

AP VIII Calm Eagle Holdings S.C.A

Société en Commandite par Actions

Consolidated annual financial statements
For the period from January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017

2, avenue Charles de Gaulle
L-1653 Luxembourg
RCS Luxembourg: B 193011
Share capital: EUR 137,466,670.00

Likewise, the Group considered that the amount of €6,927k related to project advisory costs, costs incurred with extraordinary personnel related to indemnities or compensation granted to employees resulting from terminations by mutual agreement and the impact of the curtailment at the level of the benefit plans, do not represent the recurring levels associated with a normal ongoing operation, and therefore the Group opted not to consider such amounts for the purposes of calculating this provision.

NATURE AND EXTENT OF SPECIFIC INSURANCES RISKS

With the introduction of the Solvency II regime, the Group has developed its structure and procedures with a view to providing the necessary tools to meet the Risk-Management requirements.

The Group still has its Overall Risk Management Committee, the main responsibilities of which are to analyse and check the conformity of the decisions taken by the Group with the strategy and policy established for risk management, internal control system and compliance.

After the introduction of the Overall Risk Management Committee economic and financial risk work groups were set up, the main duties of which are:

- to orient the introduction of integrated risk-management models, as well as economic capital models, approved by the Board of Managers;
- to validate, from a technical standpoint, the modelling of the technical and financial risks to be drawn up by the Overall Risk Department and approved by the Board of Managers;
- to draw up tolerance indicators based on the models and to monitor variations of the indicators;
- to draw up risk-control mechanisms considering the appetite for risk and the respective tolerances defined by the Board of Managers;
- to define integrated risk-mitigation strategies, from a standpoint of adequacy of assets and liabilities for analysis by the Overall Risk Management Committee.

In this connection the management of the sundry risks to which the Group is subject is also monitored, and plans of action are proposed to the Board of Managers as and where warranted.

Parallel to the definition and disclosure of policies associated with various business activities (Investments, Subscription, Reinsurance, etc.), the Group developed a Risk-Management Policy that aims to establish limits and tolerances of the Group and to define a set of priority and urgent measures to be implemented in the event of capital losses.

The specific insurance risk is the risk inherent in marketing insurance contracts, in product design and respective pricing, in the subscription process, in the provisions set aside for liabilities and in the management of claims and reinsurance.

In Life insurance the risk can be subdivided into biometric risks (Longevity, Mortality, Disability) Expenditure Risk, Revision Risk, Lapses Risk and Catastrophic Risk.

In Non-Life insurance the risk can be subdivided into Premiums Risk, Reserves Risk, Lapses Risk and Catastrophic Risk.

In Non-life insurance classified as "Health" in Solvency II – Personal Accidents, Health and Work Accidents – the risk is treated as follows:

- Workers' Compensation and Lifelong Assistance pensions are considered to be health risks assessed using techniques similar to those of life insurance and, as such, their risk is subdivided in a manner similar to life products.
- General Workers' Compensation and Personal Accident and Health claims are treated as Non-Life and their risks are subdivided in a similar manner.

The processes of subscription, setting aside provisions and reinsurance are duly documented in the report on risk policy insofar as the main activities, risks and controls are concerned.

Succinctly, the more relevant control mechanisms are:

- Delegation of competences formally defined for the various processes;
- segregation of functions between the areas that undertake risk analysis, that draw up price lists, that issue technical opinions and that issue policies;
- limited access to the various applications in keeping with the user's profile;
- document scanning in the issue processes and in claims management;
- procedures involving case-by-case checks, exceptions reports and audits;
- recruiting and training policy suited to the responsibilities and technical complexity of the various functions.

The level of provisions is monitored monthly, with a prime focus on the provisions for claims, which are subject to regular analysis as to their sufficiency. Valuation models involving stochastic models have also been implemented.

Any adjustments resulting from alterations to the estimates of the provisions are reflected under current operating profit or loss. However, owing to the fact that setting aside provisions for claims is of necessity an uncertain process, there can be no guarantee that the actual losses will not be greater than estimated, this risk being covered by the supplementary solvency capital.

The evolution of the comparison between (i) the amounts paid of the non-life branches, net of reimbursements, without management costs, gross of reinsurance and excluding the Workers' Compensation mathematical reserve, and ii) the final cost estimate, is as follows:

(in TEUR)

		<i>Amounts paid net of repayments (cumulative amounts)</i>									
		Year of occurrence									
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Years elapsed	0	206 721	203 512	237 626	236 495	226 700	240 781	229 333	219 856	221 562	234 674
	1	306 169	317 476	358 391	341 803	328 281	340 519	329 132	313 660	320 537	
	2	329 944	347 970	383 391	363 125	351 829	362 834	352 612	330 352		
	3	342 503	362 827	395 329	374 118	365 156	375 874	361 171			
	4	348 998	369 912	403 580	379 458	370 723	383 910				
	5	353 282	375 089	410 214	383 758	376 150					
	6	359 158	377 835	414 548	387 361						
	7	361 693	381 203	416 781							
	8	363 619	384 481								
	9	366 404									

(in TEUR)

		<i>Final estimate of cost of claims net of reimbursements</i>									
		Year of occurrence									
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Years elapsed	0	407 898	398 229	434 023	397 411	393 793	398 437	384 823	364 180	366 782	468 393
	1	391 712	397 715	431 281	402 057	387 096	392 668	392 917	364 804	359 641	
	2	396 434	404 384	438 271	403 487	388 828	400 612	400 628	362 568		
	3	385 509	396 449	428 598	401 755	390 357	405 148	402 538			
	4	379 282	391 028	426 586	400 511	390 413	405 797				
	5	375 951	389 925	425 883	401 815	390 957					
	6	373 325	389 074	428 858	403 166						
	7	372 912	389 968	429 227							
	8	372 875	390 927								
	9	372 566									

The Group uses a reinsurance policy whose primary objective is to protect the impact of large claims or catastrophic events, mitigating the risk, reducing the need for capital and protecting the interests of its policyholders, insured, other insurance beneficiaries, shareholders and employees.

