(*Convenience Translation of Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes Originally Issued in Turkish, See Note 2.1.1)*

VHV Reasürans Anonim Şirketi

Financial Statements as of December 31, 2021 together with the Independent Auditors' Report

Güney Bağımsız Denetim ve SMMM A.Ş.
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(Convenience translation of a report and financial statements originally issued in Turkish)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the General Assembly of VHV Reasürans Anonim Şirketi

A) Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

1) Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of VHV Reasürans Anonim Şirketi (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2021, and the statement of income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2021, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the prevailing accounting principles and standards as per the insurance legislation and Turkish Financial Reporting Standards decree for the matters not regulated by insurance legislation; "Insurance Accounting and Financial Reporting Legislation".

2) Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Independent Auditing Standards (InAS) which are part of the Turkish Auditing Standards as issued by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority of Turkey (POA). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Independent Auditors (Code of Ethics) as issued by the POA, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

4) Key Audit Matters

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

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(Convenience translation of a report and financial statements originally issued in Turkish)

Key audit matter	***How our audit addressed the key audit matter***
Estimates and assumptions used in calculation of insurance contract liabilities	
As of December 31, 2021, the Company has insurance liabilities of TL 52.387.844 representing 11% of the Company's total liabilities. The Company made net provision of TL 33.562.215 for the future outstanding claims for insurance contracts. In the calculation of Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR) claims provisions (net amount of TL 8.286.571) which is accounted under the outstanding claims reserves, the Company Management has used the actuarial assumptions and estimates detailed in note 2 and 17. Uncertainty of estimation and management judgment containing, IBNR calculations has been considered as a key audit matter.	We have performed the audit procedures related the actuarial assumptions which disclosed in the Note 2 and 17 together with the actuary auditor who is part of our audit team. These procedures are primarily intended to assess whether the estimates and methods that used in the calculation of the outstanding claims reserve by the Company are appropriate. In this context, we have performed the audit procedures related to the recording the Company's incurred outstanding claims; performed the analytical review the incurred case files which selected randomly; have performed the audit procedures related to the completeness of the data used in the correct calculation of insurance contract liabilities; assessed the convenience of the IBNR calculation method used by the Company for each line of businesses both the relevant claim characteristics and the Company's claim history; performed the recalculation procedure on the amount of IBNR calculated by the Company; reviewed the claim analyzes made by the Company's actuary and questioned these analyzes in terms of suitability and consistency of both legislation and Company past experience; assessed whether the explanation in the notes of the financial statements are sufficient.

4) Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Insurance Accounting and Financial Reporting Legislation and designing, implementing and maintaining internal systems relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

(Convenience translation of a report and financial statements originally issued in Turkish)

5) Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with InAS, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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(Convenience translation of a report and financial statements originally issued in Turkish)

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

B) Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1) In accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 402 of the TCC, no significant matter has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Company's bookkeeping activities for the period January 1 – December 31, 2021 and financial statements are not in compliance with laws and provisions of the Company's articles of association in relation to financial reporting.

2) In accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 402 of the TCC, the Board of Directors submitted to us the necessary explanations and provided required documents within the context of audit.

The name of the engagement partner who supervised and concluded this audit is Seda Akkuş Tecer.

Güney Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik Anonim Şirketi
A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

Seda Akkuş Tecer, SMMM
Partner

March 24, 2022
Istanbul, Turkey

VHV REASÜRANS ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

We confirm that the financial statements and related disclosures and footnotes as at December 31, 2021 which were prepared in accordance with the accounting principles and standards in force as per the regulations of T.C. Hazine ve Maliye Bakanlığı are in compliance with the "Code Related to the Financial Reporting of Insurance, Reinsurance and Private Pension Companies" and thefinancial records of our Company.

Istanbul, March 24, 2022

Maximilian G.F. Stahl
Member of the Board of Directors
CEO

Orkide Yıldız Etiler
Member of the Board of Directors
CFO

Fatih Ağacık
Member of the Board of Directors
CUO

Orhun Emre Çelik
Actuary (Registration No:40)

(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

ASSETS			
I- Current Assets	**Note**	**Audited Current Period 31 December 2021**	**Audited Prior Period 31 December 2020**
A- Cash and Cash Equivalents	**4.2, 14**	**280.645.699**	**189.924.759**
1- Cash		-	-
2- Cheques Received		-	-
3- Banks	4.2, 14	280.645.699	189.924.759
4- Cheques Given and Payment Orders		-	-
5- Bank Guaranteed Credit Card Receivables With Maturity Less Than Three Months		-	-
6- Other Cash and Cash Equivalents		-	-
B- Financial Assets and Financial Investments with Risks on Policyholders		**-**	**-**
1- Available-for-Sale Financial Assets		-	-
2- Held to Maturity Investments		-	-
3- Financial Assets Held for Trading		-	-
4- Loans and Receivables		-	-
5- Provision for Loans and Receivables		-	-
6- Financial Investments with Risks on Saving Life Policyholders		-	-
7- Company's Own Equity Shares		-	-
8- Diminution in Value of Financial Investments		-	-
C- Receivables from Main Operations	**4.2, 12**	**153.041.591**	**117.552.101**
1- Receivables from Insurance Operations		-	-
2- Provision for Receivables from Insurance Operations		-	-
3- Receivables from Reinsurance Operations	4.2, 12	153.041.591	117.552.101
4- Provision for Receivables from Reinsurance Operations		-	-
5- Cash Deposited to Insurance and Reinsurance Companies		-	-
6- Loans to the Policyholders		-	-
7- Provision for Loans to the Policyholders		-	-
8- Receivables from Individual Pension Operations		-	-
9- Doubtful Receivables from Main Operations		-	-
10- Provision for Doubtful Receivables from Main Operations		-	-
D- Due from Related Parties	**4.2, 12**	**1.345.392**	**-**
1- Due from Shareholders		-	-
2- Due from Associates		-	-
3- Due from Subsidiaries		-	-
4- Due from Joint Ventures		-	-
5- Due from Personnel		-	-
6- Due from Other Related Parties	4.2, 12	1.345.392	-
7- Rediscount on Receivables from Related Parties		-	-
8- Doubtful Receivables from Related Parties		-	-
9- Provision for Doubtful Receivables from Related Parties		-	-
E- Other Receivables	**4.2, 12**	**605.494**	**150.250**
1- Finance Lease Receivables		-	-
2- Unearned Finance Lease Interest Income		-	-
3- Deposits and Guarantees Given	4.2, 12	188.430	143.174
4- Other Miscellaneous Receivables	4.2, 12	417.064	7.076
5- Rediscount on Other Miscellaneous Receivables		-	-
6- Other Doubtful Receivables		-	-
7- Provision for Other Doubtful Receivables		-	-
F- Prepaid Expenses and Income Accruals		**25.170.629**	**13.947.931**
1- Deferred Acquisition Costs	17	19.100.322	12.083.326
2- Accrued Interest and Rent Income		-	-
3- Income Accruals	4.2, 45	4.847.078	1.292.165
4- Other Prepaid Expenses		1.223.229	572.440
G- Other Current Assets		**53.560**	**2.044.774**
1- Stocks to be Used in the Following Months		-	-
2- Prepaid Taxes and Funds	19	-	2.011.584
3- Deferred Tax Assets		-	-
4- Job Advances	4.2, 12	53.560	33.190
5- Advances Given to Personnel		-	-
6- Inventory Count Differences		-	-
7- Other Miscellaneous Current Assets		-	-
8- Provision for Other Current Assets		-	-
I- Total Current Assets		**460.862.365**	**323.619.815**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

ASSETS			
II- Non-Current Assets	**Note**	**Audited Current Period 31 December 2021**	**Audited Prior Period 31 December 2020**
A- Receivables from Main Operations		**-**	**-**
1- Receivables from Insurance Operations		-	-
2- Provision for Receivables from Insurance Operations		-	-
3- Receivables from Reinsurance Operations		-	-
4- Provision for Receivables from Reinsurance Operations		-	-
5- Cash Deposited for Insurance and Reinsurance Companies		-	-
6- Loans to the Policyholders		-	-
7- Provision for Loans to the Policyholders		-	-
8- Receivables from Individual Pension Business		-	-
9- Doubtful Receivables from Main Operations		-	-
10- Provision for Doubtful Receivables from Main Operations		-	-
B- Due from Related Parties		**-**	**-**
1- Due from Shareholders		-	-
2- Due from Associates		-	-
3- Due from Subsidiaries		-	-
4- Due from Joint Ventures		-	-
5- Due from Personnel		-	-
6- Due from Other Related Parties		-	-
7- Rediscount on Receivables from Related Parties		-	-
8- Doubtful Receivables from Related Parties		-	-
9- Provision for Doubtful Receivables from Related Parties		-	-
C- Other Receivables		**-**	**-**
1- Finance Lease Receivables		-	-
2- Unearned Finance Lease Interest Income		-	-
3- Deposits and Guarantees Given		-	-
4- Other Miscellaneous Receivables		-	-
5- Rediscount on Other Miscellaneous Receivables		-	-
6- Other Doubtful Receivables		-	-
7- Provision for Other Doubtful Receivables		-	-
D- Financial Assets		**-**	**-**
1- Investments in Equity Shares		-	-
2- Investments in Associates		-	-
3- Capital Commitments to Associates		-	-
4- Investments in Subsidiaries		-	-
5- Capital Commitments to Subsidiaries		-	-
6- Investments in Joint Ventures		-	-
7- Capital Commitments to Joint Ventures		-	-
8- Financial Assets and Financial Investments with Risks on Policyholders		-	-
9- Other Financial Assets		-	-
10- Impairment in Value of Financial Assets		-	-
E- Tangible Assets	**6**	**1.084.726**	**1.824.020**
1- Investment Property		-	-
2- Impairment on Investment Property		-	-
3- Owner Occupied Property		-	-
4- Machinery and Equipments		-	-
5- Furniture and Fixtures	6	1.091.833	864.935
6- Motor Vehicles		-	-
7- Other Tangible Assets (Including Leasehold Improvements)	6	290.058	290.058
8- Tangible Assets Acquired Through Finance Leases	6	5.328.941	4.163.320
9- Accumulated Depreciation	6	(5.626.106)	(3.494.293)
10- Advances Paid for Tangible Assets (Including Construction in Progress)		-	-
F- Intangible Assets	**8**	**3.800.054**	**2.411.582**
1- Rights	8	3.948.068	3.344.083
2- Goodwill		-	-
3- Pre-operating Expenses		-	-
4- Research and Development Costs		-	-
5- Other Intangible Assets		-	-
6- Accumulated Amortization	8	(2.198.106)	(1.999.149)
7- Advances Paid for Intangible Assets	8	2.050.092	1.066.648
G-Prepaid Expenses and Income Accruals		**-**	**-**
1- Deferred Acquisition Costs		-	-
2- Income Accruals		-	-
3- Other Prepaid Expenses		-	-
H-Other Non-Current Assets	**21**	**115.979**	**676.833**
1- Effective Foreign Currency Accounts		-	-
2- Foreign Currency Accounts		-	-
3- Stocks to be Used in the Following Years		-	-
4- Prepaid Taxes and Funds		-	-
5- Deferred Tax Assets	21	115.979	676.833
6- Other Miscellaneous Non-Current Assets		-	-
7- Amortization on Other Non-Current Assets		-	-
8- Provision for Other Non-Current Assets		-	-
II- Total Non-Current Assets		**5.000.759**	**4.912.435**
TOTAL ASSETS		**465.863.124**	**328.532.250**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

LIABILITIES			
III- Short-Term Liabilities	**Note**	**Audited Current Period 31 December 2021**	**Audited Prior Period 31 December 2020**
A- Financial Liabilities	**4.2, 20**	**513.625**	**1.180.048**
1- Borrowings from Financial Institutions	4.2, 20	-	14.724
2- Finance Lease Payables		-	-
3- Deferred Leasing Costs		-	-
4- Current Portion of Long-Term Debts		-	-
5- Principal Installments and Interests on Bonds Issued		-	-
6- Other Financial Assets Issued		-	-
7- Valuation Differences of Other Financial Assets Issued		-	-
8- Other Financial Liabilities	4.2, 20	513.625	1.165.324
B- Payables Arising from Main Operations	**4.2,19**	**192.588.652**	**170.706.035**
1- Payables Arising from Insurance Operations		-	-
2- Payables Arising from Reinsurance Operations	4.2,19	192.588.652	170.706.035
3- Cash Deposited by Insurance and Reinsurance Companies		-	-
4- Payables Arising from Individual Pension Business		-	-
5- Payables Arising from Other Main Operations		-	-
6- Discount on Payables from Other Main Operations		-	-
C-Due to Related Parties		**-**	**-**
1- Due to Shareholders		-	-
2- Due to Associates		-	-
3- Due to Subsidiaries		-	-
4- Due to Joint Ventures		-	-
5- Due to Personnel		-	-
6- Due to Other Related Parties		-	-
D- Other Payables	**4.2, 19**	**617.697**	**2.000.137**
1- Deposits and Guarantees Received		-	-
2- Payables to Social Security Institution		-	-
3- Other Miscellaneous Payables	4.2, 19	617.697	2.000.137
4- Discount on Other Miscellaneous Payables		-	-
E-Insurance Technical Provisions	**17**	**49.334.074**	**23.071.269**
1- Reserve for Unearned Premiums - Net	17	10.534.690	6.650.611
2- Reserve for Unexpired Risks- Net	2.27,17	5.237.169	1.300.073
3- Life Mathematical Provisions - Net		-	-
4- Provision for Outstanding Claims - Net	17	33.562.215	15.120.585
5- Provision for Bonus and Discounts - Net		-	-
6- Other Technical Provisions - Net		-	-
F- Provisions for Taxes and Other Similar Obligations	**19**	**17.027.928**	**488.342**
1- Taxes and Funds Payable	19	460.247	201.068
2- Social Security Premiums Payable	19	234.303	287.274
3- Overdue, Deferred or By Installment Taxes and Other Liabilities		-	-
4- Other Taxes and Similar Payables		-	-
5- Corporate Tax Payable	19	21.413.900	6.130.027
6- Prepaid Taxes and Other Liabilities Regarding Current Period Profit	19	(5.080.522)	(6.130.027)
7- Provisions for Other Taxes and Similar Liabilities		-	-
G- Provisions for Other Risks	**23**	**3.195.532**	**2.077.247**
1- Provision for Employee Termination Benefits		-	-
2- Provision for Pension Fund Deficits	23,19	680.532	296.217
3- Provisions for Costs	23,19	2.515.000	1.781.030
H- Deferred Income and Expense Accruals	**10**	**25.678.169**	**17.005.714**
1- Deferred Commission Income	10,19	25.009.196	16.966.714
2- Expense Accruals	23	668.973	39.000
3- Other Deferred Income		-	-
I- Other Short-Term Liabilities		**-**	**-**
1- Deferred Tax Liabilities		-	-
2- Inventory Count Differences		-	-
3- Other Various Short Term Liabilities		-	-
III – Total Short-Term Liabilities		**288.955.677**	**216.528.792**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

