



CROATIA OSIGURANJE®

**Solvency and financial condition report
for CROATIA osiguranje Group
2025**

Zagreb, May 2026

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This document is a translation of the original Croatian version and is intended to be used for informational purposes only. While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the translation, please note that the Croatian original is binding.

The Management Board of CROATIA osiguranje d.d., Zagreb is responsible for the preparation of this Solvency and financial condition report for CROATIA osiguranje Group for the year 2024 in accordance with the requirements of the Insurance Act and Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35, as subsequently amended. The report has been prepared in accordance with the financial statements of the Group as at December 31, 2025 and gives a true and fair view of the Group's position in 2025.

May 12, 2026

For and on behalf of CROATIA osiguranje d.d.



Luka Babić
Member of the Management Board



Davor Tomašković
President of the Management Board



Vesna Sanjković
Member of the Management Board



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SUMMARY

CROATIA osiguranje d.d. (hereinafter: Parent Company or just Company) is the parent company of **CROATIA osiguranje Group** (hereinafter: the Group) and it has prepared this *Solvency and financial condition report for CROATIA osiguranje Group for the year 2025* (hereinafter: the Report) in accordance with Article 336 of the Insurance Act and the requirements of Articles 359 to 364 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35, as amended, while the structure of this Report follows the structure set out in Annex XX to the Delegated Regulation. All amounts are in EUR thousands. The report presents qualitative and quantitative information comparable to that for the previous period, the year 2024.

BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE

As at December 31, 2025, the Group's business was accompanied by strong capital adequacy, with the **SCR ratio of a high 221%**. In 2025, the Group reported profit before tax in the amount of EUR 77,633 thousand, (2024: EUR 69,624 thousand) while **profit after tax amounted to EUR 65,457 thousand** (2024: EUR 61,088 thousand). Insurance revenue amounted to EUR 606,880 thousand, which was a 12.20% increase, while insurance service expenses increased by 10.02%, amounting to EUR 538,145 thousand. Of that, non-life insurance revenue amounted to EUR 592,938 thousand, having increased by 12.55%, while life-insurance revenue amounted to EUR 13,863 thousand, which was a 0.95% decrease.

Among the most significant events in 2025 affecting the Group's operations were the unfavorable geopolitical situation continue, with the ongoing war in Ukraine, conflicts in the Middle East, and other disputes and escalations in political and trade relations worldwide, all of which create an uncertain environment for the Company's and the Group's operations in 2026 as well.

The Parent Company's operations in 2025 were significantly influenced by the dynamic growth of the non-life insurance market, with the market continuing to adjust to elevated inflation. Strong wage growth as well as greater awareness of the need for insurance, contributed to an increase in the number of policies, especially in the area of health, but also in other types of insurance. During the year, the Company introduced a new specialized product to the market, cyber insurance, thus becoming the first insurance company in the Republic of Croatia to provide entrepreneurs with financial and operational support in resolving the consequences of cyber-attacks. Following organizational changes in previous periods, which resulted in the transfer of investment properties of Parent Company into a separate company in order to increase the efficiency of portfolio management, the Company continued to invest in digital communication channels in 2025, through improvements to the Laqo and Moja Croatia applications, as well as the expansion of the Spektar loyalty program.

In 2025, the Parent Company retained its A- rating assigned by Fitch agency with a stable outlook, and continues to be the only insurance company in the Republic of Croatia with such a rating. Pursuant to decision of the General Assembly, a dividend was approved and paid in the amount of EUR 45,771 thousand during 2025.

More detailed information on significant business events and achieved business performance is provided in *Chapter A*.

SUMMARY

SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

The Group has an appropriate governance system in place that includes an appropriate organizational structure, internal control system and risk management system. All **key functions** prescribed by the Act have been established: the risk management function, the compliance function, the internal audit function and the actuarial function.

A significant part of the risk management system is aimed at **monitoring capital adequacy**, i.e., maintaining the required level of capital appropriate to the scope and types of insurance business undertaken, considering all financial, operational, business-related and other risks and events the Group is exposed to. An integral part of the business strategy and business planning is the implementation of its **own risk and solvency assessment (ORSA)**, which is continuously considered when making the Group's strategic decisions. The Parent Company implements ORSA at Group level as appropriate, in which context it defines the methodological approach in line with the principles of materiality and proportionality, taking special account of the fact that the Group's risk profile is most affected precisely by the Parent Company's risk profile.

The ORSA-based approach and techniques are applied not only once a year, which is the minimum, but also throughout the business year, whenever important business decisions are being considered. In 2025, there was no need to implement extraordinary ORSAs, despite the significant unfavourable events that took place around the world. As was evident during the year, these events did not significantly affect the Group's risk profile nor did they cause significant changes in the solvency ratio.

In 2025, there was a change in the composition of the Parent Company's Supervisory Board.

More detailed information on the governance system is provided in *Chapter B*.

RISK PROFILE

The Group's risk profile essentially consists of insurance risk (non-life, life and health insurance), market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and operational risk, which includes compliance risk and cyber risk. The Group regularly manages the said risks in its business operations and capital requirements are established by applying the provisions of the standard formula for the corresponding risks. Among other material risks, the Group recognizes exposure to strategic risk, reputational risk, outsourcing risk and sustainability risk. The Group also regularly monitors **external risk factors** (risks of the macroeconomic, legislative, political, social and technological environment), which are mostly qualitative in nature and correlate to or affect other risks. It must be underlined that the Group's risk profile is most affected by the Parent Company's risk profile, considering the Parent Company's contribution to the Group in terms of all relevant indicators and risks. In 2025, there were no significant changes in the risk profile compared to the previous year. Solvency capital requirement coverage with eligible own funds was 221% as at December 31, 2025 and it was at levels above 224% for the rest of the year 2025.

SUMMARY

SCR is calculated using the standard formula in compliance with the Solvency II requirements. The increase in SCR compared to the previous year was primarily driven by a higher capital requirement for market risk (equity risk resulting from a significant increase in the equity portion of the investment portfolio and concentration risk, resulting from increased exposure to corporate groups that give rise to concentration risk).

Based on the extent of capital requirements by individual risk modules, the Group is most exposed to the market risk and non-life underwriting risk.

Table 1 Solvency capital requirement

(EUR thousand)

Capital requirement by risk module	2025	2024
SCR_DIVERSIFIED	313,253	252,494
Adjustment for tax	(57,058)	(34,700)
Operational risk	19,892	17,858
BSCR	350,419	269,336
Market risk	280,913	197,915
Counterparty default risk	18,506	18,481
Life Underwriting risks	6,961	6,981
Health underwriting risk	21,462	20,328
Non-Life underwriting risk	126,474	117,807
Diversification effects	(103,897)	(92,175)
CR_OFS	3,650	3,650
SCR_OTHER	59,865	56,861
Group SCR	376,768	313,005

Detailed information on the risk profile is provided in *Chapter C*.

VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

The valuation of assets and liabilities for solvency purposes (SII valuation) was carried out in accordance with applicable regulations and the total assets valued for solvency purposes amounted to EUR 1,965,781 thousand, which represents a EUR 19,366 thousand increase compared to the total assets valued under IFRS (International Financial Standards Reporting). The most significant difference, caused by a different consolidation method, stems from investment property and investment in loans. Significant differences on the assets side due to different valuation are also present in the following items: investments in government bonds, investments in subsidiaries and insurance and intermediaries receivables. On the liabilities side, a significant difference arises from the valuation of technical provisions resulting from different methodologies prescribed by IFRS on the one hand and Solvency II on the other.

SUMMARY

Table 2 Difference between SII and IFRS valuation of assets and liabilities (EUR thousand)

	2025	2024
IFRS equity	870,770	759,438
Difference in the valuation of assets	19,366	(2,968)
Difference in the valuation of technical provisions	41,473	19,829
Difference in the valuation of other liabilities	(50,809)	(22,216)
Excess of assets over liabilities	880,800	754,083
Forseeable dividends	49,501	45,641
Solvency II eligible own funds	831,300	708,442

More detailed information on the valuation of assets and liabilities is provided in *Chapter D*.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

In 2025, the Group operated at **high capital adequacy ratios**. As at December 31, 2025, eligible own funds to meet the SCR totalled **EUR 831,300 thousand**, while the **solvency capital requirement (SCR) amounted to EUR 376,768 thousand**. The ratio between eligible own funds to meet the solvency capital requirement and the SCR (SCR ratio or capital adequacy ratio) was **221%**.

The **5 p.p.** decrease in the capital adequacy ratio compared to the previous year (2024: 226%) was the result of a greater increase in SCR (+20%) than the increase in eligible own funds (+17%). The increase in SCR was primarily driven by a higher capital requirement for market risk (equity risk resulting from a significant increase in the equity portion of the investment portfolio and concentration risk, resulting from increased exposure to corporate groups that give rise to concentration risk). The growth of eligible own funds is the result of the Group's performance, primarily its comprehensive income of EUR 65,457 thousand realized in 2025 (after-tax profit) and increase in the value of part of the investment through other comprehensive income. All the Group's own funds eligible for SCR coverage were tier **1 funds**, being the highest quality of own funds.

Table 3 SCR ratio (EUR thousand)

	2025	2024
Eligible own funds to meet the SCR	831,300	708,442
Of which tier 1	831,300	708,442
Of which tier 2	0	0
Of which tier 3	0	0
SCR	376,768	313,005
SCR ratio	221%	226%



SUMMARY

Eligible own funds to meet the MCR totalled at **EUR 819,229 thousand**, whereas the **minimum capital requirement (MCR) amounted to EUR 94,834 thousand**. The ratio of eligible own funds to meet minimum capital requirement and the MCR (**MCR ratio**) is a very high **864%** (2024: 802%). Likewise, the Group's eligible own funds to meet the MCR are also tier 1 funds.

Table 4 MCR ratio

(EUR thousand)

	2025	2024
Eligible own funds to meet the MCR	819,229	696,875
Of which tier 1	819,229	696,875
Of which tier 2	0	0
Of which tier 3	0	0
MCR	94,834	86,901
MCR ratio	864%	802%

More detailed information on capital management is provided in *Chapter E*.

The **quantitative reporting templates (QRTs)** prescribed for public disclosure contained in *Chapter F* are also integral parts of this Report.

A. BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE

A.1 BUSINESS

CROATIA osiguranje Group (hereinafter: **Group**) is comprised of CROATIA osiguranje d.d. as the Parent Company and its subsidiaries, as indicated below.

CROATIA osiguranje d.d. (hereinafter: **Parent Company or just Company**) with its registered office in Zagreb, Vatroslava Jagića 33, is entered in the Court Register of the Commercial Court of Zagreb under registered company number (MBS): o80051022 and PIN (OIB): 26187994862. The Company's primary contact information is:

- **web:** www.crosig.hr;
- **e-mail:** info@crosig.hr;
- **telephone:** 072 00 1884.

The Company's share capital has been registered with the Commercial Court in Zagreb, at a nominal value of EUR 79,924 thousand, comprising 429,697 shares of nominal value of EUR 186.00, paid in full, in cash. These shares are classified as ordinary and preference shares, whereby, given the guaranteed payment of dividends, preference shares are classified as financial liabilities. Pursuant to the Company's Articles of Association, there is no restriction or partial restriction on the voting rights of shareholders. The Company has no treasury shares, nor has the General Assembly authorized the Company to acquire treasury shares.

The Group's main business segments are **insurance and reinsurance**. Other significant activities of the Group include **pension fund management, vehicle roadworthiness tests, provision of medical services of polyclinics and real estate management**. The Group's insurance activities include non-life and life insurance.

The Group's operations also include:

- Activities of offering units in investment funds and activities of offering pension plans under voluntary pension funds and of pension insurance companies in accordance with legal provisions that regulate the offering of units in investment funds and offering of pension plans,
- Activities of insurance distribution for other insurance companies,
- Activities which are directly or indirectly related to the insurance business,
- Credit intermediation services in accordance with the regulations governing the services of credit intermediaries.

Since 2004, the Parent Company's shares have been listed on the Official Market of the Zagreb Stock Exchange, Zagreb.

The **significant geographical area** in which the Group performs insurance activities is the **Republic of Croatia**. The Group also operated in the following geographical areas in 2024:

- Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- Republic of North Macedonia;
- Republic of Slovenia (via a subsidiary of the Parent Company);
- Republic of Serbia.

A. BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE

Based on the decision of the Parent Company, on 15 May 2025 the Ljubljana branch was deleted from the court register of the Republic of Slovenia. This branch operated in legal transactions under the business name CROATIA osiguranje d.d. – Ljubljana Branch in Croatian, and CROATIA ZAVAROVANJE d.d. – Ljubljana Branch in Slovenian. The Company will continue to operate in Slovenia through cross-border insurance distribution based on the freedom to provide services, in accordance with the applicable legal regulations. The Company has no other branches.

The **supervisory authority** responsible for the supervision of the Group (as well as of the Company) is the **Croatian Financial Services Supervisory Agency** (hereinafter: **HANFA or the Agency**), Franje Račkoga 6, Zagreb. HANFA's primary contact information is:

- web: www.hanfa.hr;
- e-mail: info@hanfa.hr;
- telephone: +385 1 6173 200.

The Group's (and the Company's) **external auditor** is **Deloitte d.o.o., Zagreb** (hereinafter: **Deloitte Croatia or the Auditor**), Radnička cesta 80. The Auditor's primary contact information is:

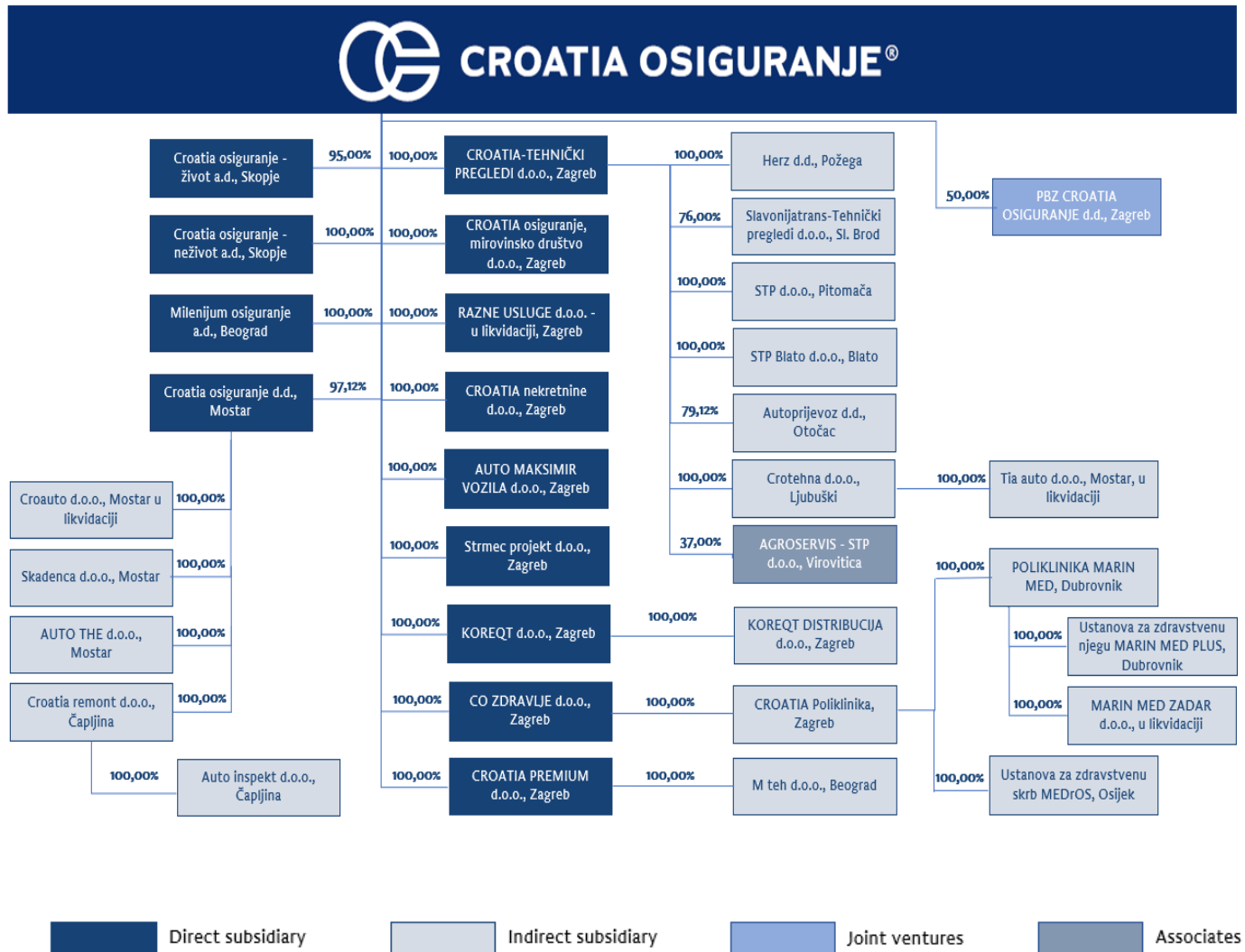
- web: www2.deloitte.com;
- telephone: +385 1 2351 900.

The owners of qualifying shares in the Parent Company are **Adris grupa d.d., Rovinj with 67.47% equity** and **the Republic of Croatia, with 30.10% equity**. The Group, i.e. the Parent Company operates within the **Adris grupa**, one of the leading Croatian and regional companies. The Adris grupa structure includes four strategic business units: tourism, insurance, healthy food and energy sector. As part of Adris grupa there is also Abilia d.d., established in 2006 as a company specializing in managing investment projects and real estate of Adris grupa as a whole. In addition to investing in existing ventures, Adris grupa expanded its product portfolio to include renewable energy sources, thus positioning itself as a leader in the green transition within the region. Back in early 2014, Adris grupa became the majority owner of the Parent Company, making Adris the regional leader in the insurance market.

The Parent Company is the sole holder of a qualifying holding in all subsidiaries members of the Group, and it is also the sole owner in the majority of subsidiaries. In the PBZ Croatia osiguranje d.d., Zagreb joint venture, the other holder of the qualifying holding (together with the Parent Company) is Privredna banka Zagreb d.d.

In 2025, the Group indirectly, through the company CROATIA osiguranje d.d., Mostar, became the owner of 100% of the business shares in AUTO_THE d.o.o., Mostar. During the year, the company Astoria d.o.o. was merged into CROATIA nekretnine d.o.o. In 2025, the Parent Company increased its investment in CO Zdravlje d.o.o. in the amount of EUR 1,400 thousand.

A. BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE



*5% of shares of Croatia osiguranje – život a.d., Skopje are treasury shares

The scope of the Group for the purpose of consolidated financial statements and for the solvency report is the same, but the consolidation methods are different. For the purposes of solvency calculations at Group level, the Group uses the so-called **method 1** (consolidation method) as prescribed by Article 315 of the Insurance Act.

Specifically, the consolidated data contained in the financial statements include full consolidation of all subsidiaries and granddaugher companies of the Parent Company and consolidation by using the equity method with respect to the companies PBZ Croatia osiguranje d.d. and STP AGROSERVIS d.o.o., Virovitica, whereas the consolidated data for the purposes of the solvency report are obtained by full consolidation of the subsidiaries that are active in insurance business and companies that provide ancillary services, in which context the consolidated balance sheet values pertaining to all other affiliated and subsidiary companies of the Parent Company are determined in accordance with Article 335 of the Delegated Regulation, by using the adjusted equity method or the equity method based on sectoral rules. For the purpose of providing complete information, below is a list of consolidation methods for the requirements of preparing consolidated financial statements and for the requirements of solvency with respect to individual Group members.

A. BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE

Table A.1.1 Consolidation methods for the requirements of preparing consolidated financial statements and for the requirements of solvency

Group companies	IFRS consolidation method	SII consolidation method
Direct and Indirect subsidiary		
Milenijum osiguranje a.d., Beograd	Full consolidation	Full consolidation art. 335(1)(a) DR*
Croatia osiguranje d.d., Mostar	Full consolidation	Full consolidation art. 335(1)(a) DR*
- <i>Skadenca d.o.o., Mostar</i>	Full consolidation	Adjusted equity method art. 335(1)(f) DR*
- <i>Croatia remont d.d., Čapljinina</i>	Full consolidation	Adjusted equity method art. 335(1)(f) DR*
- <i>Autoinspekt d.o.o.</i>	Full consolidation	Adjusted equity method art. 335(1)(f) DR*
- <i>Croauto d.o.o., Mostar u likvidaciji</i>	Full consolidation	Adjusted equity method art. 335(1)(f) DR*
- <i>AUTO_THE d.o.o.</i>	Full consolidation	Adjusted equity method art. 335(1)(f) DR*
Croatia osiguranje - život a.d., Skopje	Full consolidation	Full consolidation art. 335(1)(a) DR*
Croatia osiguranje - neživot a.d., Skopje	Full consolidation	Full consolidation art. 335(1)(a) DR*
CROATIA-TEHNIČKI PREGLEDI d.o.o., Zagreb	Full consolidation	Adjusted equity method art. 335(1)(f) DR*
- <i>Herz d.d., Požega</i>	Full consolidation	Adjusted equity method art. 335(1)(f) DR*
- <i>Slavonijatrans-Tehnički pregledi d.o.o., Sl. Brod</i>	Full consolidation	Adjusted equity method art. 335(1)(f) DR*
- <i>STP Pitomača, Pitomača</i>	Full consolidation	Adjusted equity method art. 335(1)(f) DR*
- <i>STP Blato</i>	Full consolidation	Adjusted equity method art. 335(1)(f) DR*
- <i>Autoprijevoz d.d.</i>	Full consolidation	Adjusted equity method art. 335(1)(f) DR*
- <i>Crotehna d.o.o., Ljubuški</i>	Full consolidation	Adjusted equity method art. 335(1)(f) DR*
- <i>Tia auto d.o.o., Mostar, u likvidaciji</i>	Full consolidation	Adjusted equity method art. 335(1)(f) DR*
CROATIA osiguranje, mirovinsko društvo d.o.o., Zagreb	Full consolidation	Equity method according to sectoral rules art. 335(1)(e) DR*
CROATIA PREMIUM d.o.o., Zagreb	Full consolidation	Adjusted equity method art. 335(1)(f) DR*
- <i>M teh d.o.o., Beograd</i>	Full consolidation	Adjusted equity method art. 335(1)(f) DR*
CROATIA nekretnine d.o.o. (before CORE 1 d.o.o.)	Full consolidation	Full consolidation art. 335(1)(a) DR*
AUTO MAKSIMIR VOZILA d.o.o.	Full consolidation	Full consolidation art. 335(1)(a) DR*
Strmec projekt d.o.o.	Full consolidation	Full consolidation art. 335(1)(a) DR*
KOREQT (before CO LOGISTIKA d.o.o.)	Full consolidation	Adjusted equity method art. 335(1)(f) DR*
- <i>KOREQT DISTRIBUCIJA d.o.o.</i>	Full consolidation	Adjusted equity method art. 335(1)(f) DR*
CO ZDRAVLJE d.o.o.	Full consolidation	Full consolidation art. 335(1)(a) DR*
- <i>CROATIA Poliklinika, Zagreb</i>	Full consolidation	Full consolidation art. 335(1)(a) DR*
- <i>POLIKLINIKA MARIN MED</i>	Full consolidation	Full consolidation art. 335(1)(a) DR*
- <i>Ustanova za zdravstvenu njegu MARIN MED PLUS</i>	Full consolidation	Full consolidation art. 335(1)(a) DR*
- <i>MARIN MED ZADAR d.o.o. u likvidaciji</i>	Full consolidation	Full consolidation art. 335(1)(a) DR*
- <i>Ustanova za zdravstvenu skrb MEDrOS</i>	Full consolidation	Full consolidation art. 335(1)(a) DR*
RAZNE USLUGE d.o.o. - u likvidaciji Zagreb	Full consolidation	Adjusted equity method art. 335(1)(f) DR*
Associate company		
PBZ CROATIA OSIGURANJE d.d., Zagreb	Equity method	Equity method according to sectoral rules art. 335(1)(e) DR*
Affiliated company		
STP AGROSERVIS d.o.o., Virovitica	Equity method	Adjusted equity method art. 335(1)(f) DR*

* DR corresponds to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35

A. BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE

A.2 UNDERWRITING PERFORMANCE

IFRS 17, applied as of January 1, 2023, establishes principles for recognizing, measuring, presenting, and disclosing insurance contracts, reinsurance contracts, and investment contracts with discretionary participation features. It introduced a model that measures groups of contracts based on the estimate of the present value of future cash flows expected to arise as the Group performs contracts, the adjustments for non-financial risk, and contractual service margins. Financial income and expenses from insurance and reinsurance contracts are disaggregated into portions recognized in the income statement and portions recognized in other comprehensive income. More detailed information about significant accounting policies and business performance by individual business segments are provided in the Company's 2025 Annual Report.

As at December 31, 2025, the **Group's business was accompanied by strong capital adequacy, with the SCR ratio of 221%**. In 2025, the Company reported profit before tax in the amount of EUR 77,633 thousand, while **profit after tax amounted to EUR 65,457 thousand**, which is an increase of 7.15% compared to the previous year. Insurance revenue amounted to EUR 606,800 thousand, which was a 12.20% increase, while insurance service expenses increased by 10.02%, amounting to EUR 538,145 thousand. Of that, non-life insurance revenue amounted to EUR 592,938 thousand, having increased by 12.55%, while life-insurance revenue amounted to EUR 13,863 thousand, which was a 0.95% decrease.

The following table shows all the key components of the Income Statement.

Table A.2.1 Income Statement

(EUR thousand)

	2025	2024	Δ25/24
Insurance revenue	606,800	540,812	12.20%
Insurance service expenses	(538,145)	(489,117)	10.02%
Net result of (passive) reinsurance contracts	(22,763)	(14,611)	55.79%
Result from insurance contracts	45,893	37,084	23.75%
Net investment income	69,783	58,408	19.48%
Net financial result from insurance and (passive) reinsurance contracts	(10,059)	(9,261)	8.62%
Other income	45,337	38,987	16.29%
Other financial expenses	(2,015)	(2,080)	-3.11%
Other operating expenses	(72,786)	(54,944)	32.47%
Share of profit of companies consolidated using equity method, net of tax	1,480	1,430	3.50%
Profit before tax	77,633	69,624	11.50%
Income tax	(12,176)	(8,536)	42.65%
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	65,457	61,088	7.15%

Underwriting performance is also presented based on an analysis of insurance income by line of business and an analysis of expenses from insurance contracts.

A. BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE

Table A.2.2 Written premium by material line of business

(EUR thousand)

	2025	2024
Fire and other damage to property insurance	141,511	128,752
Motor vehicle liability insurance	159,193	143,582
Other motor insurance	109,155	94,621
Medical expense insurance	94,258	79,363
General liability insurance	29,283	24,073
Income protection insurance	20,330	19,706
Marine, aviation and transport insurance	15,058	13,020
Miscellaneous financial loss insurance	7,521	7,433
Other types of Non-life insurance	13,963	13,339
Non-proportional reinsurance casualty	1,297	1,250
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport	41	43
Non-proportional property reinsurance	1,328	1,634
Total Non-life insurance	592,938	526,816
Life reinsurance	7,876	9,001
Other types of Life insurance	5,987	4,995
Total Life insurance	13,863	13,996
Total	606,800	540,812

The largest increase in insurance revenue was achieved in motor vehicle liability insurance, medical expense insurance, other motor insurance, and fire and other damage to property insurance while the decrease in revenue was recorded in life insurance.

Table A.2.3 Insurance service expenses

(EUR thousand)

	2025	2024
Claims incurred	343,873	308,549
Other expenses from insurance services	83,203	78,022
Other expenses from sale of insurance	60,843	55,399
Commission expenses	64,211	53,816
Losses on onerous insurance contracts	(344)	807
Change of liabilities for claims incurred	(13,642)	(7,476)
Total	538,145	489,117

Insurance service expenses amounted to EUR 538,145 thousand, which is a 10.02% increase across all cost categories (claims incurred, expenses from sale of insurance, as well as expenses from insurance services).

A. BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE

A.3 INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE

Net investment income in 2025 amounted to EUR 69,783 thousand, representing a 19.48% increase compared to the previous year. Net investment income increased by EUR 11,376 thousand, mainly as the result of a increase in other investment income and income from investment property.

Table A.3.1 Net investment income

(EUR thousand)

	2025	2024
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method	31,689	30,274
Other investment income/expenses	11,487	2,724
Net gains/losses from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	10,602	8,248
Income from investment property	21,512	15,015
Net gains/losses from the derecognition of financial assets at amortised cost	(3,764)	0
Net impairment/reversal of impairment of financial assets	2,126	625
Net foreign exchange differences	(3,868)	1,521
Total	69,783	58,408

Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method pertains to net income from bond coupons and amortization, as well as interest income from deposits and loans. Interest income increased by EUR 1,415 thousand compared to the previous year largely as a result of higher interest income from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (bonds classified as FVOCI).

Other investment income/expenses include dividend income, net realized gains/losses from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, investment staff costs, utility costs of investment properties, transaction costs, and other income and expenses from unit-linked funds. Compared to the previous period, other net investment income in 2025 increased by EUR 8,762 thousand as a result of lower realized net losses from the sale of instruments classified as FVOCI (debt securities) and higher dividends income.