In order to implement it, the Group contracts the type of reinsurance most appropriate to mitigate the risks accepted, based on proportional and non-proportional treaties, in accordance with the following tables:

Non-Life Insurance	Type of reinsurance
Assistance	Proportional
Performance bonds	Proportional
(Fidelity) insurance	Proportional
Engineering	Proportional
Fire (simple risks)	Proportional
Fire (condominium)	Proportional
Fire and loss of profits (establishment and industrial risks)	Proportional
Fire and other damage (disaster-retention protection)	Not Proportional
Fire and other damage (disaster-retention sub-layer protection)	Not Proportional
Fire and other damage (disaster-retention sub-layer protection)	Not Proportional
Fire and other damage (aggregate-retention protection)	Not Proportional
Health (serious illnesses)	Proportional
Health (medical expenses)	Not Proportional
Health (2nd opinion)	Proportional
Cyber risks civil liability	Proportional
General third-party liability	Not Proportional
General third-party liability	Proportional
Environmental third-party liability	Proportional
Health professionals third-party liability	Proportional
Directors' third-party liability (article 396)	Proportional
D&o third-party liability	Proportional
Marine (cargo)	Proportional
Marines (hulls)	Proportional
Marines (hull- fleets)	Proportional
Maritime (retention protection)	Not Proportional
Motor (third-party liability)	Not Proportional
Motor (own damage)	Not Proportional
Personal accidents	Not Proportional
Personal accidents	Proportional
Personal Accident (Loan Protection)	Proportional
Workers' compensation	Not Proportional
Agro	Proportional

Life Insurance	Type of reinsurance
Life Mortgage Loan	Proportional
Life Group	Proportional
Individual Life	Proportional
Life VTCC2.0	Proportional
Health Professionals Life	Proportional
Life + Cool	Proportional
Catastrophe Life	Not Proportional
Cumulative Protection Life	Not Proportional
Assistance	Proportional
Health	Proportional
Life Premium Protection	Proportional
Life Contributive Group & Non-Contributive Group	Proportional
Banif Life Treasury Management	Proportional
Capitalisation / PPR	Proportional

The sensitivity analysis of the insurance risk, taking its main conditioning factors into account, is as follows:

Area of analysis	Scenarios	(in TEUR)	
		Impact on pre-tax income	
		2017	2016
Cost of claims	5% increase of the year's costs of claims, net of reinsurance	(34 349)	(29 731)
Expenses	10% increase of operating costs, net of reinsurance	(24 827)	(21 188)
Mortality	10% decrease of the mortality of the insured of life business	770	(2 883)
Life expectancy	Decrease of 10% in mortality of current Works Accid. pensioners	(7 023)	(6 891)

The risks of changes in the cost of claims and in general expenses stems from the influence exercised on these items either for reasons of greater occurrence of cost-generating facts, inflation or lesser internal efficiency.

The longevity risk covers uncertainty as to effective losses caused by insured people living longer than expected. It can be more relevant in, for example, the mathematical pensions in the Workers' Compensation segment.

The longevity risk is managed through the price, the subscription policy and regular review of the mortality tables used to define the prices and to set aside provisions accordingly. When the conclusion is that the longevity is greater than assumed in the mortality tables, supplementary provisions are set aside and the tables are updated.

It should be noted that for the purposes of sensitivity analysis of the life Mortality risk, future premiums are not taken into account.

NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE MARKET RISK, CREDIT RISK, LIQUIDITY RISK, CURRENCY RISK AND OPERATING RISK

Market Risk

Market risk is normally associated with the risk of loss or occurrence of adverse alterations to the Group's financial position. It is the result of the level or volatility of the market prices of financial instruments, and is also closely related with the mismatching-risk between assets and liabilities, for which the Group has implemented an ALM policy.

It also includes the risks associated with the use of derivative financial instruments, as well as the exchange-rate risk, the equities risk, the real-estate risk, the interest-rate risk, the spread risk and the concentration risk.

Market-risk management lies within the scope of the Investments Policy, under the rules of allocation of assets by class and type of issue, and is undertaken through the Financial Committee structure. The investment policies adopted by the Group, duly formalised in a special document, are governed by prudent risk-acceptance levels and portfolio diversification, taking the evolution of the financial markets into account

It should also be pointed out that Investment Policy in force at the Group defined by the Finance Committee, in conjunction with the limits set by the Overall Risk Management Committee and approved by the Board of Managers, and there is therefore effective segregation of competence in this matter.

Exchange-Rate Risk

The exchange-rate risk stems from the volatility of exchange rates against the euro and the sensitivity analysis is as follows:

Area of analysis	Scenarios	Impact on pre-tax income	
		2017	2016
Currency	10% depreciation of the value of all foreign currencies against EUR	(5 089)	(3 316)

The segregation of the financial instruments exposure is as follows:

2017	(in TEUR)				
	EUR	USD	GBP	Others	Total
Available-for-sale financial assets	1 114 687	-	-	565	1 115 252
Investments in associates and joint ventures	35 769	-	-	-	35 769
Term deposits	7 000	4 113	-	23 010	34 123
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	165 369	155 704	43 154	2 675	366 902
Financial assets held for trading	4 211	-	-	-	4 211
Held-to-maturity investments	-	-	-	-	-
Total holdings and financial instruments	1 327 036	159 817	43 154	26 250	1 556 257

2016	(in TEUR)				
	EUR	USD	GBP	Others	Total
Available-for-sale financial assets	1 333 715	-	-	574	1 334 289
Investments in associates and joint ventures	65 365	-	-	-	65 365
Term deposits	13 003	3 607	-	14 861	31 471
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	72 256	24 295	5 233	-	101 784
Financial assets held for trading	483	-	-	-	483
Held-to-maturity investments	-	-	-	-	-
Total holdings and financial instruments	1 484 822	27 902	5 233	15 435	1 533 392

The currency risk of Financial Assets accounted at fair value through the profit and loss is fully covered through forward contracts for which there is a permanent roll over in place. As such, the exchange rate risk is nil for this class of assets.

Equities Risk

The equity risk stems from the volatility of the market prices of equities, and only the systematic risk is measured, in that the non-systematic is taken into account in the concentration risk.