LIABILITIES			
IV- Long-Term Liabilities	**Note**	**Audited Current Period 31 December 2021**	**Audited Prior Period 31 December 2020**
A- Financial Liabilities	**4.2, 20**	**-**	**95.946**
1- Borrowings from Financial Institutions		-	-
2- Finance Lease Payables		-	-
3- Deferred Leasing Costs		-	-
4- Bonds Issued		-	-
5- Other Financial Assets Issued		-	-
6- Valuation Differences of Other Financial Assets Issued		-	-
7- Other Financial Liabilities	4,2, 20	-	95.946
B- Payables Arising from Main Operations		**-**	**-**
1- Payables Arising from Insurance Operations		-	-
2- Payables Arising from Reinsurance Operations		-	-
3- Cash Deposited by Insurance and Reinsurance Companies		-	-
4- Payables Arising from Individual Pension Business		-	-
5- Payables Arising from Other Operations		-	-
6- Discount on Payables from Other Operations		-	-
C- Due to Related Parties		**-**	**-**
1- Due to Shareholders		-	-
2- Due to Associates		-	-
3- Due to Subsidiaries		-	-
4- Due to Joint Ventures		-	-
5- Due to Personnel		-	-
6- Due to Other Related Parties		-	-
D- Other Payables		**-**	**-**
1- Deposits and Guarantees Received		-	-
2- Payables to Social Security Institution		-	-
3- Other Miscellaneous Payables		-	-
4- Discount on Other Miscellaneous Payables		-	-
E-Insurance Technical Provisions	**2.28, 17**	**3.053.770**	**1.764.300**
1- Reserve for Unearned Premiums - Net		-	-
2- Reserve for Unexpired Risks - Net		-	-
3- Life Mathematical Provisions - Net		-	-
4- Provision for Outstanding Claims - Net		-	-
5- Provision for Bonus and Discounts - Net		-	-
6- Other Technical Provisions - Net	2.28, 17	3.053.770	1.764.300
F-Other Liabilities and Relevant Accruals		**-**	**-**
1- Other Liabilities		-	-
2- Overdue, Deferred or By Installment Taxes and Other Liabilities		-	-
3- Other Liabilities and Expense Accruals		-	-
G- Provisions for Other Risks	**23**	**172.235**	**177.928**
1- Provisions for Employment Termination Benefits	23	172.235	177.928
2- Provisions for Employee Pension Funds Deficits		-	-
H-Deferred Income and Expense Accruals		**-**	**-**
1- Deferred Commission Income		-	-
2- Expense Accruals		-	-
3- Other Deferred Income		-	-
I- Other Long-Term Liabilities		**-**	**-**
1- Deferred Tax Liabilities		-	-
2- Other Long-Term Liabilities		-	-
IV- Total Long-Term Liabilities		**3.226.005**	**2.038.174**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
V- Shareholders' Equity	**Note**	**Audited Current Period 31 December 2021**	**Audited Prior Period 31 December 2020**
A- Paid in Capital		**65.955.272**	**65.955.272**
1- (Nominal) Capital	2.13,15	65.955.272	65.955.272
2- Unpaid Capital		-	-
3- Positive Capital Restatement Differences		-	-
4- Negative Capital Restatement Differences		-	-
5- Unregistered Capital		-	-
B- Capital Reserves		-	-
1- Share Premium		-	-
2- Cancellation Profits of Equity Shares		-	-
3- Profit on Asset Sales That Will Be Transferred to Capital		-	-
4- Currency Translation Adjustments		-	-
5- Other Capital Reserves		-	-
C- Profit Reserves		**2.857.075**	**2.771.074**
1- Legal Reserves	15	2.778.123	2.778.123
2- Statutory Reserves		-	-
3- Extraordinary Reserves		-	-
4- Special Funds		-	-
5- Revaluation of Financial Assets		-	-
6- Other Profit Reserves	15	78.952	(7.049)
D- Retained Earnings		**41.238.938**	**21.925.720**
1- Retained Earnings		41.238.938	21.925.720
E- Accumulated Losses		-	-
1- Accumulated Losses		-	-
F-Net Profit/(Loss) for the Period		**63.630.157**	**19.313.218**
1- Net Profit for the Year		63.630.157	19.313.218
2- Net Loss for the Year		-	-
3- Net Profit for the Period not Subject to Distribution		-	-
V- Total Equity		**173.681.442**	**109.965.284**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**465.863.124**	**328.532.250**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

TECHNICAL SECTION	Note	Audited Current Period 31 December 2021	Audited Prior Period 31 December 2020
A- Non-Life Technical Income		**40.793.687**	**11.816.868**
1- Earned Premiums (Net of Reinsurer Share)		16.433.887	11.809.133
1.1- Written Premiums (Net of Reinsurer Share)	17	24.255.062	15.366.019
1.1.1- Written Premiums, Gross	17	295.952.351	171.101.700
1.1.2- Written Premiums, Ceded	10,17	(271.697.289)	(155.735.681)
1.1.3- Written Premiums, transferred to SSI	17	-	-
1.2- Change in Reserve for Unearned Premiums (Net of Reinsurer Shares and Less the Amounts Carried Forward)	17,29	(3.884.079)	(2.384.977)
1.2.1- Reserve for Unearned Premiums, gross	17	(31.604.601)	(26.725.504)
1.2.2- Reserve for Unearned Premiums, ceded	17	27.720.522	24.340.527
1.2.3- Reserve for Unearned Premiums, SSI share		-	-
1.3- Change in Reserve for Unexpired Risks (Net of Reinsurer Share and Less the Amounts Carried Forward)	29	(3.937.096)	(1.171.909)
1.3.1- Reserve for Unexpired Risks, gross	17	(33.608.119)	(11.362.726)
1.3.2- Reserve for Unexpired Risks, ceded	17	29.671.023	10.190.817
2- Investment Income - Transferred from Non-Technical Section		24.359.800	-
3- Other Technical Income (Net of Reinsurer Share)		-	-
3.1- Other Technical Income, gross		-	-
3.2- Other Technical Income, ceded		-	-
4. Accrued Salvage and Subrogation Income		-	7.735
B- Non-Life Technical Expense		**(35.158.876)**	**(16.971.961)**
1- Incurred Losses (Net of Reinsurer Share)	17, 29	(26.979.321)	(10.421.432)
1.1- Claims Paid (Net of Reinsurer Share)	17, 29	(8.537.691)	(4.891.498)
1.1.1- Claims Paid, Gross	17, 29	(83.658.751)	(31.990.818)
1.1.2- Claims Paid, Ceded	10, 17	75.121.060	27.099.320
1.2- Change in Provisions for Outstanding Claims (Net of Reinsurer Share and Less the Amounts Carried Forward)	17, 29	(18.441.630)	(5.529.934)
1.2.1- Change in Provisions for Outstanding Claims, gross	17	(143.196.719)	(55.457.747)
1.2.2- Change in Provisions for Outstanding Claims, ceded	10, 17	124.755.089	49.927.813
2- Change in Provision for Bonus and Discounts (Net of Reinsurer Share and Less the Amounts Carried Forward)		-	-
2.1- Provision for Bonus and Discounts, gross		-	-
2.2- Provision for Bonus and Discounts, ceded		-	-
3- Change in Other Technical Reserves (Net of Reinsurer Share and Less the Amounts Carried Forward)	17	(1.289.470)	(792.507)
4- Operating Expenses	32	(6.890.085)	(5.758.022)
5- Change in Mathematical Provisions (Net of Reinsurer Share and Less the Amounts Carried Forward)		-	-
5.1- Mathematical Provisions		-	-
5.2- Mathematical Provisions, ceded		-	-
6- Other Technical Expense		-	-
6.1- Other Technical Expense, gross		-	-
6.2- Other Technical Expense, ceded		-	-
C- Net Technical Income-Non-Life (A – B)		**5.634.811**	**(5.155.093)**
D- Life Technical Income		-	
1- Earned Premiums (Net of Reinsurer Share)		-	-
1.1- Written Premiums (Net of Reinsurer Share)		-	-
1.1.1- Written Premiums, gross		-	-
1.1.2- Written Premiums, ceded		-	-
1.2- Change in Reserve for Unearned Premiums (Net of Reinsurer Shares and Less the Amounts Carried Forward)		-	-
1.2.1- Reserve for Unearned Premiums, gross		-	-
1.2.2- Reserve for Unearned Premiums, ceded		-	-
1.3- Change in Reserve for Unexpired Risks (Net of Reinsurer Share and Less the Amounts Carried Forward)		-	-
1.3.1- Reserve for Unexpired Risks, gross		-	-
1.3.2- Reserve for Unexpired Risks, ceded		-	-
2- Investment Income		-	-
3- Unrealized Gains on Investments		-	-
4- Other Technical Income (Net of Reinsurer Share)		-	-
4.1- Gross Other Technical Income (+/-)		-	-
4.2- Reinsurance Share of Other Technical Income (+/-)		-	-
5- Accrued Subrogation and Salvage Income (+)		-	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

TECHNICAL SECTION	**Note**	**Audited Current Period 31 December 2021**	**Audited Prior Period 31 December 2020**
E- Life Technical Expense		-	-
1- Incurred Losses (Net of Reinsurer Share)		-	-
1.1- Claims Paid (Net of Reinsurer Share)		-	-
1.1.1- Claims Paid, gross		-	-
1.1.2- Claims Paid, ceded		-	-
1.2- Change in Provisions for Outstanding Claims (Net of Reinsurer Share and Less the Amounts Carried Forward)		-	-
1.2.1- Change in Provisions for Outstanding Claims, gross		-	-
1.2.2- Change in Provisions for Outstanding Claims, ceded		-	-
2- Change in Provision for Bonus and Discounts (Net of Reinsurer Share and Less the Amounts Carried Forward)		-	-
2.1- Provision for Bonus and Discounts, gross		-	-
2.2- Provision for Bonus and Discounts, ceded		-	-
3- Change in Life Mathematical Provisions (Net of Reinsurer Share and Less the Amounts Carried Forward)		-	-
3.1- Change in Mathematical Provisions, gross		-	-
3.2- Change in Mathematical Provisions, ceded		-	-
4- Change in Other Technical Reserves (Net of Reinsurer Share and Less the Amounts Carried Forward)		-	-
5- Operating Expenses		-	-
6- Investment Expenses		-	-
7- Unrealized Losses on Investments		-	-
8- Investment Income Transferred to the Non-Life Technical Section		-	-
F- Net Technical Income- Life (D – E)		-	-
G- Pension Business Technical Income		-	-
1- Fund Management Income		-	-
2- Management Fee		-	-
3- Entrance Fee Income		-	-
4- Management Expense Charge in case of Suspension		-	-
5- Income from Individual Service Charges		-	-
6- Increase in Value of Capital Allowances Given as Advance		-	-
7- Other Technical Expense		-	-
H- Pension Business Technical Expense		-	-
1- Fund Management Expense		-	-
2- Decrease in Value of Capital Allowances Given as Advance		-	-
3- Operating Expenses		-	-
4- Other Technical Expenses		-	-
I- Net Technical Income - Pension Business (G – H)		-	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

I-NON-TECHNICAL SECTION	Note	Audited Current Period 31 December 2021	Audited Prior Period 31 December 2020
C- Net Technical Income – Non-Life (A-B)		**5.634.811**	**(5.155.093)**
F- Net Technical Income – Life (D-E)		**-**	**-**
I - Net Technical Income – Pension Business (G-H)		**-**	**-**
J- Total Net Technical Income (C+F+I)		**5.634.811**	**(5.155.093)**
K- Investment Income		**103.647.680**	**31.904.593**
1- Income from Financial Assets	4.2	683.010	614.966
2- Income from Disposal of Financial Assets		-	-
3- Valuation of Financial Assets		-	-
4- Foreign Exchange Gains	4.2	102.964.670	31.289.627
5- Income from Associates		-	-
6- Income from Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures		-	-
7- Income from Property, Plant and Equipment		-	-
8- Income from Derivative Transactions		-	-
9- Other Investments		-	-
10- Income Transferred from Life Section		-	-
L- Investment Expense		**(26.997.640)**	**(2.183.228)**
1- Investment Management Expenses (inc. interest)	4.2	(307.070)	(48.925)
2- Diminution in Value of Investments		-	-
3- Loss from Disposal of Financial Assets		-	-
4- Investment Income Transferred to Non-Life Technical Section		(24.359.800)	-
5- Loss from Derivative Transactions		-	-
6- Foreign Exchange Losses		-	-
7- Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	6,8	(2.330.770)	(2.134.303)
8- Other Investment Expenses			-
M- Income and Expenses From Other and Extraordinary Operations		**2.759.206**	**876.973**
1- Provisions	47	(482.523)	(195.590)
2- Rediscounts		-	-
3- Specified Insurance Accounts		-	-
4- Monetary Gains and Losses		-	-
5- Deferred Taxation (Deferred Tax Assets)	35	-	83.523
6- Deferred Taxation (Deferred Tax Liabilities)	35	(539.354)	-
7- Other Income		4.863.827	1.329.884
8- Other Expenses and Losses		(985.965)	(384.742)
9- Prior Year’s Income		1.940	43.898
10- Prior Year’s Expenses and Losses		(98.719)	-
N- Net Profit for the Year		**63.630.157**	**19.313.218**
1- Profit for the Year		85.044.057	25.443.245
2- Corporate Tax Provision and Other Fiscal Liabilities	35	(21.413.900)	(6.130.027)
3- Net Profit for the Year		63.630.157	19.313.218
4- Monetary Gains and Losses		-	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

VHV Reasürans Anonim Şirketi
Statement of Change in Equity
For the Year Ended 31 December 2021

(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

Convenience Translation of Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes Originally Issued in Turkish, See Note 2.1.1

Shareholder's Equity – 31 December 2021-Audited

	Notes	Share Capital	Treasury Shares	Value Increase in Assets	Inflation Adjustments	Currency Translation Adjustments	Legal Reserves	Statutory Reserves	Other Reserves and Retained Profit	Net Profit for the Period	Retained Earnings /Previous Years' Losses	Total
I – Balance at the end of the previous year – 31 December 2020		**65.955.272**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.778.123**	**-**	**(7.049)**	**19.313.218**	**21.925.720**	**109.965.284**
II- Correction		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III- Restated Balances (1 January 2021)		**65.955.272**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.778.123**	**-**	**(7.049)**	**19.313.218**	**21.925.720**	**109.965.284**
A – Capital increase		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 –In cash		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 – From reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B – Purchase of own shares		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C – Gains and losses that are not included in the statement of income		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86.001	-	-	**86.001**
D – Change in the value of financial assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E – Currency translation adjustments		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F – Other gains and losses		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G – Inflation adjustment differences		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H – Net profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63.630.157	-	**63.630.157**
I – Other reserves and transfers from retained earnings		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(19.313.218)	19.313.218	-
J – Dividends paid		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV- Balance at the end of the year – 31 December 2021		**65.955.272**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.778.123**	**-**	**78.952**	**63.630.157**	**41.238.938**	**173.681.442**

Shareholder's Equity – 31 December 2020-Audited

	Notes	Share Capital	Treasury Shares	Value Increase in Assets	Inflation Adjustments	Currency Translation Adjustments	Legal Reserves	Statutory Reserves	Other Reserves and Retained Profit	Net Profit for the Period	Retained Earnings /Previous Years' Losses	Total
I – Balance at the end of the previous year – 31 December 2019		**65.955.272**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.778.123**	**-**	**(1.342)**	**6.110.917**	**15.814.803**	**90.657.773**
II- Correction		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III- Restated Balances (1 January 2020)		**65.955.272**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.778.123**	**-**	**(1.342)**	**6.110.917**	**15.814.803**	**90.657.773**
A – Capital increase		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 –In cash		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 – From reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B – Purchase of own shares		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C – Gains and losses that are not included in the statement of income		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5.707)	-	-	**(5.707)**
D – Change in the value of financial assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E – Currency translation adjustments		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F – Other gains and losses		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
G – Inflation adjustment differences		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H – Net profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.313.218		**19.313.218**
I – Other reserves and transfers from retained earnings		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6.110.917)	6.110.917	-
J – Dividends paid		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV- Balance at the end of the year – 31 December 2020		**65.955.272**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.778.123**	**-**	**(7.049)**	**19.313.218**	**21.925.720**	**109.965.284**

(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

	Note	**Audited Current Period 1 January- 31 December 2021**	**Audited Prior Period 1 January- 31 December 2020**
A. Cash flows from operating activities		**15.057.976**	**44.580.245**
1. Cash provided from insurance activities		-	-
2. Cash provided from reinsurance activities		574.110.911	340.120.644
3. Cash provided from pension business		-	-
4. Cash used in insurance activities		-	-
5. Cash used in reinsurance activities		(557.060.125)	(293.142.486)
6. Cash used in pension business		-	-
7. Cash provided from operating activities		**17.050.786**	**46.978.158**
8. Interest paid		-	-
9. Income taxes paid	19	(3.068.938)	(4.670.137)
10. Other cash inflows		5.133.627	1.586.066
11. Other cash outflows		(4.057.499)	686.158
12. Net cash provided from operating activities		**15.057.976**	**44.580.245**
B. Cash flows from investing activities		**(41.805.269)**	**(30.102.791)**
1. Disposal of tangible assets		-	-
2. Acquisition of tangible assets	6, 8	(1.814.327)	(1.963.745)
3. Acquisition of financial assets		-	-
4. Disposal of financial assets		-	-
5. Interests received		692.452	658.060
6. Dividends received		-	-
7. Other cash inflows		-	-
8. Other cash outflows		(40.683.394)	(28.797.106)
9. Net cash provided by investing activities		**(41.805.269)**	**(30.102.791)**
C. Cash used in financing activities		**-**	**-**
1. Equity shares issued		-	-
2. Cash provided from loans and borrowings		-	-
3. Finance lease payments		-	-
4. Dividends paid		-	-
5. Other cash inflows		-	-
6. Other cash outflows		-	-
7. Net cash used in financing activities		**-**	**-**
D. Impact of currency differences on cash and cash equivalents		**117.477.675**	**58.443.290**
E. Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**90.730.382**	**72.920.744**
F. Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	**14**	**189.905.354**	**116.984.610**
G. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**14**	**280.635.736**	**189.905.354**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