Net gains/losses from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets classified at FVPL, mainly investment funds and derivative financial assets. In 2025, the increase of EUR 2,354.011 thousand is largely attributable to realized gains from investment funds and gains from derivative financial assets (FX swap contracts).

Table A.3.2 Net gains/losses from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

(EUR thousand)

	2025	2024
Net unrealized gains/losses	1,792	3,358
Interest revenue	0	99
Realized sales gains/losses	8,810	4,790
Total	10,602	8,248

A. BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE

Income from investment property includes rental income as well as income/expenses from sales and fair value adjustments of real property. Investment property income increased by EUR 6,497 thousand across all categories (rental income, income from the sale of land and buildings, and the increase in the fair value of properties).

Net impairment/reversal of impairment of financial assets pertain to adjustments for expected credit losses (ECLs) for debt securities, deposits, and loans.

Net foreign exchange differences include foreign exchange differences (gains/losses) from financial assets and these were negative in 2025. In general, foreign exchange effects at the level of the entire portfolio are managed by aligning the currency structure of assets and liabilities and by using currency derivatives.

Investments in securitized instruments

The Group **does not invest in securitized instruments.**

A.4 PERFORMANCE OF OTHER ACTIVITIES

Other **material activities (non-insurance activities)** of the Group include **technical inspection services, provision of medical services of polyclinics, pension fund management and real estate-related activities.** The Group's income generated by providing from the technical inspection services in 2025 amounted to EUR 13,761 thousand (2024: EUR 12,124 thousand), and medical services provided at polyclinics generated an income of EUR 20,241 thousand (2024: EUR 16,430 thousand). Income from entry fees and management fees amount to EUR 3,203 thousand (2024: EUR 2,770 thousand). The mentioned income by geographical area mostly pertains to the Republic of Croatia. The results of the operations of the Group members are listed below according to the Group's accounting policies.

Table A.4.1. Net gains/losses from other activities

(EUR thousand)

	2025	2024
Pension fund management		
PBZ CO d.d.*	2,792	2,759
CROATIA mirovinsko društvo d.o.o	956	881
Technical inspection services		
CROATIA tehnički pregledi d.o.o.	4,552	3,457
Medical services		
CO zdravlje d.o.o. uključujući CROATIA polikliniku**	(3,884)	(2,924)
Real estate-related activities		
CROATIA nekretnine d.o.o.***	4,618	858
Strmec projekt d.o.o.	(35)	31
Other activities		
CROATIA premium d.o.o.	2,886	2,389

*PBZ CO (the total amount of profit is shown – 50% of this relates to CO)

** result excluding Marin Med and MedROS

***During 2025, Astoria d.o.o. was attached into CROATIA nekretnine d.o.o., so for comparability, the net profit of CROATIA nekretnine for 2024 also includes the net profit of Astoria.

A. BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE

A.5 ANY OTHER INFORMATION

In accordance with the recommendations of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board and the decision of the General Assembly, a dividend was approved and paid out in the amount of EUR 45,771 thousand. In 2025, the Company retained its A- rating assigned by Fitch agency with a stable outlooks and continues to be the only insurance company in the Republic of Croatia with such a rating.

Geopolitical and macroeconomic situation

In 2025, the geopolitical situation remains unfavourable, with the continuation of the war in Ukraine, conflicts in the Middle East, and other conflicts as well as escalating political and trade relations worldwide. The year 2025 was largely marked by the resilience of the global economy and the normalization of monetary policies in financial markets. Although the first half of the year was marked by volatility and fears of a recession that did not materialize, the period ended with strong positive returns for most asset classes. Global economic growth in 2025 was approximately 2.9%. The key driver of the market was a shift in central bank policies.

The US FED lowered its benchmark interest rate (EFFR) several times during the year, and at the end of 2025 it ranged between 3.5 and 3.75%. The ECB lowered its deposit rate to 2% in the first half of the year (also lowering it on several occasions) and then kept it stable due to inflation falling below the 2% threshold in the Eurozone. The foreign exchange market saw a significant weakening of the US dollar, with the euro strengthening by 13% against the dollar, making investments in euros relatively more valuable, but also making European stocks more expensive for foreign buyers.

Stock indices achieved double-digit increases. The US S&P 500 recorded an annual growth of 16.4%, while the technology Nasdaq rose by 20%. Despite the dominance of US technology giants, the European market measured by the Euro Stoxx 50 index followed this trend with an annual growth of 18%. In the second half of the year, investors began to partially shift away from expensive technology stocks towards value stocks and smaller companies that benefit from lower borrowing costs.

The Croatian economy maintained its position among the fastest growing in the euro area, with real GDP growth of 3.9% on an annual basis (according to the current estimate of the Croatian Statistical Office). This is the 20th consecutive quarter of growth for the Croatian economy, making it one of the most successful countries in the Eurozone. At the same time, inflation rose year-on-year to 3.7%, primarily as a result of strong increases in food and services prices. The domestic capital market had an exceptional year - the CROBEX index rose by 20.9%, while the Slovenian stock market led the region with a growth of the SBITOP index of as much as 50% in 2025.

Government bond yields followed the downward trend in interest rates, resulting in price stabilization. The domestic bond index CROBIS ended the year up 1.6%. Geopolitical tensions and diplomatic frictions within NATO fuelled strong demand for precious metals. Gold rose 65% in 2025, while silver rose an impressive 149%, with gold breaking the historic level of USD 5,000 per ounce in early 2026. The latest war activities in the Middle East (US and Israeli attack on Iran) that began in late February 2026 have led to a sharp increase in oil prices, which in the event of a prolonged escalation could affect global inflation, consequently also the levels of market interest rates, as well as central bank decisions on interest rate movements.

A. BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE

The Company has considered the potential effects of the ongoing conflict in the Middle East on its operations and financial position. Based on the information available and the analyses performed, no significant direct or indirect impacts that would have a material effect on the financial statements have been identified. The above factors create an uncertain business environment in 2026.

As regards the Group's operations, the most recent results of the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) process confirm the Group's resilience to a variety of stress scenarios, owing to its strong capital position and high solvency. As at December 31, 2025, the Group's SCR ratio stood at a robust 221%, and it is likely that the Group would continue to operate in line with regulatory requirements even under stressed conditions.

Business improvement

In 2025, the Group continued its strategic focus on the development of the health segment and the digital transformation of business continued. The premium generated from the Parent Company's total digital business grew by 19% compared to the previous year, while the number of clients using the Moja Croatia mobile app increased by 56%.

Digital brand LAQO recorded an 18% increase in premium compared to 2024. A fully digital property insurance product was launched, along with a new loyalty program, LAQOsfera. The second generation of LAQO GPT, an AI assistant enabling the purchase of travel insurance via WhatsApp, was also introduced, making LAQO the first insurance brand in Europe to offer direct purchasing through an AI assistant. Koreqt, a digital platform for comparing and selecting products and services launched in February 2024, continued to deliver positive results. The platform was expanded to new areas: grocery price comparison and compulsory motor third party liability insurance.

A number of innovations were introduced into Croatia's business processes and products, alongside accelerated implementation of AI technologies that continuously enhance employee efficiency and customer satisfaction. Company's digital improvements, particularly in claims reporting and assessment, were recognized by the market, while newly launched products included a standout cyber insurance offering. Croatia's benefits package Spektar continued to achieve excellent results. By the end of 2025, more than 293,000 households were included in Spektar packages.

Croatia Polyclinic recorded nearly 280,000 patients in 2025, making it one of the largest private healthcare providers in Croatia. Top-tier medical teams, healthcare services, and state-of-the-art technology are available across nine cities nationwide, with expanded capacities in Rijeka and Zagreb.

Important events after financial year end

There were no material events after the balance sheet date.

B. SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

B.1 GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

CROATIA osiguranje d.d. is the governing, parent company of the Group, with the function of consolidating and directing the Group's operations. The Parent Company sets the strategic objectives of the Group and regularly monitors their achievement.

In accordance with the Companies Act, the Parent Company has adopted the **dualistic system** in the Company's organizational structure. The basic bodies of the Company are the Management Board, the Supervisory Board and the Assembly of the Company. The obligations and responsibilities of said governing bodies are set out in the Companies Act, the Insurance Act and the Articles of Association.

The **Management Board** of the Company is a body which, in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, the Insurance Act and the provisions of the Articles of Association and other internal documents of the Company, manages the affairs of the Company and represents the Company, and it is independent in this respect. The Management Board of the Company consists of at least three (3) and a maximum of seven (7) members, one of whom is the President of the Management Board. The number of members of the Management Board is determined by the Supervisory Board.

A member of the Management Board may be a person who at all times fulfils the requirements prescribed by the Companies Act, the Insurance Act and the requirements prescribed by the *Ordinance on requirements for performing the function of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking's management and supervisory board member, authorized signatory of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking and authorised agent of the branch of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking* adopted by HANFA. Only a person who has previously obtained HANFA's approval may be appointed a member of the Management Board.

The Management Board has adopted the Rules of Procedure, which regulate all issues relevant to the work of the Management Board that are not regulated by the Articles of Association of the Company. The members of the Management Board of the Company, in accordance with the Articles of Association and the Rules of Procedure, conduct the business of the Company jointly and, as a rule, make decisions at meetings, but may also make decisions as part of consultations by electronic mail, as well as by any other appropriate technical means. Management Board meetings are generally held once a week. The Management Board makes decisions by the majority of votes cast and in the event of a split vote, the vote of the President of the Management Board is decisive. At least two members of the Management Board represent the Company.

The Management Board is responsible for submitting the Company's and Group's annual report, which includes annual financial statements, to the Supervisory Board, after which the Supervisory Board is required to approve them for submission to the General Assembly for acceptance. The Company's Management Board is required to prepare nonconsolidated and consolidated financial statements for each financial year, which give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company and the Group and of the results of their operations and cash flow, in accordance with applicable accounting standards. Finally, it also has the responsibility to maintain appropriate accounting records that enable the financial statements to be prepared at any time. Also, the Management Board of the Company is responsible for preparing the Sustainability Report, in accordance with Articles 32 and 36 of the Accounting Act which implements Article 29(a) of EU Directive 2013/34/EU.

B. SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

The affairs of the President and members of the Company's Management Board have been coordinated by a special decision of the Company's Management Board. This decision defines the division of powers between the President and members of the Management Board of the Company in relation to the organizational units of the Company.

The Supervisory Board is the body of the Company which supervises the management of the Company's affairs, but its powers are not limited only to the function of supervision but are also exercised in other affairs defined by the Companies Act and the Articles of Association of the Company.

A member of the Supervisory Board may be a person who at all times fulfils the requirements prescribed by the Companies Act, the Insurance Act as well as the requirements prescribed by the *Ordinance on requirements for performing the function of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking's management and supervisory board member, authorized signatory of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking and authorised agent of the branch of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking* adopted by HANFA. The term of office of the members of the Supervisory Board is a maximum of four (4) years with the possibility of re-election. Only a person who has previously obtained HANFA's approval may be appointed a member of the Company's Supervisory Board.

With respect to the ownership structure, as long as it holds at least 25% of the Company's ordinary shares plus one such share, the Republic of Croatia has the right, pursuant to Article 256 (3) of the Companies Act, to appoint directly two (2) members of the Supervisory Board, whereas whilst holding at least 10% of the Company's ordinary shares, it is entitled to appoint directly one (1) member of the Supervisory Board. One (1) member of the Supervisory Board shall be appointed by the Workers' Council of the Company or the employees in direct and secret elections in the manner prescribed for the election of the Workers' Council and this right shall apply to them for as long as the conditions of the Labour Act are fulfilled. The remaining four (4) or five (5) members of the Supervisory Board are elected by the General Assembly of the Company.

The Supervisory Board primarily performs the following tasks:

- appoints and recalls the President and members of the Management Board.
- supervises the running of the Company's business.
- convenes the General Assembly when needed.
- submits a written report to the General Assembly on the performed supervision.
- adopts the Annual Financial Report at the proposal of the Management Board.
- represents the Company in dealings with the Management Board.
- approves the decisions of the Management Board and decides on other matters when so required by the law or the Articles of Association.
- amends the provisions of the Articles of Association based on the decisions of the General Assembly of the Company.
- adopts its own Rules of Procedure.
- performs other tasks expressly entrusted to it by the law or the Articles of Association.
- concludes contracts with the Management Board.

B. SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

By a majority vote of all members and according to the Articles of Association of Croatia osiguranje d.d., the Supervisory Board approves the following decisions or documents of the Management Board:

- alienation or encumbrance of the Company's property the market value of which exceeds EUR 132,722.81.
- concluding of legal transactions or related legal transactions that exceed fifteen percent (15%) of the Company's share capital, except the legal affairs that fall within the regular operations of the Company determined by the Insurance Act, which relate to insurance and reinsurance and investment business, on which the Management Board is obliged to report quarterly to the Supervisory Board.
- determination of the Company's business policies.
- determination of the financial plan of the Company, proposed by the Management Board.
- determination of the structure of the internal control system.
- determination of the framework of the annual internal audit work program.

The Supervisory Board may appoint certain Committees to prepare any decisions it is required to make and to supervise their enforcement.

Members of the Supervisory Board may participate in the work of each Committee. The decisions of the Supervisory Board are made by a majority of the total number of members, unless otherwise provided by the Articles of Association. The work of the Supervisory Board of the Company is further regulated by the Rules of Procedure of the Supervisory Board.

The Supervisory Board has established the **Audit Committee** as an expert body that supports the Supervisory Board of the Company. The organization and manner of the work of the Audit Committee are further specified in the Rules of Procedure of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee consists of three (3) members of the Supervisory Board. At least one (1) Audit Committee member must have knowledge of accounting and/or auditing. The Audit Committee is tasked with monitoring, supervising and improving the quality, appropriateness and timeliness of financial reporting and it performs the following tasks set out in the Audit Act and the Rules of Procedure of the Audit Committee:

- informs the Supervisory Board of the outcome of the statutory audit, explains how the statutory audit contributed to the integrity of the financial reporting and explains the Board's role in the process.
- monitors the financial reporting process, including reporting in electronic format in accordance with the legislation governing corporate accounting, and provides recommendations or proposals to ensure the company's integrity.
- regarding financial reporting, monitors the effectiveness of the internal quality control and risk management systems and, where applicable, of the internal audit, without violating its independence.
- monitors the conduct of the statutory audit of the annual financial statements and consolidated annual financial statements, taking into account all findings and conclusions issued by the Ministry of Finance.
- examines and monitors the independence of the audit firm, in particular the appropriateness of the provision of non-audit services, which are subject to its prior approval following a proper assessment of threats to independence and the application of appropriate safeguards.
- it is responsible for the process of selecting an audit firm, proposes the appointment of the audit firm and makes recommendations on the terms of its engagement.

B. SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

- oversees the rotation of certified auditors within the audit firm.
- monitors the accuracy and completeness of the Company's financial statements and accounting policies, as well as other official communications related to the Company's financial performance.
- assesses, at least once per year, the effectiveness of the risk management and internal control system as a whole, and provides recommendations to the Supervisory Board and the Management Board as needed.
- ensures the effectiveness of the internal audit function, in particular by issuing recommendations to the Supervisory Board regarding the appointment or dismissal of the head of the internal audit function, ensuring the independence and adequacy of the internal audit function, and overseeing the implementation of measures resulting from both external and internal audits and the Committee's own oversight activities.
- ensures the adequacy, independence and effectiveness of the external audit function and supervises the implementation of measures resulting from both external and internal audits and the Committee's own oversight activities.
- oversees the selection and appointment process of the external auditor in accordance with legal requirements, and provides recommendations to the Supervisory Board regarding the choice of external auditor and the terms of their engagement.
- reports to the Supervisory Board on the outcome of the assurance of the sustainability report, explains how the assurance contributed to the integrity of sustainability reporting, and clarifies the Audit Committee's role in that process.
- monitors the sustainability reporting process, including electronic reporting in accordance with the legislation governing corporate accounting, as well as the process for identifying information to be disclosed in line with the sustainability reporting standards as defined by implementing acts of the European Commission, and provides recommendations or proposals to ensure its integrity.
- with regard to sustainability reporting—including electronic reporting pursuant to the legislation governing corporate accounting—monitors the effectiveness of the internal quality control and risk management systems, and, where applicable, the internal audit function, without compromising its own independence.
- monitors the conduct of the assurance of the sustainability report, taking into account all findings and conclusions of the Ministry of Finance.
- performs other tasks as assigned by the Supervisory Board, as required by law, the Company's internal regulations, and other applicable rules and regulations.

The Supervisory Board has established the Appointments and Remuneration Committee as an expert body that supports the Supervisory Board of the Company. The organisation and functioning of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee are further regulated by the Rules of Procedure of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The Appointments and Remuneration Committee consists of three (3) members appointed by the Supervisory Board from its ranks. The Appointments and Remuneration Committee performs the following tasks as set out in its Rules of Procedure:

- oversees the process of appointing candidates to the Company's Supervisory Board and Management Board to ensure a fair, transparent and non-discriminatory appointment process, promotes diversity, inclusiveness and equal opportunities, and achieves balanced representation of both genders;

B. SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

- develops a description of candidate roles for each vacant position in line with the overall profile of the Management Board or the Supervisory Board (as needed, in consultation with the President of the Management Board or the Supervisory Board), and identifies and recommends suitable candidates to the Supervisory Board;
- assesses the qualifications and/or independence of candidates for the Supervisory Board;
- agrees on the terms of appointment with potential new members of the Management Board or the Supervisory Board, including the time required to perform their duties;
- prepares a succession plan for the reappointment or replacement of members of the Supervisory Board and the Management Board, in consultation with the President of the Supervisory Board or the Management Board, respectively;
- monitors progress in achieving the percentage of female members on the Company's Management Board and Supervisory Board as well as in the senior management of the Company;
- oversees the Management Board's policies in the selection and appointment of senior management;
- oversees the implementation of internal evaluations and the employee perception survey on gender equality and equal opportunities within the Company;
- recommends to the Supervisory Board the remuneration policy for Management Board members at least every three years, taking into account the amount and structure of remuneration for senior management and employees as a whole, and conducts a prior assessment of the effects of the remuneration policy on pay equality between genders for equal work and/or work of equal value;
- recommends annually to the Supervisory Board the remuneration to be awarded to the President and members of the Management Board, based on the assessment of the Company's performance and their individual performance, and after consultation with the President of the Management Board, taking into account pay equality between genders for equal work and/or work of equal value;
- recommends to the Supervisory Board the remuneration policy for Supervisory Board members, which will be submitted to the General Assembly for approval, and conducts a prior assessment of the effects of the remuneration policy on pay equality between genders for equal work and/or work of equal value;
- monitors the amount and structure of remuneration for senior management and employees as a whole, taking into account pay equality between genders for equal work and/or work of equal value, and provides recommendations to the Management Board regarding its policies;
- oversees the preparation of the legally required annual remuneration report for approval by the Supervisory Board;
- performs other tasks as instructed by the Supervisory Board.

The Appointments and Remuneration Committee holds thematic meetings to carry out these functions in an efficient and timely manner, which must be reported regularly to the Supervisory Board.

The **General Assembly** is the body of the Company by which the shareholders exercise their rights in the affairs of the Company, unless otherwise provided by the law or the Articles of Association. The powers of the General Assembly are laid down in the Companies Act and the Articles of Association.

The Articles of Association of the Company define in detail the jurisdiction of the General Assembly and, in accordance with the aforementioned provision, the powers of the General Assembly include the following:

B. SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

- adopting the Articles of Association and deciding on amendments to the Articles of Association of the Company.
- electing and recalling members of the Supervisory Board.
- deciding on the use of profit.
- deciding on the increase and decrease of the share capital of the Company.
- adoption of the Annual Financial Statements when put in charge of the task by the Management Board and the Supervisory Board.
- deciding on dismissal of members of the Management Board and of the Supervisory Board.
- appointing of the Company's auditor.
- deciding on status changes of the Company.
- deciding on the Company's termination.
- deciding on other matters in accordance with the law and the Articles of Association.

The General Assembly is generally convened by the Management Board and the Supervisory Board convenes the General Assembly when it deems it necessary for the benefit of the Company. The Management Board must convene the General Assembly immediately if it is found in the preparation of the financial statements or otherwise that there is a loss of half of the share capital in the Company. The Management Board also must convene the General Assembly immediately if so requested in writing by the shareholders who together hold at least one twentieth of the Company's share capital and state the purpose and reason for convening that General Assembly.

The General Assembly is chaired by the President of the Supervisory Board or by a person designated by him. No decision can be made at the General Assembly unless the shareholders whose shares account for half of the total share capital of the Company are present. The General Assembly makes decisions by a majority of votes cast in a public vote.

The **key functions** are organized in such a way as to cover all significant risks, to avoid conflicts of interest and to ensure that operations comply with the strategies, policies and other internal documents, in accordance with the relevant legal framework.

At the level of the Company and the Group, The following key functions have been established:

- risk management function.
- compliance function.
- Internal audit function.
- actuarial function.

All key functions are independent in the performance of their tasks, integrated into the organizational structure of the Company in a way that prevents conflicts of interest in business processes, allowed to communicate with any employee and given all the necessary powers, resources and unrestricted access to the information necessary to perform their tasks.

The key functions report directly to the Parent Company's Management Board in order to ensure the fulfilment of their tasks in an independent and objective manner and participate in the overall management and reporting system in the framework of conducting advisory engagements based on professional knowledge and practical experience gained in performing tasks within control functions, in order to bring added value to the Group.

B. SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

The Company's Management Board periodically and at least annually reviews the appropriateness of procedures and the effectiveness of key functions, while the Company's Supervisory Board reviews the appropriateness of procedures and the effectiveness of internal audit. More detailed information on each key function is given later in the text.

Organizational structure of the Parent Company

The Company has a new business model that centralizes all core and support processes (the so-called back office) and reinforces the process of selling insurance through an organization based on two different criteria at the same division level (B-1) (by customer and territorially). The organizational structure of the Company includes professional organizational units with clearly defined responsibilities of executors, which do not conflict with the responsibilities and goals in other areas of business.

The organizational structure of the Company is formed in such a way that individual organizational units fully cover key business processes and, consequently, the following areas can be identified in the organizational structure: 1) insurance operations, 2) sales, 3) functions of support, business development and asset management, and 4) finance.

As at December 31, 2025, the above-mentioned organizational areas include:

Insurance operations: Product Development and Underwriting Department, Claims Management Department, and the Operations and Customer Support Department.

Sales: Retail Insurance Department, Corporate Insurance Department, Sales Channel Development and Analytical Sales Support Department, Subsidiaries' Support Department and the SMEs Insurance Department.

Functions of support, business development and asset management: Investments Department, Human Resources Department, Legal Affairs Department, Compliance Department, Strategy and transformation Department, Security Services, Digital Operations Department, Information Technology Department, and Marketing and Corporate Communications Department.

Finance: Finance and Accounting Department, Controlling Department, Actuarial Department, Risk Management Department, Internal Audit Department, and Procurement Services.

The sales process has been significantly accelerated and digitized, a large number of products have been developed and improved, together with a price management system, and there has also been improvement in the centralization and automation of the claims processing process as well as in the areas of innovation and knowledge sharing, customer orientation and employee motivation.

During 2025, the Management Board of the Company was composed of:

- **Davor Tomašković**, President of the Management Board of the Company in the period from January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025,
- **Robert Vučković**, Member of the Management Board of the Company in the period from January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025,
- **Luka Babić**, Member of the Management Board of the Company in the period from January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025,

B. SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

- **Vesna Sanjković**, Member of the Management Board of the Company in the period from January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025.

During 2025, the Supervisory Board of the Company was composed of:

- **Roberto Škopac**, President of the Supervisory Board in the period from January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025
- **Željko Lovrinčević**, PhD, Deputy President of the Supervisory Board in the period from January 1, 2025 to September 20, 2025,
- **Hrvoje Šimović**, PhD, Member of the Supervisory Board in the period from January 1, 2025 to September 21, 2025, Deputy President of the Supervisory Board in the period from September 21, 2025 to December 31, 2025,
- **Hana Zoričić**, Member of the Supervisory Board in the period from September 21, 2025 to December 31, 2025,
- **Vítomír Palínek**, Member of the Supervisory Board in the period from January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025,
- **Hrvoje Patajac**, Member of the Supervisory Board in the period from January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025,
- **Zoran Barac**, PhD, Member of the Supervisory Board in the period from January 1, 2025 to October 11, 2025,
- **Erika Zgrablić**, Member of the Supervisory Board in the period from October 12, 2025 to December 31, 2025,
- **Pero Kovačić**, Member of the Supervisory Board in the period from January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025.

The Croatian Financial Services Supervisory Agency (HANFA) at its session held on 25 July 2025 adopted a decision granting approval to Hana Zoričić to serve as a member of the Supervisory Board of CROATIA osiguranje d.d. for a term of 4 years, starting from 21 September 2025 until 21 September 2029.

On 28 August 2025, the General Assembly of CROATIA osiguranje d.d. was held, at which a Decision was made to elect Erika Zgrablić as a member of the Supervisory Board for a period of 4 years, starting from 12 October 2025, subject to obtaining HANFA approval. At its session held on 29 August 2025, the HANFA Management Board adopted a decision granting approval to Erika Zgrablić to serve as a member of the Supervisory Board of CROATIA osiguranje d.d. for a term of office from 12 October 2025 to 12 October 2029.

On 10 November 2025, the elections for the employees' representative to the Supervisory Board of CROATIA osiguranje d.d. have been conducted and that Ms. Matilda Mrković Kalik has been elected as a member of the Supervisory Board for a term of four years, beginning on 11 March 2026.

B. SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

Remuneration policy

The Parent Company's **corporate remuneration policy** includes motivating and retaining the best employees whose value system aligns with the company culture and goals. Each employee of the Company signs a declaration of compliance with the provisions of the Company's Code of Ethics that defines the core corporate values: customer focus, expertise, reliability and responsibility, agility and innovation.

Ethical, responsible and legally sound conduct is the duty of every employee under the Code of Ethics and employees in management positions are responsible for setting an example for other colleagues and employees through their behaviour and personal integrity. The Company is committed to creating an environment where high efficiency is expected, which involves motivating all employees to contribute to the achievement of the Company's goals, strategies and values. Recognition of work performance of different quality and differentiation in performance rating are encouraged in such a way that high, standard and low performance can be clearly identified on a scale of five (5) grades.

Remuneration Policy is based on the following principles:

- balance of all elements of remuneration and responsibility for the achieved results
- market-oriented remuneration for jobs of the same or similar complexity
- rewarding according to work performance in a way that variable payments reflect the overall achievement of the Company's goals as well as the personal contribution of the member of the Management Board
- short-term and long-term goals are defined as financial and non-financial goals
- good management practice and the application of value systems is key to the Company's business success, so the non-financial goal is defined through behaviours that indicate quality, efficient and ethical management of human resources and business operations
- rewarding encourages expertise and excellence, regardless of gender, ethnicity, age, disability or similar

Remuneration structure is focused on the sustainable growth of the Company. All components of remuneration are determined appropriately, individually and in their entirety, without encouraging recipients to take unreasonable risks that are not in line with the long-term interests, business strategy, goals and values of the Company.

The Parent Company and all the insurance companies that are members of the Group have adopted a Remuneration Policy that applies to all employees of the company. The purpose of this document is to establish, implement and maintain a remuneration practice in line with each company's business objectives and risk management strategy, as well as long-term interests and results, while at the same time it represents measures aimed at avoiding conflicts of interest and excessive risk-taking at the expense of the individual company or its stakeholders (shareholders, policyholders, partners, etc.).

The *Remuneration Policies*, adopted in accordance with the Guidelines on System of Governance EIOPA-BoS-14/253CP-13/08 and with the Insurance Act and related subordinate legislation, specifically indicate information pertaining to compliance with inclusion of sustainability risk.

The revised Remuneration Policy for Management Board members, introduced amendments to the core principles of remuneration, placing greater emphasis on aligning short-term efficiency with the Company's long-term value creation through a combination of annual and multi-year targets.

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These targets include both financial and specific non-financial objectives, the combination of which is intended to encourage the development of new products, business lines, and organisational capacity (e.g. knowledge and skills transfer – succession planning; development of new business segments). It was further stipulated that the remuneration system must be oriented towards the sustainable growth of the Company. All elements of remuneration must be appropriate when considered individually and as a whole, and, in particular, must not incentivise Management Board members covered by the Remuneration Policy to take unreasonable risks that are inconsistent with the long-term interests, business strategy, objectives, and values of the Company and the Group. The definitions and structure of fixed and variable remuneration components have been updated, with particular attention given to setting out clear quantitative criteria for annual and multi-year bonuses as variable remuneration, in line with best practice and to ensure transparency. It is stipulated that variable remuneration must be linked to sustainability and must not encourage excessive risk-taking, and that it is payable only to the extent that the ratio between fixed and variable components remains within reasonable proportions.

In addition to that, eligibility criteria for earning one-off rewards for key projects have been defined as well, as was the possibility of earning a reward for good performance as an addition to one's salary, the terms and conditions of which are defined in special labour policies.

Fixed income is the amount of basic pay that is aligned with the required qualifications and level of responsibility within the company and in relation to the labour market according to the Mercer IPE (International Position Evaluation) methodology.

The variable component of remuneration comprises monetary amounts directly related to the results achieved, which are paid monthly, quarterly or annually to all employees. This component is different for administration and sales employees and is competitive in comparison with competing companies.