Stock market securities held by the Group are exposed to this risk, as are the investment funds consisting wholly or partly of such securities. The sensitivity analysis is as follows:

Area of analysis	Scenarios	Impact on income and fair-value reserves before tax	
		2017	2016
Equities	10% decrease of stock-market values	(19 915)	(23 127)

Real-Estate Risk

The real-estate risk is caused by the volatility of real-estate market prices. The sensitivity analysis is as follows:

Area of analysis	Scenarios	(in TEUR)	
		Impact on pre-tax income	
		2017	2016
Properties	10% decrease in the value of real estate and real estate funds	(9 518)	(24 632)

Interest-rate Risk

Interest-rate risk is inherent in all assets and liabilities whose value is sensitive to alterations of the time frame or to interest-rate volatility. In risk-exposure terms, as far as assets are concerned, this applies mainly to bonds.

Liabilities are exposed through Workers' Compensation pensions, not mandatorily redeemable, and through life insurance mathematical reserves.

A scenario of rising interest rates is the one that implies loss of value for the Group.

Area of analysis	Scenarios	(in TEUR)	
		Impact on income and fair-value reserves before tax	
		2017	2016
Interest rate	100 b.p. decrease of the interest-rate curve - Effect on Assets	101 406	95 853
	100 b.p. increase of the interest-rate curve - Effect on Assets	(77 500)	(83 178)

Area of analysis	Scenarios	(in TEUR)	
		Impact on pre-tax income	
		2017	2016
Interest rate	10 b.p. decrease of the interest-rate curve - Effect on Liabilities	(46 157)	(51 672)
	10 b.p. increase of the interest-rate curve - Effect on Liabilities	29 705	25 025

In 2016, this analysis does not include the Açoreana Seguros, SA, effect, since the technical provisions were recognised at fair value at the time of acquisition (Note 32).

Spread Risk

The spread risk reflects the volatility of credit spreads across the risk-free interest-rate curve. Securities exposed to this risk are mainly corporate bonds.

(in TEUR)

Rating	2017		2016	
	%	value	%	value
AAA	17%	220 449	22%	254 397
AA	30%	381 579	20%	235 255
A	10%	123 616	10%	117 332
BBB	28%	356 868	33%	385 669
BB	6%	73 535	11%	125 002
B	3%	36 631	2%	19 916
CCC	0%	1 473	0%	527
Unrated	8%	98 722	4%	35 900
Total	100%	1 292 873	100%	1 173 998

These figures do not include deposits, because they are understood to lie outside the scope of analysis for the risk involved.

Concentration Risk

Concentration risk refers to the additional volatility inherent in highly concentrated portfolios and to partial or total losses through issuer default. The breakdown of their distribution by sectors of activity is as follows:

(in TEUR)

Sector of activity	2017		2016	
	%	Gross Amount	%	Gross Amount
Basic resources	1%	10 608	1%	17 330
Communications	3%	39 043	3%	42 334
Consumables (cyclic)	2%	26 053	2%	34 169
Consumables (non-cyclic)	4%	60 494	4%	50 899
Energy	2%	32 050	3%	45 703
Financial	16%	239 971	15%	206 340
Funds	11%	164 676	12%	175 251
Public debt	51%	761 237	50%	712 136
Industrial	5%	74 693	3%	45 088
Medicine	1%	9 846	0%	1 918
Technology	1%	10 946	0%	5 174
Public / collective services	4%	67 382	5%	69 084
Other	0%	5 858	0%	6 713
	100%	1 502 857	100%	1 412 139

The figures include the headings of Investments in associates and joint ventures, Financial assets held for trading, Financial assets classified on initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss and Available-for-sale assets and loan capital and ancillary capital contributions under the Loans heading. The Available-for-sale assets heading does not include real-estate investment funds for reasons of consistency with the non-inclusion in this breakdown of investments in Land & buildings.

These figures do not include deposits, because they are understood to lie outside the scope of analysis for the risk involved.

Liquidity Risk

The liquidity risk stems from the possibility that the Group may not hold assets of sufficient liquidity to meet cash-flow requirements to fulfil its obligations to policyholders and other creditors as they fall due. It should be pointed out that to mitigate this risk the Group prepares a cash-flow plan on a monthly basis, adjusted weekly to its cash requirements/surpluses.

The breakdown of the maturity and estimated flows of the assets and liabilities subject to this type of risk, as at December 31, 2017 & 2016 is as follows:

							(in TEUR)
2017	< 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	> 5 years	Without maturity	Total
Financial assets	63 428	140 430	75 657	360 088	1 017 741	251 197	1 908 541
Financial liabilities and mathematical reserve	38 841	97 733	80 305	310 557	334 960	1 755	864 151
	24 587	42 697	(4 648)	49 531	682 781	249 442	1 044 390

							(in TEUR)
2016	< 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	> 5 years	Without maturity	Total
Financial assets	83 358	90 115	49 980	343 346	923 572	306 069	1 796 440
Financial liabilities and mathematical reserve	17 357	55 260	94 870	309 103	426 410	5 689	908 689
Net	66 001	34 855	(44 890)	34 243	497 162	300 380	887 751

Credit Risk

The credit risk corresponds to the possible losses through default or through deterioration of the counterparties' credit levels that mitigate the existing risk, such as reinsurance contracts or derivatives, amounts receivable from brokers and other exposures to credit not considered in the spread risk.

One of the control procedures involves systematic monitoring of the amounts and age of overdue premiums. In the selection of depository banks and of reinsurers their ratings are taken into account and their evolution is periodically monitored throughout the year.

