Insurance & intermediaries payables

Insurance & intermediaries payables represent commission payable to intermediaries. For IFRS Accounting Standards purposes this balance is included as part of the Liability for remaining Coverage and presented as insurance contract assets/liabilities. Under Solvency II basis the amounts due to agents are presented as insurance & intermediaries payables.

### Debts owed to credit institutions

Debts owed to credit institutions relates to Company's bank overdraft accounts.

There is no difference in the valuation between IFRS Accounting Standards and Solvency II.

### Reinsurance Payables

Reinsurance payables relates to amounts due under reinsurance contracts which were in force at the reporting date. The amount payable is calculated in accordance with reinsurance agreements and contract notes. No estimation methods, adjustments for future value or valuation judgements are required for these balances. The timing of expected economic outflows to settle the liability with each reinsurer is contractually based.

The difference in the balance as per Solvency II and IFRS Accounting Standards relates to the amount payable to reinsurers which is reclassified in Reinsurance contract assets for IFRS Accounting Standards presentation.

### Payables (trade, not insurance)

Payables not insurance related, are usually other creditors and accrued expenses not relevant to the Company's core operations, i.e. insurance. Payables also include any employee contributions payable to government authorities. These balances are payable on demand and bear no interest.

The difference in the balance as per Solvency II and IFRS Accounting Standards relates to the amount payable to MIF and Stamps Payable not included in Solvency II, the prepayments of policies that are recognised in insurance contract liabilities for IFRS Accounting Standards, the reclassification of related parties receivable from other payables to other receivables and the reclassification of the amount due to NHS from Deemed Dividend Distribution to other payables for IFRS Accounting Standards disclosure purposes.

### Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown

Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown relate to the amounts due to Cyprus tax authorities i.e. corporation tax and defence on deemed dividend distribution.

The difference in the valuation between IFRS Accounting Standards and Solvency II relates to the reclassification of tax refundable and the reclassification of the amount due to NHS from Deemed Dividend Distribution to other payables for IFRS Accounting Standards disclosure purposes.

### **D.3.3 Alternative methods for valuation**

The Company does not use any other methods of valuation.

### **D.3.4 Any other information**

The Company does not use any special purpose vehicles. All material information regarding the valuation of assets and liabilities for solvency purposes has been addressed in the previous sections.

## E. Capital Management

### E.1 Own Funds

#### E.1.1 Objectives, policies and processes employed for managing its own funds

The Company’s objective in managing its own funds is to safeguard a solid capital position. The objective is to have available capital of adequate value and quality to cover the solvency capital requirements (MCR and SCR) as determined by the Solvency II Directives.

The Company has adopted the following processes in managing its own funds:

- **ORSA report:** A 3 years business plan is taken into account in preparing the ORSA Report on an annual basis. This information including financial projections, enable the Company to identify its future solvency needs and own funds and design any necessary corrective actions if deemed necessary.
- **Monitoring reports:** Management on a monthly basis estimates the SCR/MCR in order to detect the higher risks the Company is exposed to and identify any new trends that may pose a threat to the Company’s capital position.

There were no material changes on the Company’s objective and policies over the reporting period.

#### E.1.2 Information on the structure, amount and quality of own funds at the end of the reporting period

The Company’s own funds are all classified as Basic Own Funds Tier 1 Unrestricted and are available to cover the Company’s Solvency Capital Requirement (“SCR”) and Minimum Capital Requirement (“MCR”) as follows:

<b>Basic own Funds – Tier 1 Unrestricted</b>	<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
<i>Amounts in EUR (€)</i>		
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	1.129.671	1.129.671
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	2.907.588	2.907.588
Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own - fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	-	-
Reconciliation reserve	13.446.917	10.200.039
<b>Total basic own funds after deductions</b>	<b>17.484.176</b>	<b>14.237.298</b>

Table 28: Basic Own Funds - Tier 1 Unrestricted as at 31/12/2025 compared to 31/12/2024

There were no significant changes in Company’s own funds over the reporting period other than the change in Company’s retained earnings.

Moreover, the increase of own funds was driven by the improvement of Company's profitability. The profitability in 2025 was due to the positive underwriting results from all lines of business.

### E.1.3 Eligible amount of own funds to cover SCR & MCR

The Company's own funds amounted to €17,48m. All of the Company's own funds relate to **Tier 1 unrestricted and available to cover the SCR and MCR**.

<b>Total ancillary own funds</b>	<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
<i>Amounts in EUR (€)</i>	<b>Tier 1</b>	<b>Tier 1</b>
<b>Available and eligible own funds</b>		
Total available own funds to meet the SCR	17.484.176	14.237.298
Total available own funds to meet the MCR	17.484.176	14.237.298
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	17.484.176	14.237.298
Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	17.484.176	14.237.298
<b>SCR</b>	<b>7.515.691</b>	<b>7.153.757</b>
<b>MCR</b>	<b>4.000.000</b>	<b>4.000.000</b>
<b>Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR</b>	<b>232,64%</b>	<b>199,02%</b>
<b>Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR</b>	<b>437,10%</b>	<b>355,93%</b>

*Table 29: Total ancillary own funds as at 31/12/2025 compared to 31/12/2024*

### E.1.4 Material terms and conditions of the main items of own funds held by the undertaking

As shown above, own funds are composed of Tier 1 ordinary share capital, share premium and retained profits/accumulated losses and this is not expected to change over the projection horizon. Consequently, these own funds items have no maturity or call dates and therefore their duration expands beyond the duration of liabilities.