	Note	Audited Current Period 31 December 2021(*)	Audited Prior Period 31 December 2020
I. DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERIOD PROFIT			
1.1. PERIOD PROFIT (*)	35	85.044.057	25.443.245
1.2. TAXES AND DUTIES PAYABLE	35	(21.413.900)	(6.130.027)
1.2.1. Corporate Tax (Income Tax)		(21.413.900)	(6.130.027)
1.2.2. Income Tax Deductions		-	-
1.2.3. Other Taxes and Legal Duties		-	-
A. CURRENT PERIOD PROFIT (1.1 – 1.2)		**63.630.157**	**19.313.218**
1.3. ACCUMULATED LOSSES (-)		41.238.938	21.925.720
1.4. FIRST LEGAL RESERVES (-)		-	-
1.5. OTHER STATUTORY RESERVES (-)		(99.476)	-
B. NET PROFIT AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION		**104.769.619**	**41.238.938**
1.6. FIRST DIVIDEND TO SHAREHOLDERS (-)		-	
1.6.1. To owners of ordinary shares		-	-
1.6.2. To owners of privileged shares		-	-
1.6.3. To owners of redeemed shares		-	-
1.6.4. To holders profit sharing bonds		-	-
1.6.5. To holders of profit and loss sharing certificates		-	-
1.7. DIVIDENDS TO PERSONNEL (-)		-	-
1.8. DIVIDENDS TO FOUNDERS (-)		-	-
1.9. DIVIDENDS TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS (-)		-	-
1.10. SECOND DIVIDEND TO SHAREHOLDERS (-)		-	-
1.10.1. To owners of ordinary shares		-	-
1.10.2. To owners of privileged shares		-	-
1.10.3. To owners of redeemed shares		-	-
1.10.4. To holders profit sharing bonds		-	-
1.10.5. To holders of profit and loss sharing certificates		-	-
1.11. LEGAL RESERVES (-)		-	-
1.12. STATUTORY RESERVES(-)		-	-
1.13. EXTRAORDINARY RESERVES		-	-
1.14 OTHER RESERVES		-	-
1.15 SPECIAL FUNDS		-	-
II. DISTRIBUTION OF RESERVES		-	-
2.1. APPROPRIATED RESERVES		-	-
2.2. SECOND LEGAL RESERVES (-)		-	-
2.3. DIVIDENDS TO SHAREHOLDERS (-)		-	-
2.3.1. To owners of ordinary shares		-	-
2.3.2. To owners of privileged shares		-	-
2.3.3. To owners of redeemed shares		-	-
2.3.4. To holders of profit sharing bonds		-	-
2.3.5. To holders of profit and loss sharing certificates		-	-
2.4. DIVIDENDS TO PERSONNEL (-)		-	-
2.5. DIVIDENDS TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS (-)		-	-
III. EARNINGS PER SHARE		-	**0,29**
3.1. TO OWNERS OF ORDINARY SHARES		-	0,29
3.2. TO OWNERS OF ORDINARY SHARES (%)		-	%29
3.3. TO OWNERS OF PRIVILEGED SHARES		-	-
3.4. TO OWNERS OF PRIVILEGED SHARES (%)		-	-
IV. DIVIDEND PER SHARE		-	-
4.1. TO OWNERS OF ORDINARY SHARES		-	-
4.2. TO OWNERS OF ORDINARY SHARES (%)		-	-
4.3. TO OWNERS OF PRIVILEGED SHARES		-	-
4.4. TO OWNERS OF PRIVILEGED SHARES (%)		-	-

(*) Due to profit distribution proposal for the year 2021 has not prepared by the Board of Directors, profit distribution table has not been filled yet.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

1 General Information

1.1 Name of the Company and the ultimate owner of the group

As at 31 December 2021, the shareholder having direct or indirect control over the shares of VHV Reasürans Anonim Şirketi ("the Company") is VHV Allgemeine Versicherung AG ("VHV Group") having 100% of the outstanding shares.

1.2 Domicile and the legal structure of the Company, country and the address of the registered office (address of the operating center if it is different from the registered office)

The Company was registered in Turkey in 15 June 2015 and has the status of 'Incorporated Company'. The address of the Company's registered office is Büyükdere Cd. No: 127 Astoria Kuleler B Blok Kat: 11 34394 Esentepe Şişli, İstanbul.

1.3 Business of the Company

The Company was registered on 15 June 2015, reinsurance activity licence was received from The ministry of Treasury and Finance of Turkey ("Turkish Treasury") and the approval letter dated 24 March 2016, and numbered 38681552-301.02[301.02]/-E.9070. The Company has started reinsurance activities at 1 July 2016.

The Company is primarily engaged in reinsurance and retrocession businesses in domestic and international markets. The Company may make all types of reinsurance and retrospective contracts that are legally incompatible with the Company's domestic and international transactions and may carry out all kinds of transactions related to these matters.

1.4 Description of the main operations of the Company

The Company conducts its operations in accordance with the Insurance Law No.5684 (the "Insurance Law") issued in 14 June 2007 dated and 26552 numbered Official Gazette and the communiqués and other regulations in force issued by the Turkish Treasury based on the Insurance Law. The Company operates in insurance branches as mentioned above *Note 1.3 Business of the Company*.

(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

1 General Information *(continued)*

1.5 The average number of the personnel during the year in consideration of their categories

The average number of the personnel during the year in consideration of their categories is as follows:

	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
Senior management personnel	3	3
Other personnel	36	29
Total	**39**	**32**

1.6 Wages and similar benefits provided to the senior management

For the year ended 31 December 2021, wages and similar benefits provided to the senior management including chairman, members of the board of the directors, general manager, general coordinator, and deputy general managers is amounting to TL 1.931.085 (31 December 2020: TL 1.150.326).

1.7 Keys used in the distribution of investment income and operating expenses (personnel, administrative, research and development, marketing and selling, services rendered from third parties and other operating expenses) in the financial statements

Procedures and principles related to keys used in the financial statements of the companies are determined in accordance with the 4 January 2008 dated and 2008/1 numbered "Communiqué Related to the Procedures and Principles for the Keys Used in the Financial Statements Being Prepared In Accordance With Insurance Accounting Plan" issued by the The ministry of Treasury and Finance of Turkey.

Under the said circular, companies may distribute the operating expenses of the technical department to the insurance departments by the method recommended by the The ministry of Treasury and Finance of Turkey or by the method which approved by The ministry of Treasury and Finance of Turkey. In this context, the Company makes its direct costs directly and externally within the rates determined by taking into consideration the benefit and service expenses and other operating expenses based on the gross written premiums for the first year of operation.

1.8 Name or other identity information about the reporting entity and the changes in this information after previous reporting date

Trade name of the Company	: VHV Reasürans Anonim Şirketi
Registered address of the head office	: Büyükdere Cd. No:127 Astoria Kuleler B Blok Kat:11 34394 Şişli/İstanbul
The web page of the Company	: **www.vhvre.com**

1.9 Subsequent events

Explanations related to subsequent events are disclosed in Note 46 – *Subsequent events*.

The financial statements for the period January 1 – 31 December 2021 have been approved by the Board of Directors on 24 March 2022.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

2.1.1 Information about the principles and the specific accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements

The Company complies with the accounting principles and standards set out in the regulations in force in accordance with the Insurance Law numbered 5684 published in the Official Gazette dated 14 June 2007 and numbered 26522, and the Insurance and Private Pension Regulation and Supervision Agency (IPPRSA") established by the Presidential Decree of 18 October 2019. ") other regulations issued by the statements and guidance and Turkey Accounting Standards except arranged matters with them ("TAS") with Turkey Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") contains the terms" Insurance Accounting and Financial Reporting regulations "are prepared in accordance with n. The insurance legislation before the establishment of SEDDK and the initiation of regulatory activities regarding the insurance sector was T.C. Published by the Ministry of Treasury and Finance ("Ministry of Treasury and Finance").

According to numbered 4th related law of the accounting for the procedures and principles regarding the accounting of insurance contracts, subsidiaries, jointly controlled partnerships and associates and the preparation of financial statements to be announced to the public and explanations and footnotes related also shall be determined by notices to be issued by the The Ministry of Treasury and Finance of Turkey .

The “Communiqué on Presentation of Financial Statements” published in the Official Gazette No. 26851 dated 18 April 2008 and numbered 26851 arranges the comparison of the financial statements with the financial statements of the prior periods and other companies along with the format and content of the financial statements.

Additional paragraph for convenience translation to English

The differences between the accounting principles, as described in the preceding paragraphs, and the accounting principles generally accepted in countries, in which the accompanying financial statements are to be distributed, and International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”), may have significant influence on the accompanying financial statements. Accordingly, the accompanying financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in such countries other than Turkey and IFRS.

2.1.2 Other accounting policies appropriate for the understanding of the financial statements.

Adjustment of Financial Statements in High Inflation Periods

In accordance with the Republic of Turkey Ministry of Treasury and Finance’s statement no: 19387 issued on April 4, 2005, the Company’s financial statements as of December 31, 2004 are adjusted and its 2005 openings are prepared based on the requirements set out in “the preparation of financial statements in hyperinflationary periods” specified in the Capital Market Board’s (CMB) Decree Volume: XI, No: 25 “Accounting Standards in Capital Markets” which was published in the Official Gazette No: 25290 on January 15, 2003. In addition, the preparation of financial statements in hyperinflationary periods has not been applied in accordance with the statement of the Republic of Turkey Ministry of Treasury and Finance. Therefore, as of March 31,2014 and December 31,2012, non-monetary balance sheet assets and liabilities and equity items, including capital share, are calculated by indexing of inputs as of December 31, 2004 (for inputs prior to December 31, 2004) and carrying inputs subsequent to December 31, 2004 at nominal value.

In the announcement published by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority on January 20, 2022, it is stated that TAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies does not apply to the TFRS financial statements as of December 31, 2021, since the cumulative change in the general purchasing power of the last three years according to Consumer Price Index (CPI) is 74.41%. In this respect, financial statements as of December 31, 2021 are not adjusted for inflation in accordance with TAS 29.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

2.1.2 Other accounting policies appropriate for the understanding of the financial statements.

The company records premiums, commissions and compensation accruals based on notices made to them by insurance and reinsurance companies, and these notices are delayed due to the fact that the sedan companies in question have closed their own accounts; the premiums, compensation and commission accruals written are accounted for in the Company's financial statements with a delay of 3 months. Therefore, the amounts contained in the financial statements for such income statement items consist of the three-month accounting period between 30 September and 31 December 2020 and the quarterly accounting period ended January 1-September 31, 2021, and balance sheet items with direct connection to them do not reflect the actual status as of 31 December 2021 due to this delay. However, in a statement issued by the Turkish Ministry of Treasury and Finance on November 8, 2019 and company no. 38681552-111.01-E.480979, it is stated that it is not a problem to account and report the accruments of premiums, commissions and compensation within the framework of the latest information provided that the company's account summaries are provided in financial reports, subject to the delayed arrival of the company's account summaries.

Information regarding other accounting polices is disclosed above in Note 2.1.1 - *Information about the principles and the special accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements"* and each under its own caption in the following sections of this report.

2.1.3 Current and presentation currency

The accompanying financial statements are presented in TL, which is the Company's functional currency.

2.1.4 Rounding scale of the amounts presented in the financial statements

Financial information presented in TL, has been rounded to the nearest TL values.

2.1.5 Basis of measurement used in the preparation of the financial statements

The accompanying financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

2.1.6 Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors

If changes of accounting estimations are related to only one period, it is applied on current period which is change made. If it's related to future period, it is applied rewardingly on future period. No changes were made on accounting estimation during current period.

Significant changes in accounting policies and identified significant accounting errors are applied retrospectively and previous period of financial statements are restated. In current period, there have been no changes in accounting policies and no significant accounting errors identified.

Critical accounting judgements used in applying the Company's accounting policies are explained in 3 – *Critical accounting estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies.*

2.2 Consolidation

None (31 December 2020: None).

2.3 Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components, whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the Board of Directors (being chief operating decision maker) to make decisions about resources allocated to each segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available. As at 31 December 2021, the Company operates in non-life branches and is not required to present segment reporting since its debt or equity instruments are not traded in a public market.

(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

2.4 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions are recorded in TL, which is the Company's functional currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date and all exchange differences, except for those arising on the translation of the fair value change of available-for-sale financial assets, are offset and are recognized as foreign exchange gains or losses.

2.5 Tangible assets

Tangible assets are recorded at cost. Depreciation on tangible assets is calculated using straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts over their estimated useful lives.

Gains/losses arising from the disposal of the tangible assets are calculated as the difference between the net carrying value and the proceeds from the disposal of related tangible assets and reflected to the statement of income of the related period.

Maintenance and repair costs incurred in the ordinary course of the business are recorded as expense.

There are not any pledges, mortgages and other encumbrances on tangible fixed assets.

There are not any changes in accounting estimates that have significant effect on the current period or that are expected to have significant effect on the following periods.

Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of tangible assets since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. Depreciation rates and estimated useful lives are as follows:

Tangible assets	**Estimated useful lives (years)**	**Depreciation rates (%)**
Machinery and equipment	5-10	10-20
Leasehold improvements	5-10	10-20
Right of use assets	1-2	10-20

2.6 Investment property

The Company has not any investment property as of the reporting date (31 December 2020: None).

2.7 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recorded at cost in compliance with "TAS 38 – *Accounting for intangible assets*".

Intangible assets acquired

Intangible assets acquired separately are reported at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is charged on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives (5 years). Estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

2.7 Intangible assets

Computer software

Acquired computer software licences are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred from the date of acquisition to the date to bring the specific software in use. These costs are amortized over their estimated useful lives (5 years).

Costs associated with developing or maintaining computer software programmes are recognized as expense as incurred. Costs that are directly associated with the development of identifiable and unique software products that are controlled by the Company and will probably provide more economic benefits than costs for more than one year are recognized as intangible assets. Costs include software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads. Computer software development costs, which are considered to be fixed assets, are amortized over their useful lives (not exceeding 3 years).

2.8 Financial assets

A financial asset is any asset that is cash, an equity instrument of another entity, a contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity; or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favourable to the entity.

Financial assets are classified in four categories; as financial assets held for trading, available-for-sale financial assets, held to maturity financial assets, and loans and receivables.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise when the Company provides money, goods or services directly to a debtor with no intention of trading the receivable. Loans and receivables those are not interest earning are measured by discounting of future cash flows less impairment losses, and interest earning loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost less impairment losses.

A financial asset is derecognized when the control over the contractual rights that comprise that asset is lost. This occurs when the rights are realized, expire or are surrendered.

“Cash and cash equivalents” based for preparing statement of cash flow are; the Company’s free use or unblocked cash, received checks, other cash and cash equivalents and demand deposits with time deposits original maturities loss than three months and financial investments.

As of 31 December 2021 and 2020, the Company does not have financial assets at fair value reflected to profit / loss, to be held to maturity or available for sale.