The remuneration policy applies to different categories of employees who are particularly important for the success of the Company, such as those who effectively run the Company, those who effectively manage the Company, holders of key functions and other individuals who have a material impact on the Company's risk profile.

When remuneration contains a variable component, it is based on the combination of:

- the results achieved by the individual, in relation to the performance and quality of performance of the assigned tasks, taking into account responsible risk management and compliance with laws, internal rules and risk management practices.
- the results of the organizational unit to which the employee belongs, considering the contribution to the fulfilment of the Company's business strategy, risk profile and goals;
- the overall performance of the Company over a specified period (not only based on results at a specific reference date).

In accordance with the defined rules on the amount of variable remuneration, a part of the variable remuneration is paid with a deferral and the deferral period is three years. Generally, the deferred portion of variable remuneration (earned and unpaid variable remuneration) is not paid in the event of termination of employment or office due to misconduct.

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The Company is under no obligation to pay or transfer rights over a portion of deferred unpaid variable receipts or over all deferred unpaid variable receipts if the realization of previously assumed risks results in impaired performance or worse financial performance of the Company (malus).

Furthermore, the Company applies the following rules:

- persons who effectively manage the Company are appointed for the term of office determined by the appointment decision;
- persons effectively managing the Company may not receive commissions based on the sale of insurance policies;
- remuneration of members of the Supervisory Board does not contain any components related to the operating result. Remuneration of members of the Supervisory Board is decided by the Assembly of the Company.

In addition to the categories of employees mentioned above, all other employees are also covered by the fixed and variable remuneration system, as follows:

1. **Members of the Parent Company's Management Board** have a fixed salary and an annual bonus in accordance with the KPIs (key performance indicators) set by the Supervisory Board of the Company. The Company's Supervisory Board conducts performance assessments based on defined annual and multi-year objectives:
 - Corporate KPIs (75%) – financial targets of the Company (market share, Group net profit, sales revenue)
 - Non-financial KPIs (25%) – non-financial targets of the Company (specific projects, ESG, development of a succession planning system)

Following an analysis of the results and achievement of the KPIs for the financial year, the Supervisory Board determines the annual and multi-year bonus, including the portion of the multi-year bonus to be deferred until the end of the term of office or with a three-year deferral, in accordance with the applicable *Remuneration Policies*.

2. The **Company's management** have a contracted fixed salary and an annual bonus based on defined KPIs, which are defined by the Company's Management Board and are aligned with the business objectives set by the Supervisory Board. The Company's Management Board conducts performance assessments based on defined annual objectives:
 - corporate KPIs (33.33%),
 - Department KPIs and project goals (33.33%) and
 - core competencies related with business objectives and company values (33.33%)

After analysing the results and realized KPIs for the financial year, the Management Board of the Company determines the amount and one-time payment of the annual bonus as well as the portion payable with a deferral of three years in accordance with the Remuneration Policies.

3. **Other employees** have a fixed salary and quarterly and annual KPI goals in accordance with the goals of the organizational units in which they work. As a rule, the variable part of the salary is paid monthly, in accordance with the accomplishment of the team or corporate goals (25%) and personal goals (75%) in the previous quarter.

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The Company also recognizes employees holding manager and expert positions who contribute significantly to the achievement of the goals set and, instead of quarterly goals, are contractually entitled to an annual bonus even though they are not part of Company' management personnel. The Company's management personnel conducts quarterly and annual calibration of performance appraisal and distribution of ratings.

In 2025, the Company paid a portion of the variable earnings for 2023 (bonus) to its management, by awarding them shares of Adris grupa d.d. (ADRS2).

The purpose of the *Policies on Non-material Benefits* is to determine the basic framework for nonmaterial benefits in the Company that pertains to all employees of the Company. They also represent guidelines for subsidiaries on how to arrange the non-material benefits to be compliant with local procedures and these policies. Policies on Non-material Benefits are not necessarily connected with work performance and are determined by the Agreement on the performance of activities with special rights and obligations or this Policy.

Benefits are used to replace the cash remuneration awarded in addition to the contracted salary and are generally non-monetary. Benefits have 3 main goals - compliance with the law, compliance with the market environment and compliance with the tax treatment.

Company's benefits are analysed at least once a year and the goal is for them to be at least equivalent to mid-range benefits payable in the insurance, financial and the general market. Any benefit may be granted to the Company's employees regardless of the categorization determined by this Policy based on the proposal of the competent member of the Management Board and the Director of the Human Resources Department if:

- it is estimated that such a need is cost-wise in the interest of the Company;
- the trends in rewarding certain jobs are such that the granting of such a benefit has become a common benefit in order to maintain the motivation of the employee and keep them in the Company.

Neither the Parent Company nor the Group has a supplementary pension system or early retirement system for any employee or member of the Supervisory Board. The Company operates in accordance with the applicable Labour Act in the event of retirement (whether at full retirement age or early retirement) of the Company's employees.

Material related party transactions

The Group considers that it has a direct relationship with the majority owner, the company Adris grupa d.d. (ultimate controlling party) and the Republic of Croatia (CERP) as well as with majority state-owned entities, entities under the control, joint control or significant influence of key management personnel and their close family members as defined in the *International Accounting Standard 24 Related Party Disclosures* (IAS 24). Members of the Management Board and of the Supervisory Board and heads of the departments are considered as key management personnel.

Group members with registered offices in Croatia pay corporate income tax and personal income tax in the Republic of Croatia. In terms of taxes, the Parent Company has no outstanding due and unpaid liabilities to the Republic of Croatia. The Group invests in securities of the Republic of Croatia and other majority state-owned companies as indicated in the table below, with interest rates ranging from 0.005% to 4.30% and maturities from 2026 to 2041.

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The Parent Company has granted loans to the related company CROATIA-TEHNIČKI PREGLEDI d.o.o. totalling EUR 24,069 thousand at an interest rate of 4.97%, to the company CROATIA nekretnine d.o.o. in the total amount of EUR 27,730 thousand at an interest rate of 4%, 4.69%, 5.14% and 5.23% respectively, to the company Croatia osiguranje d.d. - društvo za osiguranje neživota, Skopje, in the amount of EUR 800 thousand at an interest rate of 2.63%, to the company CO Zdravlje in the amount of EUR 2,522 thousand at an interest rate of 6.10%, to the company STRMEC PROJEKT d.o.o. in the total amount of EUR 595 thousand at an interest rate of 4.69%, to the company CROATIA Premium d.o.o. in the total amount of EUR 1,659 thousand at an interest rate of 3.2%, to the company CROATIA POLIKLINIKA in the total amount of EUR 23,006 thousand at an interest rate of 4.69% and 6.07%, for the purpose of additional investments.

Other relations with subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates within the Group and with other entities that have a material impact on the financial statements, including companies that are majority state-owned, are shown in the table below.

Table B.1.1 Overview of Related Party Transactions and Balances

(EUR thousand)

	2025			
	Associates	Adris grupa d.d. – Parent company	Other Adris Group companies	Republic of Croatia*
Financial assets at amortized cost	0	0	24,979	245,285
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	0	0	0	159,345
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	0	0	0	1,996
Trade and other receivables	0	29	368	300
Insurance liabilities	0	6	152	1,468
Trade payables and other liabilities	0	197	34	26
Insurance revenue	42	97	4,527	17,722
Insurance service expenses	0	2,240	1,881	6,740
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method	0	0	1,325	9,711
Net gains/losses from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	0	0	0	0
Net impairment/reversal of impairment of financial assets	0	0	0	174
Rental income	0	0	0	2,147
Other investment income/expenses	900	0	0	794
Other income	0	4	12	59
Other financial expenses	0	0	0	0
Other operating expenses	0	145	177	0

* Republic of Croatia and all companies that are majority state-owned

Table B.1.2 Overview of transactions and balances with parties related to key management of the Company and Adris

(EUR thousand)

	2025	2024
Insurance liabilities	1	0
Insurance revenue	17	18
Insurance service expenses	0	0

B. SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

Key management compensation

Key management personnel of the Group are Management Board and Supervisory Board members and department directors.

Table B.1.3 Key management compensation

(EUR thousand)

	2025				2024			
	Management	Department directors	Supervisory Bord	Total	Management	Department directors	Supervisory Bord	Total
Key management benefits	4,155	3,852	37	8,043	3,693	4,012	49	7,755
Severance	119	10	0	129	301	119	0	420
Total	4,273	3,861	37	8,172	3,994	4,131	49	8,175

Key management compensation includes gross salaries, life insurance premiums, benefits in kind, benefits in cash and in shares of the parent company, severance pays and remuneration payable to Supervisory Board members. The remuneration of key management in the note above includes provisions for bonuses for 2025 and 2024.

B.2 FIT AND PROPER REQUIREMENTS

The Parent Company and all insurance companies that are members of the Group have adopted the *Fit and Proper Policy*, which regulates the company's conduct in the selection of Management Board members, Supervisory Board members, holders of key functions, as well as guidelines for continuous verification that the nominated holders of those positions meet the requirements of expertise and suitability required (hereinafter: the Policy). The Policy supports the Company's management system and applies primarily to the members of the Supervisory Board, members of the Management Board and holders of key functions, who are expected to ensure, apart from compliance to legal regulations and professional rules, the continued functioning of the Company's operations in accordance with the business plan and the expectations of all stakeholders.

Assessment of fit and proper requirements

The assessment is based on a set of guidelines regarding desirable, positive characteristics primarily of key employees. In order to ensure the optimal, continuous operation and to safeguard the interests of policyholders and owners, each company ensures that its management personnel, as well as key functions, have the experience, professional knowledge and skills required to perform their duties with care, professionalism and competence. For the purpose of assessing expertise taking into account the tasks and responsibilities involved in the position, it is determined whether the candidate possesses the required personal and professional qualifications.

The aim of the Company is to ensure that persons who effectively run the Company continuously possess collective expertise, knowledge and experience in accordance with the Company's risk profile, at least in the following areas:

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- insurance and financial markets;
- business strategy and business models;
- governance system;
- financial and actuarial analyses;
- regulatory requirements and frameworks for action.

Candidate proficiency testing for the appointment to a key function is conducted primarily based on documents certifying the completion of education and/or professional development, a certificate of mastery of certain skills, as well as any authorizations of professional bodies, regulators, etc.

It is also necessary that persons managing the Company, as well as key function holders, have an adequate reputation, exemplary moral and ethical characteristics and no history of criminal or financial misconduct or any other serious deficiencies found during the appointment procedure, in order to perform their work with due care of a conscientious businessman, taking care not to jeopardize the planned result and the reputation of the Company or lead to a conflict of interest.

In order to assess the **suitability of candidates**, the Company considers the following issues:

- Is the candidate a defendant in criminal proceedings?
- Has a final verdict been reached for the criminal offence?
- Has a competent institution previously rejected their candidacy?
- Is there a pending process of revocation or limitation of the professional license to work in financial institutions?
- Are there any proceedings for serious misdemeanour or criminal misconduct arising out of activity in a financial institution in process?
- Was the person a member of the governing or supervisory body of a legal entity over which bankruptcy or pre-bankruptcy settlement proceedings have been initiated?
- Have consumer bankruptcy proceedings been initiated?
- Are there any circumstances indicating that the candidate's personal financial instability may affect their good reputation?

As needed or available, other sources of information, such as media disclosures, information from previous employers, regulators, professional associations, etc., are used for appropriateness review.

In the process of selecting a person to perform a key function, the Company considers the following additional criteria:

- psychological assessment, which includes personality questionnaires, cognitive tests and a psychological interview to test the person's motives, values and attitudes, and
- expert evaluation in the assessment of knowledge, skills and competences for a specific job by senior managers.

The final decision is made by the candidate's superior, the Management Board or the Supervisory Board upon recommendation of the Human Resources Management Department.

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B.3 RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM INCLUDING THE OWN RISK AND SOLVENCY ASSESSMENT

Risk management system

The Group has set up a **risk management system** appropriate to its size, the scope of business and the type and nature of the risks to which it is exposed. A significant part of the risk management system is focused on monitoring capital adequacy, that is, maintaining the required level of capital that is appropriate for the scope and types of underwriting operations undertaken, considering all financial, operational and business risks and events to which the Group is exposed

The risk management system is operationally established through the development and implementation of the following system components:

- internal documents;
- risk management processes;
- organizational structure with clearly defined roles and responsibilities;
- technological and data infrastructure and competences;
- adequate risk culture.

The components of the risk management system are established, upgraded and interconnected through the so-called annual risk management cycle that implements the principle of self-assessment of the risk management system when considering further potential and/or necessary improvements to the system.

Internal documents

At the level of the Parent Company, the overarching document that establishes the risk management system and articulates the propensity to take risks is the *Risk Management Strategy*, while the *Risk Management Policy* defines and further elaborates the components of the risk management system. At the quarterly level, a Risk Catalogue is produced for the Parent Company as a result of the risk identification process and the determination of the Company's risk profile.

Other policies, rulebooks and methodologies prescribe the management of an individual risk or group of related risks (or activities in the area of risk management), methods of analysis, measurement and assessment of risks, a system of limits with escalation procedures for exceeding limits and monitoring and reporting of risks.

The Group Risk Management Strategy establishes the minimum risk-management standards at the Group level, ensuring coordinated action by all Group members while optimizing the synergies between the business processes of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries

Risk management processes

Risk management processes include risk identification, risk measurement, risk assessment, stress testing, risk treatment, limit system development, limit monitoring and alignment of risk profiles with risk appetite, risk monitoring/control and reporting. Risk management processes are defined in detail by policies and rulebooks for each type of risk to which the Group is exposed.

B. SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

Risk identification involves procedures for determining the existence of risks to which the Group is or may be exposed in the future, or that have or may have a significant impact on business, that is, on the achieving of strategic goals. The impact is manifested as a financial loss, lost profit or loss of reputation.

Risk assessment, i.e., measurement involves the development and implementation of adequate quantitative and qualitative methods which are used to analyse the identified risk and determine its significance depending on the type and nature of the risk.

Stress testing is a risk management technique used to assess the potential effects of contingencies on the Group's financial and capital position. It is carried out by the Company at least on an annual basis and more often for certain types of risks, in accordance with the regulations of internal documents or when necessary to better understand the nature of the risks and the potential impact on the Group.

Risk treatment represents the totality of the methods, criteria and procedures for deciding and implementing decisions on the following measures: reducing or limiting risks, transferring, accepting and avoiding risks. Risk management measures are implemented on a continuous basis for all risks identified in the Group to minimize risk exposure and losses. The effectiveness of the application of risk management measures is measured by different methods and it is generally visible through the effect on capital requirement.

A **system of limits** is established to align the risk profile with the defined propensity to take risk. The decision on the specific establishment of the limit system, as well as on the measures and procedures in case of exceeding the limit, is prescribed by internal documents or through the decision of the Management Board on exposure limits. In selecting the limit system, one considers the results of the risk identification process, technical capabilities, developed methods of measuring and/or assessing the risks and the nature of the risk observed. Appropriate monitoring and control mechanisms have also been implemented to ensure compliance with the prescribed limits and to enable effective corrective measures in case of exceeding them. The utilization of limits, possible exceedances and measures taken are integral parts of the risk report.

Monitoring and reporting on risks and capital adequacy has been established to ensure timely transmission of the necessary information to the Company's Management Board, Supervisory Board and senior management for the purpose of making strategic decisions, as well as to HANFA as part of the regulatory supervision process. In addition to the reports defined by regulatory regulations, special decisions are made on the specific types and content of risk reports by internal documents regulating the management of individual risks and individual activities within the risk management area.

Organizational structure

Internal documents in the area of risk management define clear roles and responsibilities of all organizational functions, units and management bodies involved. When implementing the roles and responsibilities of individual functions within the risk management system, particular attention is paid to the appropriate division of responsibilities within individual business processes and to avoidance of conflicts of interest.

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An important aspect of the organizational structure of the risk management system at the level of the Company and the Group is the **key function of risk management**. It is operationally established through the **Risk Management Department**, an independent organizational unit that reports directly to the Parent Company's Management Board. This department is regularly coordinated with other key functions of the Group and with other organizational units which are operationally responsible for underwriting of risks or for specific areas of business for the purpose of ensuring an adequate flow and quality of all necessary information in a timely manner.

The **risk management function** has the following specific responsibilities in the area of risk management:

- drafting and updating general/umbrella risk management documents and internal risk management documents for individual risk or a group of related risks at the overall portfolio level;
- identifying the risks to which the Parent Company and the Group are or could be exposed in their operations, determining risk profile (risk analysis and assessment, risk measurement);
- monitoring the integration of risk management into decision-making and business activities;
- development of quantitative methodologies and models of risk measurement;
- risk reporting to the Management Board through the preparation of periodic reports and other forms of information;
- conducting various ad hoc impact analyses and projections from the aspect of risk and capital adequacy regarding various strategic issues;
- contributing to the establishment of an effective internal control system;
- monitoring and reporting on regulatory compliance in connection with capital adequacy and reserve coverage of Group members;
- conducting stress testing and other tests necessary for an effective risk control system;
- participating in the development of IT and technological infrastructure needed to develop and establish a risk management system and participating in improving the data quality in internal systems;
- participating and coordinating the development and implementation of a Recovery Plan in the event of the Company's non-compliance with the solvency capital requirement;
- spreading risk management awareness, developing a risk culture;
- coordinating and conducting the process of calculating the solvency ratio (capital adequacy) under Solvency II provisions;
- coordinating and conducting the own risk and solvency assessment (ORSA) process.

In addition to the risk management function, other key functions, senior management (including the Management Board) and all other organizational units, i.e., all employees, are included in the risk management system, with a clear demarcation of powers and responsibilities defined by the internal documents.

Own risk and solvency assessment (ORSA)

The Parent Company implements ORSA at Group level in the appropriate manner. When defining the methodological approach at Group level, the Company is guided by the principles of materiality and proportionality, taking special consideration of the fact that the Group's risk profile is most determined by the risk profile of the Parent Company.

B. SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

Own risk and solvency assessment is an integral part of business strategy and business planning and it is continuously taken into account when making strategic decisions of the Group. **The ORSA process is conducted at least once a year**, or more frequently if an estimate at Group level indicates that a material change in the risk profile has occurred. In addition, the Company continuously applies ORSA techniques, i.e., it takes the ORSA approach throughout the business year when considering major business decisions

The results of the ORSA process are documented in the so-called which is approved by the Management Board of the Parent Company and submitted to the Parent Company's Supervisory Board and HANFA. An internal document defines the appropriate processes and procedures as well as the competencies and responsibilities for carrying out own risk and solvency assessment.

At its core, the ORSA process consists of the following steps:

- the process of establishing a risk profile that includes risk identification, risk assessment i.e., risks measurement and comparison with the risk appetite.
- calculation of regulatory capital requirement and solvency ratios.
- carrying out ad hoc analyses on a continuous basis throughout the year, at the request of the Parent Company's Management Board and/or senior management, to test the consequences of possible decisions on the Group's operations, risk profile and risk bearing capacity.
- defining the Company's and Group's business plan and projections over the next five-year period, including assessments of capital requirements.
- analysis of applicability of the standard formula.
- estimation of total solvency requirements (internal capital requirement);
- defining and conducting stress tests, sensitivity analyses and scenario analyses.
- continuous review and analysis of the impact of business decisions on the Company's risk profile.
- documenting the ORSA process and reporting to and informing of relevant parties.

The Risk Management Department, as an independent organizational unit through which the key risk management function has been established in the Parent Company, operationally coordinated the implementation of the ORSA process and was responsible for the operational preparation of the **Own Risk and Solvency Report for 2025**, while the Company's Management Board had the key, strategic role in the process.

The Parent Company's Management Board defines the Company's risk appetite and makes strategic decisions for the Group. In making strategic decisions, it considers any risks that may arise from such decisions. In each case, the Management Board initiates and directs the analysis of possible impact scenarios for the Group and directly encourages the development of various projections and stress tests related to impact of potential Management Board's decisions on capital adequacy, profitability or reputation of the Group.

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Apart from the Parent Company's Management Board and Risk Management Department, the organizational units through which other key functions of the Company have been established (Actuarial Department, Compliance Department and Internal Audit Department) as well as the Investments Department and Controlling Department have a significant direct role in the ORSA process. Other organizational units, where appropriate, contribute to the implementation of the ORSA process within their area of responsibility.

Determination of risk profile through risk identification and assessment, i.e., risk measurement

The first step in the process of determining the risk profile is to identify all the risks the Group is or could be exposed to in the future, considering the Group's business strategy.

The risk management function of the Parent Company coordinates the risk identification process, in which it consults all relevant organizational units at Group level and analyses available data and information for the purpose of reviewing overall business of the Group and the risks that the Group is or may be exposed to.

The second step in determining the risk profile is risk assessment, i.e., measurement, which is continuously carried out in the Group. As part of the ORSA process, the results of risk assessment, i.e., measurement, are analysed in detail and the results obtained are also considered in determining the risk profile.

The Group's exposure to risk is determined for each identified risk that can be quantitatively measured. Furthermore, the likelihood of risk materialization as well as the impact in case of realization are measured by using one of the appropriate risk measures (e.g.: VaR, rating systems, maximum financial impact on the Group's operations, scenario analyses, analyses of various indicators and ratios, analysis of materialization of historical losses, specific risk measures for individual risks, etc.).

Risks of a primarily qualitative nature, as well as those that are difficult to measure, are assessed by qualitative and expert methods, considering all available quantitative indicators and all available information.

Calculation of regulatory capital requirement and solvency ratios

The Group calculates the regulatory capital requirement in accordance with the Solvency II Directive and/or the Insurance Act according to the standard formula. This step makes it possible to link the risk profile to the capital, i.e., to determine the capacity to bear risk. The Company conducted the full SCR calculation for the Group as at December 31, 2024 and as at December 31, 2025, while the recalculations of all necessary parts of solvency capital requirement that have or could have a significant effect on the Group's total solvency were carried out at the end of each quarter of 2025. This way the Company considered the effects of all relevant changes in the insurance and investment portfolio, as well as all other important information that affects the calculation of the SCR.

In 2025, there was no need to implement extraordinary ORSAs, despite the significant unfavourable events that took place around the world, like the war in Ukraine and conflicts in the Middle East and other trade and political tensions in the world.

Solvency capital requirement coverage with eligible own funds was 221% as of December 31, 2025, and it was at levels above 224% for the rest of the year 2025.

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Defining and analysing the business plan

An integral part of the ORSA process is the definition and analysis of the Group's business plan and strategy to obtain the necessary inputs on risk exposure under the business plan. This step is iterative in that the results of the other steps of the ORSA process are used therein. Business planning is carried out for a period of five (5) years. In particular, planning for the period 2026-2030 was conducted in the second half of 2025, and the key determinants of the business plan were addressed precisely through the ORSA process.

The Group's business projections over the next five-year period, including assessments of capital requirements

Since the ORSA is conducted based on forward-looking assessment of own risk, after considering the risk profile and capital requirements, the Group makes business projections for the next five-year period, including the assessment of capital requirements.

Specifically, based on the five-year 2026-2030 business plan, at the end of 2025, the calculations of available capital and solvency capital requirement (regulatory and internal capital requirement) were carried out using the bottom-up method, whereby capital calculations were made for each subsequent year, based on available planned volumes and assumptions.

Analysis of applicability of standard formula

After calculating regulatory capital requirements and determining the risk profile, assessment is made of the deviations of the risk profile from the assumptions on which the capital calculation using the standard formula is based, or in other words, the applicability of the standard formula is analysed. The Parent Company undertook additional activities in the analysis of applicability of the standard formula this year as well, especially in those parts of the standard formula that relate to the most significant risks for the Company (individual market risk sub-modules and non-life insurance sub-modules) as well as risks not covered in the standard formula, such as the risk of storms in the territory of Croatia, cyber risk and other risks of primarily qualitative nature (strategic risk, reputation risk and compliance risk).

The results of this analysis also represent the initial data for assessing the overall solvency needs and the calculation of the internal capital requirement. Specifically, the Group calculates the internal capital based on the standard formula, adjusted based on the results of analysis of its applicability with the aim of aligning the risk profile with the internal capital requirement as closely as possible.

In carrying out this step, in addition to the Group's own analyses and considerations, the results documented in EIOPA's *The underlying assumptions in the standard formula for the Solvency Capital Requirement calculation (EIOPA-14-322)* were used. In the upcoming periods, the intention is to improve the approach to this part of the ORSA process in accordance with the possibilities and the principle of proportionality and materiality

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Estimation of total solvency requirements (internal capital requirement)

After adjusting the standard formula in accordance with the results of the previous step, the internal capital requirement is calculated, i.e., the total solvency needs are determined. The results of the calculation of the internal capital requirement are compared with the solvency capital requirement and the available capital. Methodological deviations of the internal capital requirement from the regulatory capital requirement are justified and adequately documented. The results obtained both for the internal and regulatory capital requirements are used in determining the risk bearing capacity and in testing the sustainability of the business strategy and plan, as well as of planned business activities.

Continuous work is being performed on the further development and review of risk quantification methodologies which are not included in regulatory capital requirements, but which should be included in the internal capital requirement, with the highest emphasis being placed on the risks of a qualitative nature.

Conducting stress tests, sensitivity analyses and scenario analyses

To complete the previously determined overall picture of the Group's business and its capital position in ordinary, i.e. expected circumstances, stress tests and sensitivity analyses are conducted as part of its own risk and solvency assessment, thereby also considering the impact of certain extraordinary (external and internal) situations to which the Group may be exposed. Compared to the previous year, in 2025 a contagion risk escalation scenario was introduced, with a detailed analysis of potential contagion risk triggers within the Group and the ways in which negative effects could spread to other Group members, including the Company itself. Furthermore, the materiality of climate change risk was assessed across the Company's various exposures, with a description of the methods and assumptions used, which were further reviewed and expanded in 2025 due to the availability of new climate indicator curves, some of which were updated with newly extended datasets of recorded meteorological data. Completely new climate indicators were also considered, and the transparency of the step-by-step development of the analysis was enhanced, including the presentation of the effects of individual assumptions.

In addition, the Company again conducted and expanded its quantitative analysis, i.e., stress tests (scenarios), covering the short-term, medium-term, and long-term impact of climate change on the portfolio over a time horizon longer than the planning period, incorporating two global temperature pathways: below 2°C (optimistic) and above 2°C (pessimistic). For the first time, the climate scenario also included a quantitative assessment of the impact of biodiversity loss on the Company's insurance portfolio.

In accordance with the results of stress tests and sensitivity analyses, the business strategy as well as the capital position of the Company are re-tested and conclusions relevant to the decision-making and planning of new activities are made. In addition to the Management Board and the Risk Management Department, the Actuarial Department and the Investments Department also play an important role in conducting stress tests.

In 2025, a series of stress tests were conducted, the results of which suggest a certain decrease in the Group's solvency ratio, but it still remains at levels higher than the regulatory ones, which shows that the **Group is adequately capitalized even in stressful circumstances.**

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Ad hoc analyses of possible Management Board decisions

Throughout the year, ad hoc analyses are often carried out at the request of the Parent Company's Management Board, Audit Committee, Supervisory Board and/or senior management in order to test the consequences of possible decisions on the Group's business, risk profile and risk bearing capacity. The most important of these analyses are documented in more detail in the ORSA report, with particular emphasis on the final decisions of the Management Board and the impact of the performed analyses on the final decision.

Documenting the ORSA process and reporting to and informing of relevant parties

All steps and calculations performed previously (ancillary calculations and data used) are adequately documented in the ORSA report. In addition to that, the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment Record is also compiled. The establishment of appropriate processes and procedures as well as the competencies and responsibilities for carrying out own risk and solvency assessment are defined by the relevant Company's internal document. In addition to the Management Board, the Parent Company's Supervisory Board is also informed about the implementation and the results of the ORSA process and the ORSA report is submitted to HANFA in accordance with relevant regulatory provisions.

B.4 INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM

With the aim of taking necessary steps toward attaining business objectives, the Group has established **a system of internal controls** comprising:

- adequate organizational structures of Group members and corporate governance system.
- implemented management system with establishment of key and control functions.
- prescribed control activities for portfolio management, administrative and accounting procedures; and
- adequate information system, including a reporting system across all Group levels.

Adequate organizational structure defines the division of functions, business processes with relevant internal controls, levels of management, control, roles and responsibilities, as well as appropriate competencies of employees at all levels. Those arrangements are intended to ensure operational efficiency, precision, accuracy and timeliness of data as well as to align operations with regulatory requirements and internal regulations with the aim of minimizing the risks in all of the Group members' business processes.

At the level of the Parent Company, the internal control system itself is divided into three levels. The first (1st) level of internal control relates to the management and control of performance of day-to-day activities and includes all employees, who are first to come in direct contact with risk (Operations).

The second (2nd) level of internal control includes independent supervision of day-to-day operations, risk underwriting and control performed by the first level. It consists of:

- **Control functions:**
 - insurance portfolio management.
 - product development and underwriting.

B. SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

- claims management.
- asset/investment management.
- finance and accounting.
- information technologies.
- corporate security.
- legal affairs.
- insurance distribution monitoring and control function.
- **Key functions:**
 - risk management function.
 - compliance function.
 - actuarial function.