The breakdown of the balances of deposits is as follows:

Rating	2017		2016	
	%	value	%	value
AAA	0%	-	0%	-
AA	0%	-	0%	-
A	37%	53 774	27%	31 893
BBB	5%	7 407	3%	4 095
BB	0%	330	14%	16 403
B	0%	20	4%	4 166
CCC	26%	36 995	18%	21 678
Unrated	32%	46 054	34%	39 822
Total	100%	144 580	100%	118 057

The breakdown of the debtor balances of the reinsurers, without deduction of impairment, is as follows:

Rating	2017		2016	
	%	value	%	value
AAA	0%	-	0%	-
AA	44%	23 460	40%	5 806
A	55%	29 327	53%	7 639
BBB	0%	-	0%	-
BB	0%	-	0%	-
B	0%	-	0%	-
CCC	0%	-	0%	-
Unrated	1%	238	7%	950
Total	100%	53 025	100%	14 395

(in TEUR)

Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of major losses stemming from inadequacy or failures in processes, people or systems, or external events, within the scope of the Group's day-to-day business, and it can be subdivided into the following categories:

- intentional professional malpractice (internal fraud);
- illicit activities carried on by third parties (external fraud);
- practices related with human resources and safety at work;
- customers, products and commercial practices;
- external events causing damage to physical assets;
- interruption of the business and systems failures;
- Risks related with business processes.
- Legal risk

Strategic Risk

Strategic Risk is the risk arising from strategic decisions. We define Strategic Risk as the risk of taking inadequate business decisions, implementing decisions in an improper manner or not being able to adapt to changes in the operating environment. As a general rule, the Strategic Risk is a risk that arises in conjunction with other risks, but it may also arise as an individual risk.

Reputation Risk

Reputation Risk is the risk arising from possible damage to the reputation of the companies, resulting in a negative perception by the public (for example, among customers, business partners, shareholders or supervisory authorities). Like the strategic risk, reputation risk is one that arises in conjunction with other risks, but it may also arise as an individual risk.

Systemic Risk

The risk of destabilisation of the financial system or market with consequences in terms of assets, interest rates, exchange rates, affecting the economy as a whole.

Emerging Risks

Existing risks or those that may arise that are difficult to quantify and have high loss potential. Characterised by a high degree of uncertainty, where even basic information is scarce, which would support a proper evaluation of the frequency and severity of a given risk.

Mitigation measures

As the Group's main mitigation measures and in the light of the risks detailed above we would underscore the following:

- existence of a Code of Conduct;
- constant updating of internal rules and of procedures manuals;
- implementation of internal and external fraud-prevention policies and procedures;
- implementation of measures related with security in access to the owner-occupied properties;
- implementation of measures related with security in accessing databases and information systems;
- definition and implementation of the human-resources management policy;
- existence of training programmes covering knowledge recycling;
- training employees who interact directly with customers;
- implementation and documentation of a disaster-recovery plan and performance of periodic tests and simulation in respect of the plan;
- implementation and documentation of a business-continuity plan, as well as procedures allowing the recuperation of critical business activities and functions.

SOLVENCY

In 2015 the Solvency II Directive (Directive 2009/138/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of November 25) on access to insurance and reinsurance business and the exercise thereof, and respective amendments were transposed to Portuguese law through Law 147/2015 of September 9, 2015, which set the date of entry into force of the new Solvency II legislation as January 1, 2016.

The Group monitors solvency in accordance with the new regime in force. In keeping with legislation, the definitive solvency-margin data and more detailed information on Risk Management will be publicly disclosed during the month of June 2018 through the solvency and financial-situation report.

ADEQUACY OF PREMIUMS AND PROVISIONS

With regard to the adequacy of the premiums and provisions an annual analysis is performed of the technical bases and of the actuarial principles and rules used to construct the pricing of the insurance. To the extent reasonably predictable, a check is performed of the adequacy of the premiums charged, on a prudent actuarial basis, so as to cover the commitments assumed by the Group stemming from claims associated with the insurance in question.

In general terms, the Group's provisions policy is of a prudential nature, using actuarially-recognised methods and complying with legal rules and regulations.

BUSINESS RATIOS

The main Non-Life business ratios, gross of reinsurance, are as follows:

	2017	2016
		(%)
a) Claims ratio	78,3%	75,3%
b) Acquisition ratio	21,2%	20,7%
c) Administrative ratio	8,0%	8,6%
Combined ratio	107,5%	104,6%

a) (Costs of claims + imputed costs + variation of technical provisions + Other costs - technical income) / premiums earned.

b) (Acquisition brokerage remuneration + imputed costs + variation of deferred acquisition costs) / gross premiums written

c) (Administrative brokerage remuneration + imputed costs) / gross premiums written

The main Life business ratios, gross of reinsurance, are as follows:

	2017	2016
		(%)
Claims / Premiums (IFRS 4)	191,9%	240,7%
Benefits Paid / Deposits Received (IAS 39)	2176,8%	1797,3%
Acquisition Costs / (Premiums + Deposits Received)	26,3%	11,3%
Administrative Costs / (Premiums + Deposits Received)	16,7%	5,4%

AMOUNTS RECOVERABLE ON CLAIMS

The amounts recoverable in respect of payments made against claims, stemming from the acquisition of rights or the obtaining of ownership, and the risk of failure to collect them are included under the following headings and involve the following amounts:

	2017	2016
		(in TEUR)
Receivables	4 469	9 864
Adjustment of doubtful loans	(2 410)	(2 059)
Net total	2 059	7 805

As far as acquisition of legal ownership of the insured goods is concerned, the amounts are included under the following heading and are as follows:

	2017	2016
		(in TEUR)
Salvage	80	51
Other stocks	-	-
Inventories	80	51

Note 6 - Liabilities for Investment Contracts and Other Financial Liabilities

The movements under liabilities for investment contracts are as follows:

(in TEUR)

	Financial without profit- sharing	Unit Linked	PPR Unit Linked	Capitalisation Operations Unit Link	Total
Balances as at 31 December 2015	138 321	8 428	30 898	-	177 647
Changes to the consolidation perimeter	314	124	43	1 032	1 514
Additional liabilities in the year, net of commissions	796	168	201	-	1 164
Amounts paid	(5 776)	(1 734)	(3 674)	(984)	(12 168)
Technical interest	103	93	150	251	597
Other movements	(17 398)	-	254	-	(17 144)
Balances as at 31 December 2016	116 360	7 078	27 872	300	151 610
Additional liabilities in the year, net of commissions	585	-	-	-	585
Amounts paid	(13 911)	-	8	-	(13 903)
Technical interest	5 128	-	9	-	5 137
Other movements	20	-	(505)	(31)	(516)
Balances as at 31 December 2017	108 182	7 078	27 384	269	142 913

The figures for Other movements in 2017 and 2016 relate to reclassifications of products that now have provision for discretionary profit sharing.