2.9 Impairment on assets

Impairment on financial assets

Financial assets or group of financial assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the amount of impairment. Impairment loss incurs if, and only if, there is objective evidence that the expected future cash flows of financial asset or group of financial assets are adversely affected by an event(s) (“loss event(s)”) incurred subsequent to recognition. The losses expected to incur due to future events are not recognized even if the probability of loss is high.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

2.9 Impairment on assets *(continued)*

Impairment on financial assets *(continued)*

Loans and receivables are presented net of specific allowances for uncollectibility. Specific allowances are made against the carrying amounts of loans and receivables that are identified as being impaired based on regular reviews of outstanding balances to reduce these loans and receivable to their recoverable amounts. The recoverable amount of an equity instrument is its fair value. The recoverable amount of debt instruments and purchased loans measured to fair value is calculated as the present value of the expected future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of interest.

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized. For financial assets measured at amortized cost and available-for-sale financial assets that are debt securities, the reversal is recognized in the statement of income. For available-for-sale financial assets that are equity securities, the reversal is recognized directly in equity.

Impairment on tangible and intangible assets

On each balance sheet date, the Company evaluates whether there is an indication of impairment of fixed assets. If there is an objective evidence of impairment, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated in accordance with the "*TAS 36* – Impairment of Assets" and if the recoverable amount is less than the carrying value of the related asset, a provision for impairment loss is made.

Rediscount and provision expenses of the year are detailed in *Note 47*.

2.10 Derivative financial instruments

As of the reporting date, the Company has not any derivative financial instruments (31 December 2020: None).

2.11 Offsetting of financial assets

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted by the Reporting Standards, or for gains and losses arising from a group of transactions resulting from the Company's similar activities like trading transactions.

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents, which is the basis for the preparation of the statement of cash flows includes cash on hand, cheques received, other cash and cash equivalents, demand deposits and time deposits at banks having an original maturity less than 3 months which are ready to be used by the Company or not blocked for any other purpose.

(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

2.13 Capital

The shareholder having direct or indirect control over the shares of the Company is VHV Allgemeine Versicherung AG. ("VHV Group") by having 100% of the outstanding shares of the Company. As at 31 December 2021 and 2020, the share capital and ownership structure of the Company are as follows:

	31 December 2021		31 December 2020	
Name	**Shareholding amount (TL)**	**Shareholding rate (%)**	**Shareholding amount (TL)**	**Shareholding rate (%)**
VHV Allgemeine Versicherung AG.	65.955.272	100,00	65.955.272	100,00
Paid in capital	**65.955.272**	**100,00**	**65.955.272**	**100,00**

Sources of the capital increases during the year

None.

Privileges on common shares representing share capital

There are not any privileges on common shares representing share capital.

Registered capital system in the Company

None.

Repurchased own shares by the Company

None.

2.14 Insurance and investment contracts - classification

An insurance contract is a contract under which the Company accepts significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholder) by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholder. Insurance risk covers all risk except for financial risks. All premiums have been received within the coverage of insurance contracts recognized as revenue under the account caption "written premiums".

Investment contracts are those contracts which transfer financial risk with no significant insurance risk. Financial risk is the risk of a possible future change in a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index or other variable, provided, that it is not specific to a party to the contract, in the case of a non-financial variable.

The Company acts as a reinsurer when writing insurance from an insurance company (cedent) on the basis of reinsurance contracts and cedes insurance business to another retrocessionaire (the retrocedant) on the basis of retrocession contracts. As at the reporting date, the Company does not have a contract which is classified as an investment contract.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

2.15 Insurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation feature

Discretionary participation feature ("DPF") within insurance contracts and investment contracts is the right to have following benefits in addition to the guaranteed benefits.

(i) that are likely to comprise a significant portion of the total contractual benefits;

(ii) whose amount or timing is contractually at the discretion of the Issuer; and

(iii) that are contractually based on:

- *(1)* the performance of a specified pool of contracts or a specified type of contract;
- *(2)* realized and/or unrealized investments returns on a specified pool of assets held by the Issuer;
- *(3)* the profit or loss of the Company, Fund or other entity that issues the contract

As of balance sheet date, the Company does not have any insurance or investment contracts that contain a DPF.

2.16 Investment contracts without discretionary participation feature

As of the reporting date, the Company does not have any insurance contracts and investment contracts without discretionary participation feature.

2.17 Liabilities

Financial liability is any liability that is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity. Financial liabilities of the Company are measured at their discounted values. A financial liability is derecognized when it is extinguished.

2.18 Income taxes

Corporate tax

Corporate income is subject to corporate tax at 20%. However, the corporate tax rate which is 20% pursuant to the temporary article 13 added to the Corporate Tax Law; It will be applied at the rate of 25% for corporate earnings in 2021 and 23% for corporate earnings in 2022. This rate is applied to as accounting income modified for certain exceptions (like dividend income) and deductions (like investment incentives) and additions for certain non-tax deductible expenses and allowances for tax purposes. If there is no distribution planned, no further tax charges are made.

Dividends paid to the resident institutions and the institutions working through local offices or representatives are not subject to withholding tax. The withholding tax rate on the dividend payments other than the ones paid to the non-resident institutions generating income in Turkey through their operations or permanent representatives and the resident institutions is 10%. In applying the withholding tax rates on dividend payments to the non-resident institutions and the individuals, the withholding tax rates covered in the related Double Tax Treaty Agreements are taken into account. Appropriation of the retained earnings to capital is not considered as profit distribution and therefore is not subject to withholding tax.

The prepaid taxes are calculated and paid at the rates valid for the earnings of the related years. The payments can be deducted from the annual corporate tax calculated for the whole year earnings.

In accordance with the tax legislation, tax losses can be carried forward to offset against future taxable income for up to five years. Tax losses cannot be carried back to offset profits from previous periods. As at 31 December 2021 the Company does not have deductible tax losses (31 December 2020: None).

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

2.18 Income taxes *(continued)*

Corporate Tax *(continued)*

In Turkey, there is no procedure for a final and definite agreement on tax assessments. Companies file their tax returns with their tax offices by the end of 25th of the fourth month following the close of the accounting period to which they relate. Tax returns are open for five years from the beginning of the year that follows the date of filing during which time the tax authorities have the right to audit tax returns, and the related accounting records on which they are based and may issue re-assessments based on their findings.

With the "Law Amending the Tax Procedure Law and the Corporate Tax Law", which was accepted on the agenda of the Turkish Grand National Assembly on January 20, 2022, the application of inflation accounting was postponed starting from the balance sheet dated on December 31, 2023.

Deferred tax

In accordance with TAS 12 – *Income taxes*, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized on all taxable temporary differences arising between the carrying values of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and their corresponding balances considered in the calculation of the tax base, except for the differences not deductible for tax purposes and initial recognition of assets and liabilities which affect neither accounting nor taxable profit.

The deferred tax assets and liabilities are reported as net in the financial statements if, and only if, the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity.

In case where gains/losses resulting from the subsequent measurement of the assets are recognized in the statement of income, then the related current and/or deferred tax effects are also recognized in the statement of income. On the other hand, if such gains/losses are recognized as an item under equity, then the related current and/or deferred tax effects are also recognized directly in the equity.

As of December 31, 2021, a tax rate of 23% is used for temporary differences that are expected to occur / close in 2022, and 20% for temporary differences that are expected to occur / close after 2022 (December 31, 2020: Since the effective corporate tax rate on January 1, 2021 is 20%, 20% tax rate has been used for valid differences that are expected to occur / close in 2021 and after).

Transfer pricing

In Turkey, the transfer pricing provisions have been stated under the Article 13 of Corporate Tax Law with the heading of "disguised profit distribution via transfer pricing". The General Communiqué on disguised profit distribution via Transfer Pricing, dated 18 November 2007 sets details about implementation.

If a taxpayer enters into transactions regarding sale or purchase of goods and services with related parties, where the prices are not set in accordance with arm's length principle, then related profits are considered to be distributed in a disguised manner through transfer pricing. Such disguised profit distributions through transfer pricing are not accepted as tax deductible for corporate income tax purposes.

(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

2.19 Employee benefits

Pension and other post-retirement obligations

In accordance with existing Turkish Labour Law, the Company is required to make lump-sum termination indemnities to each employee who has completed one year of service with the Company and whose employment is terminated due to retirement or for reasons other than resignation or misconduct. The computation of the liability is based upon the retirement pay ceiling announced by the Government. The applicable ceiling amount as at 31 December 2021 is TL 8.285 (31 December 2020: 7.177 TL)

The Company accounted for employee severance indemnities using actuarial method in compliance with the TAS 19 – *Employee Benefits*. After the revision of TAS 19, as the amount of actuarial gain and loss are presented under the other profit reserves, which were previously shown under the income statement. The major actuarial assumptions used in the calculation of the total liability as at 31 December 2021 are as follows:

	31 December 2021	**31 December 2020**
Discount rate	4,16%	%3,67
Expected rate of salary/limit increase	22,70%	%15,00
Estimated employee turnover rate	8,50%	%5,00

The above expected rate of salary/limit increase is determined according to the annual inflation expectations of the government.

Other benefits

The Company has provided for undiscounted short-term employee benefits earned during the year as per services rendered in compliance with *TAS 19* in the accompanying financial statements.

2.20 Provisions

A provision is made for an existing obligation resulting from past events if it is probable that the commitment will be settled and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are calculated based on the best estimates of management on the expenses to incur as of the reporting date and, if material, such expenses are discounted to their present values. If the amount is not reliably estimated and there is not any probability of cash outflow from the Company to settle the liability, the related liability is considered as “contingent” and disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent assets are not recognized in financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realized. Contingent assets are assessed continually to ensure that developments are appropriately reflected in the financial statements. If it has become virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and the related income are recognized in the financial statements of the period in which the change occurs. If an inflow of economic benefits has become probable, the Company discloses the contingent asset in the notes to the financial statements.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

2.21 Revenue recognition

Written premiums

Written premiums represent premiums taken from insurance and reinsurance companies as a reinsurance company. Premiums ceded to retrocession companies are accounted as "written premiums, ceded" in the profit or loss statement.

Claims paid

Claims paid represent payments of the Company as a reinsurance company when risks taken from insurance and reinsurance companies are realized. Claims are recognised as expense upon the receipt of notifications. Notifications have not specific periods and depend on the initiative of the insurance and reinsurance companies. The net amount of claims paid as at 31 December 2021 is TL 8.537.691 (31 December 2020: TL 4.891.498).

Commission income and expenses

Commissions paid to the agencies related to the production of the insurance policies and the commissions received from the reinsurance firms related to the premiums ceded are recognized over the life of the contract by deferring commission income and expenses within the calculation of reserve for unearned premiums for the policies produced.

Interest income and expenses

Interest income and expense are recognized using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. The effective interest rate is established on initial recognition of the financial asset and liability and is not revised subsequently.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes all fees and points paid or received transaction costs, and discounts or premiums that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial asset or liability.

Trading income/expense

Trading income/expense includes gains and losses arising from disposals of financial assets held for trading purpose and available-for-sale financial assets. Trading income and trading expenses are recognized as "Income from disposal of financial assets" and "Loss from disposal of financial assets" in the accompanying financial statements.

Dividends

Dividend income is recognized when the Company's right to receive payment is ascertained.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

2.22 Leasing transaction

Tangible assets acquired by way of finance leasing are recognised in tangible assets and the obligations under finance leases arising from the lease contracts are presented under finance lease payables account in the financial statements. In the determination of the related assets and liabilities, the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of leasing payments is considered. Financial costs of leasing agreements are expanded in lease periods at a fixed interest rate.

If there is impairment in the value of the assets obtained through financial lease and in the expected future benefits, the leased assets are valued with net realisable value. Depreciation for assets obtained through financial lease is calculated in the same manner as tangible assets.

Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Unless the Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

The right of use which is calculated on leasing agreements is accounted under “Property, Plant and Equipment” account.

The interest expense on the lease obligation is accounted under “Investment Management Expense - Including Interest’’, and the depreciation expense of the usage right asset is accounted under “Depreciation and Amortization Expenses ”

Information on the duration of the operating leases and discount rates applied are as follows:

Assets subject to operational leasing	Contract Period (Year)	Discount Rate - TL (%)
Buildings	2 years	24,2
Vehicles	2-3 years	24,2

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

2.23 Dividend distribution

The Company held on March 30, 2021 by unanimous decision taken at the Ordinary General Meeting it was decided not to distribute the profit of 2020.

2.24 Reserve for unearned premiums

In accordance with the "Communiqué on Technical Reserves for Insurance, Reinsurance and Pension Companies and the Related Assets That Should Be Invested Against Those Technical Reserves" ("Communiqué on Technical Reserves") which was issued in 26606 numbered and August 7, 2007 dated Official Gazette and put into effect starting from January 1, 2008, the reserve for unearned premiums represents the proportions of the gross premiums written without deductions of commission or any other allowance, in a period that relate to the period of risk subsequent to the reporting date for all short-term insurance policies. Nonetheless;

- Reserve for unearned premiums are calculated on the basis of 1/8 for reinsurance and retrocession transactions that are not subject to basis of day or 1/24 due to application limitations.

- For commodity transportation policies with indefinite expiration dates, 50% of the remaining portion of the premiums accrued in the last three months, less any commissions is also provided as unearned premium reserves.

In line with the Communiqué on Technical Reserves, the calculation of unearned premium reserve is performed as follows by the Company: for proportional reinsurance contracts, on the basis of 1/8 over the ceded premiums for treaty and facultative contracts, for commodity transportation policies with indefinite expiration dates and for facultative and non-proportional reinsurance contracts, on the basis on day by considering beginning and ending of the contracts. The Company calculates unearned premiums reserve for ceded premium as retrocedant on the same basis.

Reserve for unearned premiums is calculated for all insurance contracts except for the contracts for which the mathematical reserve is provided. Reserve for unearned premiums is also calculated for the annual premiums of the annually renewed long term insurance contracts.

2.25 Provision for outstanding claims

In accordance with the "Communiqué on Technical Reserves for Insurance, Reinsurance and Pension Companies and the Related Assets That Should Be Invested Against Those Technical Reserves" ("Communiqué on Technical Reserves") which was issued in 26606 numbered and August 7, 2007 dated, companies are obliged to reserve outstanding claims provision for unearned compensation amounts that have been accrued and calculated but have not yet been paid in the previous accounting period or if this amount has not been calculated the provision should be reserved for the estimated amount that have accrued but have not been reported (IBNR).

In accordance with the Regulation, the calculation of provisions for outstanding claims and outstanding claims reserve adequacy difference calculated by the Company's actuary for the five years following the start of the activity are calculated. In addition, adequate differences will be calculated for extracted major damages that are determined by the actuary. The procedures and principles regarding the calculation of provisions for outstanding claim adequacy difference, the article to be sent to the Republic of Turkey Ministry of Treasury and Finance and the addition of the calculated difference to provision for outstanding claims shall be determined by the Republic of Turkey Ministry of Treasury and Finance.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

2.25 Provision for outstanding claims *(continued)*

Calculations of provisions for outstanding claims reinsurer's share are determined according to current agreement or related reinsurance conditions.

In calculating the unrecognized but not reported claim accruals for the period 31 December 2021, estimated gross and retrocession final loss premium (LP) ratios based on the activity line are used by the Company's officials in all branches except machine breakdown. Losses incurred as of 31 December 2021 have been deducted from the ultimate loss amount reached by LP rates, and branch-based IBNR amounts have been reached. In machine breakdown branch, Chain-Ladder Method was used considering previous damage records taken from Company's portfolio. As of 31 December 2021, while calculating IBNR retrocession amounts for each branch amount which is counted in retrocession account on branch, retrocession / gross ratio was used in claim files.

As of 31 December 2021, the Company has calculated IBNR amounting to gross TL 81.393.591 (31 December 2020: TL 52.682.797) and net amount of TL 8.286.571 in the financial statements (31 December 2020: TL 3.781.392).

In accordance with the Circular No. 2016/22 on the Discounting of Net Cash Flows Arising from Outstanding Claims Provisions dated December 30, 2021 and numbered 2021/30, the rate taken into account for the discount has been increased from %9 to %14. The amendment was taken into account as a change in estimation and applied prospectively. If the %9 rate effective as of December 31, 2020 had been used to discount the net cash flows, the liability would have been TL 132.635 more.