The third (3rd) level of internal control relates to the independent control of the first and second level and it is performed by the key **function of internal audit**. More detailed information on key functions is provided separately throughout this Chapter.

The system of internal controls in the financial reporting process ensures that the financial statements present with reasonable accuracy the financial result and financial position of the Group, as well as their compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards and applicable laws. Internal accounting control procedures include the control of the formal, substantial and computational correctness of an accounting document:

- control of the formal correctness of the accounting document determines whether the document has been drawn up in accordance with the applicable regulations.
- substantial control of the accounting document determines whether a business change has actually occurred to the extent indicated.
- control of computational correctness of an accounting document implies control of mathematical operations (division, multiplication, addition and subtraction) based on which the results presented in the document were obtained.

The Group also has a list and calendar of all reports submitted to the Agency and to other competent institutions, with indication of deadlines, responsibilities and regulations applying to each individual report, and competent persons in the Group supervise the fulfilment of reporting obligations within the time limits defined by the applicable acts and regulations.

The control of accounting documents is carried out in accordance with the organizational structure and internal documents, by the responsible person in accordance with the authorizations defined by the internal documents. The control of formal, substantial and computational correctness is confirmed by the physical and/or electronic signature of the responsible person who performed the control and involves the following: applying the four eyes principle, system authorization, authorization and signature approval, control of logical and mathematical (computational) correctness, reconciliation of analytics and synthetics, reconciliation of business relationships and book balances, written opinions of specialized and expert persons on specific issues, etc. In the reporting process, controls additionally encompass the creation and delivery of reporting schedules to all participants in the process.

B. SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

The Group's overarching Governance System Policy further strengthened the framework for the effective implementation of common governance policies and standards at the Group level, ensuring coordinated action by all Group members while optimizing the synergies between the business processes of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries.

Internal Control Committee

To maintain an adequate and efficient management system in the company and regular and good quality cooperation in this area, the Parent Company has established the Internal Control Committee. It is responsible for considering and proposing to the Management Board decisions important for the integrity of the Company's management and internal control system, especially with regard to:

- supporting the Management Board of the Company in the conduct and management of the Company in accordance with the law and management and organizational goals.
- facilitating cooperation with key and control functions in the area of management and internal control tasks.
- providing a structured flow of data on the management system and internal controls and adopting a uniform approach regarding workflow, methodologies, projections, etc. throughout the Company.
- supervising the internal control system, making recommendations and monitoring their implementation and reporting to the Company's Management Board.
- compliance of the management system with the principles of Solvency II.

At the beginning of 2026, the Committee held a session at which it further analysed the Parent Company's Operational Risks Database and related internal control reports (which also include the reports of related companies) and conclusions and recommendations were formulated regarding the identified situation for 2025.

Compliance function

The compliance function is one of the key functions in the Parent Company and it is an integral part of the management system. It is independent of other key functions, organizational units and management functions. The subject matter of the compliance function involves overall legal risks arising from non-compliance with substantive legal requirements and requirements of supervisory authorities.

The central task of the compliance function is to identify and assess the compliance risk for the purpose of creating the conditions for the Company's normal operation, mitigating reputational risks and other negative impacts on the Company, and consequently also contributing to the safety of policyholders and insurance beneficiaries, which is the primary objective of insurance regulations.

The Parent Company's compliance function is established and operationally implemented in the Compliance Department, whereas its scope of work and competence are defined by the *Compliance Monitoring Policy*. The objective of the Policy is to ensure that the Company operates in accordance with the laws and regulations, guidelines and codes of conduct and corporate governance of relevant supervisory bodies, standards and internal documents of the Company, namely through effective prevention of exposure to legal and regulatory sanctions and financial and reputational losses.

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During 2025, the Compliance Department performed the following:

- undertaking activities necessary to achieve compliance of the Company's operations with the new regulations relevant to the Company's operations, regarding:
 - The Insurance Act,
 - The Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing Act,
 - the Consumer Protection Act,
 - the Capital Market Act.
- proposing the adoption of new and revising the Company's existing internal documents.
- conducting training.
- analysing petitions sent to HANFA and HANFA recommendations on petitions.
- monitoring and assessing compliance risk.
- participating in the preparation of the Report on the adequacy of procedures and the effectiveness of the internal control system and preparation of the Report on regular review of the procedure of publishing and communicating information.
- improving and updating the internal controls database.
- keeping a register of conflicts of interest and participating in the work group for conflict- of-interest management.
- participating in and coordinating the procedures of supervisory bodies.
- other regular Compliance Department activities.

The compliance function continuously monitors the appropriateness and compliance of certain business processes and activities adopted and carried out in the Company with the relevant regulations by adopting direct supervision measures, requiring statements on compliance in the work of individual organizational units, reviewing the Company's business documentation and performing other actions as required. All organizational units of the Company actively participate in the implementation of the compliance function.

The Company's Management Board adopts the annual compliance function plan and evaluates at least annually the effectiveness of compliance risk management. The annual report of the compliance function holder is submitted to the Company's Management Board and the Supervisory Board.

B.5 INTERNAL AUDIT FUNCTION

Internal audit, as one of the key functions in the Company, through a systematic and disciplined approach, assesses and improves the effectiveness of the risk management, control and corporate governance processes in the Company. It assists the management in the attainment of defined objectives and in the performance of its duties and works on continuous business improvement. Its scope includes all the Company's processes and activities, at all levels of management responsibility.

The Parent Company's internal audit function is established through the Internal Audit Department. It is administratively accountable to the Company's Management Board and functionally to the Supervisory Board, in accordance with the International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing and other international best practices.

B. SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

At Group level, internal audit is established at the highest level, through the Internal Audit Department of CROATIA osiguranje d.d. as the Parent Company, and through internal auditors within the subsidiaries. The Company's Internal Audit Department coordinates the internal audit activities across the entire Group, in accordance with the EIOPA Guidelines on System of Governance (EIOPA-BoS-14/253 HR).

By using the format provided by the Parent Company's Internal Audit Department, internal auditors of subsidiaries have also adopted Internal Audit Charters, which define the minimum framework of the structure and activities of the internal audit at Group level, in accordance with ethical rules and principles.

The adopted Internal Audit Charters define the vision and mission, objectives and scope of internal audit, authority and responsibility, as well as the planning and reporting on internal audit. In addition, the Charters establish the independence and position of internal audit within Group companies, defining unlimited access to documentation, personnel and assets that are material for conducting the audit.

The Internal Audit Charters are issued by the companies' Management Boards with the consent of the Supervisory Boards and upon preliminary review by the Audit Committee, whereas the Director of the Internal Audit Department ensures that it is relevant and up-to-date.

Internal audit is an important segment in overall business operations and consequently the internal audit activities need to be appropriately planned and analysed in the context of the Company's entire business operations. Internal audit planning takes place through three mutually connected levels: strategic level (strategic plan), tactical level (annual plan) and operational level (individual internal audit plan). Internal audit plans are based on risk assessment, which is updated at least once a year. Apart from the planned audits, the internal audit performs ad hoc reviews at the request of the companies' Management Boards, Audit Committees and/or Supervisory Boards or at the request of the regulatory authority.

After each conducted audit, internal audit reports are issued, which include the identified findings and conclusions, as well as specific and applicable recommendations for improvement of processes and controls. Individual audit reports are submitted to the Management Board of the relevant company, which takes note of it and approves the implementation of the recommendations made in the report.

Internal audit reports on the results of its planned and ad hoc work to the Management Board, the Audit Committee and the Supervisory Board of the companies at least on a semi-annual/ annual basis but also over shorter periods of time, depending on local regulations applying to subsidiaries or depending on the situation (when required). These reports usually include a list of all audits performed, an assessment of the appropriateness and effectiveness of the internal control systems, any findings identified during the audits and recommendations for their elimination, as well as the status of recommendations with respect to the activities undertaken by the management.

The Parent Company's Internal Audit Department submits such a written report to the Management Board/Audit Committee and the Supervisory Board on a semi-annual/annual basis, indicating data and information regarding the Parent Company and giving an overview of key information regarding companies that are members of the Group.

B. SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

B.6 ACTUARIAL FUNCTION

The **actuarial function** for the Group is performed by the Actuarial Department, which is organized directly under the Management Board of the Parent Company. This department is organized through two organizational units dealing with life and non-life insurance. Directors of these units are also holders of the actuarial function for non-life and life insurance within the Group.

In 2025, the actuarial function performed the following activities under Solvency II and in accordance with the Insurance Act:

- related to technical provisions:
 - coordinating the calculation of technical provisions.
 - ensuring that the methodologies, models and assumptions underlying the calculation of technical provisions are appropriate.
 - assessing the sufficiency and quality of the data used in the calculation of technical provisions.
 - comparing best estimates with previous experience.
 - informing the Parent Company's Management Board and the Supervisory Board on the reliability and adequacy of the calculation of technical provisions.
- giving opinions on the overall insurance risk underwriting policy.
- expressing the opinion on adequacy of the reinsurance program.
- participation in the effective implementation of the risk management system.

The tasks of the actuarial function for the Group are performed by several employees within the Department who are coordinated by the holder of the actuarial function for the Group. Actuaries involved in actuarial functions have the requisite knowledge and experience in actuarial affairs.

B.7 OUTSOURCING

Outsourcing is the contractual transfer of certain tasks, key or important business functions that the Company otherwise performs within the scope of registered activities, to service providers. Tasks or functions are outsourced when there are justified reasons for doing so, such as cost optimization, knowledge transfer, increasing service quality, and similar.

The Parent Company's **outsourcing policy** is defined through an internal document which defines the minimum standards for managing outsourced activities or functions and defines the criteria and procedures related to:

- determining the reasons for outsourcing jobs or functions and the process of deciding on the outsourcing of jobs or functions.
- an assessment of the risks associated with outsourcing jobs or functions.
- criteria for selection and analysis of service providers and managing contractual relationships with providers.
- overseeing, controlling, monitoring and reporting on outsourced jobs or functions.
- monitoring and reporting to the Management Board on oversight activities and exposure to risks associated with the outsourcing of jobs or functions.

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- the tasks and responsibilities of organizational units or persons responsible for overseeing and managing the outsourcing of jobs or functions.
- the Company's exit strategy in case of early termination of contractual relationship and/or inability to fulfil contractual obligations.

More detailed information on outsourced activities in the Group is provided in *Chapter C6, Other material risks (Outsourcing risk)*.

B.8 ANY OTHER INFORMATION

Since 2004, the Parent Company has had an ISO certificate for the development and provision of life insurance services, since 2007 an ISO certificate for the development and provision of property insurance services, since 2017 an ISO certificate for the development and provision of voluntary health insurance services and since 2018 an ISO certificate for the development and provision of motor vehicle insurance services. In April 2025, the recertification audit by the accredited certification company Bureau Veritas was successfully completed, confirming the compliance of the Company's quality management system with the ISO 9001:2015 standard and the continued validity of the ISO certificate. Moreover, a quality management system under ISO 9001:2015 is established in all other insurance companies' members of the Group.

Once a year, a review of the quality management system (QMS) is conducted by the Parent Company to assess the adequacy, suitability and effectiveness of the QMS and product and service compliance and to validate the implementation of business processes in accordance with the requirements of ISO 9001:2015.

In 2025, a new three-year Collective Agreement was signed in Parent Company, confirming the high level of employee labour and material rights, which for many years have been significantly above industry standards and above those guaranteed by the Labour Act. A new Rulebook on the work of the internal sales network was also adopted, with the aim of increasing the attractiveness of the sales representative position and strengthening opportunities for professional development. At the end of 2025, an employee satisfaction survey was conducted, showing a significant increase in employee satisfaction, along with a high perception of the Company as a fair and desirable employer.

Development activities and training

During 2025, the Parent Company launched a customer experience improvement programme at the level of the entire CO process – 'Total X', which includes a number of initiatives and projects aimed at reviewing processes, documentation, and client-oriented communication. As part of Total X, the 'Knowledge Policy' initiative was introduced as an internal training programme which, in addition to enabling participants to expand their knowledge, also allows trainers to improve their presentation skills, thereby addressing the customer experience of our internal clients – employees. Another component of Total X is the so-called CX practice, which enables the Management Board and senior management to experience work in positions involving direct contact with clients (claims reporting, customer support, and sales) and to identify opportunities for improvement within each of the product or service journeys. In 2026, the initiative is planned to be extended to the remaining managerial and expert positions.

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In cooperation with the IT department, the 'PomagAI' initiative was launched – a digital assistant at the organisational level that functions as a knowledge base and support tool for employees – additionally expanded with HR-related topics. Although still partially in a testing phase during 2025, 'PomagAI' will soon enable all employees to access information more quickly, reduce the number of inquiries requiring manual responses, and independently answer simple and frequently asked questions with a high degree of accuracy. The knowledge base is continuously updated, ensuring the relevance and reliability of information and providing employees with fast and efficient support in their daily work.

Furthermore, within the sales part of the organisation, the mentoring programme continues, additionally supported by amendments in the new sales network rulebook adopted during Q4 2025. The SFE team continues to support the work of sales representatives with up-to-date dashboards and advanced analytics for monitoring sales performance, including monthly awards for top performers.

C. RISK PROFILE

The Group comprises member companies the operations of which involve regulated insurance activities and capital adequacy regimes, and other member companies with non-insurance activities. Analysis of materiality of all Group members reveals that the Group's **risk profile is significantly dominated by the Parent Company**, i.e., the Group's risk profile is materially determined by the risk profile of the Parent Company. The key to stability of the Group and to Group's risk management lies in the stability of the Parent Company and in the management of risks to which the Parent Company is exposed.

In accordance with Article 94 of the Insurance Act, the Group divides the risks to which it is exposed into 5 main categories:

- **Underwriting (insurance) risk** (non-life underwriting risk, life underwriting risk and health underwriting risk);
- **Market risk.**
- **Credit risk.**
- **Liquidity risk.**
- **Operational risk (which includes compliance risk and cyber risk);**
- **Other risks.**

Among other material risks, exposure to **strategic risk, reputational risk, outsourcing risk and sustainability risk** is also recognized. The Group also regularly monitors **external risk factors** (risks of the macroeconomic, legislative, political, social and technological environment), which are mostly qualitative in nature and correlate to or affect other risks.

Viewed in accordance with Solvency II principles, in the total capital requirement (solvency capital requirement) the Group is **by far most exposed to market risks, followed by non-life insurance risk.**

Exposure to market risks arises from the Group's investments in financial assets and other investments. The primary investment objective is preserving and increasing the value of financial investments for the period most consistent with the nature and duration of the Group's liabilities. The investment objective is achieved by maximizing returns at a given level of risk, that is, in accordance with the Group's risk appetite, while considering the **safety, profitability and marketability** of investments, as well as the appropriate diversification and dispersion of investments. In accordance with the **principle of prudence**, the Group invests only in assets and instruments that carry risks that can be adequately identified, measured and monitored, appropriately managed and reported, and appropriately taken into account when assessing the Group's overall solvency needs. Financial assets are invested in accordance with the rules of the profession and the principles of a prudent and conscientious businessman, which are described below:

Principle of economic security of investment

Investments are considered to be economically secure if they involve maintaining the value of capital, taking into account small variations in the value of invested assets, a reliable and prudent valuation method, trading on regulated markets, asset quality, appropriate credit rating, etc.

Principle of legal certainty of investment

Investments in financial assets are considered legally secure if unrestricted disposal of the assets is enabled, or in other words, there is unlimited possibility of trading and making transactions with the assets.

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Principle of return on investment

Investing in financial assets is profitable if the goal is to achieve returns in line with market trends.

Principle of marketable investment

An investment meets the marketability criterion if it can be exchanged for cash or cash equivalents within a reasonable timeframe, if needed. The marketability of the investment depends on the time period of the availability of the assets, i.e., on the possibility of trading on the market.

Principle of diversity and investment dispersion

When selecting assets, the Company is guided by the following criteria: different issuers and borrowers, as well as their different geographical and sectoral business areas, expected return and the relationship between different types of investments.

Furthermore, regarding investment risk management, the Parent Company has adopted **internal investment limits**, defining the maximum exposure to certain types of financial instruments and in particular to individual issuers of financial instruments, or categories of issuers, depending on credit rating. This way, the risk appetite for market risks related to individual instruments, for credit risks related to issuers and for concentration risk, has been defined. To manage the open foreign exchange position more efficiently, the Parent Company uses the following derivatives: currency forward and swap contracts (FX Forward and Swap contracts).

The Group Risk Management Strategy establishes the minimum risk-management standards at the Group level, including investment standards that Group members must follow when adopting internal regulations and limits related to market and credit risks, and with which such internal regulations and limits must be aligned.

The Group also holds assets in its portfolio that are not traded on the regulated financial market; these are valued by valuation methods and maintained at a level that does not have a significant impact on the portfolio. The Group's portfolio is dominated by fixed income instruments. In light of the foregoing, it is evident that the Group is familiar with the risks arising from investing activities and is able to manage them appropriately.

The structure of the Group's portfolio in the SII balance sheet was as follows:

	2025	2024
Bonds	47.81%	54.85%
Deposits	12.53%	9.67%
Equity	18.80%	12.68%
Loans	2.28%	3.28%
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	5.31%	5.94%
Investment Property	7.54%	7.35%
Collective Investments Undertakings	5.73%	6.24%
Total	100.00%	100.00%

C. RISK PROFILE

The following section offers more detailed information on particular risk categories to which the Group is exposed. As a rule, the Group presents and classifies risks in accordance with the specification (classification) of risks in the standard formula.

C.1 UNDERWRITING RISK

Underwriting (insurance) risk is the risk arising from underwriting of insurance liabilities and represents the risk of loss or adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities due to inappropriate pricing and provisioning assumptions. This arises from changes in the timing, frequency and severity of insured events and changes in the amount of claims and the timing of their maturity, as well as from significant uncertainties in the pricing and provisioning assumptions associated with extreme or exceptional events. In accordance with the standard formula, underwriting risk includes the following risk modules:

- **non-life** underwriting risk module;
- **life** underwriting risk module;
- **health** underwriting risk module.

The following table shows the capital requirements for the above risk modules.

Table C.1.1 Capital requirement by underwriting risk module *(EUR thousand)*

Underwriting risk	Capital requirement	
	2025	2024
Non-life underwriting risk	126,474	117,807
Life Underwriting risks	6,961	6,981
Health underwriting risk	21,462	20,328

Non-life underwriting risk module

Non-life underwriting risk is the risk that arises from non-life insurance obligations and, according to the standard formula, covers at least the following sub-modules:

- non-life premium and reserve risk sub-module;
- non-life catastrophe risk sub-module.

Total capital requirement for the non-life underwriting risk module as at December 31, 2025 amounted to **EUR 126,474 thousand**, which is EUR 8,667 thousand more than in 2024. The structure of the non-life underwriting risk module is given in the following table.

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Table C.1.2 Capital requirement for non-life underwriting risk by risk sub-module

(EUR thousand)

Non-life underwriting risk	Capital requirement	
	2025	2024
Non-life premium and reserve risk sub-module	121,022	112,066
Non-life catastrophe risk sub-module	17,335	17,858
Diversification effects	(11,882)	(12,117)
Total non-life underwriting risk	126,474	117,807

Non-life premium and reserve risk is the risk of loss or adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities arising from changes in the timing, frequency and severity of insured events and changes in the amount of claims as well as the timing of their maturity. The Group established a capital requirement for this sub-module in accordance with the standard formula in the amount of **EUR 121,022 thousand**. The EUR 8,955 thousand capital requirement increase was generated mainly by portfolio increase which in turn resulted in increased non-life premium and reserve risk.

Non-life catastrophe risk is the risk of loss or adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities arising from the existence of significant uncertainties in the pricing and provisioning assumptions associated with extreme or exceptional events. Capital requirement for non-life catastrophe risk sub-module amounted to **EUR 17,335 thousand**. The Group's capital requirement for non-life catastrophe risk sub-module was determined in accordance with the standard formula, based on prescribed exposure measures for natural disasters, for human-caused disasters and for other non-life insurance catastrophe risks.

Life underwriting risk module

Life underwriting risk is the risk that arises from life insurance obligations and, according to the standard formula, covers at least the following sub-modules:

- mortality risk sub-module;
- longevity risk sub-module;
- disability-morbidity risk sub-module;
- lapse risk sub-module;
- life-expense risk sub-module;
- revision risk sub-module;
- life catastrophe risk sub-module.

Total capital requirement for the life underwriting risk module as at December 31, 2025 amounted to **EUR 6,961 thousand**, and the structure thereof is given in the following table.

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Table C.1.3 Capital requirement for life underwriting risk by risk sub-module
(EUR thousand)

Life underwriting risk	Capital requirement	
	2025	2024
Mortality risk sub-module	1,040	909
Longevity risk sub-module	2,848	3,074
Disability-morbidity risk	141	146
Lapse risk sub-module	2,174	1,672
Life-expense risk sub-module	2,634	2,974
Revision risk sub-module	1,312	1,335
Life-catastrophe risk sub-module	1,644	1,484
Diversification effects	(4,832)	(4,612)
Total life underwriting risk	6,961	6,981

Mortality risk is the risk of loss or adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities resulting from changes in the level, trend or volatility of mortality rates, whereby an increase in the mortality rate leads to an increase in the value of insurance liabilities.

The Group established a capital requirement for the mortality risk sub-module in accordance with the standard formula in the amount of **EUR 1,040 thousand**, applying the shock of a permanent increase of 15% to the mortality rates used in the calculation of technical provisions. This increase in mortality rates was applied only to those insurance policies in which an increase in mortality rates caused an increase in technical provisions with no risk margin.

Longevity risk is the risk of loss or adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities resulting from changes in the level, trend or volatility of mortality rates, whereby a decrease in the mortality rate leads to an increase in the value of insurance liabilities.

The Group established a capital requirement for the longevity risk sub-module in accordance with the standard formula in the amount of **EUR 2,848 thousand**, applying the shock of a permanent reduction of 20% to the mortality rates used in the calculation of technical provisions. This reduction in mortality rates was applied only to those insurance policies in which a decrease in mortality rates caused an increase in technical provisions with no risk margin.

Disability-morbidity risk is the risk of loss or adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities resulting from changes in the level, trend or volatility of disability, illness and sickness rates.

The Group determined the capital requirement for the disability-morbidity risk sub-module in accordance with the standard formula in the amount of **EUR 141 thousand**. The shock of a 35% increase in the rate of disability-morbidity in the next 12 months and the shock of a 25% increase in the rate of disability-morbidity thereafter were applied.

Lapse risk is the risk of loss or adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities resulting from changes in the level, trend or volatility of expiration, termination, renewal and redemption rates of policies.

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The Group has determined the capital requirement for the lapse risk sub-module in accordance with the standard formula in the amount of **EUR 2,174 thousand**.

Life-expense risk is the risk of loss or adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities resulting from changes in the level, trend or volatility of costs incurred in servicing the insurance contract.

The Group established the capital requirement for the life-expense risk sub-module in accordance with the standard formula in the amount of **EUR 2,634 thousand**. The assumption of a permanent increase in costs by 10% compared to those considered in the calculation of technical provisions and the assumption of an increase in the inflation cost rate (expressed as a percentage) by 1 percentage point compared to that considered in the calculation of technical provisions were applied simultaneously.

Revision risk is the risk of loss or adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities arising from changes in the level, trend or volatility of the revision rates applied to annuities due to changes in the legal environment or health status of the insured person.

The Group established the capital requirement for the revision risk sub-module in accordance with the standard formula in the amount of **EUR 1,312 thousand**. The calculation involved applying the shock of a permanent increase in the amount of insurance annuity liabilities by 3% in those cases where the benefits paid under the respective insurance policies could be increased due to changes in the legal environment or health status of the insured person.

Life catastrophe risk is the risk of loss or adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities arising from the existence of significant uncertainties in the pricing and provisioning assumptions associated with extreme or exceptional events.

The Group determined the capital requirement for the life catastrophe risk sub-module in accordance with the standard formula in the amount of **EUR 1,644 thousand**. The shock of increase of 0.15 percentage points in the percentage of mortality rates used in the calculation of technical provisions was applied to reflect mortality experience over the next 12 months.

This increase in mortality rates was applied only to those insurance policies in which an increase in mortality rates applied to reflect mortality experience over the next 12 months caused an increase in technical provisions with no risk margin.

Health underwriting risk module

Health underwriting risk reflects the risk arising from health insurance obligations, regardless of whether it is provided on a similar technical basis as non-life or life insurance. It covers at least the following risks:

- risk of loss or adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities resulting from changes in the level, trend or volatility of costs incurred in servicing the insurance contract;
- risk of loss or adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities arising from changes in the timing, frequency and severity of insured events and changes in the timing and amount of claims settlement at the time the provisions are determined;
- risk of loss or adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities resulting from the existence of significant uncertainties in the pricing and provisioning assumptions associated with the outbreak of major epidemics and the unusual accumulation of risk in such extreme circumstances.

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According to the standard formula, it covers the following sub-modules:

- NSLT health insurance underwriting risk sub-module (health insurance similar to non-life insurance);
- SLT health insurance underwriting risk sub-module (health insurance similar to life insurance);
- health catastrophe risk sub-module;

Total capital requirement for health underwriting risk module as at December 31, 2025 amounted to **EUR 21,462 thousand**. The structure of the health underwriting risk module is given in the following table.

Table C.1.4 Capital requirement for health underwriting risk by risk sub-module *(EUR thousand)*

Health underwriting risk	Capital requirement	
	2025	2024
NSLT health insurance underwriting risk sub-module	18,808	17,723
SLT health insurance underwriting risk sub-module	0	0
Health catastrophe risk sub-module	6,655	6,467
Diversification effects	(4,001)	(3,862)
Total health underwriting risk	21,462	20,328

It has been determined that, as at December 31, 2025, the Group was not exposed to SLT health insurance underwriting risk.

Capital requirement for NSLT health insurance underwriting risk according to the standard formula is determined on a similar principle as the capital requirement for non-life underwriting risk module. The Group has determined the capital requirement for this sub-module in the amount of **EUR 18,808 thousand**.

Capital requirement for the health catastrophe risk sub-module was also determined by the Group in accordance with the standard formula, and it amounted to **EUR 6,655 thousand**.

Underwriting risk management

For managing underwriting risk, individual companies have prescribed detailed Underwriting Guidelines for each type of insurance that effectively contribute to the reduction of risk in day-to-day direct business.

The Guidelines prescribe acquisition limits, methods of risk assessment when making policies, taking into account profitability, concentration of risk and exposure.

Underwriting risk is reduced through the placement of excess risk into reinsurance. In this context, factors such as the cost of reinsurance, the reputation of the reinsurer, the indicators of its financial position, the experience gained in the previous cooperation and the reinsurer's rating determined by a recognized rating agency are taken into account, both with respect to the Parent Company's own portfolio and for those of subsidiaries.

In addition, the Group is exposed to underwriting risk through contracting active reinsurance business and manages this risk in the same way as it manages other insurance risks.

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Also, there is continuous monitoring of the effectiveness of the reinsurance program in use. Moreover, hypothetical analyses are conducted, e.g., examination of the impact on the results against the assumption of a different amount of self-retention or a different type of reinsurance (other than those currently in use). These analyses are performed with regard to the significant lines of insurance. Analysis is made of indicators such as the required regulatory capital, the likelihood of capital falling below the regulatory minimum, the likelihood of achieving the targeted profit and similar, as well as their movements depending on the types of reinsurance contracts by lines of insurance.

There is also regular monitoring of performance indicators relevant to the risk concerned, such as claims ratio, combined ratio, provision adequacy testing, etc. and run-off analysis of sufficiency of provisions is also made.

In addition, analyses of mortality, lapse and expense experience are conducted at least once a year.

C.2 MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk of potential losses arising from changes, i.e., fluctuations in exchange rates, interest rates, market prices of assets, liabilities and financial instruments. In accordance with the standard formula, it includes the following:

- interest rate risk;
- equity risk;
- property risk;
- spread risk;
- currency risk;
- concentration risk.

The Group allocates capital requirements for market risk exposure and applies the standard formula to calculate them.

Total capital requirement for market risk as at December 31, 2025 was **EUR 280,913 thousand**.

The following shows the capital requirements for market risk sub-modules according to the standard formula.

Table C.2.1 Capital requirement for market risk by risk sub-module *(EUR thousand)*

Market risk	2025	2024
Interest rate risk sub-module	10,829	7,800
Currency risk sub-module	26,580	24,405
Equity risk sub-module	199,375	124,661
Property risk sub-module	38,504	34,681
Spread risk sub-module	45,590	43,171
Market risk concentrations sub-module	62,936	35,863
Diversification effects	(102,901)	(72,665)
Total market risk	280,913	197,915

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Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk of potential loss that would result from a change in the fair value of assets and liabilities resulting from changes in market interest rates. The Group's assets are exposed to the interest rate risk through the portfolio of investments in debt securities, loans, deposits (including all those assets to which the Company is indirectly exposed through investments in investment funds, as the result of the application of the look-through principle, where possible) and the reinsurance recoverables, while on the liabilities side it is the technical provisions i.e., their best estimate (BEL), that is subject to it.

Capital requirement for interest rate risk in the amount of **EUR 10,829 thousand** is equal to the decrease in available capital after the valuation of assets and liabilities using the risk-free interest rate curves to which the standard formula shocks were applied. In 2025, EIOPA risk-free interest rates increased compared to 2024, resulting in larger interest rate shocks and consequently causing an increase in the capital requirement for interest rate risk.