### E.1.5 IFRS Accounting Standards Equity vs Own Funds

The following table indicates a reconciliation of own funds in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and Solvency II:

<b>Own funds Reconciliation</b>	<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
<i>Amounts in EUR (€)</i>		
<b>Total Equity (IFRS Accounting Standards)</b>	<b>16.714.382</b>	<b>13.525.728</b>
Difference in valuation of technical provisions	(340.249)	(436.318)
Intangible assets	(3.203)	(14.855)
Difference in deferred tax valuation	(135.847)	(101.654)
Difference in Payables (trade not insurance)	336.775	300.622
Difference in Receivables (trade not insurance)	(161.078)	(141.400)
Difference in Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	26.877	27.662
Difference in Insurance and intermediaries receivables	1.047.723	1.091.064
Difference in Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	7.405	(4.942)
Difference in Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	(8.609)	(8.609)
<b>Own Funds (Solvency II)</b>	<b>17.484.176</b>	<b>14.237.298</b>

*Table 30: Own Funds reconciliation as at 31/12/2025 compared to 31/12/2024*

The movement in the valuation of assets and liabilities arises from the differences in the valuation of IFRS Accounting Standards and Solvency II standards, below:

- Differences in gross technical provisions and reinsurance recoverables (as explained in the previous section);
- Difference in insurance and intermediaries receivables;
- Difference in receivables (trade not insurance);
- Difference in payables (trade not insurance);
- Difference in Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts);
- Difference in Any other assets, not elsewhere shown;
- Difference in Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown;
- Recalculation of the deferred tax liability to allow for the tax associated with the different profits recognised in the Solvency II balance sheet; and
- Intangible asset excluded for Solvency II valuation.

### E.1.6 Whether there is any intention to repay or redeem any own-fund item

There is no intention to repay or redeem any own-fund item.

### E.1.7 Plans to raise additional own funds

The Company does not have any plans to raise additional own funds at the reporting date. The Company's capital position remains strong and is expected to be maintained through internally generated profits.

### E.1.8 Amounts of SCR and MCR

As at 31 December 2025 the **SCR** of COSMOS was calculated at **€7.515.691** and the **MCR** at **€4.000.000**.

### E.1.9 Breakdown of SCR by risk modules

The following table shows the SCR split by risk modules:

<b>Solvency Capital Requirement</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<i>Amounts in EUR (€)</i>		
Market risk	3.344.793	2.795.505
Counterparty default risk	1.275.149	1.326.881
Life Underwriting risks	-	-
Health underwriting risk	229.212	228.660
Non-Life underwriting risk	4.830.177	4.754.082
Sum of risk components	9.679.331	9.105.128
Diversification effects	(2.392.632)	(2.212.513)
Intangible asset risk	-	-
<b>Basic SCR</b>	<b>7.286.699</b>	<b>6.892.614</b>
Operational risk	678.991	636.143
<i>Loss Absorbing Capacity for Deferred tax</i>	(450.000)	(375.000)
<b>SCR</b>	<b>7.515.691</b>	<b>7.153.757</b>

*Table 31: Solvency Capital Requirement split by risk modules 2025 vs 2024*

The adjustment for the loss absorbing effect of deferred taxes amounted to €450k (2024: €375k). This includes the adjustment for the effect of deferred taxes under the assumptions that losses due to SCR shocks would result in an increase of deferred tax assets. In computing the SCR, the Company accounts for the loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes at an amount equal to the SCR multiplied by the applicable tax rate, less any deferred tax asset recognised in the solvency balance sheet. This applies to the extent that the resulting loss absorbing capacity is expected to be utilised within 3 years, given the Company's latest business projections of future taxable profits and applicable tax rate.

### E.1.10 Simplifications

No simplifications have been used for any of the modules or sub-modules of the SCR.

### E.1.11 Undertaking-specific parameters

COSMOS has not used undertaking-specific parameters for any of the parameters of the standard formula.

### E.1.12 Information on the inputs used to calculate the MCR

The inputs used in the calculation of the MCR are presented in the table below:

<i>Amounts in EUR (€)</i> ↓ <b>Line of business</b>	<b>Net best estimate and TP calculated as a whole</b>	<b>Net premiums in the last 12 months</b>
Medical expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance	241.313	798.718
Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance	18.586	75.206
Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	9.453.973	10.827.208
Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance	1.483.507	2.706.802
Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance	7.436	44.896
Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance	138.161	956.916
General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	108.020	486.521
Miscellaneous financial loss	13.991	39.138

Table 32: Inputs in the calculation of the MCR as at 31/12/2025

### E.1.13 Information regarding deferred tax

<i>Amounts in EUR (€)</i>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>Deferred Tax</b>		
Deferred Tax Asset	245.011	220.785
Deferred Tax Liability	(441.142)	(313.737)
<b>Net Deferred Tax</b>	<b>(196.131)</b>	<b>(92.952)</b>