2.26 Mathematical provisions

In accordance with the Communiqué on Technical Reserves, companies operating in life and non-life insurance branches are obliged to allocate adequate mathematical reserves based on actuarial basis to meet liabilities against policyholders and beneficiaries for long-term life, health and personal accident insurance contracts. Actuarial mathematical provisions, according to formulas and basis in approved technical basis of tariffs for over one year-length life insurance, are calculated by determining the difference between present value of liabilities that the Company meets in future and current value of premiums paid by policyholder in future (prospective method).

Mathematical provisions are recorded based on the data sent by ceding companies.

2.27 Reserve for unexpired risk

In accordance with the Communiqué on Technical Reserves, while providing reserve for unearned premiums, in each accounting period, the companies should perform adequacy test covering the preceding 12 months due to the probability that future claims and compensations of the outstanding policies may be in excess of the reserve for unearned premiums already provided. In performing this test, it is required to multiply the reserve for unearned premiums, net with the expected claim/premium ratio. Expected claim/premium ratio is calculated by dividing incurred losses (provision for outstanding claims, net at the end of the period + claims paid, net – provision for outstanding claims, net at the beginning of the period) to earned premiums (written premiums, net + reserve for unearned premiums, net at the beginning of the period – reserve for unearned premiums, net at the end of the period). In the calculation of earned premiums; deferred commission expenses paid to the agencies and deferred commission income received from the reinsurance firms which were netted off from reserve for unearned premiums both at the beginning of the period and at the end of the period are not taken into consideration.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

2.27 Reserve for unexpired risk *(continued)*

According to the "Communiqué on Amendments to Communiqué on Technical Reserves for Insurance, Reinsurance and Pension Companies and the Related Assets That Should Be Invested Against Those Technical Reserves" published in Official Gazette no 28356 dated July 17, 2012; besides the net reserve for unexpired risk detailed in the above, gross reserve for unexpired risk is also calculated. The test is performed on main branch basis and in case where the net and gross expected claim/premium ratio is higher than 95%, reserve calculated by multiplying the exceeding portion of the expected claim/premium ratio with the reserve for unearned premiums of that main branch is added to the reserves of that branch. Difference between the gross and net amount is represents reinsurer's share. Premiums paid for non-proportional reinsurance agreements are considered as premiums ceded to the reinsurance firms.

In order to eliminate the misleading impact of change in calculation method of provision for outstanding claims, provision for outstanding claims of the previous period is calculated by the new method and the amount calculated by the new method as provision for outstanding claims at the beginning of the period is used for calculation of reserve for unexpired risk.

As a result of new start of the company according to "Regulation on the technical provisions and assets which are to be invested of Insurance and Reinsurance and Pension Companies" ("Regulation"), DERK is not calculated on net claim/premium ratio (outstanding claims (net) + claims paid (net) – provision for outstanding claims, net at the beginning of the period)) / (written premiums (net) + reserve for unearned premiums, net at the beginning of the period – reserve for unearned premiums (net)) for one year. According to 6th subclause of 6th article of Regulation, DERK is calculated on net claim/premium ratio (outstanding claims (net) + claims paid (net)) / ((written premiums (net) – reserve for unearned premiums (net)) as not to take catastrophic excess of loss reinsurance premiums on a sub-branch basis. If the net claims/premiums ratio exceeds 95% , net amount of DERK is calculated as ratio which exceeds 95% by multiplying with net amount of unearned premiums reserve, gross DERK is calculated by multiplying with gross amount of unearned premiums reserve.

According to the Circular numbered 2012/15 dated 10 December 2012, reserve for unexpired risks are calculated on main branches. As at the reporting date, the Company has provided net reserve for unexpired risk amounting to TL 5.237.169 in the accompanying financial statements (31 December 2020: TL 1.300.073).

2.28 Equalization reserve

In accordance with the Communiqué on Technical Reserves put into effect starting from 1 January 2008, the companies should provide reserve provision in credit insurance and earthquake branches to equalize the fluctuations in future possible claims and for catastrophic risks. Equalization reserve, started to be provided in 2008, is calculated as 12% of net premiums written in credit insurance and earthquake branches. In the calculation of net premiums, fees paid for non-proportional reinsurance agreements are considered as premiums ceded to the reinsurance firms. The companies should provide equalization reserve up to reaching 150% of the highest premium amount written in a year within the last five years. In case where claims incurred, the amounts below exemption limits as stated in the contracts and the share of the reinsurance firms cannot be deducted from equalization reserve. Claims payments are deducted from first year's equalization reserve by first in first out method.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

2.28 Equalization reserve *(continued)*

With the Communiqué released on July 17, 2012 and numbered 28356 “Communiqué on Amendments to Communiqué on Technical Reserves for Insurance, Reinsurance and Pension Companies and the Related Assets That Should Be Invested Against Those Technical Reserves”, ceded premiums of earthquake and credit for non-proportional reinsurance contracts covered multiple branches should be calculated according to percentage of premiums of those branches within the total premiums unless the Company is determined any other methods. Share of earthquake and credit premium of written premiums for non-proportional reinsurance contracts is based on share of earthquake and credit premiums of proportional reinsurance contracts. In accordance with the Communiqué on Technical Reserves, the Company considers 11% of net death premium (including damage payments) as earthquake premium and 12% of that amount is calculated as equalization reserve since the Company not having sufficient data for calculation. After five financial years, in case that provision amount is less than previous year amount depending on written premiums, the difference is recognized in other profit reserves under equity. This amount recorded in equity can either be kept under reserves or can also be used in capital increase or paying claims

Equalization reserve are presented under “other technical reserves” within long term liabilities in the accompanying financial statements. As at the reporting date, the Company has recognized equalization reserve amounting to TL 3.053.770 (31 December 2020: TL 1.764.300).

2.29 Related parties

For the purpose of the accompanying financial statements, shareholders, key management and members of board of directors together with their families and companies controlled by or affiliated with them, and associated companies are considered and referred to as related parties.

2.30 Earning per share

Earnings per share presented in the income statement are calculated by dividing the net profit into the weighted average number of the outstanding shares throughout the financial year. Companies in Turkey can increase their capital by distributing “bonus shares” to shareholders from the prior years’ profit. Such “bonus share” distributions are considered as issued shares in the earnings per share calculations.

2.31 Subsequent events

Post-balance sheet events that provide additional information about the Company’s position at the balance sheet date (adjusting events) are reflected in the financial statements. Post-balance sheet events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes when material.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

2.32 The new standards, amendments and interpretations

The accounting policies adopted in preparation of the unconsolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2021 are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of new and amended IFRS and IFRIC interpretations effective as of January 1, 2021. The effects of these standards and interpretations on the Company's financial position and performance have been disclosed in the related paragraphs.

i) The new standards, amendments and interpretations which are effective as of January 1, 2021 are as follows:

Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2 – Amendments to TFRS 9, TAS 39, TFRS 7, TFRS 4 and TFRS 16

In December 2020, the POA issued Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2, Amendments to TFRS 9, TAS 39, TFRS 7, TFRS 4 and TFRS 16 to provide temporary reliefs which address the financial reporting effects when an interbank offering rate (IBOR) is replaced with an alternative nearly risk-free rate (RFR, amending the followings. The amendments are effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021. Earlier application is permitted.

Practical expedient for changes in the basis for determining the contractual cash flows as a result of IBOR reform

The amendments include a practical expedient to require contractual changes, or changes to cash flows that are directly required by the reform, to be treated as changes to a floating interest rate, equivalent to a movement in a market rate of interest. Under this practical expedient, if the interest rates applicable to financial instruments change as a result of the IBOR reform, the situation is not considered as a derecognition or contract modification; instead, this would be determined by recalculating the carrying amount of the financial instrument using the original effective interest rate to discount the revised contractual cash flows.

The practical expedient is required for entities applying TFRS 4 Insurance Contracts that are using the exemption from TFRS 9 Financial Instruments (and, therefore, apply TAS 39 Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement) and for TFRS 16 Leases, to lease modifications required by IBOR reform.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2.32 The new standards, amendments and interpretations

Relief from discontinuing hedging relationships

- The amendments permit changes required by IBOR reform to be made to hedge designations and hedge documentation without the hedging relationship being discontinued.
- Amounts accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve are deemed to be based on the RFR.
- For the TAS 39 assessment of retrospective hedge effectiveness, on transition to an RFR, entities may elect on a hedge-by-hedge basis, to reset the cumulative fair value changes to zero.
- The amendments provide relief for items within a designated group of items (such as those forming part of a macro cash flow hedging strategy) that are amended for modifications directly required by IBOR reform. The reliefs allow the hedging strategy to remain and not be discontinued.
- As instruments transition to RFRs, a hedging relationship may need to be modified more than once. The phase two reliefs apply each time a hedging relationship is modified as a direct result of IBOR reform.

Separately identifiable risk components

The amendments provide temporary relief to entities from having to meet the separately identifiable requirement when an RFR instrument is designated as a hedge of a risk component.

Additional disclosures

Amendments need additional TFRS 7 Financial Instruments disclosures such as; How the entity is managing the transition to RFRs, its progress and the risks to which it is exposed arising from financial instruments due to IBOR reform, quantitative information about financial instruments that have yet to transition to RFRs and If IBOR reform has given rise to changes in the entity's risk management strategy, a description of these changes.

The amendments are mandatory, with earlier application permitted. While application is retrospective, an entity is not required to restate prior periods.

The amendments are not applicable for the Company and will not have an impact on the financial position or performance of the Company.

Amendments to TFRS 16 – Covid-19 Rent Related Concessions

In June, 2020, the POA issued amendments to TFRS 16 Leases to provide relief to lessees from applying TFRS 16 guidance on lease modifications to rent concessions arising a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic. On April 7, 2021, the POA made an amendment to extend the exemption to include concessions that cause a decrease in rental payments due on or before June 30, 2022.

Tenants will apply this change in annual accounting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2021. Early application is permitted.

Overall, the company does not expect a significant impact on the financial statements.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2.32 The new standards, amendments and interpretations

ii) Standards issued but not yet effective and not early adopted

Standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards that are issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the unconsolidated financial statements are as follows. The Company will make the necessary changes if not indicated otherwise, which will be affecting the unconsolidated financial statements and disclosures, when the new standards and interpretations become effective.

TFRS 10 and TAS 28: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments)

In December 2017, POA postponed the effective date of this amendment indefinitely pending the outcome of its research project on the equity method of accounting. Early application of the amendments is still permitted. The Company will wait until the final amendment to assess the impacts of the changes.

Amendments to TFRS 3 – Reference to the Conceptual Framework

In July 2020, the POA issued amendments to TFRS 3 Business combinations. The amendments are intended to replace to a reference to a previous version of the Conceptual Framework (the 1989 Framework) with a reference to the current version issued in March 2018 (the Conceptual Framework) without significantly changing requirements of TFRS 3. At the same time, the amendments add a new paragraph to TFRS 3 to clarify that contingent assets do not qualify for recognition at the acquisition date. The amendments issued to TFRS 3 which are effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022 and must be applied prospectively. Earlier application is permitted if, at the same time or earlier, an entity also applies all of the amendments contained in the Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in TFRS standards (March 2018).

The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendments on financial position and performance of the Company.

Amendments to TAS 16 – Proceeds before intended use

In July 2020, the POA issued amendments to TAS 16 Property, plant and equipment. The amendment prohibits entities from deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment (PP&E), any proceeds of the sale of items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognizes the proceeds from selling such items, and costs of producing those items, in profit or loss. The amendments issued to TAS 16 which are effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Amendments must be applied retrospectively only to items of PP&E made available for use on or after beginning of the earliest period presented when the entity first applies the amendment. There is no transition relief for the first time adopters.

The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendments on financial position and performance of the Company.

Amendments to TAS 37 – Onerous contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract

In July 2020, the POA issued amendments to TAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent assets. The amendments issued to TAS 37 which are effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022,

to specify which costs an entity needs to include when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making and also apply a "directly related cost approach". Amendments must be applied retrospectively to contracts for which an entity has not fulfilled all of its obligations at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which it first applies the amendments (the date of initial application). Earlier application is permitted.

The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendments on financial position and performance of the Company.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2.32 The new standards, amendments and interpretations

TFRS 17 - The new Standard for insurance contracts

The POA issued TFRS 17 in February 2019, a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. TFRS 17 model combines a current balance sheet measurement of insurance contract liabilities with the recognition of profit over the period that services are provided. Certain changes in the estimates of future cash flows and the risk adjustment are also recognised over the period that services are provided. Entities will have an option to present the effect of changes in discount rates either in profit and loss or in OCI. The standard includes specific guidance on measurement and presentation for insurance contracts with participation features. TFRS 17 will enter into force for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, and early application is permitted for entities that have applied TFRS 9 Financial Instruments and TFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers on or before this date. According to the amendments published by POA in December 2021, enterprises have the option to "overlap classification" in order to eliminate possible accounting mismatches between financial assets and insurance contract liabilities in the comparative information presented when TFRS 17 is applied for the first time.

The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of the standard on financial position and performance of the Company.

Amendments to TAS 1- Classification of Liabilities as Current and Non-Current Liabilities

On January 2021, the POA issued amendments to TAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. The amendments issued to TAS 1 which are effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, clarify the criteria for the classification of a liability as either current or non-current. Amendments must be applied retrospectively in accordance with TAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors. Early application is permitted. The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendments on financial position and performance of the Company.

Amendments to TAS 8- Definition of Accounting Estimates

In August 2021, POA published amendments to TAS 8 that introduce a new definition for "accounting estimates". The amendments published for TAS 8 are valid for annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and correction of errors. In addition, the amended standard clarifies that the effects of a change in input or a change in a measurement technique on the accounting estimate are changes in accounting estimates unless they result from a correction for prior period errors. The previous definition of change in accounting estimate indicated that changes in accounting estimates could result from new information or new developments. Therefore, such changes are not considered as corrections of errors. This aspect of the definition has been preserved by the POA. Changes will apply to accounting estimates or accounting policy changes that occur on or after the effective date, with early application permitted.

The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendments on financial position and performance of the Company.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2.32 The new standards, amendments and interpretations

Amendments to TAS 1 – Disclosure of Accounting Policies

In August 2021, POA published amendments to TAS 1 in order to provide guidance and examples to help businesses apply materiality estimates to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments published in TAS 1 are valid for annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. Due to the lack of a definition of the term "significant" in TFRS, POA has decided to replace this term with "significant" in the context of disclosing accounting policy information. 'Significant' is a term defined in TFRS and is widely understood by users of financial statements according to POA. In assessing the materiality of accounting policy information, entities need to consider both the size of transactions, other events or conditions, and their nature. In addition, examples of situations in which the entity may consider accounting policy information to be important are included.

The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendments on financial position and performance of the Company.

Amendments to TAS 12 – Deferred Tax on assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction

In August 2021, POA published amendments to TAS 12 that narrows the scope of the initial recognition exemption and thus ensures that the exemption is not applied to transactions that result in equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. Amendments to TAS 12 are valid for annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. Given applicable tax law, the amendments clarify that where payments on a liability are tax-deductible, whether such deductions are attributed to the recognized liability (and interest expense) or tax-related asset component (and interest expense) is a matter of jurisdiction. This judgment is important in determining whether there is any temporary difference in initial recognition of the asset and liability. Changes apply to transactions that occur at or after the beginning of the earliest period presented comparatively. In addition, at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, deferred tax asset (provided there is sufficient taxable income) and deferred tax liability are recognized for all deductible and taxable temporary differences related to leases and decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities.

The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendments on financial position and performance of the Company.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2.32 The new standards, amendments and interpretations

Annual Improvements – 2018–2020 Cycle

In July 2020, the POA issued Annual Improvements to TFRS Standards 2018–2020 Cycle, amending the followings:

- *TFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – Subsidiary as a first-time adopter:* The amendment permits a subsidiary to measure cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported by the parent. The amendment is also applied to an associate or joint venture.
- *TFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Fees in the "10 per cent test" for derecognition of financial liabilities:* The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either borrower or lender on the other's behalf.
- *TAS 41 Agriculture – Taxation in fair value measurements:* The amendment removes the requirement in paragraph 22 of TAS 41 that entities exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring fair value of assets within the scope of TAS 41.