Interest rate risk exposure is regularly monitored, risk indicators such as asset and liability durations are measured and monitored, sensitivity analyses are performed and maturity of assets is optimized with respect to the maturity of the liabilities and other objectives.

Effectiveness of the interest risk mitigation technique is monitored by conducting the duration gap analysis and the interest rate sensitivity analysis.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk of a potential loss that would result from a change in the fair value of assets and liabilities due to changes in foreign currency rates.

The Group is exposed to this risk through investments and other business activities and transactions in foreign currencies, with USD, RSD, MKD and BAM being the most significant ones.

In addition to the premium income and the calculation of related technical provisions and liquidation of claims under insurance contracts with a currency clause, the Group is exposed to currency risk in the part of its investment activities through equity, credit, deposit and other forms of investment (including all the above assets to which the Group is indirectly exposed through investments in investment funds, as the result of applying the look-through principle). It is also exposed to currency risk in the event of exchange rate fluctuations of currencies in countries where the Group operates: RSD, MKD and BAM. Active management of currency risk involves the monitoring and adjusting the net open currency position and the use of currency derivatives, FX forward and swap agreements. Throughout 2025, when calculating the capital requirement for currency risk using the standard formula, the Group also took derivatives into account, which led to a reduced capital requirement for currency risk

As part of the risk management system self-assessment, there is regular monitoring of the effectiveness of the currency risk mitigation technique, i.e., the efficiency of the use of derivatives, among other things, by reviewing the changes in capital requirements for currency risk and the effect on capital adequacy.

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The Group has determined capital requirement for currency risk in the amount of **EUR 26,580 thousand**, calculated as the sum of the largest losses from the assumed shock of exchange rate increase or decrease for individual currencies by 25%.

Equity risk

Equity risk is the risk of potential loss from changes in the fair value of assets that include investments in equities, units, holdings in related undertakings (which are not consolidated by using the full consolidation method in accordance with Article 335 of the Delegated Regulation and which are not financial or credit institutions), and funds (including all of those assets to which the Group is indirectly exposed through investment in investment funds as the result of applying the look-through principle, where possible).

These assets are classified into two categories: **type 1** - assets listed on regulated markets within the EEA and OECD and **type 2** - other assets. The capital requirement is calculated as follows:

- **for type 1 assets:** 22% of the value of strategic type 1 investments and 39% + SA (the so-called symmetric adjustment) of the value of other type 1 assets;
- **for type 2 assets:** 22% of the value of type 2 strategic investments, 36% + 92% of the SA of value of investments in type 2 infrastructure funds and 49% + SA of the value of other type 2 assets.

As at December 31, 2024, the **symmetric adjustment (SA) was 7.90%**, so the relevant capital requirements referred to above amounted to:

- for non-strategic type 1 investments: **46.90%**;
- for non-strategic type 2 investments: **56.90%**;
- for investments in type 2 infrastructure funds: **43.27%**.

Total capital requirement for the said risk in the amount of **EUR 199,375 thousand** was obtained by aggregating capital requirements for both types of assets. The increase in the capital requirement is primarily the result of a significant rise in the value of the equity portfolio, and to a lesser extent the increase in equity investments, as well as a 5.05 p.p. rise in the symmetric adjustment, all of which led to higher applicable capital requirements.

In particular, for investments in holdings in subsidiary and related companies that are not consolidated by using the full consolidation method and that are not credit or financial institutions, there is separate specification of the capital requirement with respect to equity risk within the process of calculating the component of the Group's solvency capital requirement, so-called SCR other. More information about this is provided in Chapter E.2.

Equities on the SII balance sheet amounted to EUR 316,718 thousand, of which EUR 316,500 thousand (99.93%) related to the equities listed on the regulated markets. Considering the possibility of trading in these investments, the Group is able to adjust its positions in a relatively short period of time and consequently react in a timely manner to changes in the capital market, in order to realize profits or to prevent further losses.

Holdings in related undertakings, including participations on the SII balance sheet amounted to EUR 89,435 thousand. With these investments, the Group strives to achieve the long-term strategic goals of sustainable organic growth,

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regional expansion and the achievement of targeted returns on investments, with the ultimate goal of ensuring long-term growth of the economic value of the Group.

Property risk

Property risk relates to the risk of potential losses due to fluctuations in the market prices of property owned by the Group. Exposure to the said risk includes property used for business activities and property that is not used for business purposes but held for investment purposes (investment property). Value of the property portfolio on the SII balance sheet was EUR 154,014 thousand.

Capital requirement for property risk amounted to **EUR 38,504 thousand**, and according to the standard formula it was calculated as 25% of the total value of property in the portfolio.

Spread risk

Spread risk is the risk of potential losses arising from the sensitivity of the value of assets exposed to credit risk to changes in interest rates above the level of risk-free interest rates (changes in credit spreads). This risk includes all interest-sensitive assets exposed to credit risk that are not considered risk-free (i.e., that have a credit spread) under the relevant regulations.

This effectively relates to government and corporate bonds in the Group's portfolio, all loans and all deposits with banks (including all the above assets to which the Group is indirectly exposed through investments in investment funds, as the result of applying the look-through principle, where possible).

Capital requirement in the amount of **EUR 45,590 thousand** was calculated by adding together individual capital requirements according to the type of assets, modified duration of each instrument and the credit rating of the issuer, in accordance with the requirements of the standard formula. The increase in the capital requirement was generated by the growth of investments in short-term bank deposits and in debt securities that are subject to this risk.

Investments in government debt securities relate to the bonds issued by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Croatia, Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development (HBOR) and other government bodies of EU and OECD member states and by countries where the Group operates. The fair value (value on the SII balance sheet) of those investments amounted to EUR 688,670 thousand. In this portfolio, calculation of the capital requirement for the spread risk includes the bonds that are not denominated in the domestic currency of the issuer from an EU member country.

In order to manage said risk, the macroeconomic and political environment and credit rating of the Republic of Croatia and the issuing countries are regularly monitored, as well as credit spreads and ultimately capital requirements are determined based on that.

Investments in corporate debt securities on the SII balance sheet amounted to EUR 116,931 thousand. They relate to the Group's investments in debt securities issued by companies domiciled in the Republic of Croatia, the EU or in countries where the Group operates. The Group manages the said risk through a detailed analysis of the issuer's investments and operations, as well as an analysis of the macroeconomic and political environment of the issuing country.

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Investments in deposits with banks on the SII balance sheet amounted to EUR 211,088 thousand. Said investments relate to the depositing of funds through commercial deposits with banks that are domiciled in countries where the Group operates.

The Group deposits funds with banks to maintain an adequate structure of liquid assets and to achieve returns on investment. There is an embedded early termination clause in almost all of the deposit arrangements.

To assess credit risk when investing in deposits and corporate bonds, the Parent Company has developed an internal rating system for assessing credit risk. Each bank or bond issuer has been assigned an internal rating, which rates and describes the credit quality of the bank or issuer.

In addition to the established internal rating system, the risk management system includes regular monitoring of banks' exposures and operations, monitoring of the macroeconomic environment, monitoring of compliance with limits, taking partial or timely reduction of exposures as necessary, allocating capital requirements and maintaining a relatively short-term structure of the pertinent exposure.

Investments in loans on the SII balance sheet amounted to EUR 38,405 thousand. From the assets covering mathematical provisions, loans have been approved on the basis on life insurance policies with assignment that allows transferring rights under an insurance policy, which also represents a first-class security instrument. Other loans are granted in accordance with internal regulations, considering the borrower's internal credit risk assessment and collateral (typically property liens). Management of this risk involves detailed analyses of the borrower's business operations and analyses of microeconomic and political environment of the countries in which the loan applicant operates.

Concentration risk

Concentration risk is the risk arising from insufficient diversification within the asset portfolio, or in other words, from accumulation of the Group's exposure to counterparties. This risk includes exposure to investments in bank deposits, shares, loans, property and debt securities (including the assets to which the Group is indirectly exposed through investment in investment funds, as the result of applying the look-through principle, where possible).

Capital requirement for concentration risk amounted to **EUR 62,936 thousand**. Compared to the previous year, the increase in the capital requirement was driven by higher exposure to corporate groups that give rise to concentration risk mainly due to the increase in their fair value.

In particular, for investments in holdings in subsidiary and related companies that are not consolidated by using the full consolidation method and that are not credit or financial institutions, there is separate specification of the capital requirement with respect to concentration risk within the process of calculating the component of the Group's solvency capital requirement, so-called SCR other. More information about this is provided in Chapter E.2.

Individual exposure to concentration risk is determined based on affiliation with a corporate group (the so-called Single Name Exposure - SNE) and the capital requirement is calculated by aggregating the capital requirements for individual SNEs.

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Capital requirements for individual SNEs are calculated based on exposure amounts that exceed certain thresholds defined for each asset category based on the size of the total portfolio and the credit rating of the issuer, as required by the standard formula.

Capital requirement for concentration risk essentially arises from the Group's exposure to government bonds of countries where the Group operates, as well as to certain corporate groups through investments in deposits, shares, and corporate bonds.

C.3 CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the risk of potential losses arising from a default of the Group's counterparty.

In its portfolio, the Group is exposed to credit risk arising from the following positions:

- investments in debt securities (government and corporate);
- investments in deposits with banks;
- investments in loans;
- insurance premiums receivables and reinsurance contracts receivables and other receivables;
- reinsurance recoverables;
- bank exposure through business accounts;
- investments in derivatives.

Credit risk arising from investments in government and corporate debt securities, investments in deposits with banks and investments in loans (including all those assets to which the Group is indirectly exposed through investment in investment funds as the result of applying the look-through principle) was included in the market risk module - spread risk sub-module in accordance with the standard formula (see the previous chapter).

The other sources of credit risk mentioned above are discussed below and, according to the standard formula, they are included in the counterparty default risk module.

For all assets through which the Group is exposed to credit risk (other than bonds, deposits and loans included in the market risk module as indicated above), the capital requirement for the counterparty default risk module is determined according to the standard formula used by the Group to calculate capital adequacy. Assets considered within said module are classified into two groups:

- **type 1 exposure** includes exposure to reinsurers through the share of reinsurance in technical provisions and exposure to banks through business accounts (also including indirect exposure through investment funds, as the result of applying the look-through principle);
- **type 2 exposure** covers all other types of receivables.

Capital requirement for counterparty default risk as at December 31, 2025 amounted to **EUR 18,506 thousand** and was calculated by determining the loss given default (LGD) for both types of assets, with the LGD for type 1 exposure being determined for each individual exposure. Probability of default (PD) is additionally determined for type 1 exposure, depending on the counterparty's credit rating. depending on the counterparty's credit rating.

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Capital requirements for individual counterparty default risk submodules are provided in the following table.

Table C.3.1 Capital requirements for counterparty default risk module *(EUR thousand)*

Counterparty default risk	Capital requirement	
	2025	2024
Type 1 exposures	10,535	10,726
Type 2 exposures	9,243	9,020
Diversification effects	(1,272)	(1,265)
Total counterparty default risk	18,506	18,481

There are no significant differences in the capital requirement compared to the previous year.

Insurance and intermediaries receivables, reinsurance receivables and other receivables on the SII balance sheet amounted to EUR 61,619 thousand.

In addition to calculating capital requirements, some of the methods used in analysing and evaluating credit risk exposures based on these receivables are the analysis of debt premium collection (by years of collection and years of concluding policies), analysis of the age structure of debt, analysis of impairments of receivables and debtor credit analysis.

Reinsurance recoverables on the SII balance sheet amounted to EUR 74,457 thousand. The management of the said risk is based on monitoring the credit quality of the reinsurer, adequate portfolio diversification and regular monitoring of the reinsurance market state, as well as changes in the financial strength of the reinsurer.

Amount in **business accounts with banks** on the SII balance sheet was EUR 7,264 thousand.

The Group is also exposed to credit risk through derivatives. The value of the derivatives on the SII balance sheet was **EUR 88 thousand**.

Necessary processes have been put in place for these investments, with the necessary measures established to control the credit risk of investing in derivatives (mainly in FX and Swap contracts). Credit risk arising from derivative contracts is of very low significance, due to the relatively low fair values of these contracts and stipulated variation margins, i.e., collateral, precisely with the intention of reducing credit risk.

C.4 LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to cash in on its investments and other assets to meet its financial liabilities on their maturity.

To ensure continued operations and compliance with legal requirements, the Group has a portfolio of liquid assets as part of its liquidity risk management strategy. The Group has a very good liquidity position and has always been able to settle its liabilities as they come due without any problems.

The **liquidity risk management system** consists of:

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- regular monitoring of the maturity structure of assets and liabilities;
- defining liquid assets and their regular monitoring and maintenance in sufficient amount;
- maintaining liquidity reserves;
- regular planning of inflows and outflows;
- appropriate prior announcement procedures for major inflows and outflows;
- defined risk appetite and established limits;
- conducting stress tests and sensitivity analyses;
- established reporting process;
- defined procedures in case of illiquidity and threatening illiquidity.

Particular attention in planning cash inflows and outflows is given to adjusting them in terms of amount and maturity, as well as to the currency structure of cash inflows and outflows when it comes to transactions in foreign currencies.

In accordance with Article 295 (5) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35, the Group reports that, as at December 31, 2025, the **total amount of expected profits included in future premiums (so-called EPIFP)** calculated in accordance with Article 260 (2), was EUR 8,437 thousand for non-life insurance and EUR 16,831 thousand for life insurance.

C.5 OPERATIONAL RISK

Operational risk is the risk of potential losses due to inadequate or faulty business processes or events caused by employee errors, system errors or the occurrence of adverse external events. In addition to legal risk, it also includes compliance risk and cyber risk.

Operational risk correlates with the size of the Group and the complexity of the organization, processes, number of employees, branching of the sales network and size of the IT system, and it is present at all stages of business processes.

Capital requirement for operational risk under the provisions of the standard formula as at December 31, 2025 was **EUR 19,892 thousand** (2024: EUR 17,858 thousand) and was determined as a function of earned premiums, technical provisions and unit-linked product costs.

As the first aspect of operational risk management, with the aim of timely identification of risks, adoption of measures necessary to achieve business goals and minimizing risks, a system of internal controls has been established, which involves activities and processes implemented to ensure operational efficiency, precision, accuracy and timeliness of data as well as to align operations with regulatory and internal regulations, with the aim of minimizing the risks inherent in all business processes. Moreover, a quality management system under ISO 9001:2015 is established in the Parent Company and in all other insurance companies members of the Group. As part of the internal control system, the Parent Company has established an Operational Risk Database (OR Database), in which it records information about identified risks, risk escalation and materialization, controls in place, materiality estimate and further planned risk management measures.

The necessary controls, control procedures and administrative and accounting procedures and responsibilities in certain processes and activities are regulated by internal documents. More detailed information on the internal control system is provided in *Chapter B4*.

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Another aspect of operational risk management relates to the organization of separate operational risk monitoring areas, which are regulated in the Parent Company through activities and regulations by separate entities such as:

- IT risk management;
- information, corporate security and fraud risk management;
- business continuity risk management;
- occupational safety, fire protection and environmental protection risk management;
- money laundering and terrorist financing risk management;
- GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation) risk management;
- risk management in insurance/reinsurance distribution (IDD);
- risk management in an area of protection of market competition;
- risk management in the area of restrictive measures.

There is continuous monitoring of **compliance with regulatory requirements**, drafting of new internal documents and making necessary changes to the existing documents, educating employees and proposing technical and other protection measures to the organizational units to reduce the risk of non-compliance with the relevant acts and subordinate legislation.

Cyber risk is reflected in the Company's exposure to cybersecurity threats, including hacking, malicious attacks and data breaches, which may seriously compromise data security, sensitive information, intellectual property and business operations, as a consequence of extensive digitalization. This risk is monitored within the scope of information security and IT, and the implemented information security measures are continuously controlled and improved.

To ensure timely response to these threats and ICT risks, the Parent Company has established an Information Security Management System (ISMS) in accordance with leading global security practices from the ISO/IEC 27000 standards family, based on information system risk management. In 2025, a surveillance audit was successfully carried out in line with the ISO/IEC 27001:2022 standard, thereby ensuring compliance with the latest information security management requirements.

The technical and organizational information security measures and controls implemented within the Company's business processes are continuously reviewed and enhanced. The Company has established security incident management processes and actively uses the services of a Security Operations Center (SOC), provided by an external service provider. This system contributes to the resilience of ICT systems to cyber threats through continuous monitoring and management of security events and technologies within the Company.

The Company continuously undertakes activities related to maintaining and improving digital operational resilience. As part of the Business Impact Analysis (BIA), regular assessments of ICT risks are performed, including the analysis of the impact of ICT services on the Company's operations. The objective of conducting the BIA is to ensure the availability and integrity of business applications, supporting ICT services and data, based on business impact analysis and risk assessment, thereby reducing the likelihood of an inadequate response to potential adverse events

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The subsidiary companies in the Republic of Croatia independently manage information security within their organizations, but they use ICT services provided by the Parent Company. On the other hand, companies outside of Croatia rely on their own IT infrastructure and engage internal experts and/or external partners to manage information security.

C.6 OTHER MATERIAL RISKS

Under other material risks, the Group has identified reputational risk, strategic risk, outsourcing risk and sustainability risk. These risks are primarily of a qualitative nature and, as such, are difficult to quantify by means of quantitative methods. Therefore, managing these risks involves continuous monitoring and analysis of appropriate risk indicators and timely undertaking of activities aimed at reducing or preventing potential negative consequences of their materialization. External risk factors are also regularly monitored (risks of the macroeconomic, legislative, political, social and technological environment), which are mostly qualitative in nature and correlate to or influence other risks.

Reputational risk

Reputational risk is defined as the risk of loss arising from a possible adverse effect on the Group's reputation as the result of a negative public perception. It basically arises in the context of the client's or the general public's assessment of the way in which the Group manages its business or the quality and efficiency of its products and services. Reputational risk is partly an exogenous risk, since the public perception of the Group may also be affected by third parties and this risk arises mainly due to the materialization of some other risks.

The Parent Company's reputational risk management system consists of:

- adequate and timely strategic decisions of the management at all levels, i.e., their quick and effective reactions to changes in the market, regulations and communication with the public;
- adequate internal regulations and procedures for operation and their continuous improvement in all business segments;
- regular monitoring of reputational risk through monitoring of the Company's image and various methods for monitoring and analysing customer satisfaction and complaints;
- effective marketing strategies and allocation of marketing budget;
- continuous promotion of business culture;
- further development and improvement of controlling/key functions in the Group.

Strategic risk

Strategic risk is the risk that results from strategic business decisions and the maladaptation of business decisions to changes in the environment. It includes competition risks, policyholder risks, industry change and demand change risks, as well as the risks of all other relevant changes in the environment. The Group is aware of the qualitative nature of this risk, its correlation with other risks and the impact of external risk factors, i.e., the environment.

The Group's strategic risk management system includes a timely and effective response to environmental changes, which involves:

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- regular analysis and monitoring of the environment in which the Group operates, with an emphasis on macroeconomic circumstances and competition activities;
- systematic strategic and financial planning, including monitoring the implementation of plans and taking measures in the event of significant deviations;
- established quality management process;
- continuous development and introduction of new products and distribution channels: investment in the sales network, development of sales channels, employee training, improvement of customer relations, development of new and redesigning of existing products, prompt and high-quality claim settlement in accordance with customer needs;
- business optimization with the aim of rationalization, but also improving of business processes that result in better customer experience and satisfaction (digitalization of operations, administrative and cost rationalization and modernization of all business processes, optimization of investment portfolio);
- growth and development of all the companies operating within the Group with the goal of improving their market positions.

Amid geopolitical tensions, the ongoing war in Ukraine, and the escalation and spread of other global conflicts, strategic risk is significantly influenced by changes in trade policies. These developments correlate with negative macroeconomic and social effects (elevated inflation, increased financial market volatility, rising credit risk, supply chain disruptions, higher prices and declining living standards, reduced consumption), with implications for the operations of both the Company and the Group. Climate and technological changes (further digitalisation, the application of artificial intelligence) may also have a more substantial impact on strategic decisions in the coming period.

Despite these developments, the Group continues its trend of successful operations, transformational initiatives, and investments. The potential impact of the environment on business performance is regularly analysed, and preventive measures are implemented to mitigate risks. Through the ORSA process, regular stress-resilience tests are conducted, along with scenario development and sensitivity analyses regarding the effects of extraordinary (external and internal) circumstances and events to which the Company and the Group may be exposed, as well as potential activities for their prevention.

The Group continuously monitors developments in the external environment and invests in market research, guiding and supporting the activities of affiliated companies that contribute to organic growth, the identification of business opportunities and the execution of new acquisitions. Given the increase in global uncertainty and risk, the Group will assess potential new business opportunities much more strictly going forward.

Detailed information on the geopolitical and macroeconomic situation as significant factors affecting strategic risk is provided in *Chapter A. Business and performance (A.5 Any other information)*.

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Outsourcing risk

Outsourcing risk is the risk arising from contracting service providers to perform the Company's services that the Company would otherwise perform itself. This risk was identified in the Parent Company in 2017 based on outsourcing mailroom and office document management to Microsoft Office 365. With a view to increasing work efficiency, the security operations centre (SOC) activities were also outsourced in late 2021. In 2022, activities involved in CRM (Customer Relationship Management) and CTI (Computer Telephony Integration) solutions in a cloud were outsourced, as well as travel health insurance assistance. In 2023, a decision was made to outsource the activities related to the storage, protection, transportation, collection, and handling of archival and documentary material. The complete relocation of the archive was carried out in April 2024. In 2025, a carve-out of a portion of activities related to cyber insurance was carried out.

The Parent Company has an internal document that defines the elements of management of this risk, risk assessment, selection of service providers, oversight and control of outsourced activities, monitoring and reporting on risk exposure, exit strategy in case of early termination of the contractual relationship, as well as the roles and responsibilities of the holders of individual activities in the process of outsourcing.

Persons responsible for monitoring and managing the outsourced services regularly monitor the quality of service, the occurrence of issues related to the outsourced activities, the performance of relevant agreements, and SLA (Service Level Agreement) reports to verify whether the parameters defined in the agreements are met. Based on this, corrective measures are taken with the service provider as needed.

According to the provisions of Article 20, paragraph 7 of the Insurance Act, the Parent Company performs certain tasks for some subsidiary companies related to the field of Information Technology (IT), such as maintaining server and network infrastructure, managing operating systems, databases, and virtualization platforms, tasks in the field of security, procurement, auditing, and human resources management.

Sustainability risk

Sustainability risk is the risk of loss resulting from environmental, social or governance-related events or circumstances (ESG factors) which could, if they arise, cause an actual or potential negative impact on the Company (whether financial, reputational or strategic). It covers at least the following areas:

- environmental risks: climate change, pollution, greenhouse gas emissions, excessive use of resources, energy efficiency, waste management;
- social risks: responsibility toward the community, respect for human rights and labour rights, labour standards, health and safety, equality on any grounds data and privacy protection;
- governance risks: business ethics and culture, stakeholder dialogue, transparent reporting, anti-corruption measures, compliance, risk management, cybersecurity.

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Sustainability risk management in the Parent Company generally involves continuous review of adequate procedures and methods for collecting and analysing data in the areas where it is exposed to risk (insurance activities, investments, operations management, market management, and other), monitoring the integration of ESG criteria in the Company, inclusion of relevant areas of sustainability risk into the ORSA process, assessment of materiality and the significance of the impact of those risks on the business operations and risk profile, defining adequate methods to control or mitigate identified risks (defining sustainable processes, development of products and services, price list adjustment, reinsurance) and internal and external reporting on the foregoing.

In 2025, the Company prepared a consolidated Sustainability Report (covering its subsidiaries) for the reporting year ending 31 December 2024. The Report was published on the Company's website as part of the 2024 Annual Report, i.e., the Management Report. In addition to this Report, the CO Group also publishes its sustainability information within the consolidated Sustainability Report of Adris grupa d.d.

A Sustainability Reporting Rulebook was adopted, representing a key document defining and elaborating the process of consolidated sustainability reporting within the Company and the Group, as well as the related management of sustainability impacts, risks, and opportunities. A Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Policy was also adopted, defining principles, objectives, and measures for effective management of material sustainability matters related to climate change, in accordance with the requirements of the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), E1 Climate Change, and the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD).

At the end of 2025, the double materiality assessment was updated to include sustainability-related risks (ESG risks). This assessment identified significant impacts, risks, and opportunities related to sustainability, forming the basis for sustainability reporting for 2025. The updated double materiality assessment serves as the foundation for transparent sustainability reporting for 2025 in accordance with legal requirements, and the responsible organisational units will monitor and manage significant impacts, risks, and opportunities within their remit.

The results of the double materiality assessment serve as input for defining priority sustainability topics, setting the Company's sustainability strategy, and supporting sustainability reporting. In addition to assessing the materiality and significance of these risks, the Company also considers the results of stress tests and scenario analyses over the business planning period, as well as in the medium and long term, to determine areas where enhanced focus on certain ESG risks is required.

One of the most significant components of sustainability risk, which is climate change and environmental risks in general, are increasing year after year, representing a challenge for the Company. The effects that could be triggered by climate change and events caused by it are closely monitored. In this context, the Company recognises transition risks and physical risks, which were considered within the ORSA process on both the asset and liability sides.

In terms of transition risks, the Company finds that the most significant ones are the effects that reflect on investments, i.e. on prices of financial instruments of certain companies that the Company invests in. This also includes risks connected with the market segment, in terms of expectations on the market of a sudden shift and orientation to green products, as well as compliance risk, regulatory risk and reputational risks, which could all reflect on the Company's operations.

C. RISK PROFILE

The Company recognises the importance of integrating sustainability criteria into investment processes and is taking measures to gradually integrate sustainable finance elements into its business strategy. By adjusting its investment strategy in accordance with its Sustainable Investment Policy, the Company will contribute in the long term to achieving sustainable development goals and market efficiency.

To support the redirection of financial flows toward sustainable investments, the Company has developed a methodology for assessing ESG risks depending on the asset class and data availability. The Company considers relevant ESG indicators when making investment decisions to the extent possible. Where publicly available data do not exist, ESG questionnaires are sent to issuers/companies, and based on the collected data, an ESG score is assigned using the internally developed ESG risk assessment methodology for investments.

With the aim of assessing the materiality of the investment portfolio in the context of the impact of climate transition risks, an analysis was conducted in 2025 based on the distribution of the Company's total investments according to the NACE classification of economic activities. This analysis involved a methodology based on Climate Policy Relevant Sectors (CPRSs), which allows for sector allocation based on the use of the NACE classification of economic activities into nine classes, six of which are exposed to potential transition risks (fossil fuels, electricity services and production, energy-intensive industries, construction, transport and agriculture), while the remaining three represent sectors that are only indirectly related to transition risk or are less significant (such as the financial sector, science, research and development, and others such as sovereign exposure). This classification is based on greenhouse gas emissions, roles in energy supply chains, and the classification of so-called carbon leakage risk.¹

As at December 31, 2025, the share of the Company's investments in six climate policy relevant sectors (CPRSs), measured by SII value, in its total investments was 13.1%, indicating a low proportion of investments in CPRSs and contributing to assessments of low materiality (or immateriality) of the Company's climate change risks from this aspect of investment.

Physical risks connected with climate change are evident through various indicators, one of them being **increased frequency and/or intensity of extreme weather**, such as floods, droughts, heatwaves or storms, which increase acute risks and the risks of the negative consequences of such events. The effects of climate change and the events it could cause or trigger are very closely monitored, with a view to incorporate them in the Company products, while at the same time taking into consideration the observed patterns of storms, hail, flooding and drought periods. In assessing acute physical risks as material, the Company included in its 2025 ORSA an analysis of the most severe but plausible scenarios related to its crop and plantation portfolio, a storm scenario, and climate projection variants, anticipating increasingly extreme weather events.

The Company is aware of the potential for further irreversible changes in global climate patterns, which include serious consequences for ecosystems, rising sea levels, and an increasing frequency of extreme weather events such as severe convective storms (SCS), which were previously uncommon in Europe and Croatia, as well as floods and wildfires.

¹ Battiston 2017, Application guidance on running climate change materiality assessment and using climate change scenarios in ORSA.

C. RISK PROFILE

The Company continuously works on recognising and identifying new risks and adapting its activities, business decisions, and existing products accordingly.

Regarding climate-change mitigation, environmental protection and more responsible use of natural resources, the Company is planning and implementing measures and target values in line with the double materiality assessment conducted under the CSRD Directive.

The Company monitors its own carbon footprint (Scopes 1, 2, and 3) and is establishing foundations and considering measures for gradually reducing Scope 1 and 2 emissions through energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy sources. The Company currently has no formally set quantified emission-reduction targets but plans to define them in the medium term. In line with the trend of gradual emission reduction, the Company has initiated activities aimed at reducing Scope 1 and 2 emissions, including installing solar panels on properties owned by Croatia nekretnine during 2026 and 2027 and using renewable energy. A joint investment by Adris grupa and ENCRO in renewable energy resulted in the introduction of internal VPPA (Virtual Power Purchase Agreement) contracts for Adris group members from 2025, ensuring certificates of origin for part of the CO Group's electricity consumption from renewable sources from the end of 2025. Additional activities include improving energy efficiency, particularly heating and cooling systems in office buildings, and optimising energy consumption.