Table 33: Net Deferred Tax as at 31/12/2025 vs 31/12/2024

The amount of Deferred Tax Liability recognized as at 31 December 2025 is estimated as follows:

<i>Amounts in EUR (€)</i>	
<b>Deferred Tax Liability</b>	
Deferred Tax Liability as per IFRS Accounting Standards	305.295
Difference Between IFRS Accounting Standards and Solvency II Balance sheet	(905.642)
Deferred Tax Liability due to the difference between IFRS Accounting Standards and Solvency II Balance sheet	135.847
<b>Deferred Tax Liability as per Solvency II</b>	<b>441.142</b>

Table 34: Deferred Tax Asset Calculation as per Solvency II as at 31/12/2025

The amount of Deferred Tax Liability (“DTL”) as presented in the financial statements as at 31 December 2025 prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards was estimated at €305.295. This amount derives from the deferral of capital gain tax losses due to the revaluation of Company’s own-used properties. During the year, the amount of DTL was increased by €93.212 compared to 2024.

The amount of Deferred Tax Liability as per Solvency II is estimated as the difference between Excess of Asset over Liabilities as per Solvency minus Excess of Asset over Liabilities as per IFRS Accounting Standards multiplied by the applicable tax rate in Cyprus from 2026 and onwards i.e. 15%.

There is no difference between the valuation of deferred tax assets as per IFRS Accounting Standards and Solvency II Balance sheet. The deferred tax asset relates to the temporary differences arising from the fluctuations in Company’s investment properties portfolio.

## E.2 Compliance with the MCR and SCR

### E.2.1 Compliance with the MCR & SCR

Company’s SCR ratio as at 31 December 2025 is at 232,64% which is way above the minimum threshold i.e. 100% and above the requirement of 115% SCR as per the local supervisory authority.

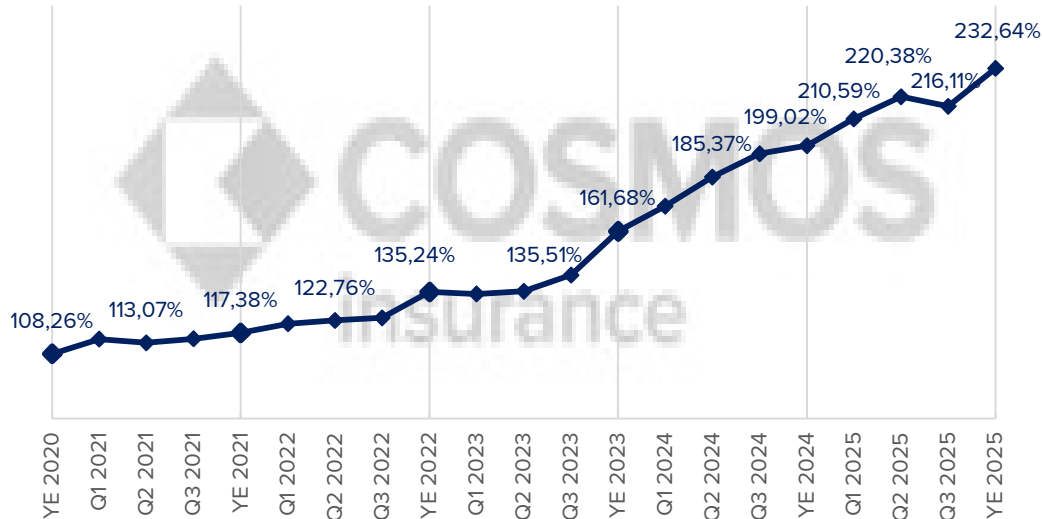


Figure 9: COSMOS historic SCR ratio

MCR of the Company as at 31 December 2025 was estimated at €4m, which means that the Company can cover its minimum capital requirement by approximately 4,37 times.

Management will continue pursuing initiatives which will further reduce the risk profile of the Company, as well as, improve the profitability which will further improve the Solvency Coverage Ratio of COSMOS.

### **E.2.2 Any reasonably foreseeable risk of non-compliance with the MCR or SCR**

Management is not aware of any foreseeable risk that may lead to non-compliance with the MCR or SCR.