Improvements are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Earlier application is permitted for all.

The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendments / improvements on financial position or performance of the Company.

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies

The notes given in this section are provided to addition/supplement the commentary on the management of insurance risk note 4.1 – *Management of insurance risk and note* 4.2 – *Financial risk management*.

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas at estimation uncertainty and critical judgment in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognized in the financial statements are described in the following notes:

Note 4.1 – Management of insurance risk

Note 4.2 – Financial risk management

Note 10 – Reinsurance assets/liabilities

Note 12 – Loans and receivables

Note 17 – Insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets

Note 17 – Deferred acquisition costs

Note 21 – Deferred income taxes

Note 23 – Other liabilities and cost provisions

(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

4 Management of insurance and financial risk

4.1 Management of insurance risk

Objective of managing risks arising from insurance (reinsurance) contracts and policies used to minimize such risks

Reinsurance risk is defined as a possibility of financial loss due to inappropriate and insufficient application of reinsurance techniques in the activities of taking insurance contract responsibility partially or completely.

Potential risks that may be exposed in transactions are described, classified and managed based on the requirements set out in the Company's "Regulative Framework on the Risk Management Activities, Risk Management Policies and Implementation Procedures and Principles of the Risk Management" issued by the approval of the Board of Directors.

The main objective of the "Regulative Framework on the Risk Management Activities, Risk Management Policies and Implementation Procedures and Principles of the Risk Management" is to determine the risk measurement, assessment, and control procedures and maintain consistency between the Company's asset quality and limitations allowed by the insurance standards together with the Company's risk tolerance of the accepted risk level assumed in return for a specific consideration. In this respect, instruments that are related to risk transfer, such as; insurance risk selection, risk quality follow-up by providing accurate and complete information, effective monitoring of level of claims by using risk portfolio claim frequency, treaties, facultative reinsurance contracts and coinsurance agreements, and risk management instruments, such as; risk limitations, are used in achieving the related objective. VHV RE Board of Directors will decide on any decision to make changes in this Policy and its Annexes. All changes are assessed taking into account the VHV Group Risk Strategy and the VHV Group General Management System, and all changes are documented in an updated version of this policy. The actuarial function of VHV RE is informed about significant changes in the Risk Acceptance and Damage policy and significant damage.

Main reinsurance companies that the Company works with and update graduation of these reinsurance companies are:

	Standard & Poors		
Reinsurer	**Graduation**	**Outlook**	**Date**
VHV Allgemeine Versicherung A.G.	A+	Positive	June 9, 2021

Branches of insurance coverage amounts given as

	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
Facultative earthquake	76.989.862.799	66.653.903.614
Fire	46.996.554.341	37.755.739.579
Construction	14.646.072.036	12.573.031.325
Machinery breakdown	11.389.159.149	11.345.234.012
Financial losses	10.213.285.029	7.902.159.602
Cargo	8.310.147.165	6.366.517.353
Electronic device	3.420.427.129	1.834.811.572
Montage	1.116.607.147	716.538.884
Third party financial liability	925.253.097	637.614.204
Professional Indemnity Insurance	1.055.421.604	573.856.552
Credit	750.000	500.000
Employer financial liability	-	288.914
Total	**175.063.539.496**	**146.360.195.611**

(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

4 Management of insurance and financial risk *(continued)*

4.1 Management of insurance risk *(continued)*

Sensitivity to insurance risk

Insurance risks do not generally have significant unrecoverable losses in the course of ordinary transactions, except for risks associated with earthquake and other catastrophic risks. Therefore, there is a high sensitivity to earthquake and catastrophic risks.

The case of potential claims' arising from earthquake and other catastrophic risks exceeding the maximum limit of the excess of loss agreements, such risks are treated as the primary insurance risks and are managed based on the precautionary principle. Maximum limit of excess of loss agreements is determined based on the worst case scenario on the possibility of an earthquake in terms of its severity and any potential losses incurred in accordance with the generally accepted international earthquake models.

Insurance risk concentrations

The Company's gross and net insurance risk concentrations (after reinsurance) in terms of insurance branches are summarized as below:

	31 December 2021		
Branches	**Gross total claims liability (*)**	**Reinsurance share of total claims liability**	**Net total claims liability**
Fire	107.969.395	(95.745.860)	12.223.535
Machinery breakdown	99.612.559	(86.698.227)	12.914.332
Financial Losses	20.048.003	(17.448.546)	2.599.457
Construction	14.814.446	(11.781.290)	3.033.156
Electronic device	14.005.315	(12.742.115)	1.263.200
Cargo	12.171.959	(12.007.711)	164.248
Assembly	6.114.683	(5.993.773)	120.910
Marine vehicles	4.488.091	(3.819.785)	668.306
Facultative earthquake	4.233.411	(3.509.982)	723.429
Employer financial liability	1.108.433	(1.177.140)	(68.707)
Third party financial liability	452.039	(316.427)	135.612
Accident	366.258	(324.950)	41.308
Theft	270.525	(243.473)	27.052
Glass breakdown	68.108	(47.675)	20.433
Credit	40.516	(28.361)	12.155
Specie	30.312	(21.218)	9.094
Breach of Trust	2.975	(2.083)	892
Elevator Accident Third Party Liability	(25)	17	(8)
Sea Pollution Compulsory Third Party Liability for Coastal Plants	(1.079)	756	(323)
Private Security Third Party Liability	(1.577)	1.104	(473)
Compulsory Third Party Liability for LPG	(25.910)	18.137	(7.773)
Professional Liability	(332.164)	265.664	(66.500)
Total	**285.436.273**	**(251.622.938)**	**33.813.335**

(*) Total claims liability does not include incurred but not reported claims.

(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

4 Management of insurance and financial risk *(continued)*

4.1 Management of insurance risk *(continued)*

	31 December 2020		
Branches	**Gross total claims liability**(*)	**Reinsurance share of total claims liability**	**Net total claims liability**
Fire	51.036.441	(44.354.124)	6.682.317
Machinery Breakdown	30.046.351	(25.824.631)	4.221.720
Loss of Profit	13.421.619	(11.670.231)	1.751.388
Construction All Risk	9.262.805	(7.912.917)	1.349.888
Electronic Equipment	9.261.074	(7.407.481)	1.853.593
Cargo	3.516.170	(3.391.249)	124.921
Erection All Risk	1.294.974	(1.113.887)	181.087
Sea Vessels	987.020	(973.596)	13.424
Facultative Earthquake	488.605	(447.320)	41.285
Employer Third Party Liability	136.617	(93.167)	43.450
General Third Party Liability	89.414	(60.889)	28.525
Personal Accident	43.686	(32.345)	11.341
Theft	25.319	(17.723)	7.596
Plate Glass	10.016	(7.011)	3.005
Credit	7.867	(7.080)	787
Specie	2.975	(2.083)	892
Breach of Trust	2.361	(1.652)	709
Elevator Accident Third Party Liability	(4)	3	(1)
Sea Pollution Compulsory Third Party Liability for Coastal Plants	(154)	108	(46)
Private Security Third Party Liability	(318)	222	(96)
Compulsory Third Party Liability for LPG	(5.244)	3.671	(1.573)
Professional Liability	(456.211)	364.955	(91.256)
Total	**119.171.383**	**(102.948.427)**	**16.222.956**

(*) Total claims liability does not include incurred but not reported claims.

4 Management of insurance and financial risk *(continued)*

4.2 Management of financial risk

Introduction and overview

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the below risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital. The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions, products and services offered. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment, in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if counterparties (parties issued financial instrument, insurance companies, reinsurance companies and other debtors) having business relationship with the Company fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company manages this credit risk by regularly assessing reliability of the counterparties. The balance sheet items that the Company is exposed to credit risk are as follows:

- Cash at banks
- Premium receivables from insurance companies
- Premium receivables from brokers due to reinsurance activities
- Receivables related to commission from retrocessions
- Due from related parties
- Other receivables

Credit risk is measured by both quantitative and qualitative methods and the weighted reinsurers in retrocession programs, credit ratings of them that indicate their financial strengths and their financial positions are analysed.

The results evaluated by the Risk Committee and reported regularly to the Board of Directors. Action plan is determined by the Board of Directors in the case of having exposure higher than acceptable level of risk and probability.

(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

4 Management of insurance and financial risk *(continued)*

4.2 Management of financial risk *(continued)*

Credit risk *(continued)*

Net carrying value of the assets that is exposed to credit risk is shown in the table below:

	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
Cash and cash equivalents *(Note 14)*	280.645.699	189.924.759
Receivables from main operations *(Note 12)*	153.041.591	117.552.101
Reinsurer share in provision for outstanding claims *(Note 10)*, *(Note 17)*	249.608.900	124.853.811
Income accruals(Note 47)	4.847.078	1.292.165
Receivables from releated parties *(Note 12)*	1.345.392	-
Other receivables *(Note 12)*	659.054	183.440
Total	**690.147.714**	**433.806.276**

As at 31 December 2021 and 2020, the aging of the receivables from main operations and related provisions are as follows:

	31 December 2021		31 December 2020	
	Gross amount	**Provision**	**Gross amount**	**Provision**
Not past due	110.108.883	-	100.501.324	-
Past due 0-30 days	6.717.315	-	5.896.325	-
Past due 31-60 days	7.765.336	-	7.786.661	-
Past due 61-90 days	25.717.063	-	2.456.681	-
More than 90 days	2.732.994	-	911.110	-
Total	**153.041.591**	-	**117.552.101**	-

(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

4 Management of insurance and financial risk *(continued)*

4.2 Management of financial risk *(continued)*

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset as a result of the imbalance between the Company's cash inflows and outflows in terms of maturity and volume.

The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities.

In respect of this risk which is measured by quantitative methods, any liquidity deficit is observed via the maturity analysis of assets and liabilities in the statement of balance sheet. Furthermore, liquidity structure of the Company is monitored by using the following basic indicators in respect of liquidity ratios.

- Liquid Assets / Total Assets
- Liquidity Ratio
- Current Ratio
- Premium and Reinsurance Receivables / Total Assets

The results evaluated by the Risk Committee and reported regularly to the Board of Directors. Action plan is determined by the Board of Directors in the case of having exposure higher than acceptable level of risk and probability.

Management of the liquidity risk

The Company considers the maturity match between asset and liabilities for the purpose of avoiding liquidity risk and ensure that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due.

Maturity distribution of monetary assets and liabilities:

31 December 2021	**Carrying amount**	**Up to 1 month**	**1 to 3 months**	**3 to 6 months**	**6 to 12 months**	**Over 1 year**
Cash and cash equivalents	280.645.699	280.645.699	-	-	-	-
Receivables from main operations	153.041.591	61.728.651	40.615.923	35.264.124	15.432.893	-
Other receivables	659.054	-	659.054	-	-	-
Receivables from releated parties	1.345.392	-	1.345.392	-	-	-
Income Accruals	4.847.078	4.847.078	-	-	-	-
Total monetary assets	**440.538.814**	**347.221.428**	**42.620.369**	**35.264.124**	**15.432.893**	**-**
				-	-	-
Financial liabilities	513.625	102.725	171.208	239.692	-	-
Payables arising from main operations	192.588.652	117.060.861	14.379.495	58.340.841	2.807.455	-
Other liabilities	617.697	-	617.697	-	-	-
Insurance technical provisions	52.387.844	10.534.690	5.237.169	33.562.215	-	3.053.770
Provisions for taxes and other similar obligations	17.027.928	17.027.928	-	-	-	-
Provisions for other risks and expense accruals	4.036.740	3.195.532	668.973	-	-	172.235
Total monetary liabilities	**267.172.486**	**147.921.736**	**21.074.542**	**92.142.748**	**2.807.455**	**3.226.005**

(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

4 Management of insurance and financial risk *(continued)*

4.2 Management of financial risk *(continued)*

Liquidity risk *(continued)*

31 December 2020	Carrying amount	Up to 1 months	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	Over 1 year
Cash and cash equivalents	189.924.759	189.924.759	-	-	-	-
Receivables from main operations	117.552.101	49.340.083	18.613.724	8.477.829	41.120.465	
Other receivables	150.250	-	150.250	-	-	-
Income Accruals	1.292.165	1.292.165	-	-	-	-
Total monetary assets	**308.919.275**	**240.557.007**	**18.763.974**	**8.477.829**	**41.120.465**	**-**
Financial liabilities	1.275.994	150.110	291.862	246.026	492.050	95.946
Payables arising from main operations	170.706.035	116.692.503	5.614.825	1.517.248	46.881.459	-
Other liabilities	2.000.137	-	2.000.137	-	-	-
Insurance technical provisions	24.835.569	1.477.946	7.257.115	13.036.283	1.300.073	1.764.300
Provisions for taxes and other similar obligations	2.366.221	2.366.211	-	-	-	-
Provisions for other risks and expense accruals	2.294.175	335.217	1.781.030	-	-	177.928
Total monetary liabilities	**203.478.131**	**121.021.987**	**16.944.969**	**14.799.557**	**48.673.582**	**2.038.174**

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rate, foreign exchange rates and credit spreads will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return on risk.

Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk through insurance and reinsurance transactions in foreign currencies.

Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from foreign currency transactions are recorded at transaction dates. At the end of the reporting periods, foreign currency assets and liabilities evaluated by the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey's spot purchase rates and the differences arising from foreign currency rates are recorded as foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of operations.

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk is as follows:

31 December 2021	US Dollar	Euro	Other currencies	Total
Assets:				
Receivables from main operations	69.409.943	53.749.603	2.014.795	125.174.341
Cash and cash equivalents	147.465.013	130.674.130	-	278.139.143
Total foreign currency assets	**216.874.956**	**184.423.733**	**2.014.795**	**403.313.484**
Liabilities:				
Payables arising from main operations	(97.478.364)	(60.268.008)	(3.594.038)	(161.340.410)
Insurance technical provisions (*)	(10.812.803)	(8.367.350)	(27.698)	(19.207.851)
Total foreign currency liabilities	**(108.291.167)**	**(68.635.358)**	**(3.621.736)**	**(180.548.261)**
Net on-balance sheet position	**108.583.789**	**115.788.375**	**(1.606.941)**	**222.765.223**

(*) According to the "Communiqué on Amendments to Communiqué on Technical Reserves for Insurance, Reinsurance and Pension Companies and the Related Assets That Should Be Invested Against Those Technical Reserves" published in Official Gazette no 27655 dated 28 July 2010; foreign currency denominated claims provisions evaluated by the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey's spot sales rates.

(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

4 Management of insurance and financial risk *(continued)*

4.2 Management of financial risk *(continued)*

Market risk *(continued)*

Foreign currency risk (continued)

31 December 2020	US Dollar	Euro	Other currencies	Total
Assets:				
Receivables from main operations	44.163.182	42.005.782	934.260	87.103.224
Other receivables	78.835.056	109.796.285	-	188.631.341
Cash and cash equivalents	**122.998.238**	**151.802.067**	**934.260**	**275.734.565**
Total foreign currency assets				
Liabilities:				
Payables arising from main operations	(70.151.140)	(49.760.608)	(940.881)	(120.852.629)
Insurance technical provisions (*)	(4.602.933)	(3.818.027)	(1.667)	(8.422.627)
Total foreign currency liabilities	**(74.754.073)**	**(53.578.635)**	**(942.548)**	**(129.275.256)**
Net on-balance sheet position	**48.244.165**	**98.223.432**	**(8.288)**	**146.459.309**

(*) According to the "Communiqué on Amendments to Communiqué on Technical Reserves for Insurance, Reinsurance and Pension Companies and the Related Assets That Should Be Invested Against Those Technical Reserves" published in Official Gazette no 27655 dated 28 July 2010; foreign currency denominated claims provisions evaluated by the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey's spot sales rates.

TL equivalents of the related monetary amounts denominated in foreign currencies are presented in the above table.

Foreign currency rates used for the translation of foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities as at reporting dates are as follows:

	At the end of the period	
	US Dollar	**Euro**
31 December 2021	13,3290	15,0867
31 December 2020	7,3405	9,0079

Exposure to foreign currency risk

A 10 percent depreciation of the TL against the following currencies as at 31 December 2021 and 2020 would have increased or decreased equity and profit or loss (excluding tax effects) by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant. In case of a 10 percent appreciation of the TL against the following currencies, the effect will be in opposite direction.