The Company aims to integrate environmental criteria into regular business processes, supplier requirements, product development, and the investment portfolio, and to encourage investments and product development that support energy transition and economic resilience to climate risks. Through digitalisation and process automation, environmental impact is reduced, while office initiatives focus on reducing waste generation, improving waste sorting and recycling.

Regarding climate-change adaptation, the Company focuses on increasing business resilience to physical and transition climate risks, developing internal procedures and protective measures to reduce potential negative impacts on operations, raising awareness among employees and key external stakeholders, and establishing frameworks for systematically involving suppliers and partners in achieving sustainability goals.

In addition to climate-related risks, which represent the most significant component of sustainability risk, the Company also recognises **social and governance risks**, which are most likely to materialise through operational and reputational risks. These risks relate to employee relations (elements such as equality, social cohesion and inclusion, workplace health and safety), responsibility towards the local community, business conduct (appropriate governance structure, transparency, supplier relations, compliance and risk management, cybersecurity), and relations with consumers and end users (personal safety and impacts related to information/privacy). In these areas, too, the Company actively manages the risks and takes steps to create better conditions and opportunities for the stakeholders and exert a positive influence on the social community.

Operational risks are included in the SCR calculation according to the standard formula, while the internal capital requirement calculation additionally includes compliance risk and cyber risk. Reputational risk is also included in the internal capital requirement.

C. RISK PROFILE

C.7 SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS AND STRESS TESTS

As part of the calculation of capital requirements, the Group conducts a solvency ratio sensitivity analysis and stress tests to show changes in the Group's solvency ratio in different shock ranges. By doing so, through the risk profile, the Group revises the risks arising from its operations and defines a plan of activities that can be implemented in case of adverse events. In addition, the Group considers the results of analyses in the decision-making and planning processes.

- An interest rate sensitivity analysis was conducted and it analysed the effect of reducing and increasing risk-free interest rates by 100 basis points on interest-sensitive assets and liabilities. Increasing interest rates by 100 bp resulted in a change in the SCR ratio by -1.7 percentage points. By analogy, the reduction in interest rates resulted in an inverse effect, a change in the SCR ratio by +1.8 percentage points.
- A sensitivity analysis with regard to changes in the symmetric adjustment was performed, at which occasion the effects of using the symmetric adjustment of +10% and -10% were analysed (in relation to the symmetric adjustment level of 7.90% as at 31 December 2025). The effect on the solvency ratio was observed through change in the capital requirement for equity risk, which resulted in a change of the SCR by +2.0% and -16.8%, respectively, and a change of the SCR ratio by -4.4 p.p. and +44.4 p.p., respectively.
- The Group conducted a 10% drop test for equity securities quoted in active EU markets. The result of the test was a 3.1% decrease in eligible own funds and a decrease in capital requirements for equity risk and concentration risk which ultimately resulted in a 2.0% decrease in the total SCR. These reductions in eligible own funds and SCR led to a negative impact on the SCR ratio of -2.4 percentage points.
- The impact of the change in the value of property on eligible own funds and the SCR was analysed assuming a 10% decrease in property value. The test results in a 0.6% decrease in own eligible own funds and a 1.3 percentage-point reduction in the SCR ratio.
- An analysis of the impact of growth in the credit spread of Croatian government debt securities by 100 bp for all maturities was conducted. This effect caused a drop in the prices of debt securities, which resulted in a decrease in own eligible funds of 1.2% and an impact on the SCR ratio of -3.4 percentage points.
- An analysis was conducted on the impact of a 100-basis-point increase in the credit spread of corporate debt securities across all maturities. This effect causes a decline in the value of corporate debt securities, resulting in a 0.3% decrease in own eligible funds and a 1.0 percentage-point decrease in the SCR ratio.

In each of the stress tests and scenarios carried out as part of the 2025 ORSA process, the Company remained adequately capitalised, with all stress tests and scenarios that the Company considered reasonable and necessary being performed. The results, as well as the assumptions used in these stress tests and scenarios, are thoroughly documented in the 2025 Own Risk and Solvency Assessment Report, submitted to the regulatory authority (HANFA).

D. VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

In accordance with Article 105 of the Insurance Act, the Group valued assets at the amount that could be exchanged between well-informed willing parties in an arm's length transaction, whereas the liabilities were valued at the amount that could be transferred or settled between well-informed willing parties in arm's length transaction. The Group did not take into account its own credit position when evaluating its liabilities.

For valuation of assets at fair value, the Group used market prices if the requirement of existence of active markets was met, as defined in the International Accounting Standards, in accordance with Article 10 (4) of the Delegated Regulation.

For valuation of other assets that do not meet the requirement of existence of active markets, the Group used alternative valuation methods in accordance with Article 10 (5) of the Delegated Regulation.

Later in this chapter, a detailed description of the SII valuation for each asset and liability item is provided.

Consolidated data contained in the financial statements (under IFRS) include full consolidation of all subsidiaries and granddaugher companies of the Parent Company and consolidation by using the equity method with respect to the companies PBZ Croatia osiguranje d.d. and STP AGROSERVIS d.o.o., Virovitica, whereas the consolidated data for the purposes of the solvency report are obtained by full consolidation of the subsidiaries that are active in insurance and reinsurance business and companies that provide ancillary services, in which context the consolidated balance sheet values pertaining to all other affiliated and subsidiary companies of the Parent Company are determined in accordance with Article 335 of the Delegated Regulation, by applying one of the following methods:

- adjusted equity method;
- equity method in accordance with sectoral rules.

The Group has treated the companies CROATIA nekretnine d.o.o., AUTO MAKSIMIR VOZILA d.o.o., CO ZDRAVLJE d.o.o., CROATIA Poliklinika and Strmec projekt d.o.o. as ancillary service companies and they are fully consolidated for the requirements of solvency assessment.

Chapter *A.1 Business* (Table A.1.1.) lists methods of consolidation for the purposes of consolidated financial statements and for the purposes of solvency.

Since January 1, 2023, international accounting standards IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 have been in effect.

The following is a summary of the balance sheet under the SII rules (SII value) based on the balance sheet in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), detailing the differences between the IFRS and SII values only for those items where the SII value differs from IFRS values. For all other items, the IFRS value is consistent with the SII valuation.

D. VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

Table D.1 IFRS and SII balance sheets - assets

(EUR thousand)

Assets	2025		2024	
	SII	IFRS	SII	IFRS
Intangible assets	0	25,689	0	24,531
Deferred tax assets	5,881	1,528	4,790	1,422
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	109,332	131,473	89,513	125,402
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	1,646,667	1,484,181	1,466,525	1,373,449
Property (other than for own use)	127,090	169,956	111,478	152,459
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	89,435	10,449	89,988	9,869
Equities	316,718	316,718	192,198	192,198
Equities - listed	316,500	316,500	191,970	191,970
Equities - unlisted	219	219	229	229
Bonds	805,602	815,317	831,602	846,160
Government Bonds	688,670	701,169	709,396	724,852
Corporate Bonds	116,931	114,148	122,206	121,308
Collective Investments Undertakings	96,625	96,625	94,607	94,607
Derivatives	109	109	21	21
Deposits other than cash equivalents	211,088	75,007	146,631	78,136
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	9,361	9,361	8,157	8,157
Loans and mortgages	38,405	29,151	49,705	40,289
Loans on policies	2,441	2,441	2,465	2,465
Other loans and mortgages	35,964	26,710	47,241	37,825
Reinsurance recoverables from ² :	74,457	68,912	54,098	52,502
Non-life and health similar to non-life	74,457	68,911	54,098	52,522
Life	0	0	0	(20)
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	39,676	6,360	37,305	5,029
Reinsurance receivables	15,409	12,599	15,347	14,192
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	6,534	13,069	7,478	13,491
Cash and cash equivalents	7,264	152,955	5,479	85,703
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	12,794	11,138	13,381	10,581
Total assets	1,965,781	1,946,415	1,751,779	1,754,747

² In the IFRS financial statements, under the item "Reinsurance recoverables," total reinsurance contracts are presented, including liabilities and assets from reinsurance contracts.

D. VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

Tabl D.1 IFRS and SII balance sheets - liabilities
(EUR thousand)

Liabilities	2025		2024	
	SII	IFRS	SII	IFRS
Technical provisions – non-life ³	483,281	558,498	431,085	488,005
Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health)	464,182	539,418	413,072	469,461
Best Estimate	419,024	510,596	366,543	442,518
Risk margin	45,158	28,822	46,529	26,942
Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)	19,099	19,080	18,013	18,544
Best Estimate	13,150	18,766	11,929	18,232
Risk margin	5,949	314	6,084	312
Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	366,451	332,707	393,546	356,455
Technical provisions – life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	352,485	318,639	381,044	343,936
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	0	0	0	0
Best Estimate	350,476	315,272	378,844	340,451
Risk margin	2,010	3,367	2,201	3,485
Technical provisions – index-linked and unit-linked	13,966	14,068	12,502	12,519
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	9,375	0	8,270	0
Best Estimate	4,578	13,409	4,221	12,082
Risk margin	12	659	11	437
Provisions other than technical provisions	7,035	8,404	6,355	7,424
Deferred tax liabilities	62,939	46,274	39,489	27,496
Derivatives	21	21	817	817
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	72,239	48,895	53,559	48,575
Insurance & intermediaries payables	9,195	8,121	11,712	10,763
Reinsurance payables	17,110	373	8,305	10
Payables (trade, not insurance)	34,605	36,923	26,073	28,092
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	32,104	35,429	26,756	27,672
Total liabilities	1,084,980	1,075,645	997,696	995,309
Excess of assets over liabilities	880,800	870,770	754,083	759,438

³ In the IFRS financial statements, under the item “Technical provisions - Non-life,” total insurance contracts are presented, including liabilities and assets from insurance contracts.

D. VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

D.1 ASSETS

For each significant asset category, an indication of the asset value and a description of the bases, methods and principal assumptions used for solvency valuation (SII valuation) are provided separately below. A quantitative and qualitative explanation of all significant differences between the bases, methods and principal assumptions used by the Group for the purpose of valuation in the financial statements (IFRS valuation) is also provided.

Valuation of investments

Government bonds and treasury bills

The Group values investments in government bonds and treasury bills at fair value for solvency purposes.

For government bonds and treasury bills traded in the Republic of Croatia, fair value is calculated by applying the average trading price weighted by the amount of securities traded on the stock exchange and the reported institutional and OTC transactions. For government bonds traded on regulated markets of the EU member states and OECD member states, fair value is defined based on the last bid price made on that day on the issuer's home stock exchange or the stock exchange defined as the primary source of price for the relevant security, which price is officially listed on the financial information service (Bloomberg). For government bonds and treasury bills traded outside the Republic of Croatia, EU member states or OECD member states, fair value is calculated by applying the closing or average price achieved on the home stock exchange or OTC market.

The most representative fair value is the price of a financial instrument in an active market. Active or inactive market is defined by the minimum number of trading days and minimum trading volume for a particular security in the previous quarter. If there is no active market for a financial instrument, valuation methods used to determine fair value are those that attempt to estimate the price at which a financial instrument would have been sold in a regular transaction between market participants at the valuation date, taking into account the risk associated with the asset in question. These methods include discounting cash flows, determining applicable yield curves, using BVAL bid prices for domestic and foreign bonds listed on markets outside the Republic of Croatia and other similar procedures. Investments in government bonds that do not have a quoted market price are valued using the discounted cash flow method by applying yield to maturity of instruments with similar characteristics for which market data are available, or by applying the best estimate of market yield to maturity.

The value of government bonds and treasury bills is mostly determined based on market prices in active markets. The difference on the SII balance sheet was the result of the valuation of the held-to-maturity bonds at their fair value, which were stated at amortized cost in the Group's financial statements, and the result of applying a different consolidation method.

D. VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

Corporate bonds

The Group values investments in corporate bonds at fair value for solvency purposes.

For corporate bonds traded in the Republic of Croatia, fair value is calculated by applying the average trading price weighted by the amount of securities traded on the stock exchange and the reported institutional and OTC transactions.

For corporate bonds traded on regulated markets of the EU member states and OECD member states, fair value is defined based on the last bid price made on that day on the issuer's home stock exchange or the stock exchange defined as the primary source of price for the relevant security, which price is officially listed on the financial information service (Bloomberg). For corporate bonds and treasury bills traded outside the Republic of Croatia, EU member states or OECD member states, fair value is calculated by applying the closing or average price achieved on the home stock exchange or OTC market. Identifying an active or inactive market is the same as for government bonds.

Investments in corporate bonds that do not have a quoted market price are measured using the discounted cash flow method by applying yield to maturity of instruments with similar characteristics for which market data are available, or by applying the best estimate of market yield to maturity.

The difference in the value of corporate bonds in the Group's financial statements compared to the SII balance sheet was the result of the valuation of the held-to-maturity bonds at their fair value, which were stated at amortized cost in the Group's financial statements.

Collective investment undertakings

The Group values investments in collective investment undertakings (investment funds) at fair value for the purposes of solvency calculation. The fair value of investment fund units is calculated by applying the unit price (net asset value) for a particular investment fund published by the investment fund management company or posted on a financial information service.

The value of investment funds in the financial statements of the Group is equivalent to the value on the SII balance sheet, since investment funds are stated at fair value in the financial statements.

Equities

For the purposes of solvency calculation, the Group measures investments in equities (shares) at fair value.

For equities traded in an active market in the Republic of Croatia, fair value is calculated by applying the average trading price weighted by the amount of securities traded on the stock exchange and the reported institutional and OTC transactions.

For equities traded on regulated markets of the EU member states and OECD member states, fair value is defined based on the last bid price made on that day on the issuer's home stock exchange or the stock exchange defined as the primary source of price for the relevant security, which price is officially listed on the financial information service (Bloomberg). For equities traded outside the Republic of Croatia, EU member states or OECD member states, fair value is calculated by applying the closing or average price achieved on the home stock exchange or OTC market.

D. VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

The process of distinguishing between active and inactive markets is the same as with bonds except that the defined minimum number of trading days is higher than for bonds (a stricter criterion).

For non-traded and/or unlisted equities and equities with no active market, fair value is determined by alternative valuation methods. The following alternative valuation methods are used to determine the fair value of a financial asset:

- discounted free cash flow method;
- discounted cash flow method;
- comparable company method;
- dividend discount method;
- residual value method;
- other applicable methods in practice.

The Group applies one of the above methods that has been estimated to be the most representative, i.e., by which the value of the equities in question can be most accurately determined.

The value of equities in the financial statements of the Group is equivalent to the value shown in the SII balance sheet, since equities are stated at fair value in the financial statements. The indicated value of equities has been determined for the most part based on market prices on active markets.

Deposits other than cash equivalents

For solvency purposes, the Group disclosed investments in deposits other than cash equivalents (deposits with banks) at fair value, which was determined by discounting future cash flows using market interest rates determined separately for each bank, currency and maturity of the deposits.

The significant difference in the value of deposits in the financial statements of the Group compared to their SII value was the result of using a different consolidation method and the fact that deposits with maturity of up to three months are treated in the IFRS balance sheet as cash and cash equivalents, whereas in the SII balance sheet they are still treated as deposits, which resulted in an adjustment of the IFRS item to the SII item. Deposits in the financial statements are measured at the carrying value using the amortised cost method under the effective interest rate approach, whereas in the SII balance sheet they are measured at fair value, determined by discounting future cash flows using market interest rates established specifically for each bank, currency, and deposit maturity.

Loans and mortgages

In the financial statements, the Group presents investments in loans and mortgages (loans) at the carrying amount determined at amortized cost using the effective interest method and impairment for expected credit losses. For the purpose of solvency calculation, the Group discloses investments in loans at fair value, which is determined by adjusting the effective interest rates used for determining the carrying value to market interest rates.

The difference in the value of loans in the financial statements of the Group compared to the SII balance sheet relates to a different valuation methodology and use of a different consolidation method.

D. VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

Derivatives

For the purposes of solvency calculation, the Group measures derivatives at fair value, whereby derivatives with a positive value are reported on the assets side, while those with a negative value are reported on the liabilities side. The value of derivatives in the financial statements of the Group is equivalent to the value shown on the SII balance sheet, since derivatives are stated at fair value in the financial statements as well.

Holdings in related undertakings, including participations

For the purposes of solvency calculation, the Group discloses holdings in related undertakings, including participations, for which full consolidation is not performed, at the value determined by applying the equity method in accordance with sectoral rules for companies that are financial or credit institutions, whereas with respect to other holdings in related undertakings, the value is determined by using the adjusted equity method, in accordance with Article 13, paragraph 1(b) and Article 335, paragraph 1(f) of the Delegated Regulation.

The difference in the value of holdings in related undertakings between the Group's financial statements and the SII balance sheet is the result of disclosing holdings in related undertakings in the SII balance sheet at the value determined by using the methods referred to above, whereas in the Group's financial statements they are disclosed at acquisition cost, subsequently adjusted by any impairment losses (in cases when it is determined that impaired value is irrecoverable, an impairment test is performed to reduce the value of the relevant item to an estimated recoverable amount). It is also the result of using a different consolidation method.

Property (other than for own use)

Property (other than for own use), i.e., investment property of the Group, is measured at fair value in the financial statements at the end of each reporting period based on the valuation made by the appointed valuation expert. As the fair value of investment property stated in the financial statements of the Company is derived using the comparative or income method, which is consistent with the fair value measurement under Solvency II, the same measurement method was used in the SII balance sheet as well. The difference was the result of using a different consolidation methodology.

Valuation of other assets

Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts

In the Group's financial statements, these investments are measured at fair value and therefore the **amounts reported on the SII balance sheet are the same.**

Property, plant and equipment for own use

In the financial statements of the Group, land and buildings are measured at a revalued amount that represents their fair value as at the revaluation date, subsequently adjusted for depreciation, while the equipment and other tangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

D. VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

The value of property for own use as presented in the Solvency II balance sheet is based on fair value estimates, while the revalued amount of property for own use in the financial statements is determined based on fair value assessments conducted by independent external appraisers. The fair value of property for own use was primarily determined using the income approach. The most significant inputs in the valuation were rental prices or income per square metre, derived from comparable properties in the immediate vicinity, and subsequently adjusted for differences in key attributes.

Under this item in the financial statements, the Group recognizes right of use assets based on the application of IFRS 16. As the value of right of use assets in the financial statements is calculated based on the present value of future lease payments (for more details see the accounting policies in the Group's financial statements), the same value is shown in the SII balance sheet. In the Group's financial statements, equipment and other tangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

To better reflect the fair value on the SII balance sheet, the Group measures equipment and other tangible assets at fair value by applying a haircut. This adjustment is determined based on the best estimate, considering that the residual value of those assets reflects their fair value, i.e., the value for which those assets could be exchanged with another willing party. The difference between the value indicated in the SII balance sheet and in the financial statements pertains to different valuation and to using a different consolidation method. In the financial statements, inventories are recognized under other assets, while on the SII balance sheet, they are recognised as part of property, plant and equipment for own use, which resulted in an adjustment of the IFRS item to the SII item.

Intangible assets

In the valuation of intangible assets for solvency purposes, a conservative approach was used, i.e., the assumption that they cannot be regarded as a separate entity and there was no evidence of a transaction of the same or similar property indicating that the property could be sold on the market. As a result, it was not possible to determine the fair value of intangible assets and therefore they were stated at a value of EUR zero (0), in accordance with Article 12 of Delegated Regulation. In the Group's financial statements, these assets are valued at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Reinsurance recoverables

A description of the differences in the valuation of reinsurance recoverables in accordance with Solvency II in relation to the valuation presented in the financial statements of the Group is given later in the section that addresses the valuation of technical provisions.

Insurance and intermediaries receivables

The receivables from insurance and intermediaries of the Group in the financial statements are disclosed as other receivables, net, and include other receivables from insurance activities not included in the valuation of insurance liabilities, stated at amortized cost reduced by impairment. For the purpose of preparing the SII balance sheet, the amount of premium receivables includes the amount of receivables based on premiums as at the valuation date that was not taken into account in the calculation of the best estimate of premium reserves and is an integral part of insurance liabilities or assets in the financial statements.

D. VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

Reinsurance receivables

Reinsurance receivables include receivables from reinsurers based on a share of claims, reinsurance commission receivables and co-insurance premium receivables. Reinsurance receivables are disclosed in the Group's financial statements under other receivables, net. For the purpose of preparing the SII balance sheet, the amount of reinsurance commission receivables includes the amount of receivables based on commission as at the valuation date that was not taken into account in the calculation of the best estimate of premium reserves and is an integral part of insurance or reinsurance liabilities or assets in the financial statements.

Receivables (trade, not insurance)

Receivables from investment income are recognised in the financial statements under investment income receivables, net, while other receivables are presented under other receivables, net. There is no difference in the valuation methodology applied to the amounts reported in the Solvency II balance sheet compared with those reported in the statutory financial statements.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of solvency calculation, the Group presents the balance of cash and cash equivalents at fair value, which is equivalent to the carrying value in the financial statements. The difference between the value of cash and cash equivalents for solvency calculation purposes and the value in the financial statements pertains to the use of a different consolidation method and to deposits with maturity of up to three months, which are disclosed under this item in the financial statements.

Deferred tax assets

Value of deferred tax assets in the Group's financial statements, prior to consolidation, is netted against deferred tax liabilities. Deferred tax assets are largely recognized on the basis of losses from reduction to fair value of investment property and impairment of investment at amortized cost.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that a sufficient taxable profit will be available to recover all or part of the tax assets. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability will be settled or the asset realized, based on tax laws in force or in the process of adoption by the end of the reporting period. The calculation of deferred tax assets reflects the total amount expected to be recovered in the future as at the reporting date. The difference in the amount of deferred tax assets on the SII balance sheet and in the financial statements arises from the difference between the amount of assets and liabilities recognized in the financial statements and on the SII balance sheet, and from application of a different consolidation method.

D. VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

Any other assets, not elsewhere shown

In the Group's financial statements, any other assets not elsewhere shown pertain to deferred income and accrued expenses, current tax assets and received cheques and bills of exchange. The difference between the Group's financial statements and the SII balance sheet is primarily the result of using a different consolidation method and presenting inventories under this item in the financial statements, whereas on the SII balance sheet they are presented under property, plant and equipment for own use.

D.2 TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

Valuation of non-life technical provisions

The following is a comparison of non-life technical provisions and reinsurance recoverables valued according to the Solvency II (SII) valuation rules with respect to the values presented in the financial statements (IFRS). A quantitative and qualitative explanation of all significant differences between the bases, methods and principal assumptions used for the purpose of valuation in the financial statements (IFRS valuation) is also provided, as well as a summary of the value of the liabilities, for each significant liability category, including the amount of the best estimate and risk margin and a description of the bases, methods and principal assumptions used for the solvency valuation (SII valuation).

To ensure comparability of values, the total gross non-life technical provisions under Solvency II exclude the supplementary accident insurance portfolio but include the portfolio of compulsory motor third-party liability insurance for vehicle owners or users. Additionally, within the risk margin as one of the values reported in the financial statements (IFRS), a risk adjustment is made for non-financial risk (RA).

Table D.2.1 Comparison between SII and IFRS gross technical provisions – non-life

(EUR thousand)

Gross technical provisions – non-life	2025		2024	
	SII	IFRS	SII	IFRS
Technical provisions – non-life	529,102	558,498	478,618	488,005
Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health)	508,280	539,418	458,525	469,461
▪ Best Estimate	462,725	510,596	411,538	442,518
▪ Risk margin	45,555	28,822	46,987	26,942
Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)	20,822	19,080	20,093	18,544
▪ Best Estimate	15,383	18,766	14,571	18,232
▪ Risk margin	5,439	314	5,523	312
Other technical provisions	0	0	0	0
Total - non-life	529,102	558,498	478,618	488,005

D. VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

Table D.2.2 Comparison between SII and IFRS reinsurance recoverables – non-life

(EUR thousand)

Reinsurance recoverables - non-life	2025		2024	
	SII	IFRS	SII	IFRS
Total reinsurance recoverables - non-life	74,457	68,911	54,098	52,522

Segmentation

Non-life technical provisions are determined by homogeneous risk groups and, at a minimum, according to the types of insurance or lines of business. The best estimate of technical provisions was determined on a gross basis without deduction for reinsurance or retrocession and the best estimate for the reinsurance recoverables and retrocession for active reinsurance business was specifically determined. The Group, i.e., the individual related companies that are members of the Group have no special purpose vehicles (SPVs).

Best estimate

Best estimate of the Group's technical provisions for non-life insurance is equal to the sum of the best estimates of the Parent Company and of related companies that are involved in insurance activities. This is estimated separately for the premium provisions and separately for the claims provisions, in which context all intra-group transactions are eliminated. It is determined by estimating the present value of expected cash flows. The valuation of technical provisions is based on the principle of best estimate (for gross and reinsurance share) by currencies which are estimated to be significant.

Claims provisions

The Parent Company uses actuarial software to support the calculation of best estimate of Group's claims provisions. Best estimates are calculated four times a year, at the end of each quarter. The Company uses actuarial methods based on claims development triangles.

The minimum amount of data used for calculation of the best estimate is the amount of claims settled, direct claims costs, recourse paid less recourse costs, the amount of provision for claims reported and one of the exposure measures that well describes the riskiness of a homogeneous portfolio (earned premium or relevant number of risks).

For active reinsurance business, the basis for determining the gross provision for claims reported is information obtained from the cedents, in accordance with the type of reinsurance contract. The basis for determining the gross provision for incurred but not reported claims for active reinsurance business is estimated depending on the characteristics of each reinsurance contract and particular type of insurance, based on statistical data and on the basis of reported claims data. The gross claims provision also includes a provision for indirect claims processing costs, which has been estimated based on historical claims costs data, using the simplification provided in the Guidelines on the valuation of technical provisions.

D. VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

Premium provision

Reinsurance gross premium provision is formed in such a way that the present value of future cash flows is estimated based on the contracts in force on the date of calculation but for events that have not yet occurred. Furthermore, since the expected cash flow pertaining to future collection of receivables as well as commission payables are included in the calculation of the premium provision, they are adequately considered under receivables in assets or under liabilities.

Reinsurance recoverables

Reinsurance recoverables are presented in the balance sheet as Group's assets, in which context the intra-group insurance and reinsurance contracts are adequately taken into consideration. The methods and procedures for determining the reinsurance recoverables take into account the terms of the reinsurance contract.

Discounting of technical provisions

Cash flows for technical provisions are discounted using the risk-free interest rate curve for the relevant currency. The Group does not use the volatility adjustment.

Risk margin

Consolidated risk margin for the technical provisions risk was determined as the sum of the risk margin of the Parent Company and the proportional share of the risk margin of related companies involved in insurance activities.

The following table presents the results of valuation of non-life technical provisions in accordance with Solvency II provisions by material lines of insurance.

Table D.2.3 Valuation of SII technical provisions by material line of non-life business

(EUR thousand)

Material line of business	2025			2024		
	Best estimate	Risk margin	Gross technical provision	Best estimate	Risk margin	Gross technical provision
Motor vehicle liability insurance	186,962	15,003	201,965	171,411	14,912	186,323
Other motor insurance	57,855	8,069	65,923	50,140	7,853	57,993
Marine, aviation and transport insurance	14,491	2,040	16,531	10,110	2,070	12,180
Fire and other damage to property insurance	102,808	7,349	110,157	83,231	8,311	91,542
General liability insurance	57,178	6,537	63,715	53,693	7,277	60,971
Other lines of non-life business	12,880	12,110	24,990	9,887	12,190	22,076
Total - non-life	432,174	51,107	483,281	378,472	52,612	431,085

D. VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

Material changes in the calculation of technical provisions compared to the previous reporting period

There have been no significant changes in the calculation methodology compared to the previous reporting period. Total gross technical provisions increased by EUR 52,196 thousand compared to 2024. To be more precise, best estimate as at December 31, 2025 amounted to EUR 432,174 thousand, while as at December 31, 2024 it amounted to EUR 378,472 thousand, which represents an increase by EUR 53,701 thousand.

The most significant change in this reporting period arises from an increase in the best estimate of claims in the Fire and Other Damage to Property line of business.

Uncertainty associated with the value of technical provisions

Technical provisions contain some uncertainties due to the following facts: the most significant deviations are caused by possible changes in the behaviour of the policyholder/insured, in the process of claim settlement, in the quality of available data, in the legal environment, in the economic environment and especially in interest rate curves. Various sensitivity analyses have been carried out regarding the best estimate of non-life technical provisions and they suggested that changes in different assumptions do not significantly affect the best estimate of those provisions.

For example, the effects of changes in interest rates used for discounting in the calculation of the best estimate have been analysed. Increase in interest rates by 100 bps would result in a 2.83% decrease in the best estimate, while a 100 bps decrease in interest rates would result in a 3.24% increase in the best estimate.

Differences in valuation of non-life technical provisions under accounting regulations (IFRS) and SII regulations

Segmentation

Segmentation according to accounting regulations compared to SII principles is aligned except for the reported but not settled annuity claims under MTPL, which under SII are valued according to life insurance principles, while supplementary accident insurance with life insurance is valued according to non-life insurance principles.