### **E.2.3 Plans to ensure compliance with SCR and MCR is maintained**

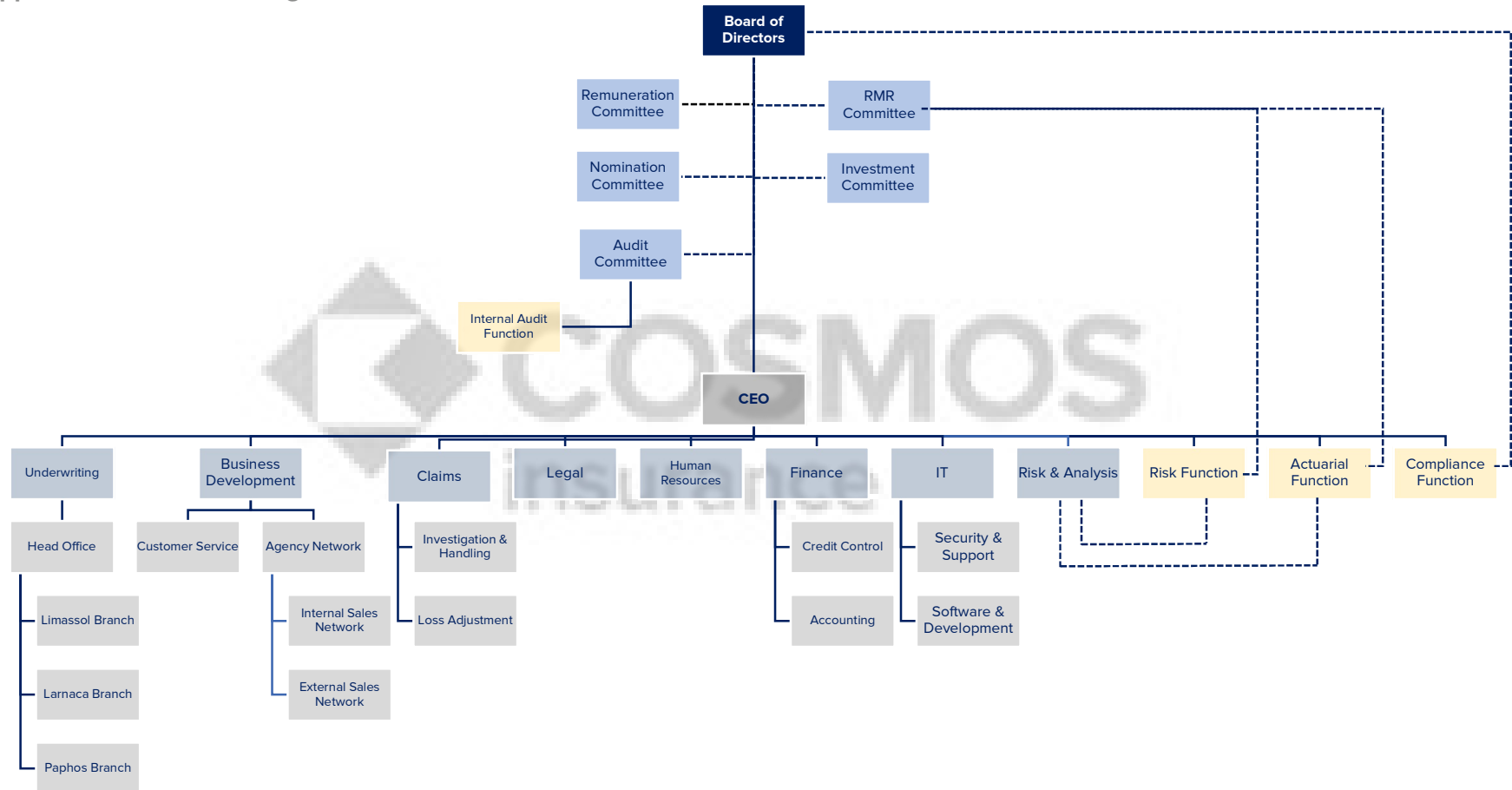
COSMOS closely monitors actual experience against the assumptions used in the ORSA projections. In the event of any material deviation, the Company investigates the underlying causes and takes appropriate corrective actions.

ORSA projections are performed on at least an annual basis to ensure that the Company's business strategy remains aligned with its targeted solvency position.

The Company remains sufficiently capitalised. A medium-term capital management plan is in place, outlining potential actions to maintain compliance with SCR and MCR requirements, if and when required.

## F. Appendices

### Appendix A: COSMOS Organisational Structure



## Appendix B: Extracts from Annual QRTs

### S.02.01.02 – Balance Sheet

CHM	Assets	Solvency II value Amounts in EUR - € C0010
R0030	Intangible assets	-
R0040	Deferred tax assets	245.011
R0050	Pension benefit surplus	-
R0060	Property, plant & equipment held for own use	4.708.076
R0070	Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	23.731.102
R0080	Property (other than for own use)	4.874.000
R0090	Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	-
R0100	Equities	508
R0110	Equities - listed	508
R0120	Equities - unlisted	-
R0130	Bonds	2.053.586
R0140	Government Bonds	1.691.306
R0150	Corporate Bonds	362.280
R0160	Structured notes	-
R0170	Collateralised securities	-
R0180	Collective Investments Undertakings	16.803.008
R0190	Derivatives	-
R0200	Deposits other than cash equivalents	-
R0210	Other investments	-
R0220	Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	-
R0230	Loans and mortgages	-
R0240	Loans on policies	-
R0250	Loans and mortgages to individuals	-
R0260	Other loans and mortgages	-
R0270	Reinsurance recoverables from:	5.356.120
R0280	Non-life and health similar to non-life	5.356.120
R0290	Non-life excluding health	4.810.258
R0300	Health similar to non-life	545.862
R0310	Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	-
R0320	Health similar to life	-
R0330	Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	-
R0340	Life index-linked and unit-linked	-
R0350	Deposits to cedants	-
R0360	Insurance and intermediaries receivables	1.145.514
R0370	Reinsurance receivables	390.081
R0380	Receivables (trade, not insurance)	609.510
R0390	Own shares (held directly)	-
R0400	Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	-
R0410	Cash and cash equivalents	955.077
R0420	Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	-
R0500	<b>Total assets</b>	<b>37.140.491</b>