The amount of the financial liabilities of Unit Linked contracts, totalling €34,731k, (2016: €35,250k) corresponds to level 2 of the valuation method, in accordance with the levels prescribed in IFRS 13, since they are financial instruments valued in accordance with (non-adjusted) prices available on official markets and with prices quoted by entities that provide transaction prices of liquid markets.

The breakdown of gains and losses on financial liabilities for investment contracts is as follows:

(in TEUR)

	2017			2016		
	Gain	Loss	Balance	Gain	Loss	Balance
Carried at fair value through profit or loss	5 906	(2 131)	3 775	6 434	(2 923)	3 510
Capitalisation	3 881	(727)	3 154	4 118	(1 050)	3 068
PPR	2 025	(1 404)	621	2 316	(1 873)	443
Carried at amortised cost	-	(4 080)	(4 080)	-	(4 107)	(4 107)
Capitalisation	-	(3 454)	(3 454)	-	(3 233)	(3 233)
PPR	-	(626)	(626)	-	(874)	(874)
Total	5 906	(6 211)	(305)	6 434	(7 031)	(597)

The amounts carried in the financial statements also include the amounts of Notes 17 and 18, so the analysis should be performed in conjunction with these notes.

The breakdown of Other financial liabilities is as follows:

	(in TEUR)	
	2017	2016
Other financial liabilities		
Deposits received from reinsurers	400	11.722
Bank loans	-	-
Derivatives	1.006	
Trade creditors	-	-
Subordinated liabilities	-	8.540
Other	18.710	15.018
Book value	20.116	35.280

Deposits received from reinsurers represent the amount of bond posted by reinsurers as a result of acceptance of risks and of the receipt of premiums arising from the reinsurance-ceded business.

The figures for Other recorded in 2017 & 2016 have to do with financial transactions in the settlement stage taking into account their value dates and also derivative financial instruments of negative value. The breakdown of the Derivatives figures is provided in Note 7.

The breakdown and detail of the subordinated financial liabilities is as follows:

	(in TEUR)		
	2016		
	Amount	Rate	Maturity
Bond Loan	8 540	1,283%	17/12/17

Note 7 - Financial Instruments

The detailed inventory of holdings and financial instruments is presented at the end of the notes to the consolidated financial statements in Appendix 1, and can be summarised as follows:

	(in TEUR)	
	2017	2016
Available-for-sale financial assets	1 115 252	1 334 289
Investments in associates and joint ventures	35 769	65 365
Term deposits	34 123	31 471
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	366 902	101 784
Financial assets held for trading	4 211	483
Held-to-maturity investments	-	-
Total holdings and financial instruments	1 556 257	1 533 392
Other financial assets	8 878	17 158
Total financial assets	1 565 135	1 550 550

In 2017, Appendix 1 takes into consideration €1,006k in respect of derivative financial instruments having a negative value that are carried in the balance sheet under Other financial liabilities under Liabilities (Note 6).

In 2017, Term deposits include an amount of €24,893k (2016: €16,029k) related to deposits from Tranquilidade – Coração Angolana de Seguros, S.A. with Angolan banks denominated mostly in Angolan Kwanzas, with a term of less than one year.

Investments in associates are detailed in Note 4, while information on the remaining financial instruments is provided throughout this Note 7.

FINANCIAL ASSETS CLASSIFIED IN THE INITIAL RECOGNITION AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

This heading includes securities that, as provided for in IAS 39 and in accordance with the option taken and the documented risk-management strategy, the Group considers (i) to be managed and their performance measured on the basis of their fair value, and/or (ii) or contain embedded derivative instruments.

The breakdown of the balance of this type of asset is as follows:

	2017	2016
	(in TEUR)	
Bonds & other fixed-income securities		
Public issuers'	53 800	21 677
Other issuers'	136 825	63 264
Corporate loans	110 418	13 493
Equities	-	-
Other floating-rate securities	65 859	3 350
Book value	366 902	101 784
<i>Acquisition cost</i>	<i>365 645</i>	<i>101 131</i>

As at December 31, 2017, this heading includes fixed income securities with embedded derivatives in the sum of €8,508k (2016: €13,132k).

Additionally, this heading includes hybrid fixed-income securities in the sum of €2,922k (2016: €7,252k). These securities are valued at their fair value determined on the basis of the prices indicated by the sources used by the Group for the entire instrument, in accordance with the market conditions prevailing on the reporting date.

AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS

The breakdown of this type of asset is as follows:

	(in TEUR)	
	2017	2016
Bonds & other fixed-income securities		
Public issuers'	717 454	691 009
Other issuers'	272 923	384 555
Equities	5 330	23 831
Other floating-rate securities	119 545	234 894
Book value	1 115 252	1 334 289

The breakdown of the final balance sheet figures as at December 31, 2017 & 2016, is as follows:

	(in TEUR)				
	Amortised or acquisition cost	Accrued interest	Fair-value reserve	Impairment	Book value
Bonds & other fixed-income securities					
Public issuers'	682 919	8 809	(719)	-	691 009
Other issuers'	375 951	7 724	880	-	384 555
Equities	22 826	-	2 534	(1 529)	23 831
Other floating-rate securities	230 770	-	4 369	(245)	234 894
Balance as at December 31, 2016	1 312 466	16 533	7 064	(1 774)	1 334 289
Bonds & other fixed-income securities					
Public issuers'	710 587	9 317	(2 450)	-	717 454
Other issuers'	257 396	5 306	10 221	-	272 923
Equities	5 689	-	698	(1 057)	5 330
Other floating-rate securities	117 784	-	5 294	(3 533)	119 545
Balance as at December 31, 2017	1 091 456	14 623	13 763	(4 590)	1 115 252

As at December 31, 2017, Other floating-rate securities include €17,694k, relating to the Group's participations in real-estate investment funds (2016: €23,554k).