Discounting

Technical provisions for each significantly represented currency are discounted at risk-free interest rates as required by the Solvency II regulations. The technical provisions, valued according to the new accounting regulations, are discounted using the risk-free curve determined in accordance with the methodology based on the provisions of IFRS 17 standard.

Discounting reduces the best estimate gross of reinsurance by EUR 51,406 thousand, and the share of reinsurance or retrocession in the best estimate decreases by EUR 5,486 thousand.

Claims provisions

When making valuations for the requirements of financial statements, the Company assesses the liability for claims incurred. The liability for claims incurred is determined for those claims that have arisen but have not yet been settled.

D. VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

It consists of the best estimate of cash flows of claims, which are associated with performing the obligations arising from insurance contracts, and risk adjustment (RA).

With the implementation of the new accounting standard IFRS 17, the differences in the amounts of estimated best estimate of cash flows of claims under Solvency II compared to IFRS 17 have been reduced. Differences in the amounts of the best estimate of claims are primarily due to the application of a different time structure of interest rates.

Premium provision

Under Solvency II principles, the premium reserve is valued based on the principle of cash inflows and outflows, while in valuation for financial statements, the liability for remaining coverage is determined in accordance with IFRS 17, using the Premium Allocation Approach (PAA) or the General Measurement Model (GMM), as described in the Company's financial statements.

Comparison

The table below compares the Solvency II gross technical provisions with respect to the valuation reported in the financial statements (IFRS) by material lines of business. In this context, to ensure comparability of values, the total gross non-life technical provisions under Solvency II exclude the supplementary accident insurance portfolio but include the portfolio of compulsory motor third-party liability insurance for vehicle owners or users.

Table D.2.4 Comparison between SII and IFRS gross technical provision by material line of non-life business

(EUR thousand)

Material line of non-life business	2025		2024	
	SII	IFRS	SII	IFRS
Motor vehicle liability insurance	246,064	267,672	231,775	243,052
Other motor insurance	65,923	68,396	57,993	57,588
Marine, aviation and transport insurance	16,531	17,915	12,180	19,748
Fire and other damage to property insurance	110,157	112,469	91,542	83,318
General liability insurance	63,715	60,455	60,971	54,618
Other lines of non-life business	26,713	31,591	24,157	29,680
Total - non-life	529,102	558,498	478,618	488,005

Valuation of life technical provisions

The tables below provide a comparison of the Solvency II total gross technical provisions with respect to the values presented in the financial statements (IFRS). To ensure comparability of values, the total gross life technical provisions under Solvency II exclude the portfolio of compulsory motor third-party liability insurance for vehicle owners or users but include the supplementary accident insurance portfolio. Additionally, under the item Risk margin as one of the values reported in the financial statements (IFRS), an allowance for risk is recognized.

D. VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

Table D.2.5 Comparison between SII and IFRS gross technical provisions – life
(EUR thousand)

Gross technical provisions – life	2025		2024	
	SII	IFRS	SII	IFRS
Technical provisions – life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	306,664	318,639	333,511	343,936
▪ Technical provisions calculated as a whole	0	0	0	0
▪ Best Estimate	304,541	315,272	331,207	340,451
▪ Risk margin	2,122	3,367	2,304	3,485
Technical provisions – index-linked and unit-linked	13,966	14,068	12,502	12,519
▪ Technical provisions calculated as a whole	9,375	0	8,270	0
▪ Best Estimate	4,578	13,409	4,221	12,082
▪ Risk margin	12	659	11	437
Other technical provisions	0	0	0	0
Total - life	320,629	332,707	346,013	356,455

Reinsurance recoverables in the life insurance segment are not significant. The most common products in the life insurance technical provisions of the Company are traditional life insurance products.

Best estimate

Best estimate of technical provisions for life insurance is calculated as the present value of future gross expenses less the present value of gross future income for each policy in force at the relevant date. Cash flow is calculated gross of reinsurance. The best estimate of provisions is calculated separately by type of insurance:

- endowment assurance;
- pure endowment assurance;
- term assurance;
- critical illness assurance;
- endowment assurance with units of investment funds;
- annuities (including annuities stemming from motor vehicle liability insurance).

The best estimate of technical provisions has been calculated as the present value of the future expected cash flow for all subsequent years for the portfolio active as at December 31, 2025.

Assumptions used for projections of future cash flows

Mortality

The mortality assumption was calculated by applying the actual mortality experience in the individual company's life insurance portfolio to the official and up-to-date population mortality data.

D. VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

Lapses

The lapse assumption was based on the actual lapse experience in the individual company's life insurance portfolio, taking into account the time component. Lapse assumptions vary depending on the type of insurance, age / volume of the portfolio and the sales channel.

Expenses

Expense assumptions used include acquisition and administrative expenses. The assumptions are based on the analysis of available data for the expenses incurred, which is carried out at least once a year on different types of data and levels of complexity.

Inflation

For the projection of cost cash flows in 2026 and 2027 for the Parent Company, CROATIA osiguranje d.d., Zagreb, amounts from the business plan were used, which implicitly include inflation. For later years, an explicit adjustment of the amount of cash flows in line with the projected long-term annual inflation rate of 2.40% was used. For subsidiaries, a summary of the inflation rates used is provided below, by years.

Company	2026	2027	2028	2029 and onward
Croatia osiguranje d.d., Mostar	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Croatia osiguranje - život a.d., Skopje	2.50%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%

Exchange rate

The mid exchange rate of the Croatian National Bank as at December 31, 2025, USD 1 = EUR 0.850557, MKD 1 = EUR 0.016261 and BAM 1 = EUR 0.511292.

Discounting

Cash flows from technical provisions are discounted by the risk-free interest rate curve for the respective currencies, with liabilities being discounted by the EUR curve for companies domiciled in Croatia, whereas cash flows for companies in Bosnia and Herzegovina and North Macedonia are discounted by the curve for their currency of domicile.

The Group does not use the volatility adjustment.

Future distribution of profit

In the calculation of technical provisions for CROATIA osiguranje d.d., Zagreb, an assumption regarding future profit participation is included. The assumption is modelled based on mortality-related sources of surplus, whereby the mortality surplus is first determined as the difference between expected claims calculated using 100% mortality and the actual mortality experience for each portfolio.

D. VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

Mortality profit is then derived as the product of the mortality surplus and the attribution factor, which is a discretionary decision of the Company's Management Board. For the purpose of this modelling, the attribution factor is aligned with the 2024 profit participation allocation and amounts to 100%.

Mortality profit is calculated for endowment and whole-life insurance products that include a contractual profit-participation mechanism.

For Croatia osiguranje d.d., Mostar and Croatia osiguranje – život, a.d., Skopje, a deterministic valuation approach is applied. For Croatia osiguranje d.d., Mostar, 33% of the difference between the average investment return of 2.32% and the tariff technical interest rate is allocated annually. For Croatia osiguranje – život, a.d., Skopje, 35% of the difference between the average investment return of 4.09% and the tariff technical interest rate is allocated annually. The resulting percentage is applied to the mathematical provision for each policy.

Material changes in the calculation of technical provisions compared to the previous reporting period

Changes in technical provisions compared to the previous period are mostly the result of changes in the portfolio and a different term structure of interest rates.

Risk margin

Consolidated risk margin for the technical provisions risk was determined as the sum of the risk margin of the Parent Company and the proportional share of the risk margin of related companies involved in insurance activities. The following table shows the results of valuation of technical provisions by the most common lines of life insurance.

Table D.2.6. Valuation of SII technical provisions by material line of life business

(EUR thousand)

Material line of life business	2025			2024		
	Best estimate	Risk margin	Gross technical provision	Best estimate	Risk margin	Gross technical provision
Insurance with profit participation	306,238	1,576	307,814	332,623	1,698	334,322
Annuity stemming from non-life contracts	43,701	397	44,099	44,995	458	45,453
Other lines of life business ⁴	14,490	48	14,538	13,716	55	13,772
Total - life	364,429	2,022	366,451	391,334	2,212	393,546

⁴ Other lines of insurance include index-linked and unit-linked insurance. For that type of insurance, part of the technical provisions in the amount of EUR 9.375 thousand as at December 31, 2025 and EUR 8.270 thousand as at December 31, 2024 was calculated as a whole and is shown in this table in the column relating to the best estimate.

D. VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

Differences in valuation of technical provisions for life insurance under accounting regulations (IFRS) and SII regulations

With the implementation of the new accounting standard IFRS 17, the differences in the amounts of technical provisions under Solvency II compared to IFRS have been reduced. The remaining differences observed, particularly in the portfolio of life insurance with profit participation, are primarily due to the application of a different time structure of interest rates and assumptions regarding costs.

Table D.2.7 Comparison between SII and IFRS gross technical provision by material line of life business (EUR thousand)

Material line of life business	2025		2024	
	SII	IFRS	SII	IFRS
Insurance with profit participation ⁵	306,092	316,114	332,241	340,754

Uncertainty associated with the value of technical provisions

Uncertainty in technical provisions arises from the uncertainty of the deviation of actual future experience from the assumptions used for the calculation of technical provisions that relate to economic and non-economic assumptions which could not have been known at the time of calculation. A change in the behaviour of the policyholder or a change in the legal or economic environment may lead to deviations in the most important assumptions, such as interest rates, lapse rates and mortality rates.

Therefore, various sensitivity analyses with regard to the best estimate of life insurance technical provisions have been conducted and they suggest that changes in different assumptions have the following impact. The effects of changes in interest rates used to discount the best estimate have been analysed. Increase in interest rates by 100 bps would result in a 5.95% decrease in the best estimate, while a 100 bps decrease in interest rates would result in a 6.89% increase in the best estimate.

The effects of reducing and increasing the lapse rate by 10% have been analysed. Increasing the lapse rate would increase the best estimate by 0.07%, while reducing it would cause the best estimate to decrease by 0.03%.

In addition, a sensitivity analysis assuming an increase in the mortality rate by 15% and a decrease in the mortality rate by 20% has been conducted as well. An increase in the mortality rate causes a decrease of the best estimate by 0.26%, while a decrease in the mortality rate causes an increase of the best estimate by 0.39%.

⁵ For comparability purposes, the amounts of life insurance technical provisions under Solvency II also include the supplementary accident insurance portfolio, as it is valued together with the basic life insurance according to IFRS standards.

D. VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

D.3 OTHER LIABILITIES

The value of other liabilities disclosed in the financial statements (IFRS) and in accordance with the provisions of Solvency II, as well as the differences in the amounts of valuation are described below.

Provisions other than technical provisions

Provisions other than technical provisions in the Group's financial statements include reserves for regular years-of-service awards and severance pay and incentive severance payments under the employee redundancy plan, non-insurance litigation and reserves for expected expenditures. In the Group's financial statements, these items are included under provisions and payables (trade, not insurance) and other liabilities.

Additional difference in the amount recognized in the financial statements of the Group and on the SII balance sheet results from different valuations of provisions for regular years-of-service awards and severance pay, provisions for litigation and the use of a different consolidation method. Provisions for employee benefits for years of service and retirement (regular jubilee benefits and severance pay) in the Group's financial statements have been determined as the present value of future cash outflows using a discount rate aligned with IFRS requirements, while for the SII balance sheet, the risk-free interest rate curve for each company's currency of domicile was used for discounting. In the financial statements, provisions for litigation are valued on the basis of probability of winning or losing in the dispute and estimated value of the matter in dispute. For the purposes of the SII balance sheet, provisions for litigation are determined by discounting cash flow using the risk-free interest rate curve for each company's currency of domicile.

Deferred tax liability

Deferred tax liability in the Group's financial statements was netted against deferred tax assets in individual companies members of the Group. Deferred tax liability is recognized based on the revaluation of land and buildings for business operations, financial assets measured through other comprehensive income, and insurance and reinsurance contracts. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability will be settled or the asset realized, based on tax laws in force or in the process of adoption by the end of the reporting period. The calculation of deferred tax liability reflects the total amount expected to be incurred or recovered in the future as at the reporting date.

The difference in the amount of deferred tax liability on the SII balance sheet and in the financial statements arises from the difference between the amount of assets and liabilities recognized in the financial statements and on the SII balance sheet, and from application of a different consolidation method. On the SII balance sheet, the amount of deferred tax liability is obtained by determining, on the basis of the IFRS amount of deferred tax liability and differences in the valuation of individual items on the SII balance sheet compared to the IFRS balance sheet, any potential increase in the deferred tax liability or assets for each item and by carrying out appropriate netting.

The biggest difference between the amount of deferred taxes in the financial statements and the SII balance sheet comes from the valuation of holdings in related undertakings, including participations, government bonds and technical provisions.

D. VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

Derivatives

For the purposes of solvency calculation, the Group measures derivatives at fair value, whereby derivatives with a positive value are reported on the assets side, while those with a negative value are reported on the liabilities side.

Derivatives are disclosed at the same value in the financial statements of the Group and on the SII balance sheet, since derivatives are stated at fair value also in the financial statements of the Company.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities in the financial statements are composed of financial liabilities based on preference shares and other financial liabilities and the same value was shown on the SII balance sheet.

Insurance and intermediaries payables

The difference between the amount of insurance payables recognized in the Group's financial statements and the amount on the SII balance sheet was due to different valuation of liabilities for the Guarantee Fund of the Croatian Insurance Bureau, particularly in the part of the Guarantee Fund claims provisions, and due to using a different consolidation method. The Guarantee Fund claims provisions in the financial statements of the Group are recognized in accordance with the calculation, estimation and schedule of the Croatian Insurance Bureau, while for the purposes of the SII balance sheet the provision is discounted using the risk-free interest rate curve for EUR.

Reinsurance payables

Reinsurance payables relate to payables for reinsurance premiums. For the purpose of preparing the SII balance sheet, the amount of reinsurance premium payables includes the amount of premium payables as at the valuation date that was not taken into account in the calculation of the best estimate of premium reserves and is an integral part of reinsurance liabilities or assets in the financial statements.

Payables (trade, not insurance)

The value of payables (trade, not insurance) in the financial statements of the Group and on the SII balance sheet is determined in the same way. In the Group's financial statements, the amount of these payables is presented under the item Trade payables and other liabilities.

Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown

This item of the SII balance sheet includes the current tax liability and accrued expenses and deferred income, which are recognised in the same amounts in the financial statements as well. In addition to the above, negative Solvency II values of investments in subsidiaries are also disclosed under this item.

D. VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

D.4 ALTERNATIVE METHODS FOR VALUATION

The Group uses **alternative valuation methods** in accordance with Article 10 (5) of the Delegated Regulation for the following assets:

- investments in bonds with no quoted market price and no active market;
- investments in non-traded and/or unlisted equities and equities with no active market;
- investments in investment funds with no publicly available price and no active markets;
- loans where a delay in payment has been recorded and where there is certainty of debt collection from security instruments;
- derivative financial instruments not listed in a regulated market;
- property (investment property and property for business activities);
- equipment and other tangible assets;

as set out in Chapter D.1.

For those assets, the criterion set out in Article 10 (4) of the Delegated Regulation on the existence of market prices in active markets is not fulfilled, which justifies the use of alternative valuation methods.

In the process of valuing assets using alternative methods, the Group documents the assumptions underlying the valuation approach and performs a sensitivity analysis of the valuation against the assumptions used. The Group also regularly compares the results of valuation by alternative methods with previous experience and updates the valuation of those assets.

D.5 ANY OTHER INFORMATION

The Group **does not apply the matching adjustment** regarding the relevant risk-free interest rate term structure referred to in Art. 111 of the Insurance Act nor the **volatility adjustment** to the relevant risk-free interest rate term structure referred to in Article 113 of the Insurance Act and Article 77b of Directive 2009/138/EC.

Also, the Group **does not apply transitional measures regarding the relevant risk-free interest rate term structure or transitional measures on technical provisions** referred to in Articles 455 and 456 of the Insurance Act and Articles 308c and 308d of Directive 2009/138/EC. The Group **has no special purpose vehicles**.

E. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

E.1 OWN FUNDS

The Group operates with **high capital adequacy ratios**. The SCR ratio of the Group as at December 31, 2025 amounted to **221%**, while the MCR ratio as at the same date was **864%**.

The Group's main objectives regarding capital management are the following:

- ensuring the continuity of operations;
- compliance with the laws and regulations of the Republic of Croatia, the EU and third countries in which the Group operates, as well as the regulations and instructions of the regulators on capital management;
- maintaining a high level of capitalization to ensure financial stability, thus providing an adequate level of security to policyholders and insurance beneficiaries;
- achieving efficient and optimal allocation of capital as well as maximizing return on equity;
- ensuring continuous alignment of the Group's business strategy with the risk-taking appetite and the target levels of capital adequacy;
- ensuring a high level of capitalization, i.e., sufficient capital surplus for further investments in the development and growth of the Group.

The excess of assets over liabilities as at December 31, 2025 was **EUR 880,800 thousand**. This excess of assets, reduced by foreseeable dividends, provides eligible own funds according to Solvency II in the amount of **EUR 831,300 thousand**. Own funds are classified into three (3) categories (tier 1, tier 2 and tier 3) and a test of availability and eligibility of own funds is carried out to determine eligible own funds to meet solvency capital requirement and to meet the minimum capital requirement.

All own funds items have the characteristics of tier 1 capital. Share capital paid based on ordinary shares, including related premiums on ordinary shares, is permanent and not subject to distribution to owners until a potential liquidation of the Company and any losses may be covered from share capital funds. This fulfils the criterion of continued availability and subordination. The reconciliation reserve contains capital reserves and accumulated profit from the financial statements, as well as the differences in the valuation of assets and liabilities for solvency purposes in comparison with the IFRS, which are permanent and available to cover potential losses of the Company and are also classified in high quality own funds, i.e., as tier 1.

The excess of assets over liabilities (equity) in the Group's financial statements is EUR 870,770 thousand. Differences in the amount of excess of assets over liabilities calculated under Solvency II arise from the different principles of valuation of certain items included in IFRS balance sheet and balance sheet according to the principles of Solvency II, as shown in Chapter D, *Valuation for solvency purposes*.

According to the Solvency II principles for valuation of deferred taxes, as stated in *Chapter D*, the calculated **deferred tax assets**, without assessing its probable utilisation, amount to EUR 5,881 thousand (2024: EUR 4,790 thousand).

The probability of using the deferred tax assets in full arises from the fact that, at the same time, the amount of deferred tax liabilities under Solvency II principles was estimated in the amount of EUR 62,939 thousand (2024: EUR

E. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

39,489 thousand) so the total amount of deferred tax assets is likely to be used in regard to the refund of deferred tax liabilities related to the income tax.

For the sake of completeness, the full reconciliation of the excess of assets over liabilities in the financial statements of the Group and own funds in accordance with SII principles is presented below.

Table E.1.1 Reconciliation of excess of assets over liabilities under SII principles

(EUR thousand)

Structure of own funds	2025	2024
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	78,296	78,296
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	90,448	90,448
Total of reserves and retained earnings from financial statements	702,025	590,693
IFRS equity	870,770	759,438
Difference in the valuation of assets	19,366	-2,968
Difference in the valuation of technical provisions	41,473	19,829
Difference in the valuation of other liabilities	-50,809	-22,216
Excess of assets over liabilities	880,800	754,083
Forseeable dividends	49,501	45,641
Solvency II eligible own funds	831,300	708,442
Of which tier 1	831,300	708,442
Of which tier 2	0	0
Of which tier 3	0	0
Own funds in other financial sectors	12,070	11,567
Eligible own funds to meet the MCR	819,229	696,875

The Group points out that there are **no ancillary own funds** and **no deductions** from own funds.

Furthermore, the Group does not have any basic own funds subject to the **transitional measures** referred to in Article 454 (9) and (10) of the Insurance Act and Article 308b (9) and (10) of Directive 2009/138/EC. Finally, the Group points out that there are **no restrictions** that could affect the availability and transferability of own funds within the Group.

E. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

E.2 SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT AND MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

As at December 31, 2025, the solvency capital requirement (SCR) of the Group amounted to EUR 376,768 thousand and the minimum capital requirement (MCR) amounted to EUR 94,834 thousand.

The Group had a high capital adequacy ratio (SCR ratio) amounting to 221% as at December 31, 2025, which is calculated as the ratio of eligible own funds to meet the SCR and the solvency capital requirement (SCR).

The 5 p.p. decrease in the capital adequacy ratio compared to the previous year (2024: 226%) was the result of a greater increase in SCR (+20%) than the increase in eligible own funds (+17%). The increase in SCR was primarily driven by a higher capital requirement for market risk (equity risk resulting from a significant increase in the equity portion of the investment portfolio and concentration risk, resulting from increased exposure to corporate groups that give rise to concentration risk). The growth of eligible own funds is the result of the Group's performance, primarily its comprehensive income of EUR 65,457 thousand realized in 2025 (after-tax profit) and increase in the value of part of the investment through other comprehensive income.

The MCR ratio is calculated as the ratio of eligible own funds to meet the MCR and the minimum capital requirement (MCR). As at December 31, 2024, the MCR ratio was very high, 864%.

As at December 31, 2025, the Parent Company, CROATIA osiguranje d.d., Zagreb, had an SCR ratio of 268% and an MCR ratio of 1,073%. Other Group members that are involved in insurance activities operate outside the territory of Croatia (and outside EU territory) and they are still not obligated to perform capital adequacy calculations under Solvency II.

Solvency capital requirement (SCR)

The Group uses the **standard formula** to calculate the SCR.

The methodology of calculating capital adequacy at Group level is, to a relevant extent, based on the consolidated data as prescribed under Articles 335 and 336 of the Delegated Regulation. The consolidated balance sheet is obtained by full consolidation of SII values of items pertaining to all (re)insurance companies and ancillary services companies in the Group, whereas other (non-insurance) companies related to the Parent Company are presented as investments in related companies, at a value determined by using the adjusted equity method, except when it comes to financial and credit institutions, in which case the value is the sectoral capital determined for the purposes of sectoral capital adequacy.

Based on the standard formula for groups, Group SCR (Group's solvency capital requirement) is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Group SCR} = \text{SCR_DIVERSIFIED} + \text{CR_OFS} + \text{SCR_OTHER}.$$

where:

- For the purposes of calculating the SCR_DIVERSIFIED, one uses consolidated data for all insurance companies and ancillary services companies that are members of the Group, and the calculation is analogous to the calculation performed at individual (so-called "solo") level, which means that the standard formula is applied on the consolidated balance sheet.

E. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

- For the purposes of calculating **CR_OFS**, one uses data pertaining to Group members that are financial or credit institutions (specifically: PBZ Croatia osiguranje d.d. and Croatia osiguranje, mirovinsko društvo d.o.o.), and the calculation is based on sectoral rules for capital adequacy of financial and credit institutions, specifically the proportional share of statutory minimum capital requirement of the companies included in this calculation.
- **SCR_OTHER** is calculated for other Group members that are neither (re)insurance companies, ancillary services companies nor financial or credit institutions, as a proportional share of aggregated capital requirements for the following risk sub-modules: equity risk, concentration risk and currency risk, in line with Article 336, paragraph 1, item (d) of the Delegated Regulation.

The basic results of the calculation of capital requirements by risk modules are given in Table E.2.1., where it is evident that the SCR structure is dominated by market risk, while the risk of non-life insurance is also very significant.

Table E.2.1 Capital requirements by risk modules

(EUR thousand)

	2025	2024
SCR_DIVERSIFIED	313,253	252,494
Adjustment for tax	(57,058)	(34,700)
Operational risk	19,892	17,858
BSCR	350,419	269,336
Market risk	280,913	197,915
Counterparty default risk	18,506	18,481
Life Underwriting risks	6,961	6,981
Health underwriting risk	21,462	20,328
Non-Life underwriting risk	126,474	117,807
Diversification effects	(103,897)	(92,175)
CR_OFS	3,650	3,650
SCR_OTHER	59,865	56,861
Group SCR	376,768	313,005
Eligible own funds to meet the SCR	831,300	708,442
SCR ratio	221%	226%

The Group's solvency capital requirement has been adjusted by EUR 57,058 thousand, taking into account the loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes. This amount is usable through the reduction of net deferred tax liability from the balance sheet according to Solvency II principles.

The Group provided the Agency (HANFA) with the required reporting forms (annual quantitative reporting templates for insurance groups - ARG) within the statutory deadlines. The Group **does not use simplified calculations** neither for standard formula risk modules nor risk sub-modules.

E. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Furthermore, the Group **does not use company-specific parameters** in accordance with Article 135 (7) of the Insurance Act and Article 104 (7) of Directive 2009/138/EC.

Minimum capital requirement (MCR)

The Group calculated minimum capital requirement in accordance with Article 315 of the Insurance Act and Article 230 of Directive 2009/138/EC, which effectively equals the sum of minimum capital requirement for all insurance companies in the Group, including the Parent Company. Below is an overview of minimum capital requirement by Group members.

Table E.2.2 MCR calculation

(EUR thousand)

Undertaking	2025.	2024.
CROATIA osiguranje d.d., Zagreb	77.453	69.520
Milenijum osiguranje a.d., Beograd	3.200	3.200
Croatia osiguranje d.d., Mostar	8.181	8.181
Croatia osiguranje - život a.d., Skopje	3.000	3.000
Croatia osiguranje - neživot a.d., Skopje	3.000	3.000
Minimum capital requirement (MCR) of Group	94.834	86.901
Eligible own funds to meet the MCR	819.229	696.875
MCR ratio	864%	802%

E.3 USE OF THE DURATION-BASED EQUITY RISK SUB-MODULE IN THE CALCULATION OF SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

The Group **does not use** the duration-based equity risk sub-module calculation method in calculating its solvency capital requirement, so this chapter is not applicable.

E.4 DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE STANDARD FORMULA AND ANY INTERNAL MODEL USED

The Group **does not use an internal model** for the calculation of capital requirements (it uses the standard formula), so this chapter is not applicable.

E.5 NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENT AND NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

The Group is **fully compliant** with the minimum capital requirement and solvency capital requirement, so this chapter is not applicable.

E.6 ANY OTHER INFORMATION

The Group has **no other material information** to report relating to capital management.

F. ANNEX: QUANTITATIVE REPORTING TEMPLATES (QRT)

The quantitative reporting templates (QRTs) prescribed for public disclosure constitute integral elements of this report.

Below is a list of the templates that apply with respect to the Group.

Table 1 List of templates applicable for the Group

No.	Template	Name of the template
1.	S.02.01.02	Balance sheet
2.	S.05.01.02	Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business
3.	S.05.02.04	Premiums, claims and expenses by country
4.	S.23.01.22	Own funds
5.	S.25.01.22	Solvency Capital Requirement — for groups on Standard Formula
6.	S.32.01.22	Undertakings in the scope of the group

The templates are provided hereinafter and it should be noted that all monetary values are expressed in EUR thousand (in EUR 000). Templates S.22.01.22 and S.25.05.22 do not apply to the Group and, therefore, they have not been included.