	31 December 2021		31 December 2020	
	Profit or loss	**Equity(*)**	**Profit or loss**	**Equity(*)**
US Dollar	10.858.379	10.858.379	4.824.417	4.824.417
Euro	11.578.838	11.578.838	9.822.343	9.822.343
Others	(160.694)	(160.694)	(829)	(829)
Total, net	**22.276.523**	**22.276.523**	**14.645.931**	**14.645.931**

(*) Equity effect also includes profit or loss effect of 10% depreciation of TL against related currencies.

(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

4 Management of insurance and financial risk *(continued)*

4.2 Management of financial risk *(continued)*

Market risk *(continued)*

Exposure to interest rate risk

The principal risk to which non-trading portfolios are exposed is the risk of loss from fluctuations in the future cash flows or fair values of financial instrument because of a change in market interest rates. Interest rate risk is managed principally through monitoring interest rate gaps and by having pre-approved limits for repricing bands.

As at reporting date; the interest rate profile of the Company's interest earning financial assets and interest bearing financial liabilities are detailed as below:

	31 December 2021	**31 December 2020**
Financial assets:		
Financial assets with fixed interest rates:	**185.395.610**	**152.648.838**
Cash at banks *(Note 14)*	185.909.235	153.924.832
Other financial liabilities	(513.625)	(1.275.994)

Fair value information

The estimated fair values of financial instruments have been determined using available market information, and where it exists, appropriate valuation methodologies. As at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020, the Company does not have any financial instruments that can be measured at fair value.

Management estimates that the fair value of other financial assets and liabilities are not materially different than their carrying amounts.

Classification relevant to fair value information

TFRS 7 – *Financial instruments: Disclosures* requires the classification of fair value measurements into a fair value hierarchy by reference to the observability and significance of the inputs used in measuring fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value to be disclosed. This classification basically relies on whether the relevant inputs are observable or not. Observable inputs refer to the use of market data obtained from independent sources, whereas unobservable inputs refer to the use of predictions and assumptions about the market made by the Company. This distinction brings about a fair value measurement classification generally as follows:

Level 1: Fair value measurements using quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: Fair value measurements using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).

Level 3: Fair value measurements using inputs for the assets or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Classification requires the utilization of observable market data, if available. As at 31 December 2021, there is not any financial assets (31 December 2020: None).

(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

4 Management of insurance and financial risk *(continued)*

4.2 Management of financial risk *(continued)*

Market risk *(continued)*

Gain and losses from financial assets

Gains and losses recognized in the statement of income, net	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
Interest income from bank deposits	683.010	614.966
Foreign exchange gains	102.964.670	31.289.627
Investment income	**103.647.680**	**31.904.593**
Investment Management Expenses - Including Interest	(307.070)	(48.925)
Investment expenses	**(307.070)**	**(48.925)**
Investment income, net	**103.340.610**	**31.855.668**

Capital management

The Company's capital management policies include the following:

- To comply with the insurance capital requirements required by the Turkish Treasury,
- To safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern,

In accordance with the "Communiqué on Measurement and Assessment of Capital Adequacy for Insurance, Reinsurance and Individual Pension Companies" issued by Turkish Treasury on 23 August 2015 dated and 29454 numbered; the Company measured its minimum capital requirement as TL 102.754.013 as at 31 December 2021 (31 December 2020: TL 58.875.151). As at 31 December 2021, the capital amount of the Company presented in the financial statements is TL 176.735.215 (31 December 2020: TL 111.736.632)and capital surplus of the Company is amounting to TL 73.981.201 according to the communiqué. (31 December 2020: TL 52.861.482)

5 Segment reporting

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Company that is engaged either in providing products or services (business segment), or in providing products or services within a particular economic environment (geographical segment), which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments.

Business segment

As of the reporting date the, Company operates only in non-life insurance segment, so the Company does not disclose business segment reporting.

Geographical segment

The main geographical segment the Company operates is in Turkey, so the Company does not disclose geographical segment reporting.

(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

6 Tangible assets

Movement in tangible assets in the period from 1 January to 31 December 2021 is presented below:

	1 January 2021	Additions	Disposals	Transfer	31 December 2021
Cost:					
Furniture and fixtures	864.935	226.898	-	-	1.091.833
Operating leases	4.163.320	1.165.621	-	-	5.328.941
Leasehold improvements	290.058	-	-	-	290.058
	5.318.313	**1.392.519**	**-**	**-**	**6.710.832**
Accumulated depreciation:					
Furniture and fixtures	443.409	176.374	-	-	619.783
Operating leases	2.932.119	1.914.260	-	-	4.846.379
Leasehold improvements	118.765	41.179	-	-	159.944
	3.494.293	**2.131.813**	**-**	**-**	**5.626.106**
Net book value	**1.824.020**				**1.084.726**

Movements of tangible assets in the period from 1 January to 31 December 2020 are presented below:

	1 January 2020	Additions	Disposals	Transfer	31 December 2020
Cost:					
Furniture and fixtures	591.507	273.428	-	-	864.935
Operating leases	2.281.460	1.881.860	-	-	4.163.320
Leasehold improvements	175.315	114.743	-	-	290.058
	3.048.282	**2.270.031**	**-**	**-**	**5.318.313**
Accumulated depreciation:					
Furniture and fixtures	302.109	141.300	-	-	443.409
Operating leases	1.157.685	1.774.434	-	-	2.932.119
Leasehold improvements	81.228	37.537	-	-	118.765
	1.541.022	**1.953.271**	**-**	**-**	**3.494.293**
Net book value	**1.507.260**				**1.824.020**

There is not any mortgage over tangible assets of the Company as at 31 December 2021 and 2020.

(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

7 Investment property

The Company has not any investment property as at 31 December 2021 and 2020.

8 Intangible assets

Movement in intangible assets in the period from 1 January to 31 December 2021 is presented below:

	1 January 2021	Additions	Disposals	Transfer	31 December 2021
Cost:					
Rights	3.344.083	603.985	-	-	3.948.068
Advances on intangible fixed assets(*)	1.066.648	983.444	-	-	2.050.092
	4.410.731	**1.587.429**	**-**	**-**	**5.998.160**
Accumulated amortization:					
Rights	1.999.149	198.957	-	-	2.198.106
	1.999.149	**198.957**	**-**	**-**	**2.198.106**
Net book value	**2.411.582**				**3.800.054**

(*) Given referring to reinsurance computer software. There is a reinsurance software that is offered free of charge by the main shareholder of the Company.

Movements in intangible assets in the period from 1 January to 31 December 2020 are as follows:

	1 January 2020	Additions	Disposals	Transfer	31 December 2020
Cost:					
Rights	2.835.157	508.926	-	-	3.344.083
Advances on intangible fixed assets	-	1.066.648	-	-	1.066.648
	2.835.157	**1.575.574**	**-**	**-**	**4.410.731**
Accumulated amortization:		-			
Rights	1.818.117	181.032	-	-	1.999.149
	1.818.117	**181.032**	**-**	**-**	**1.999.149**
Net book value	**1.017.040**				**2.411.582**

There is not any mortgage over intangible assets of the Company as at 31 December 2021 and 2020.

(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

9 Investments in associates

As at 31 December 2021, the Company has not any associates (31 December 2020: None).

10 Reinsurance asset and liabilities

As at 31 December 2021 and 2020, outstanding reinsurance assets and liabilities of the Company, as Reinsurance company in accordance with existing reinsurance contracts are as follows:

Reinsurance assets	**31 December 2021**	**31 December 2020**
Receivables from reinsurance companies *(Note 12)*	249.608.900	124.853.811
Provision for outstanding claims, ceded *(Note 4.2)*, *(Note 17)*	83.030.065	55.309.543
Reserve for unexpired risks, ceded *(Note 17)*	41.014.140	11.343.117
Reserve for unearned premiums, ceded *(Note 17)*	55.107.727	64.500.747
Total	**428.760.832**	**256.007.218**

There is not any impairment losses recognized for reinsurance assets.

Reinsurance liabilities	**31 December 2021**	**31 December 2020**
Payables arising from reinsurance operations *(Note 19)*	192.588.652	170.706.035
Deferred commission income *(Note 19)*	25.009.196	16.966.714
Total	**217.597.848**	**187.672.749**

Gains and losses recognized in the statement of income in accordance with existing retrocedant contracts are as follows:

	31 December 2021	**31 December 2020**
Premiums ceded during the period *(Note 17)*	(271.697.289)	(155.735.681)
Reserve for unearned premiums, ceded at the beginning of the period *(Note 17)*	(55.309.543)	(30.969.016)
Reserve for unearned premiums, ceded at the end of the period *(Note 17)*	83.030.065	55.309.543
Premiums earned, ceded *(Note 17)*	**(243.976.767)**	**(131.395.154)**
Claims paid, ceded during the period *(Note 17)*	75.121.060	27.099.320
Provision for outstanding claims, ceded at the beginning of the period *(Note 17)*	(124.853.811)	(74.925.998)
Provision for outstanding claims, ceded at the end of the period *(Note 17)*	249.608.900	124.853.811
Claims incurred, ceded *(Note 17)*	**199.876.149**	**77.027.133**
Commission income accrued from reinsurers during the period *(Note 32)*	82.157.858	47.624.262
Deferred commission income at the beginning of the period *(Note 19)*	16.966.714	9.208.143
Deferred commission income at the end of the period *(Note 19)*	(25.009.196)	(16.966.714)
Commission income earned from reinsurers *(Note 32)*	**74.115.376**	**39.865.691**
Changes in provision for outstanding claims, reinsurers' share *(Note 17)*	**29.671.023**	**10.190.817**
Total, net	**59.685.781**	**(4.311.513)**

11 Financial assets

The Company has not any financial assets as of 31 December 2021 and 2020.

(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

12 Loans and receivables

	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
Receivables from main operations *(Note 4.2)*	153.041.591	117.552.101
Other receivables *(Note 4.2)*	659.054	183.440
Income Accruals *(Notet 4.2)*	4.847.078	1.292.165
Receivables from releated parties *(Note 4.2), (Note 45)*	1.345.392	-
Prepaid Taxes and Funds	-	2.011.584
Total assets	**159.893.115**	**121.039.290**
Short-term receivables	159.893.115	121.039.290
-Total	**159.893.115**	**121.039.290**

As at 31 December 2021 and 2020 , receivables from main operations are detailed as follows:

	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
Receivables from insurance companies	47.757.112	30.152.937
Receivables from agencies, brokers and intermediaries	50.176.752	22.898.417
Receivables from reinsurance companies *(Note 10)*	55.107.727	64.500.747
Total receivables from reinsurance operations, net	**153.041.591**	**117.552.101**

Provisions provided for doubtful receivables that are due and not due

a) *Receivables under legal or administrative follow up (due):* There are not any legal and administrative follow-ups arising from main operations and other receivables (31 December 2020: None).

b) *Provision for premium receivables (due):*None (31 December 2020: None).

The Company's receivables from and payables to shareholders, associates and subsidiaries are detailed in *45.*

The details of the receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies and foreign currency rates used for the translation are presented in *Note 4.2.*

13 Derivative financial assets

As at 31 December 2021 and 2020, the Company has not any derivative financial instruments.

14 Cash and cash equivalents

As at 31 December 2021 and 2020, cash and cash equivalents are as follows:

	31 December 2021		**31 December 2020**	
	At the end of the period	**At the beginning of the period**	**At the end of the period**	**At the beginning of the period**
Banks	280.645.699	189.924.759	189.924.759	117.047.109
Cash and cash equivalents presented in the balance sheet	**280.645.699**	**189.924.759**	**189.924.759**	**117.047.109**
Interest accruals on bank deposits	(9.963)	(19.405)	(19.405)	(62.499)
Cash and cash equivalents presented in the statement of cash flows	**280.635.736**	**189.905.354**	**189.905.354**	**116.984.610**

As at 31 December 2021 and 2020, bank deposits are further analyzed as follows:

	31 December 2021	**31 December 2020**
Foreign currency denominated bank deposits		
- time deposits	185.909.235	153.924.832
- demand deposits	93.200.177	34.725.915
Bank deposits in Turkish Lira		
- demand deposits	1.536.287	1.274.012
Bank balances	**280.645.699**	**189.924.759**

As at 31 December 2021 and 2020, the Company has not any cash collateral kept at banks.

(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

15 Equity

Paid in capital

The shareholder having direct or indirect control over the shares of the Company is VHV Allgemeine Versicherung AG. having 100% of outstanding shares. As at 31 December 2021 and 2020, the shareholding structure of the Company is presented below:

	31 December 2021		31 December 2020	
Name	**Shareholding amount (TL)**	**Shareholding rate (%)**	**Shareholding amount (TL)**	**Shareholding rate (%)**
VHV Allgemeine Versicherung AG.	65.955.272	100	65.955.272	100
Paid in capital	**65.955.272**	**100**	**65.955.272**	**100**

As at 31 December 2021, the issued share capital of the Company is TL 65.955.272 (31 December 2020: TL 65.955.272) and the share capital of the Company consists of 65.955.272 (31 December 2020: 65.955.272 shares) issued shares with TL 1 nominal value each. There are no privileges over the shares of the Company.

Legal reserves

The legal reserves consist of first and second legal reserves in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code. The first legal reserve is appropriated out of the statutory profits at the rate of 5%, until the total reserve reaches a maximum of 20% of the entity's share capital. The second legal reserve is appropriated at the rate of 10% of all distributions in excess of 5% of the entity's share capital. The first and second legal reserves are not available for distribution unless they exceed 50% of the share capital, but may be used to absorb losses in the event that the general reserve is exhausted.

As of 31 December 2021, legal reserves of the Company's are TL 2.778.123 (31 December 2020: TL 2.778.123).

Extraordinary reserves

As of 31 December 2021 and 2020, the Company has not any extraordinary reserves.

Other profit reserves

According to revision on TAS 19, actuarial profit and losses that recognized in income statement in termination indemnity calculation before, is recognized in "Other Profit Reserves" account under equity in current period financial statements. The amount of TL 78.952, (31 December 2020: 7.049) regarding actuarial calculation is presented in other profit reserves account, in calculation of termination indemnity as of 31 December 2021.

Movement of other profit reserves is presented below:

	31 December 2021	**31 December 2020**
Other profit reserves at the beginning of the period	(7.049)	(1.342**)**
Actuarial gains/losses	86.001	(5.707)
Other profit reserves at the end of the period	**78.952**	**(7.049)**

16 Other reserves and equity component of Discretionary Participation Feature

As at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020, other reserves are explained in detail in Note 15 – *Equity* above.

31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020, the Company does not hold any insurance or investment contracts which contain a DPF.

(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

17 Insurance contract liabilities and reinsurance assets

Estimation of the ultimate payment for the outstanding claims is one of the most important accounting assumptions of the Company. Estimation of the insurance contract liabilities contains several ambiguities by nature. The Company makes calculation of the related insurance technical provisions accordance with the Insurance Legislation and reflects them into financial statements as mentioned in Note 2 – *Summary of significant accounting policies*.