Movements under impairment losses are as follows:

	(in TEUR)	
	2017	2016
Balance as at January 1	1 774	5 753
Appropriations of the year	3 949	2 108
Cancellations for the period for sale of assets	(1 133)	(6 087)
Written back in the year	-	-
Changes to the consolidation perimeter	-	-
Balance as at December 31	4 590	1 774

The impairments recorded in profit or loss through adjustment of fair value in investments, segregated by the respective categories, are as follows:

	(in TEUR)	
	2017	2016
Bonds & other fixed-income securities	-	-
Equities & other floating-rate securities	(3 949)	(2 108)
	(3 949)	(2 108)

FINANCIAL ASSETS/LIABILITIES HELD FOR TRADING

The breakdown of the balance of this type of assets and liabilities is as follows:

	2017		2016	
	Fair value	Notional value	Fair value	Notional value
Derivatives - forward and swap contracts - Asset	4 211	289 859	483	26 307
Derivatives - forward and swap contracts - Liability	(1 006)	169 505	(1 040)	19 160
Book value	3 205	459 364	(557)	45 467

Investments made by the Group are predominantly in euros, although its portfolio does contain some transactions expressed in other currencies. In this way, though always with the authorisation of its Financial Committee, the Group entered into several exchange-rate hedge contracts for its investments in foreign currency.

Though they do not provide perfect hedging, these exchange-rate hedges endeavour to cover the exchange-rate risk on the principal and interest through successive renovation throughout the year, using swap and forward mechanisms for the purpose. Changes in the fair value of these derivative instruments are recognised directly profit or loss, since the Group does not use hedge accounting in that the requirements set out for the purpose by IAS 39 have not been met.

Contracts with positive fair value are carried under Assets, under Financial assets held for trading and contracts with negative fair value they are carried under Liabilities, under Other financial liabilities – Other.

HELD-TO-MATURITY INVESTMENTS

As at December 31, 2017 & 2016, no assets are classified in this category. Nevertheless, it should be pointed out that during 2014, the Group sold assets of this category without complying with the requirements of IAS 39 ("tainting"). On this basis, and up to the end of 2016, the Group cannot have assets classified in this category.

OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

Besides the financial instruments described above, the Group also has other assets, as follows:

	2017		2016	
Loans granted	4 851	8 508		
Deposits at cedent companies	2	2		
Other	4 025	8 648		
Total of other financial assets	8 878	17 158		

In 2017 and 2016, the figures for Other are in respect of financial transactions pending settlement, taking their value dates into account.

The breakdown of Other financial assets as at December 31, 2017 & 2016, is as follows:

	Acquisition cost	Impairment	(in TEUR) Book value
Other financial assets			
Loan capital	3 125	-	3 125
Loans	20 383	(15 000)	5 383
Other financial assets	8 650	-	8 650
Balance as at December 31, 2016	32 158	(15 000)	17 158
Other financial assets			
Loan capital	-	-	-
Loans	19 851	(15 000)	4 851
Other financial assets	4 027	-	4 027
Balance as at December 31, 2017	23 878	(15 000)	8 878

Impairment losses under Loans correspond to the whole of the cash loan to Espírito Santo Financial Portugal, SGPS, SA.

Movements under impairment losses are as follows:

	(in TEUR)	
	2017	2016
Balance as at January 1	15 000	15 000
Appropriations during the year	-	-
Cancelations in the year for derecognition	-	-
Written back during the year	-	-
Balance as at December 31	15 000	15 000

The breakdown of loans granted as at December 31, 2017 & 2016, is as follows:

	(in TEUR)	
	2017	2016
Loan capital	-	3 125
Loans to employees	1 922	2 483
Other loans	1 750	1 750
Shareholder's loan	1 179	1 150
Total loans granted	4 851	8 508

As of December 31, 2016, the value of the loan capital is in respect of loans granted to Imocrescente - Closed Real Estate Investment Fund.

FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES CARRIED AT AMORTISED COST

The breakdown of the fair value of financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost is as follows:

	(in TEUR)			
	2017		2016	
	Fair value	Book value	Fair value	Book value
Cash & cash equivalents and sight deposits	110 627	110 627	90 397	90 397
Loans & receivables	43 001	43 001	48 629	48 629
Other debtors for insurance & other operations	143 978	143 978	86 615	86 615
Other	124 571	124 571	131 617	131 617
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST	422 177	422 177	357 258	357 258
Financial liabilities on investment contracts	151 328	142 913	145 981	151 610
Other financial liabilities	20 116	20 116	35 280	35 280
Other creditors for insurance & other operations	109 357	109 357	68 671	68 671
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT AMORTISED COST	280 801	272 386	249 932	255 561

The fair value of the financial liabilities of investment contracts is estimated contract by contract using the best estimate of the assumptions to project the expected future cash flows and the risk-free interest rate on the issue date.

For the other ones, taking into account the fact that these are short-term assets and liabilities, their balance as at the reporting date is considered a reasonable estimate of their fair value.

With regard to the valuation method used, according to the levels prescribed in IFRS 13, all financial instruments carried at amortised cost are Level 3, except Cash and cash equivalents and sight deposits, which are Level 1.

VALUATION METHODS

Financial instruments are stratified according to the levels prescribed in IFRS 13, described as follows:

- Level 1 - Financial instruments measured according to (unadjusted) prices available on official markets having quotations disclosed by entities providing transaction prices in liquid markets.
- Level 2 - Financial instruments measured using internal valuation methods that mainly consider parameters and variables observable in the market.
- Level 3 - Financial instruments measured in accordance with internal valuation methodologies considering parameters or variables not observable in the market, having a significant impact on the valuation of the instrument and prices provided by third parties whose parameters are not observable in the market.

The breakdown of the value of the financial instruments stratified by the measurement method used, in accordance with the levels prescribed in IFRS 13, is as follows:

The balance of this heading is as follows:

	(in TEUR)	
	2017	2016
Cash in hand	170	1 309
Deposits at credit institutions	110 457	89 088
Total	110 627	90 397

At the end of 2016, the Bank of Mozambique abolished the Nosso Banco banking institution, withdrawing its right to carry on its business in the country. The Group's two insurance companies Tranquilidade Moçambique Companhia de Seguros Vida, SA, and Tranquilidade Moçambique Companhia de Seguros, SA, had deposits with this institution amounting to €15k.