		<b>Solvency II value</b>
		Amounts in €'000
CHM	<b>Liabilities</b>	C0010
R0510	Technical provisions – non-life	17.438.370
R0520	Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health)	16.615.780
R0530	TP calculated as a whole	-
R0540	Best Estimate	16.015.346
R0550	Risk margin	600.434
R0560	Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)	822.589
R0570	TP calculated as a whole	-
R0580	Best Estimate	805.761
R0590	Risk margin	16.829
R0600	Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	-
R0610	Technical provisions - health (similar to life)	-
R0620	TP calculated as a whole	-
R0630	Best Estimate	-
R0640	Risk margin	-
R0650	Technical provisions – life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	-
R0660	TP calculated as a whole	-
R0670	Best Estimate	-
R0680	Risk margin	-
R0690	Technical provisions – index-linked and unit-linked	-
R0700	TP calculated as a whole	-
R0710	Best Estimate	-
R0720	Risk margin	-
R0740	Contingent liabilities	-
R0750	Provisions other than technical provisions	-
R0760	Pension benefit obligations	-
R0770	Deposits from reinsurers	-
R0780	Deferred tax liabilities	441.142
R0790	Derivatives	-
R0800	Debts owed to credit institutions	53.501
R0810	Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	-
R0820	Insurance & intermediaries payables	362.177
R0830	Reinsurance payables	699.168
R0840	Payables (trade, not insurance)	591.736
R0850	Subordinated liabilities	-
R0860	Subordinated liabilities not in Basic Own Funds	-
R0870	Subordinated liabilities in Basic Own Funds	-
R0880	Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	70.221
<b>R0900</b>	<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>19.656.314</b>
<b>R1000</b>	<b>Excess of assets over liabilities</b>	<b>17.484.176</b>

**S.05.01.02 – Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business**

Amounts in €'000	Line of Business for: non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance)												
	Medical expense insurance	Income protection insurance	Workers' compensation insurance	Motor vehicle liability insurance	Other motor insurance	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	General liability insurance	Credit and suretyship insurance	Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss	Subtotal
	C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	
<b>Premiums written</b>													
Gross - Direct Business	3.212	116	-	12.079	3.020	288	3.143	1.397	-	-	-	42	23.298
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurers' share	2.413	41	-	1.251	313	244	2.186	911	-	-	-	3	7.362
<b>Net</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10.827</b>	<b>2.707</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>15.935</b>
<b>Premiums earned</b>													
Gross - Direct Business	3.069	118	-	11.798	2.949	283	3.043	1.336	-	-	-	37	22.633
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurers' share	2.298	47	-	1.238	310	238	2.143	858	-	-	-	3	7.134
<b>Net</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10.559</b>	<b>2.640</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>15.499</b>
<b>Claims incurred</b>													
Gross - Direct Business	1.554	30	-	5.053	1.263	148	864	237	-	-	-	7	9.157
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurers' share	1.219	14	-	615	154	131	558	140	-	-	-	-	2.832
<b>Net</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4.438</b>	<b>1.109</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6.325</b>
<b>Expenses incurred</b>													
Expenses incurred	201	10	-	3.854	963	(26)	144	8	-	-	-	15	5.170
<b>Balance - other technical expenses/income</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>943</b>
<b>Total technical expenses</b>													<b>6.112</b>

Amounts in €'000	Line of Business for: accepted non-proportional reinsurance					Total
	Health	Casualty	Marine, aviation and transport	Property	Subtotal	
	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160		
						C0200
<b>Premiums written</b>						
Gross - Direct Business	-	-	-	-	-	23.298
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurers' share	-	-	-	-	-	7.362
Net	-	-	-	-	-	<b>15.935</b>
<b>Premiums earned</b>						
Gross - Direct Business	-	-	-	-	-	22.633
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurers' share	-	-	-	-	-	7.134
Net	-	-	-	-	-	15.499
<b>Claims incurred</b>						
Gross - Direct Business	-	-	-	-	-	9.157
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurers' share	-	-	-	-	-	2.832
Net	-	-	-	-	-	<b>6.325</b>
<b>Expenses incurred</b>	-	-	-	-	-	5.170
<b>Balance - other technical expenses/income</b>	-	-	-	-	-	943
<b>Total technical expenses</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>6.112</b>

\*Lines which are not relevant to the Company's operations have been excluded from the above extracts from the annual QRTs for presentation purposes.