F. ANNEX: QUANTITATIVE REPORTING TEMPLATES (QRT)

S.02.01.02 Balance sheet - Assets

Assets		Solvency II value C0010
Intangible assets	R0030	0
Deferred tax assets	R0040	5,881
Pension benefit surplus	R0050	0
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	R0060	109,332
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	R0070	1,646,667
Property (other than for own use)	R0080	127,090
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	R0090	89,435
Equities	R0100	316,718
Equities - listed	R0110	316,500
Equities - unlisted	R0120	219
Bonds	R0130	805,602
Government Bonds	R0140	688,670
Corporate Bonds	R0150	116,931
Structured notes	R0160	0
Collateralised securities	R0170	0
Collective Investments Undertakings	R0180	96,625
Derivatives	R0190	109
Deposits other than cash equivalents	R0200	211,088
Other investments	R0210	0
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	R0220	9,361
Loans and mortgages	R0230	38,405
Loans on policies	R0240	2,441
Loans and mortgages to individuals	R0250	0
Other loans and mortgages	R0260	35,964
Reinsurance recoverables from:	R0270	74,457
Non-life and health similar to non-life	R0280	74,457
Non-life excluding health	R0290	74,333
Health similar to non-life	R0300	125
Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0310	0
Health similar to life	R0320	0
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0330	0
Life index-linked and unit-linked	R0340	0
Deposits to cedants	R0350	0
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	R0360	39,676
Reinsurance receivables	R0370	15,409
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	R0380	6,534
Own shares (held directly)	R0390	0
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	R0400	0
Cash and cash equivalents	R0410	7,264
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	R0420	12,794
Total assets	R0500	1,965,781

F. ANNEX: QUANTITATIVE REPORTING TEMPLATES (QRT)

S.02.01.02 Balance sheet – Liabilities

Liabilities	Solvency II value	
		Co010
Technical provisions – non-life	Ro510	483,281
Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health)	Ro520	464,182
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	Ro530	0
Best Estimate	Ro540	419,024
Risk margin	Ro550	45,158
Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)	Ro560	19,099
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	Ro570	0
Best Estimate	Ro580	13,150
Risk margin	Ro590	5,949
Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	Ro600	352,485
Technical provisions - health (similar to life)	Ro610	0
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	Ro620	0
Best Estimate	Ro630	0
Risk margin	Ro640	0
Technical provisions – life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	Ro650	352,485
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	Ro660	0
Best Estimate	Ro670	350,476
Risk margin	Ro680	2,010
Technical provisions – index-linked and unit-linked	Ro690	13,966
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	Ro700	9,375
Best Estimate	Ro710	4,578
Risk margin	Ro720	12
Contingent liabilities	Ro740	0
Provisions other than technical provisions	Ro750	7,035
Pension benefit obligations	Ro760	0
Deposits from reinsurers	Ro770	0
Deferred tax liabilities	Ro780	62,939
Derivatives	Ro790	21
Debts owed to credit institutions	Ro800	0
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	Ro810	72,239
Insurance & intermediaries payables	Ro820	9,195
Reinsurance payables	Ro830	17,110
Payables (trade, not insurance)	Ro840	34,605
Subordinated liabilities	Ro850	0
Subordinated liabilities not in Basic Own Funds	Ro860	0
Subordinated liabilities in Basic Own Funds	Ro870	0
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	Ro880	32,104
Total liabilities	Ro900	1,084,980
Excess of assets over liabilities	R1000	880,800

F. ANNEX: QUANTITATIVE REPORTING TEMPLATES (QRT)

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

		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
		Co010	Co020	Co030	Co040	Co050	Co060	Co070	Co080	Co090
Premiums written										
Gross - Direct Business	R0110	96,551	22,320	0	169,146	119,262	13,748	143,603	31,983	5,731
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120	0	0	0	(0)	0	198	5,332	(45)	89
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130									
Reinsurers' share	R0140	285	361	0	1,884	407	4,729	70,923	3,463	341
Net	R0200	96,267	21,959	0	167,262	118,855	9,217	78,013	28,475	5,479
Premiums earned										
Gross - Direct Business	R0210	95,275	22,008	0	161,300	110,198	12,695	139,770	30,409	6,980
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220	0	(11)	0	(0)	0	234	5,450	(47)	98
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230									
Reinsurers' share	R0240	522	348	0	1,870	426	4,635	69,345	3,561	294
Net	R0300	94,753	21,649	0	159,430	109,771	8,294	75,875	26,801	6,784
Claims incurred										
Gross - Direct Business	R0310	50,030	5,183	(2)	88,285	61,596	9,582	72,729	14,906	(4,685)
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320	0	(0)	0	1	(0)	516	3,478	5	59
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330									
Reinsurers' share	R0340	654	640	0	3,898	1,599	3,315	51,020	(200)	443
Net	R0400	49,376	4,543	(2)	84,388	59,996	6,783	25,187	15,110	(5,069)
Expenses incurred	R0550	33,185	9,065	0	63,559	38,951	4,799	49,725	9,878	2,585
Balance - other technical expenses/income	R1200									
Total expenses	R1300									

F. ANNEX: QUANTITATIVE REPORTING TEMPLATES (QRT)

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

		Line of Business for: non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance)			Line of Business for: accepted non-proportional reinsurance			Total	
		Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss	Health	Casualty	Marine, aviation, transport		Property
		C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150		C0160
Premiums written									
Gross - Direct Business	R0110	0	8,658	4,051	-	-	-	-	615,053
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120	0	0	321	-	-	-	-	5,895
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130	-	-	-	0	724	41	1,099	1,864
Reinsurers' share	R0140	0	0	1,530	0	870	0	1,075	85,867
Net	R0200	0	8,658	2,842	0	(146)	41	24	536,945
Premiums earned									
Gross - Direct Business	R0210	0	8,672	3,949	-	-	-	-	591,255
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220	0	0	325	-	-	-	-	6,049
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230	-	-	-	0	810	41	1,014	1,864
Reinsurers' share	R0240	0	0	1,453	0	896	0	730	84,080
Net	R0300	0	8,672	2,821	0	(86)	41	283	515,088
Claims incurred									
Gross - Direct Business	R0310	(124)	2,483	1,861	-	-	-	-	301,844
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320	0	0	(93)	-	-	-	-	3,965
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330	-	-	-	0	933	99	224	1,256
Reinsurers' share	R0340	0	207	94	0	89	0	37	61,795
Net	R0400	(124)	2,277	1,674	0	844	99	187	245,270
Expenses incurred	R0550	0	5,154	2,597	0	0	1	45	219,545
Balance - other technical expenses/income	R1200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,408
Total expenses	R1300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	234,953

F. ANNEX: QUANTITATIVE REPORTING TEMPLATES (QRT)

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

	Line of Business for: life insurance obligations							Life reinsurance obligations		Total
	Health insurance	Insurance with profit participation	Index-linked and unit-linked insurance	Other life insurance	Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to health insurance obligations	Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to insurance obligations other than health insurance obligations	Health reinsurance	Life reinsurance		
	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0300	
Premiums written										
Gross	R1410	0	43,056	3,532	4,865	0	0	0	0	51,453
Reinsurers' share	R1420	0	4	2	51	0	0	0	0	58
Net	R1500	0	43,052	3,530	4,814	0	0	0	0	51,396
Premiums earned										
Gross	R1510	0	43,056	3,532	4,861	0	0	0	0	51,450
Reinsurers' share	R1520	0	4	2	51	0	0	0	0	58
Net	R1600	0	43,052	3,530	4,810	0	0	0	0	51,392
Claims incurred										
Gross	R1610	0	3,359	1,265	501	0	4,531	0	0	9,656
Reinsurers' share	R1620	0	21	12	15	0	0	0	0	48
Net	R1700	0	3,338	1,253	487	0	4,531	0	0	9,608
Expenses incurred	R1900	0	5,052	1,076	1,405	0	0	0	0	7,533
Other expenses	R2500									550
Total expenses	R2600									8,083
Total amount of surrenders	R2700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

F. ANNEX: QUANTITATIVE REPORTING TEMPLATES (QRT)

S.05.02.04 Premiums, claims and expenses by country

		Home country		Country (by amount of gross premium written) - non life obligation				Total Top 5 and home country
		Co010	Co020	Co030	Co040	Co050	Co060	Co070
	Ro010		Serbia					
		Co080	Co090	Co100	Co110	Co120	Co130	Co140
Premiums written								
Gross - Direct Business	Ro110	51,037	55,644	0	0	0	0	566,681
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	Ro120	5,895	0	0	0	0	0	5,895
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	Ro130	1,864	0	0	0	0	0	1,864
Reinsurers' share	Ro140	76,939	3,811	0	0	0	0	80,751
Net	Ro200	441,856	51,833	0	0	0	0	493,689
Premiums earned								
Gross - Direct Business	Ro210	489,886	54,597	0	0	0	0	544,483
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	Ro220	6,049	0	0	0	0	0	6,049
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	Ro230	1,864	0	0	0	0	0	1,864
Reinsurers' share	Ro240	75,271	3,721	0	0	0	0	78,991
Net	Ro300	422,529	50,877	0	0	0	0	473,405
Claims incurred								
Gross - Direct Business	Ro310	250,045	31,101	0	0	0	0	281,146
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	Ro320	3,965	0	0	0	0	0	3,965
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	Ro330	1,256	0	0	0	0	0	1,256
Reinsurers' share	Ro340	55,421	1,646	0	0	0	0	57,067
Net	Ro400	199,845	29,455	0	0	0	0	229,300
Expenses incurred								
Balance - other technical expenses/income	R1200							14,610
Total tehnlcal expenses	R1300							212,523

F. ANNEX: QUANTITATIVE REPORTING TEMPLATES (QRT)

S.05.02.04 Premiums, claims and expenses by country (continued)

		Home country		Country (by amount of gross premium written) - life obligation				Total top 5 and home country
		Co150	Co160	Co170	Co180	Co190	Co200	Co210
R1400			North Macedonia					
		Co220	Co230	Co240	Co250	Co260	Co270	Co280
Premiums written								
Gross	R1410	32,033	14,587	0	0	0	0	46,619
Reinsurers' share	R1420	0	58	0	0	0	0	58
Net	R1500	32,033	14,529	0	0	0	0	46,562
Premiums earned								0
Gross	R1510	32,033	14,583	0	0	0	0	46,616
Reinsurers' share	R1520	0	58	0	0	0	0	58
Net	R1600	32,033	14,526	0	0	0	0	46,558
Claims incurred								0
Gross	R1610	5,513	1,267	0	0	0	0	6,780
Reinsurers' share	R1620	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net	R1700	5,513	1,267	0	0	0	0	6,780
Expenses incurred	R1900	2,795	4,406	0	0	0	0	7,201
Balance - other technical expenses/income	R2500							477
Total tehcnical expenses	R2600							7,677
Total amount of surrenders	R2700							0

F. ANNEX: QUANTITATIVE REPORTING TEMPLATES (QRT)

S.23.01.22 Own funds

		Total	Tier 1 - unrestricted	Tier 1 - restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
		Co010	Co020	Co030	Co040	Co050
Basic own funds before deduction						
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	R0010	78,296	78,296		0	
Non-available called but not paid in ordinary share capital at group level	R0020	0	0		0	
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	R0030	90,448	90,448		0	
Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own - fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	R0040	0	0		0	
Subordinated mutual member accounts	R0050	0		0	0	0
Non-available subordinated mutual member accounts at group level	R0060	0		0	0	0
Surplus funds	R0070	0	0			
Non-available surplus funds at group level	R0080	0	0			
Preference shares	R0090	0		0	0	0
Non-available preference shares at group level	R0100	0		0	0	0
Share premium account related to preference shares	R0110	0		0	0	0
Non-available share premium account related to preference shares at group level	R0120	0		0	0	0
Reconciliation reserve	R0130	662,555	662,555			
Subordinated liabilities	R0140	0		0	0	0
Non-available subordinated liabilities at group level	R0150	0		0	0	0
An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	R0160	0				0
The amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets not available at the group level	R0170	0				0
Other items approved by supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	R0180	0	0	0	0	0
Non available own funds related to other own funds items approved by supervisory authority	R0190	0	0	0	0	0
Minority interests	R0200	0	0	0	0	0
Non-available minority interests at group level	R0210	0	0	0	0	0
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						
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	R0220	0	0			
Deductions						
Deductions for participations in other financial undertakings, including non-regulated undertakings carrying out financial activities whereof deducted according to art 228 of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0230	12,070	12,070	0	0	
	R0240	0	0	0	0	0
Deductions for participations where there is non-availability of information (Article 229)	R0250	0	0	0	0	0
Deduction for participations included by using D&A when a combination of methods is used	R0260	0	0	0	0	0
Total of non-available own fund items	R0270	0	0	0	0	0
Total deductions	R0280	12,070	12,070	0	0	0
Total basic own funds after deductions	R0290	819,229	819,229	0	0	0

F. ANNEX: QUANTITATIVE REPORTING TEMPLATES (QRT)

S.23.01.22 Own funds (continued)

		Total	Tier 1 - unrestricted	Tier 1 - restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
		Co010	Co020	Co030	Co040	Co050
Ancillary own funds						
Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	R0300	0			0	
Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual - type undertakings, callable on demand	R0310	0			0	
Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	R0320	0			0	
A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand	R0330	0			0	
Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0340	0			0	
Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0350	0			0	
Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0360	0			0	
Supplementary members calls - other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0370	0			0	0
Non available ancillary own funds at group level	R0380	0			0	0
Other ancillary own funds	R0390	0			0	0
Total ancillary own funds	R0400	0			0	0
Own funds of other financial sectors						
Credit institutions, investment firms, financial institutions, alternative investment fund managers, UCITS management companies – total	R0410	12,070	12,070	0	0	
Institutions for occupational retirement provision	R0420	0	0	0	0	
Non regulated entities carrying out financial activities	R0430	0	0	0	0	
Total own funds of other financial sectors	R0440	12,070	12,070	0	0	
Own funds when using the D&A, exclusively or in combination of method 1						
Own funds aggregated when using the D&A and combination of method	R0450	0	0	0	0	0
Own funds aggregated when using the D&A and combination of method net of IGT	R0460	0	0	0	0	0
Total available own funds to meet the consolidated group SCR (excluding own funds from other financial sector and from the undertakings included via D&A)	R0520	819,229	819,229	0	0	0
Total available own funds to meet the minimum consolidated group SCR	R0530	819,229	819,229	0	0	
Total eligible own funds to meet the consolidated group SCR (excluding own funds from other financial sector and from the undertakings included via D&A)	R0560	819,229	819,229	0	0	0
Total eligible own funds to meet the minimum consolidated group SCR	R0570	819,229	819,229	0	0	
Minimum consolidated Group SCR	R0610	94,834				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to Minimum Consolidated Group SCR	R0650	864%				
Total eligible own funds to meet the group SCR (including own funds from other financial sector and from the undertakings included via D&A)	R0660	831,300	831,300	0	0	0
Group SCR	R0680	376,768				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to group SCR including other financial sectors and the undertakings included via D&A	R0690	221%				

F. ANNEX: QUANTITATIVE REPORTING TEMPLATES (QRT)

S.23.01.22 Own funds (continued)

		Total
		Co060
Reconciliation reserve		
Excess of assets over liabilities	R0700	880,800
Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	R0710	0
Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	R0720	49,501
Other basic own fund items	R0730	168,744
Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	R0740	0
Other non available own funds	R0750	0
Reconciliation reserve	R0760	662,555
Expected profits		
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business	R0770	16,831
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non-life business	R0780	8,437
Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)	R0790	25,268

F. ANNEX: QUANTITATIVE REPORTING TEMPLATES (QRT)

S.25.01.22 Solvency Capital Requirement — for groups on Standard Formula

		Gross solvency capital requirement	Undertaking specific parameters have	Simplifications
		Co11o	Co09o	Co12o
Market risk	R001o	280,913		o
Counterparty default risk	R002o	18,506		
Life underwriting risk	R003o	6,961	o	o
Health underwriting risk	R004o	21,462	o	o
Non-life underwriting risk	R005o	126,474	o	o
Diversification	R006o	(103,897)		
Intangible asset risk	R007o	o		
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	R010o	350,419		

F. ANNEX: QUANTITATIVE REPORTING TEMPLATES (QRT)

S.25.01.22 Solvency Capital Requirement — for groups on Standard Formula (continued)

Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement		C0100
Operational risk	Ro130	19,892
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	Ro140	0
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	Ro150	(57,058)
Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	Ro160	0
Solvency Capital Requirement excluding capital add-on	Ro200	313,253
Capital add-ons already set	Ro210	0
of which, capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type a	Ro211	0
of which, capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type b	Ro212	0
of which, capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type c	Ro213	0
of which, capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type d	Ro214	0
Solvency capital requirement for undertakings under consolidated method	Ro220	376,768
Other information on SCR		
Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module	Ro400	0
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for remaining part	Ro410	0
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring fenced funds	Ro420	0
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for matching adjustment portfolios	Ro430	0
Diversification effects due to RFF SCR aggregation for article 304	Ro440	0
Minimum consolidated group solvency capital requirement	Ro470	0
Information on other entities		
Capital requirement for other financial sectors (Non-insurance capital requirements)	Ro500	3,650
Capital requirement for other financial sectors (Non-insurance capital requirements) - Credit institutions, investment firms and financial institutions, alternative investment funds managers, UCITS management companies	Ro510	3,650
Capital requirement for other financial sectors (Non-insurance capital requirements) - Institutions for occupational retirement provisions	Ro520	0
Capital requirement for other financial sectors (Non-insurance capital requirements) - Capital requirement for non-regulated entities carrying out financial activities	Ro530	0
Capital requirement for non-controlled participation requirements	Ro540	0
Capital requirement for residual undertakings	Ro550	59,865
Capital requirement for collective investment undertakings or investments packaged as funds	Ro555	0
Overall SCR		
SCR for undertakings included via D and A	Ro560	0
Solvency capital requirement	Ro570	376,768

F. ANNEX: QUANTITATIVE REPORTING TEMPLATES (QRT)

S.32.01.22 Undertakings in the scope of the group

	Country	Identification code	Type of code of the undertaking	Legal Name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/non mutual)	Supervisory Authority
	Coo10	Coo20	Coo30	Coo40	Coo50	Coo60	Coo70	Coo80
1	Croatia	LEI/74780000MoGHQ1VXJU20	LEI	CROATIA osiguranje d.d.	Composite undertaking	Private limited-liability company	Non mutual	Croatian Financial Services Supervisory Agency
2	Croatia	SC/LEI/74780000MoGHQ1VXJU20/HR/22000	Special code	CROATIA Poliklinika, Zagreb	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35	Institution	Non mutual	-
3	Croatia	SC/LEI/74780000MoGHQ1VXJU20/HR/D1023	Special code	POLIKLINIKA MARIN MED, Dubrovnik	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/36	Institution	Non mutual	-
4	Croatia	SC/LEI/74780000MoGHQ1VXJU20/HR/D1024	Special code	Ustanova za zdravstvenu njegu MARIN MED PLUS	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/37	Institution	Non mutual	-
5	Croatia	SC/LEI/74780000MoGHQ1VXJU20/HR/D1025	Special code	MARIN MED ZADAR d.o.o. u likvidaciji	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/38	Institution	Non mutual	-
6	Croatia	SC/LEI/74780000MoGHQ1VXJU20/HR/D1026	Special code	Ustanova za zdravstvenu skrb MEDROS	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/39	Institution	Non mutual	-
7	Croatia	SC/LEI/74780000MoGHQ1VXJU20/HR/D1013	Special code	CROATIA nekretnine d.o.o., Zagreb	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/40	d.o.o.	Non mutual	-
8	Croatia	SC/LEI/74780000MoGHQ1VXJU20/HR/12000	Special code	CROATIA PREMIUM d.o.o. za usluge	Other	d.o.o.	Non mutual	-
9	Croatia	SC/LEI/74780000MoGHQ1VXJU20/HR/D1083	Special code	KOREQT d.o.o., Zagreb	Other	d.o.o.	Non mutual	-
10	Croatia	SC/LEI/74780000MoGHQ1VXJU20/HR/14000	Special code	Strmec Projekt d.o.o.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35	d.o.o.	Non mutual	-
11	Croatia	SC/LEI/74780000MoGHQ1VXJU20/HR/D1060	Special code	AUTO MAKSIMIR VOZILA d.o.o.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/36	d.o.o.	Non mutual	-
12	Bosnia and Herzegovina	SC/LEI/74780000MoGHQ1VXJU20/BA/44444	Special code	CROATIA osiguranje d.d., Mostar	Composite undertaking	Private limited-liability company	Non mutual	Insurance Supervisory Agency of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
13	Croatia	LEI/747800Po676oYXBFC97	LEI	CROATIA osiguranje mirovinskog društvo za upravljanje dobrovoljnim mirovinskim fondom, društvo s ograničenom odgovornošću	Credit institution, investment firm and financial institution	d.o.o.	Non mutual	Croatian Financial Services Supervisory Agency
14	North Macedonia	SC/LEI/74780000MoGHQ1VXJU20/MK/1111	Special code	Kroacija Osiguravanje – Društvo za neživotno osiguravanje	Non-life insurance undertaking	Private limited-liability company	Non mutual	North Macedonian Insurance Supervision Agency
15	Croatia	SC/LEI/74780000MoGHQ1VXJU20/HR/D1080	Special code	CO ZDRAVLJE d.o.o.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/36	d.o.o.	Non mutual	-
16	North Macedonia	SC/LEI/74780000MoGHQ1VXJU20/MK/22222	Special code	Kroacija Osiguravanje – Društvo za životno osiguravanje	Life insurance undertaking	Private limited-liability company	Non mutual	North Macedonian Insurance Supervision Agency
17	Croatia	SC/LEI/74780000MoGHQ1VXJU20/HR/66666	Special code	CROATIA-TEHNIČKI PREGLEDI d.o.o.	Other	d.o.o.	Non mutual	-
18	Serbia	SC/LEI/74780000MoGHQ1VXJU20/RS/33333	Special code	Milenijum osiguranje a.d.o., Beograd	Non-life insurance undertaking	Private limited-liability company	Non mutual	National Bank of Serbia
19	Croatia	LEI/549300JEBNBXEY27HE27	LEI	PBZ Croatia Osiguranje Dionicko Društvo za Upravljanje Obveznim Mirovinskim Fondovima	Credit institution, investment firm and financial institution	Private limited-liability company	Non mutual	Croatian Financial Services Supervisory Agency
20	Croatia	SC/LEI/74780000MoGHQ1VXJU20/HR/77777	Special code	RAZNE USLUGE d.o.o. - u likvidaciji	Other	d.o.o.	Non mutual	-
21	Bosnia and Herzegovina	SC/LEI/74780000MoGHQ1VXJU20/BA/41000	Special code	CROATIA-REMONT d.d. Čapljina	Other	Private limited-liability company	Non mutual	-
22	Bosnia and Herzegovina	SC/LEI/74780000MoGHQ1VXJU20/BA/42000	Special code	CROAUTO d.o.o. Mostar, u likvidaciji	Other	d.o.o.	Non mutual	-

F. ANNEX: QUANTITATIVE REPORTING TEMPLATES (QRT)

S.32.01.22 Undertakings in the scope of the group (continued)

	Country	Identification code	Type of code of the undertaking	Legal Name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/non mutual)	Supervisory Authority
	Coo1o	Coo2o	Coo3o	Coo4o	Coo5o	Coo6o	Coo7o	Coo8o
23	Bosnia and Herzegovina	SC/LEI/74780000MoGHQ1VXJU2o/BA/4320o	Special code	Tia auto d.o.o., Mostar, u likvidaciji	Other	d.o.o.	Non mutual	-
24	Croatia	SC/LEI/74780000MoGHQ1VXJU2o/HR/4310o	Special code	SKADENCA d.o.o., Mostar	Other	d.o.o.	Non mutual	-
25	Bosnia and Herzegovina	SC/LEI/74780000MoGHQ1VXJU2o/BA/4300o	Special code	CROTEHNA d.o.o., Ljubuški	Other	d.o.o.	Non mutual	-
26	Croatia	SC/LEI/74780000MoGHQ1VXJU2o/HR/6100o	Special code	AGROSERVIS - S T P d.o.o.	Other	d.o.o.	Non mutual	-
27	Croatia	LEI/74780oAo6A5DO8MVHB1o	Special code	HERZ d. d. Požega	Other	Private limited-liability company	Non mutual	-
28	Croatia	SC/LEI/74780000MoGHQ1VXJU2o/HR/6300o	Special code	SLAVONIJATRANS TEHNIČKI PREGLEDI d. o. o.	Other	d.o.o.	Non mutual	-
29	Croatia	SC/LEI/74780000MoGHQ1VXJU2o/HR/6400o	Special code	STANICA ZA TEHNIČKI PREGLED VOZILA BLATO d.o.o.	Other	d.o.o.	Non mutual	-
30	Croatia	SC/LEI/74780000MoGHQ1VXJU2o/HR/6500o	Special code	STP Pitomača d.o.o.	Other	d.o.o.	Non mutual	-
31	Croatia	SC/LEI/74780000MoGHQ1VXJU2o/HR/99999	Special code	AUTOPRIJEVOZ, dioničko društvo za prijevoz putnika i robe u cestovnom prometu i turistička agencija	Other	Private limited-liability company	Non mutual	-
32	Serbia	SC/LEI/74780000MoGHQ1VXJU2o/RS/1210o	Special code	M TEH d.o.o., Beograd	Other	d.o.o.	Non mutual	-
33	Croatia	SC/LEI/74780000MoGHQ1VXJU2o/RS/D1o85	Special code	KOREQT DISTRIBUCIJA d.o.o.	Other	d.o.o.	Non mutual	-
34	Bosnia and Herzegovina	SC/LEI/74780000MoGHQ1VXJU2o/BA/4110o	Special code	Auto inspekt d.o.o., Čapljina	Other	d.o.o.	Non mutual	-
35	Bosnia and Herzegovina	SC/LEI/74780000MoGHQ1VXJU2o/BA/4400o	Special code	AUTO_THE d.o.o., Mostar	Other	d.o.o.	Non mutual	-

F. ANNEX: QUANTITATIVE REPORTING TEMPLATES (QRT)

S.32.01.22 Undertakings in the scope of the group (continued)

Legal Name of the undertaking	Criteria of influence					Inclusion in the scope of Group supervision			Group solvency calculation	
	% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	Yes/No	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking	
	C0040	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260
1 CROATIA osiguranje d.d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Method 1: Full consolidation
2 CROATIA Poliklinika, Zagreb	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	-	Dominant	100.00%	100.00%	Yes	-	Method 1: Full consolidation
3 POLIKLINIKA MARIN MED, Dubrovnik	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	-	Dominant	100.00%	100.00%	Yes	-	Method 1: Full consolidation
4 Ustanova za zdravstvenu njegu MARIN MED PLUS	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	-	Dominant	100.00%	100.00%	Yes	-	Method 1: Full consolidation
5 MARIN MED ZADAR d.o.o. u likvidaciji	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	-	Dominant	100.00%	100.00%	Yes	-	Method 1: Full consolidation
6 Ustanova za zdravstvenu skrb MEDrOS	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	-	Dominant	100.00%	100.00%	Yes	-	Method 1: Full consolidation
7 CROATIA nekretnine d.o.o., Zagreb	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	-	Dominant	100.00%	100.00%	Yes	-	Method 1: Full consolidation
8 CROATIA PREMIUM d.o.o. za usluge	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	-	Dominant	100.00%	100.00%	Yes	-	Method 1: Adjusted equity method
9 KOREQT d.o.o.	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	-	Dominant	100.00%	100.00%	Yes	-	Method 1: Adjusted equity method
10 Strmec Projekt d.o.o.	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	-	Dominant	100.00%	100.00%	Yes	-	Method 1: Full consolidation
11 AUTO MAKSIMIR VOZILA d.o.o.	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	-	Dominant	100.00%	100.00%	Yes	-	Method 1: Full consolidation
12 CROATIA osiguranje d.d., Mostar	97.12%	100.00%	97.12%	-	Dominant	100.00%	100.00%	Yes	-	Method 1: Full consolidation
13 CROATIA osiguranje mirovinsko društvo za upravljanje dobrovoljnim mirovinskim fondom, d.o.o.	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	-	Dominant	100.00%	100.00%	Yes	-	Method 1: Sectoral rules
14 Kroacija Osiguravanje – Društvo za neživotno osiguranje	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	-	Dominant	100.00%	100.00%	Yes	-	Method 1: Full consolidation
15 CO ZDRAVLJE d.o.o.	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	-	Dominant	100.00%	100.00%	Yes	-	Method 1: Full consolidation
16 Kroacija Osiguravanje – Društvo za životno osiguranje	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	-	Dominant	100.00%	100.00%	Yes	-	Method 1: Full consolidation
17 CROATIA-TEHNIČKI PREGLEDI d.o.o.	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	-	Dominant	100.00%	100.00%	Yes	-	Method 1: Adjusted equity method
18 Milenijum osiguranje a.d.o., Beograd	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	-	Dominant	100.00%	100.00%	Yes	-	Method 1: Full consolidation
19 PBZ Croatia Osiguranje d.d. za upravljanje obveznim mirovinskim fondovima	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	-	Significant	50.00%	50.00%	Yes	-	Method 1: Sectoral rules
20 RAZNE USLUGE d.o.o. - u likvidaciji	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	-	Dominant	100.00%	100.00%	Yes	-	Method 1: Adjusted equity method
21 CROATIA-REMONT d.d. Čapljina	97.12%	100.00%	97.12%	-	Dominant	100.00%	100.00%	Yes	-	Method 1: Adjusted equity method
22 CROAUTO d.o.o. Mostar, u likvidaciji	97.12%	100.00%	97.12%	-	Dominant	100.00%	100.00%	Yes	-	Method 1: Adjusted equity method
23 Tia auto d.o.o., Mostar, u likvidaciji	97.12%	100.00%	97.12%	-	Dominant	100.00%	100.00%	Yes	-	Method 1: Adjusted equity method
24 SKADENCA d.o.o.	97.12%	100.00%	97.12%	-	Dominant	100.00%	100.00%	Yes	-	Method 1: Adjusted equity method
25 CROTEHNA d.o.o., Ljubuški	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	-	Dominant	100.00%	100.00%	Yes	-	Method 1: Adjusted equity method
26 AGROSERVIS - S T P d.o.o.	37.00%	37.00%	37.00%	-	Significant	37.00%	37.00%	Yes	-	Method 1: Adjusted equity method
27 HERZ d. d. Požega	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	-	Dominant	100.00%	100.00%	Yes	-	Method 1: Adjusted equity method
28 SLAVONIJATRANS TEHNIČKI PREGLEDI d. o. o.	76.00%	76.00%	76.00%	-	Dominant	76.00%	76.00%	Yes	-	Method 1: Adjusted equity method
29 STANICA ZA TEHNIČKI PREGLED VOZILA BLATO d.o.o.	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	-	Dominant	100.00%	100.00%	Yes	-	Method 1: Adjusted equity method
30 STP Pitomača d.o.o.	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	-	Dominant	100.00%	100.00%	Yes	-	Method 1: Adjusted equity method
31 AUTOPRJEVOZ d.d., Otočac	79.12%	79.12%	79.12%	-	Dominant	79.12%	79.12%	Yes	-	Method 1: Adjusted equity method
32 M TEH d.o.o.	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	-	Dominant	100.00%	100.00%	Yes	-	Method 1: Adjusted equity method
33 KOREQT DISTRIBUCIJA d.o.o.	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	-	Dominant	100.00%	100.00%	Yes	-	Method 1: Adjusted equity method
34 Auto inspekt d.o.o., Čapljina	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	-	Dominant	100.00%	100.00%	Yes	-	Method 1: Adjusted equity method
35 AUTO_THE d.o.o., Mostar	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	-	Dominant	100.00%	100.00%	Yes	-	Method 1: Adjusted equity method