An impairment loss was recorded in 2016 for that amount, but as the repayment of the amount occurred by the Deposit Guarantee Fund at the end of 2017, the impairment was fully cancelled.

NOTE 9 - LAND & BUILDINGS

As mentioned in note 3 above, land and buildings held by the Group are valued using the cost model in the case of the owner-occupied properties in keeping with the option provided for by IAS 16, and using the fair-value model in the case of investment properties, in keeping with the procedure laid down in IAS 40. Regardless of the measurement model, valuations are performed on all properties on a regular basis.

Valuations of land and buildings are performed with a view to obtaining the presumed transaction value, usually the market value (fair value), that is, the price at which the land or building could be sold, on the valuation date, by private agreement between an independent, interested seller and buyer, it being understood that the property is subject to a public offer on the market, that the conditions thereof allow a regular and orderly sale, and that there is a normal period of time to negotiate the sale, taking the nature of the property into account.

These valuations are performed using a weighted combination of the "Market Comparison" and "Income" valuation methods. The respective values lead to alterations of the fair value of investment properties (real estate held for income) and are used for the purpose of impairment tests of the tangible assets (owner-occupied properties).

The "Market Comparison" method is based on market evidence, which involves market research on properties comparable to the one subject to valuation, the values being based on an analysis of transactions involving similar properties. The "Income" method consists of determining the value of the land or building on the basis of the ratio between the effective annual rent and an appropriate capitalisation rate.

Income properties that are transferred to non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations under IFRS 5 are valued in accordance with the amounts described in the promissory purchase and sale contracts, less possible selling costs.

As provided for by IFRS 13 - Fair value measurement, valuations of land and buildings maximise use of observable market data. However, since the valuations in general also

consider non-observable data, the fair value of the Group's land and buildings is classified at level 3 of the fair-value hierarchy defined by IFRS 13.

The Group believes that the land and buildings it owns are subject to their greatest and best use, and therefore the valuations carried out to ascertain the respective fair value are prepared taking into account their current use, as laid down by IFRS 13 - Fair value measurement.

Land and buildings are classified as Owner-occupied properties when used in the Group's operational activity and as investment properties in other cases. In those cases that, since their use is shared, warrant classification as mixed, and each part analysed and measured separately. The valuers responsible for the valuation of the assets are duly certified for the purpose and are registered with the CMVM.

Fair-value model

The breakdown of balances and movements involving Investment Properties in both years is as follows:

	(in TEUR)	
Investment properties - Income-generating Buildings	2017	2016
Net Balance as at January 1	43 891	76 706
Changes to the consolidation perimeter	-	40 327
Increases through acquisition	-	-
Increases through improvements	-	92
Transfers to assets to be discontinued	(34 939)	(72 344)
Transfers to investment properties	7 697	-
Written off/Sales	(9 959)	(6 472)
Variations of fair value	(6 424)	5 582
Net Balance as at December 31	266	43 891

During 2016, the changes to the consolidation perimeter are in respect of the acquisition of Açoreana Seguros, SA, as mentioned in Note 4.

All income properties held directly by the Group are intended to generate rents, even if for some reason rent is not charged; there are no properties for the sole purpose of appreciation.

The amount of Transfers in 2017 has to do with real-estate assets that the Group intends to sell, and the respective processes are expected to be finalised during 2018. Due to this fact they were transferred to Non-current Assets held for sale and discontinued operations (Note 11).

The amount of Transfers referred to in 2016 is primarily in respect of real-estate assets in respect of which, in December of that year, the Group entered into two promissory purchase and sale contracts the date of conveyance of which was scheduled for a date subsequent to December 31, 2016, or also of other assets that the Group intends to sell. Due to this fact they were transferred to Non-current Assets held for sale and discontinued operations (Note 11).

The breakdown of rental properties in keeping with their ability to generate income is as follows:

	(in TEUR)	
	2017	2016
Properties that generate rental income	220	20 339
Properties that generate no rental income	46	23 552
Total	266	43 891

The amounts recognised in profit & loss in respect of the income and costs of investment properties are as follows:

	(in TEUR)	
	2017	2016
Rental income	1 207	4 490
Operating costs	465	250
- on properties that generate rental income	75	123
- on properties that do not generate rental income	390	127

Cost model

The breakdown of Owner-occupied properties as at December 31, 2017 & 2016, is as follows:

	(in TEUR)	
	2017	2016
Gross value	2 877	35 818
Accumulated depreciation and impairments	(230)	(392)
Net Balance as at December 31	2 647	35 426

Movements under Owner-occupied properties in both years is as follows:

	(in TEUR)	
Tangible assets - Own Service Buildings	2017	2016
Net Balance as at acquisition date of subsidiary	35 426	36 058
Changes to the consolidation perimeter	(272)	33 178
Additions through acquisition	-	543
Increases through improvements	-	21
Transfers to assets to be discontinued	(15 789)	(32 911)
Transfers to investment properties	(7 697)	-
Written off/Sales	(667)	(123)
Impairments - [(Allocation)/Use]	(8 590)	-
Depreciation charges for the period	(550)	(850)
Currency translation differences	785	(490)
Net Balance as at December 31	2 647	35 426

The amount of Transfers in 2017 has to do with real-estate assets that the Group intends to sell, and the respective processes are expected to be finalised during 2018. Due to this fact they were transferred to Non-current Assets held for sale and discontinued operations (Note 11).

The amount of Transfers referred to in 2016 is in respect of real-estate assets in respect of which, in December of that year, the Group entered into two promissory purchase and sale contracts the date of conveyance of which was scheduled for a date subsequent to December 31, 2016, or also of other assets that the Group intends to sell. Due to this fact they were transferred to Non-current Assets held for sale and discontinued operations (Note 11).

The final carrying amount in 2016 corresponds to the fair value of the respective assets taking into account the valuation methodology used in the process of acquisition of Açoreana Seguros, SA.