### S.17.01.02 – Non-Life Technical Provisions

Amounts in €'000	Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance											
	Medical expense insurance	Income protection insurance	Workers' compensation insurance	Motor vehicle liability insurance	Other motor insurance	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	General liability insurance	Credit and suretyship insurance	Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss
	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130
<b>Technical provisions calculated as a whole</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP as a whole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM</b>												
<b>Best estimate</b>												
<b>Premium provisions</b>												
Gross	613	19	-	2.143	937	20	321	67	-	-	-	11
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	409	7	-	-	-	21	284	154	-	-	-	2
<b>Net Best estimate of Premium Provisions</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.143</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>(87)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Claims provisions</b>												
Gross	160	14	-	11.049	547	37	279	597	-	-	-	10
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	123	7	-	3.737	-	28	177	402	-	-	-	4
<b>Net Best estimate of Claim Provisions</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7.311</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Total Best estimate – gross</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13.191</b>	<b>1.484</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Total Best estimate – net</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9.454</b>	<b>1.484</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Risk margin</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Technical provisions – Total</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13.648</b>	<b>1.572</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22</b>
Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total	532	14	-	3.737	-	49	461	556	-	-	-	6
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	256	21	-	9.911	1.572	10	163	133	-	-	-	16

Amounts in €'000	Accepted non-proportional reinsurance				Total Non-Life obligation
	Non-proportional health reinsurance	Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	Non-proportional property reinsurance	
	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0170	C0180
<b>Technical provisions calculated as a whole</b>	-	-	-	-	-
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP as a whole	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM</b>					
<b>Best estimate</b>					
<b>Premium provisions</b>					
Gross	-	-	-	-	4.129
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	-	-	-	-	877
Net Best estimate of Premium Provisions	-	-	-	-	3.252
<b>Claims provisions</b>					
Gross	-	-	-	-	12.692
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	-	-	-	-	4.479
Net Best estimate of Claim Provisions	-	-	-	-	8.213
<b>Total Best estimate – gross</b>	-	-	-	-	16.821
<b>Total Best estimate – net</b>	-	-	-	-	11.465
<b>Risk margin</b>	-	-	-	-	617
<b>Technical provisions – Total</b>	-	-	-	-	17.438
Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total	-	-	-	-	5.356
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	-	-	-	-	12.082

\*Lines which are not relevant to the Company's operations have been excluded from the above extracts from the annual QRTs for presentation purposes.

### S.19.01.21 – Non-Life Insurance Claims Information

Total Non-Life Business: Accident Year [AY]

Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative) (absolute amount)

Year	Development year											In Current year	Sum of years (cumulative)
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +		
	C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0170	C0180
R0100	Prior										405	405	405
R0160	N-9	4.265	1.710	620	377	429	188	13	149	328	192	192	8.272
R0170	N-8	4.437	2.043	461	303	2	113	331	261	43		43	7.994
R0180	N-7	6.328	2.432	198	185	60	39	33	35			35	9.310
R0190	N-6	6.735	3.100	418	309	11	20	37				37	10.630
R0200	N-5	5.115	1.830	139	117	15	70					70	7.286
R0210	N-4	4.989	1.680	671	93	22						22	7.456
R0220	N-3	4.915	2.080	166	252							252	7.414
R0230	N-2	5.589	1.880	183								183	7.651
R0240	N-1	4.899	2.305									2.305	7.204
R0250	N	5.906										5.906	5.906
R0260													
	<b>Total</b>											<b>9.450</b>	<b>79.529</b>

Gross undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions (absolute amount)

Year	Development year											Year end (discounted data)
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +	
	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0290	C0300	C0360
R0100	Prior											11
R0160	N-9	4.610	1.149	920	1.537	1.188	913	937	861	946	808	750
R0170	N-8	2.961	1.116	810	1.211	2.983	2.841	2.912	2.585	3.316		3.074
R0180	N-7	2.846	914	507	369	326	498	369	336			312
R0190	N-6	3.005	1.308	765	276	227	199	167				155
R0200	N-5	3.121	650	679	679	640	620					575
R0210	N-4	4.744	1.951	872	697	624						577
R0220	N-3	5.348	2.011	2.217	1.722							1.596
R0230	N-2	5.112	1.119	572								527
R0240	N-1	4.774	942									869
R0250	N	4.608										4.252
R0260												
	<b>Total</b>											<b>12.692</b>

\*Lines which are not relevant to the Company's operations have been excluded from the above extracts from the annual QRTs for presentation purposes.