As at 31 December 2021 and 2020, technical reserves of the Company are as follows:

	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
Reserve for unearned premiums, gross	93.564.755	61.960.154
Reserve for unearned premiums, ceded *(Note 10)*	(83.030.065)	(55.309.543)
Reserves for unearned premiums, net	**10.534.690**	**6.650.611**
Provision for outstanding claims, gross	283.171.115	139.974.396
Provision for outstanding claims, ceded *(Note 4.2), (Note 10)*	(249.608.900)	(124.853.811)
Provision for outstanding claims, net	**33.562.215**	**15.120.585**
Reserve for unexpired risks, gross	46.251.309	12.643.190
Reserve for unexpired risks, ceded *(Note 10)*	(41.014.140)	(11.343.117)
Reserve for unexpired risks, net	**5.237.169**	**1.300.073**
Equalization reserve, net	**3.053.770**	**1.764.300**
Total technical provisions, net	**52.387.844**	**24.835.569**

As at 31 December 2021 and 2020, movements of the insurance liabilities and related reinsurance assets are presented below:

	31 December 2021		
Reserve for unearned premiums	**Gross**	**Ceded**	**Net**
Reserve for unearned premiums at the beginning of the period	61.960.154	(55.309.543)	6.650.611
Premiums written during the period	295.952.351	(271.697.289)	24.255.062
Premiums earned during the period	(264.347.750)	243.976.767	(20.370.983)
Reserve for unearned premiums at the end of the period	**93.564.755**	**(83.030.065)**	**10.534.690**

	31 December 2020		
Reserve for unearned premiums	**Gross**	**Ceded**	**Net**
Reserve for unearned premiums at the beginning of the period	35.234.650	(30.969.016)	4.265.634
Premiums written during the period	171.101.700	(155.735.681)	15.366.019
Premiums earned during the period	(144.376.196)	131.395.154	(12.981.042)
Reserve for unearned premiums at the end of the period	**61.960.154**	**(55.309.543)**	**6.650.611**

	31 December 2021		
Provision for outstanding claims	**Gross**	**Ceded**	**Net**
Provision for outstanding claims at the beginning of the period	139.974.396	(124.853.811)	15.120.585
Claims reported during the period and changes in the estimations of provisions for outstanding claims provided at the beginning of the period	226.855.470	(199.876.149)	26.979.321
Claims paid during the period	(83.658.751)	75.121.060	(8.537.691)
Provision for outstanding claims at the end of the period	**283.171.115**	**(249.608.900)**	**33.562.215**

(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

17 Insurance contract liabilities and reinsurance assets *(continued)*

	31 December 2020		
Provision for outstanding claims	**Gross**	**Ceded**	**Net**
Provision for outstanding claims at the beginning of the period	84.516.649	(74.925.998)	9.590.651
Claims reported during the period and changes in the estimations of provisions for outstanding claims provided at the beginning of the period	87.448.565	(77.027.133)	10.421.432
Claims paid during the period	(31.990.818)	27.099.320	(4.891.498)
Provision for outstanding claims at the end of the period	**139.974.396**	**(124.853.811)**	**15.120.585**

Total amount of guarantee that should be placed by the Company for life and non-life branches and guarantees placed for the life and non-life branches in respect of related assets

The Company, being a reinsurance company, has not any obligation of providing guarantees.

Total amount of insurance risk on a branch basis

The Company's total amount of insurance risk on a branch basis is mentioned in *Note 4.1 – Management of insurance risk.*

Company's number of life insurance policies, additions, disposals during the year and the related mathematical reserves

None.

Distribution of new life insurance policyholders in terms of numbers and gross and net premiums as individual or group during the period

None.

Distribution of mathematical reserves for life insurance policyholders who left the Company's portfolio as individual or group during the period

None.

Pension investment funds established by the Company and their unit prices

None.

Number and amount of participation certificates in portfolio and circulation

None.

Portfolio amounts in terms of number of new participants, left or cancelled participants, and existing participants for individuals and groups

None.

Valuation methods used in profit share calculation for saving life contracts with profit sharing

None.

Distribution of new participants in terms of their numbers and gross and net contributions for individuals and groups

None.

Distribution of new participants in terms of their numbers and gross and net contributions for individuals and groups which were transferred from other insurance companies during the year

None.

Distribution of individual and group participants and their gross and net contributions which were transferred from life insurance portfolio to private pension portfolio during the year

None.

(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

17 Insurance contract liabilities and reinsurance assets *(continued)*

Distribution of individual and group participants which were cancelled or transferred to other insurance companies in terms of their numbers and gross and net contributions

None.

Profit share distribution rate of life insurances

None.

Deferred commission expenses

The Company capitalizes commissions paid to the intermediaries related to policy production under short-term and long-term prepaid expenses. As at 31 December 2021, short-term deferred expenses amounting to TL 19.100.322 (31 December 2020: TL 12.083.326) totally consist of deferred commission expenses.

As at 31 December 2021 and 2020, the movement of deferred commission expenses is presented below:

	31 December 2021	**31 December 2020**
Deferred commission expenses at the beginning of the period	12.083.326	6.041.336
Commissions accrued during the period *(Note 32)*	66.438.251	35.272.691
Commissions expensed during the period *(Note 32)*	(59.421.255)	(29.230.701)
Deferred commission expenses at the end of the period	**19.100.322**	**12.083.326**

18 Investment contract liabilities

None.

19 Trade and other payables and deferred income

	31 December 2021	**31 December 2020**
Payables arising from reinsurance operations	513.625	1.275.994
Short/long term deferred income and expense accruals	192.588.652	170.706.035
Taxes and other liabilities and similar obligations	3.813.229	2.000.137
Other miscellaneous payables and other liabilities	25.678.169	17.005.714
Financial liabilities	17.027.928	488.342
Total	**239.621.603**	**191.476.222**
Short-term liabilities	239.621.603	191.380.276
Mid and Long-term liabilities	-	95.946
Total	**239.621.603**	**191.476.222**

As at 31 December 2021 and 2020, other payables mainly consist of outsourced benefits and services.

Short/long term deferred income and expense accruals include deferred commission income *(Note 10)* amounting to TL 25.009.196 (31 December 2020: TL 16.966.714).

Corporate tax liabilities and prepaid taxes are disclosed below:

	31 December 2021	**31 December 2020**
Corporate tax liabilities	(21.413.900)	(6.130.027)
Taxes paid during the year	5.080.522	8.141.611
Corporate tax liability/(Prepaid tax), net	**(16.333.378)**	**2.011.584**

Total amount of investment incentives which will be benefited in current and forthcoming periods

None.

(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

20 Financial liabilities

As of 31 December 2021, the Company's financial liabilities arising from leasing agreements amounting to TL 513.625. (31 December 2020: TL 1.261.270.)

As of 31 December 2021, the Company's discounted repayment plans for operating leases are as follows (31 December 2020: None)

	31 December 2021	**31 December 2020**
Up to 1 year	513.625	1.165.324
1 to 2 years	-	95.946
Total	**513.625**	**1.261.270**

21 Deferred tax

As at 31 December 2021 and 2020, deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	31 December 2021	**31 December 2020**
	Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)	**Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)**
Provision for unused vacation pay liability		
Equalization reserve	352.860	194.359
Unexpired risk reserve	1.047.434	260.014
Provision for personnel bonus	34.447	35.586
Provision for unused vacation pay liability	136.106	59.243
TAS adjustment differences in depreciation	102.571	127.631
Currency valuation differences	(1.557.439)	-
Deferred tax assets/liabilities, net	**115.979**	**676.833**

As at 31 December 2021, the Company has not any deductible tax losses (31 December 2020: None).

Movement of deferred tax assets as at 31 December 2021 and 2020 are given below:

	31 December 2021	**31 December 2020**
Opening balance	676.833	591.883
Recognised in profit or loss	(539.354)	83.523
Recognised in equity	(21.500)	1.427
Closing balance	**115.979**	**676.833**

22 Retirement benefit obligations

None (31 December 2020: None).

(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

23 Provision for other liabilities and charges

As at 31 December 2021 and 2020; the provisions for other risks are disclosed as follows:

	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
Provision for personnel bonus	2.515.000	1.781.030
Provision for unused vacation pay liability	680.532	296.217
Provision for employee termination benefits	172.235	177.928
Expense accruals	668.973	39.000
Total provision for other risks	**4.036.740**	**2.294.175**

Movement of provision for severance pay during the period is presented below:

	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
Provision at the beginning of the period	177.928	91.328
Interest cost	23.129	9.132
Service cost	78.679	80.990
Payments during the period	-	(10.656)
Actuarial differences	(107.501)	7.134
Provision at the end of the period	**172.235**	**177.928**

Movement of provision for personnel bonus during the period is presented below:

	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
Provision at the beginning of the period	1.781.030	1.227.366
Payments during the period	(1.350.614)	(1.227.366)
Provision made during the period	2.084.584	1.781.030
Provision at the end of the period	**2.515.000**	**1.781.030**

Movement of provision for unused vacation pay during the period is presented below:

	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
Provision at the beginning of the period	296.217	180.095
Provision made during the period	384.315	116.122
Provision at the end of the period	**680.532**	**296.217**

(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

24 Net insurance premium

Net insurance premium revenue for non–life branches is presented in detailed in the accompanying statement of income.

25 Fee revenue

None.

26 Investment income

Presented in "*Note 4.2* – Financial Risk Management" above.

27 Net income accrual on financial assets

Presented in "*Note 4.2* – Financial Risk Management" above.

28 Asset held at fair value through profit or loss

Presented in "*Note 4.2* – Financial Risk Management" above.

29 Insurance rights and claims

	31 December 2021	**31 December 2020**
Claims paid, net off reinsurers' share	8.537.691	4.891.498
Changes in provision for outstanding claims, net off reinsurers' share	3.884.079	2.384.977
Changes in reserve for unearned premium, net off reinsurers' share	18.441.630	5.529.934
Changes in reserve for unexpired risks, net off reinsurers' share	1.289.470	792.507
Change in equalization reserve, net off reinsurers' share	3.937.096	1.171.909
Total	**36.089.966**	**14.770.825**

30 Investment contract benefits

None.

31 Other expenses

The allocation of the expenses with respect to their nature or function is presented in Note 32 – *Expenses by nature* below.

(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

32 Operating expenses

For the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020, the operating expenses are disclosed as follows:

	31 December 2021	**31 December 2020**
Commission expenses *(Note 17)*	59.421.255	29.230.701
Commissions to the intermediaries accrued during the period (Note 17)	*66.438.251*	*35.272.691*
Changes in deferred commission expenses (Note 17)	*(7.016.996)*	*(6.041.990)*
Employee benefit expenses *(Note 33)*	12.977.547	9.434.206
Administration expenses	8.529.909	6.774.074
Commission income from reinsurers *(Note 10)*	(74.115.376)	(39.865.691)
Commission income from reinsurers accrued during the period (Note 10)	*(82.157.858)*	*(47.624.262)*
Change in deferred commission income (Note 10)	*8.042.482*	*7.758.571*
Other	76.750	184.732
Total	**6.890.085**	**5.758.022**

33 Employee benefit expenses

For the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020, employee benefit expenses are disclosed as follows:

	31 December 2021	**31 December 2020**
Wages and salaries	10.368.079	7.640.555
Employer's share in social security premiums	1.690.199	961.585
Pension fund benefits	919.269	832.066
Total *(Note 32)*	**12.977.547**	**9.434.206**

34 Financial costs

Finance costs of the period are presented in "Note 4.2 – Financial Risk Management" above. There are not any finance costs classified in production costs or capitalized on tangible assets. All financial costs are directly recognised as expense in the statement of income.

35 Income tax expense

Income tax expense in the accompanying financial statements is as follows:

	31 December 2021	**31 December 2020**
Corporate tax expense:		
Corporate tax provision	(21.413.900)	(6.130.027)
Deferred taxes:		
Arising from origination (+)/ reversal (-) of taxable temporary differences total income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	(539.354)	83.523
Total income tax(expense)/income	**(21.953.254)**	**(6.046.504)**

(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

35 Income tax expense *(continued)*

A reconciliation of tax expense applicable to profit from operating activities before income tax at the statutory income tax rate to income tax expense at the Company's effective income tax rate for the year ended 31 December 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

	31 December 2021		**31 December 2020**	
Profit / (loss) before tax	**85.583.411**	**Tax Ratio %**	**25.454.742**	**Tax Ratio (%)**
Income tax provision at statutory tax rate	(21.395.853)	25,00	(5.599.969)	22,00
Disallowable expenses and exceptions	(408.928)	0,40	(467.365)	1,83
Other	(148.473)	0,20	20.830	0,08
Total tax expense recognized in profit or loss	**(21.953.254)**	**25,60**	**(6.046.504)**	**23,91**

36 Net foreign exchange gains

Net foreign exchange gains are presented in Note 4.2 – *Financial Risk Management* above.

37 Earnings per share

Earnings per share are calculated by dividing net profit of the year to the weighted average number of shares.

	31 December 2021	**31 December 2020**
Net profit / (loss) for the period	63.630.157	19.313.218
Weighted average number of shares	65.955.272	65.955.272
Earnings / (loss) per share (TL)	0,9647	0,2928

38 Dividend per share

None.

39 Cash generated from operations

The cash flows from operating activities are presented in the accompanying statement of cash flows.

40 Convertible bonds

None.

41 Redeemable preference shares

None.

42 Risks

None.

(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

43 Commitments

In the normal course of its operations, the Company provides guarantee to ceding companies in the non-life branch as a reinsurance company and transfers insurance risks through treaties, facultative reinsurance contracts and coinsurance agreements to reinsurance and coinsurance companies.

The future aggregate minimum lease payments under operating leases for properties rented for use are as follows:

TL commitments	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
Within one year	513.625	1.165.324
More than one year less than five years	-	95.946
Total of minimum rent payments	**513.625**	**1.261.270**

44 Business combinations

None.

45 Related party transactions

The main shareholder of VHV Reasürans A.Ş. ("The Company") is VHV Allgemeine Versicherung AG ("VHV Group"), which holds 100% of the issued capital of the Company. And the groups to which they are affiliated and the associates and subsidiaries of these groups are defined as related parties for these financial statements.

As at 31 December 2021 and 2020, the related parties and their related transactions are as follows:

	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
VHV Allgemeine Versicherung A.G	50.924.814	51.746.510
Receivables from main operations	**50.924.814**	**51.746.510**
VHV Allgemeine Versicherung A.G	1.345.392	-
Payables from related parties	**1.345.392**	**-**
VHV Allgemeine Versicherung A.G	139.199.536	109.838.082
Payables from main operations	**139.199.536**	**109.838.082**
VHV Allgemeine Versicherung A.G	4.847.078	1.292.165
Income accruals	**4.847.078**	**1.292.165**
VHV Allgemeine Versicherung A.G	149.836.260	104.157.868
Premiums written, ceded	**149.836.260**	**104.157.868**

46 Subsequent events

The Company benefited TL 3.569.760 tax exemption in 2021 within the scope of the Temporary 14th Article of the Tax Procedure Law and the Law on The Amendment of the Corporate Tax Law published in the Official Gazette dated January 29, 2022 and numbered 31734. Since the changes made in tax laws after the reporting date are considered within the scope of “non-adjusting event after the reporting period” in accordance with TAS 10, they did not have an impact on the financial statements of the Company as of December 31, 2021.

The tension between Russia and Ukraine since January 2022 has turned into a crisis and an armed conflict as of the date of the report. The Company does not carry out any activities in these two countries that are subject to the crisis. Considering the geographies in which the Company operates, no direct impact is expected on Company operations. However, as of the date of this report, it is not possible to reasonably estimate the effects of the global developments and their potential impact on the global and regional economy, on the Company’s operations because of the uncertainty about how the crisis will evolve.

The contract dated 04.03.2022 signed between Oman Insurance Company and VHV Reasürans A.Ş. agreed to buy all shares of Dubai Sigorta A.Ş.. Share transfer transactions are subject to the permissions to be obtained from regulatory institutions, and the legal process has been initiated to obtain the necessary permissions.

(Currency: Turkish Lira (TL))

47 Other

Items and amounts classified under the "other" account in financial statements either exceeding 20% of the total amount of the group to which they relate or 5% of the total assets in the balance sheet

They are presented in the related notes above.

Payables to employees and receivables from employees presented under accounts, "other receivables" and "other short or long term payables", and which have balance more than 1% of the total assets

None.

Subrogation recorded in "Off-Balance Sheet Accounts"

None.

Real rights on immovable and their values

None.

Explanatory note for the amounts and nature of previous years' income and losses

None.

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2021 and 2020, details of provision expenses are as follows:

	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
Change in provision for employee termination *(Note 23)*	(384.315)	(116.122)
Provision for unused vacation pay liability (*Note 23)*	(101.808)	(90.122)
Change in provision reversal income	3.600	10.654
Provision expense	**(482.523)**	**(195.590)**

Fees for services received from Independent Auditor/Independent audit firm:

	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
Independent audit fee for the reporting period	165.000	140.000
Fees for tax advisory services	-	-
Fee for other assurance services	-	-
Fees for services other than independent audit	-	-
Total	**165.000**	**140.000**