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**S.23.01.01 – Own Funds**

Amounts in EUR (€)		Total	Tier 1 - unrestricted	Tier 1 - restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
CHM		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
	<b>Basic own funds before deduction for participations in other financial sector as foreseen in article 68 of Delegated Regulation 2015/35</b>					
R0010	Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	1.129.671	1.129.671		-	
R0030	Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	2.907.588	2.907.588		-	
R0040	Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own - fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	-	-		-	
R0050	Subordinated mutual member accounts	-		-	-	-
R0070	Surplus funds	-	-			
R0090	Preference shares	-		-	-	-
R0110	Share premium account related to preference shares	-		-	-	-
R0130	Reconciliation reserve	13.446.917	13.446.917			
R0140	Subordinated liabilities	-		-	-	-
R0160	An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	-				-
R0180	Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds</b>					
R0220	Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds	-				
	<b>Deductions</b>					
R0230	Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-
R0290	<b>Total basic own funds after deductions</b>	17.484.176	17.484.176	-	-	-
	<b>Ancillary own funds</b>					
R0300	Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	-			-	
R0310	Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual - type undertakings, callable on demand	-			-	
R0320	Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	-			-	-
R0330	A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand	-			-	-
R0340	Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	-			-	
R0350	Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	-			-	-
R0360	Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	-			-	
R0370	Supplementary members calls - other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	-			-	-
R0390	Other ancillary own funds	-			-	-
R0400	<b>Total ancillary own funds</b>	-			-	-
	<b>Available and eligible own funds</b>					
R0500	Total available own funds to meet the SCR	17.484.176	17.484.176	-	-	-
R0510	Total available own funds to meet the MCR	17.484.176	17.484.176	-	-	
R0540	Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	17.484.176	17.484.176	-	-	-
R0550	Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	17.484.176	17.484.176	-	-	
R0580	<b>SCR</b>	7.515.691				
R0600	<b>MCR</b>	4.000.000				
R0620	<b>Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR</b>	<b>2,3264</b>				
R0640	<b>Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR</b>	<b>4,3710</b>				

Amounts in EUR (€)		Total	Tier 1 - unrestricted	Tier 1 - restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
<b>Reconciliation reserve</b>		C0060				
R0700	Excess of assets over liabilities	17.484.176	-	-	-	-
R0710	Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	-	-	-	-	-
R0720	Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	-	-	-	-	-
R0730	Other basic own fund items	4.037.260	-	-	-	-
R0740	Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	-	-	-	-	-
R0760	<b>Reconciliation reserve</b>	13.446.917	-	-	-	-
<b>Expected profits</b>						
R0770	Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business	-	-	-	-	-
R0780	Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non- life business	-	-	-	-	-
R0790	<b>Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)</b>	-	-	-	-	-

\*Lines which are not relevant to the Company's operations have been excluded from the above extracts from the annual QRTs for presentation purposes.

**S.25.01.21 – Solvency Capital Requirement** (for undertakings on Standard Formula)

Amounts in EUR (€)

		<b>Gross solvency capital requirement</b>	<b>USP</b>	<b>Simplifications</b>
		C0110	C0090	C0120
R0010	Market risk	3.344.793		
R0020	Counterparty default risk	1.275.149		
R0030	Life underwriting risk	-		
R0040	Health underwriting risk	229.212		
R0050	Non-life underwriting risk	4.830.177		
R0060	Diversification	(2.392.632)		
R0070	Intangible asset risk	-		
R0100	<b>Basic Solvency Capital Requirement</b>	<b>7.286.699</b>		
<b>CHM Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement</b>		<b>C0100</b>		
R0130	Operational risk	678.991		
R0140	Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	-		
R0150	Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	(450.000)		
R0160	Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	-		
R0200	<b>Solvency capital requirement excluding capital add-on</b>	<b>7.515.691</b>		
R0210	Capital add-on already set	-		
R0220	<b>Solvency capital requirement</b>	<b>7.515.691</b>		
<b>Other information on SCR</b>				
R0400	Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module	-		
R0410	Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirement for remaining part	-		
R0420	Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring fenced funds	-		
R0430	Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirement for matching adjustment portfolios	-		
R0440	Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304	-		
<b>Approach to tax rate</b>		<b>Yes/No</b>		
		<b>C0109</b>		
R0590	Approach based on average tax rate	No		
<b>Calculation of loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes</b>		<b>LAC DT</b>		
		<b>C0130</b>		
R0600	DTA			
R0610	DTA carry forward			
R0620	DTA due to deductible temporary differences			
R0630	DTL			
R0640	LAC DT	(450.000)		
R0650	LAC DT justified by reversion of deferred tax liabilities	-		
R0660	LAC DT justified by reference to probable future taxable economic profit	(450.000)		
R0670	LAC DT justified by carry back, current year	-		
R0680	LAC DT justified by carry back, future years	-		
R0690	Maximum LAC DT	-		

\*Lines which are not relevant to the Company's operations have been excluded from the above extracts from the annual QRTs for presentation purposes.

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**S.28.01.01 – Minimum Capital Requirement** (Only life or only non-life insurance or reinsurance activity)

**Linear formula component for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations**

Amounts in EUR (€)		C0010
R0010	MCRNL Result	2.367.372

Amounts in EUR (€)		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance) written premiums in the last 12 months
		C0020	C0030
R0020	Medical expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance	241.313	798.718
R0030	Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance	18.586	75.206
R0040	Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance	-	-
R0050	Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	9.453.973	10.827.208
R0060	Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance	1.483.507	2.706.802
R0070	Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance	7.436	44.896
R0080	Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance	138.161	956.916
R0090	General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	108.020	486.521
R0100	Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance	-	-
R0110	Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance	-	-
R0120	Assistance and proportional reinsurance	-	-
R0130	Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance	13.991	39.138

**Linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations**

Amounts in EUR (€)		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance/SPV) total capital at risk
		C0050	C0060
R0210	Obligations with profit participation – guaranteed benefits	-	
R0220	Obligations with profit participation – future discretionary benefits	-	
R0230	Index-linked and unit-linked insurance obligations	-	
R0240	Other life (re)insurance and health (re)insurance obligations	-	
R0250	Total capital at risk for all life (re)insurance obligations		-

**Overall MCR calculation**

Amounts in EUR (€)		C0070
R0300	Linear MCR	2.367.372
R0310	SCR	7.515.691
R0320	MCR cap	3.382.061
R0330	MCR floor	1.878.923
R0340	Combined MCR	2.367.372
R0350	Absolute floor of the MCR	4.000.000
Amounts in EUR (€)		C0070
R0400	<b>Minimum Capital Requirement</b>	<b>4.000.000</b>

\*Lines which are not relevant to the Company's operations have been excluded from the above extracts from the annual QRTs for presentation purposes.

## Appendix C: Abbreviations

Term	Definition / Description
A&H	Income Protection (“Accident”) and Medical Expense (“Health”) LoBs
AGM	Annual General Meeting
ALM	Asset Liability Management
BoD	Board of Directors of COSMOS
CAT	Catastrophic events
CDR	Counterparty Default Risk
CEO	Chief Executive Officer of COSMOS
CFO	Chief Financial Officer of COSMOS
Company/COSMOS	COSMOS Insurance Company Public Ltd
DAC	Deferred Acquisition Costs
EIOPA	European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority
Fire	Fire and other damage to Property LoB
HR	Human Resources
IAS / IFRS	International Accounting Standards / International Financial Reporting Standards
IBNeR	Incurred But Not Enough Reported
IBNR	Incurred but Not Reported
IT	Information Technology
KRIs	Key Risks Indicators
Liability	General Liability LoB
LoB	Line of Business
Motor	Motor (Third Party Liability & Own Damage) LoBs
MAT	Marine, Aviation and Transit LoB
MCR	Minimum capital requirement
ORSA	Own risk and solvency assessment
OSLR	Outstanding Liability Reserve
Regulator	The Insurance Companies Control Office in Cyprus via the Superintendent of Insurance and/or, as the case may be, the Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission on matters concerning the Company as an issuer.
RMF	Risk Management Function
RMR	Risk Management & Reserving Committee
SCR	Solvency capital requirement
SFCR	Solvency and Financial Condition Report
SII	Solvency II Directive 2009/138/EC
UPR	Unearned Premium Reserve
URR	Unexpired Risk Reserve

**Appendix D: Auditors Report**



## **Independent Auditor’s Report**

To the Board of Directors of Cosmos Insurance Company Public Limited

### **Report on the Audit of the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report**

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#### **Opinion**

We have audited the following Solvency II Quantitative Reporting Templates (“QRTs”) contained in Annex I to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2023/895 of 4 April 2023, of Cosmos Insurance Company Public Limited (the “Company”), prepared as at 31 December 2025:

- S.02.01.02 – Balance sheet
- S.17.01.02 – Non-Life Technical Provisions
- S.23.01.01 – Own funds
- S.25.01.21 – Solvency Capital Requirement – for undertakings on Standard Formula
- S.28.01.01 – Minimum Capital Requirement – Only life or only non-life insurance or reinsurance activity

The above QRTs are collectively referred to for the remainder of this report as “the relevant QRTs of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report”.

In our opinion, the information in the relevant QRTs of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report as at 31 December 2025 is prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Insurance and Reinsurance Services and other Related Issues Law of 2016 as amended, the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 as amended, the relevant EU Commission’s Implementing Regulations and the relevant Orders of the Superintendent of Insurance (collectively “the Framework”).

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#### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the relevant QRTs of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the *International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants’ International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code)* together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the relevant QRTs of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report in Cyprus, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

## Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to the 'Valuation for solvency purposes', the 'Capital management' and other relevant disclosures sections of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report, which describe the basis of preparation. The Solvency and Financial Condition Report is prepared in compliance with the Framework, and therefore in accordance with a special purpose financial reporting framework. As a result, the Solvency and Financial Condition Report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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## Other information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the Other information. The Other information comprises certain narrative sections and certain QRTs of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report as listed below:

Narrative sections:

- Business and performance
- Valuation for solvency purposes
- Capital management

QRTs (contained in Annex I to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2023/895 of 4 April 2023):

- S.05.01.02 – Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business
- S.19.01.21 – Non-Life insurance claims

Our opinion on the relevant QRTs of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report does not cover the Other information listed above and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report, our responsibility is to read the Other information and, in doing so, consider whether the Other information is materially inconsistent with the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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## **Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the Solvency and Financial Condition Report**

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report in accordance with the Framework.

The Board of Directors is also responsible for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of a Solvency and Financial Condition Report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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## **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the relevant QRTs of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the relevant QRTs of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report 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 it is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the relevant QRTs of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report, 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 the basis of preparation used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Solvency and Financial Condition Report 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.

We communicate with the Board of Directors 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.

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## Other Matter

Our report is intended solely for the Board of Directors of the Company and should not be used by any other parties. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whose knowledge this report may come to.

*PricewaterhouseCoopers*

PricewaterhouseCoopers Limited  
Certified Public Accountants and Registered Auditors

PwC Central, 43 Demostheni Severi Avenue  
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3 April 2026

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