NOTE 10 - OTHER TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS AND INVENTORIES

Besides the owner-occupied properties referred to Note 9, the Group has other tangible assets measured using the cost model, details of which, as at December 31, 2017 & 2016, are as follows:

	2017	2016
(in TEUR)		
Equipment	50 666	50 318
Office equipment	5 722	5 704
Machines and tools	2 056	2 033
IT Hardware	34 680	34 607
Indoor fixtures & fittings	2 686	2 685
Leased buildings expenditure	4 208	3 853
Transport material	561	578
Other tangible assets	752	858
Fixed assets in progress	2 051	-
Accumulated depreciation	(47 519)	(45 783)
Impairments	-	-
Total	5 198	4 535

The breakdown of movements under this heading, in net value, under this heading, is as follows:

	Equipment	Fixed assets in progress	Total
(in TEUR)			
Balance as at January 1, 2016	5 422	13	5 435
Additions	831	-	831
Transfers	-	(14)	(14)
Depreciation charges for the period	(1 697)	-	(1 697)
Written off/Sales	(1 261)	(13)	(1 274)
Changes to the consolidation perimeter	1 240	14	1 254
Balance as at December 31, 2016	4 535	-	4 535
Changes to the consolidation perimeter	(52)	-	(52)
Additions	320	2 051	2 371
Depreciation charges for the period	(1 778)	-	(1 778)
Written off/Sales	(83)	-	(83)
Currency translation differences	1	-	1
Hyperinflationary effect - IAS 29	205	-	205
Balance as at December 31, 2017	3 147	2 051	5 198

Mention is also made of the fact that there are other assets fundamentally related with salvage, which, in 2017, amount to €78k (2016: €49k).

NOTE 11 - NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONAL UNITS

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale when there is an intention to sell such assets, they are available for immediate sale and their sale is very likely.

The breakdown of the balance of Non-current Assets held for sale and discontinued operations is as follows:

	(in TEUR)		
	Buildings - Income	Buildings - Owner occupied	Total
Balance as at January 1, 2016	-	-	-
Transfers	71 113	32 893	104 006
Fair value changes	-	-	-
Written off/Sales	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2016	71 113	32 893	104 006
Transfers	34 939	15 788	50 727
Fair value changes	(4 719)	1 139	(3 580)
Written off/Sales	(52 347)	(24 229)	(76 576)
Balance as at December 31, 2017	48 986	25 591	74 577

The amount of Transfers in 2017 has to do with real-estate assets that the Group intends to sell, and the respective processes are expected to be finalised during 2018. (Note 9). At the end of April 2018, a promissory agreement was signed for the purchase and sale of a group of real estate assets held by the former Açoreana S.A. from which no relevant impacts are expected in the financial statements.

The 2016 figures relate to real-estate assets that were transferred from Income Properties and Owner-occupied Properties, in respect of which, in December of that year, the Group entered into two promissory purchase and sale contracts, the conveyance having been scheduled for a date subsequent to December 31, 2016, or to other assets that the Group intends to sell.

The properties that were transferred to this item in 2016 and 2017 under IFRS 5 were valued according to the values described in the proposals or in the promissory notes of the purchase or sale, or deducted from possible disposal costs, with the exception of amounts of Owner-occupied properties in 2016, where the fair value was €42,817k.

NOTE 12 - INTANGIBLE ASSETS

All intangible assets are measured using the cost method. With the exception of goodwill, all the estimated useful lives are finite, 5 years for the development of computer applications (straight-line amortisation), 3 years for software (straight-line amortisation) and duration until maturity of the respective portfolio acquired and non-linear amortisation, in the case of Value in force (ViF).

As at December 31, 2017, goodwill corresponds just to the positive difference between the acquisition cost and the fair value attributable to the respective net assets acquired, in the amount of €65,981k thousand euros, in respect of the acquisition on August 5, 2016, of Açoreana Seguros, SA. (Note 32).

In 2017 a Goodwill impairment test was performed, based on the business plan, using the discounted cash flow method, in the basis of which there was no sign of impairment of the Goodwill. The key assumptions used were:

- discount rate: 10%;
- in perpetuity growth rate of the cash flows: 2%;
- free cash-flow: on the basis of the excess over the capital ratio target (125%).

As at December 31, 2017, the Value in Force (ViF) corresponds to the acquisition cost of the contractual positions resulting from acquired contracts, including all rights, obligations and guarantees emerging therefrom in the amount, net of amortisation, of:

- €5,353k in respect of the acquisition in 2006 of the policy portfolio relating to the traditional broker channel from GNB - Companhia de Seguros de Vida, SA;
- €311k in respect of the acquisition in 2014 of the policy portfolio relating to the traditional broker channel from the branch in Portugal of A.M.A. - Agrupación Mutual Aseguradora, Mútua de Seguros a Prima Fija;
- €2,619k, related to the acquisition in 2016 of the life policy portfolio of Açoreana Seguros, SA.

These assets are written down over the period of recognition of the income associated with the acquired contracts. As stated and provided for in the accounting policies, the Group conducted a review of the recoverable amount of the ViF of the portfolio acquired in 2006 from GNB - Companhia de Seguros de Vida, having concluded that an impairment loss existed in the amount of €18,498k.

The breakdown of Goodwill and Other intangible assets is as follows:

	(in TEUR)	
	2017	2016
Goodwill	65 981	65 981
Other intangibles	144 436	143 246
Software development costs	74 275	71 384
Software	12 970	12 263
Intangibles in progress	355	2 763
Value in force	56 836	56 836
Accumulated amortisation	(110 575)	(101 394)
Impairments	(18 498)	(20 627)
	81 344	87 206

Movements in both years are as follows:

							(in TEUR)
	Goodwill	Other intangibles	Software development costs	Software	Intangibles in progress	Value in force	Total
Balance as at January 1, 2016	651	37 772	5 648	1 033	1 566	29 525	38 423
Additions	65 981	9 669	(97)	712	3 462	5 592	75 650
Depreciation for the year	-	(8 606)	(2 109)	(1 539)	-	(4 958)	(8 606)
Impairments	-	(20 627)	-	-	-	(20 627)	(20 627)
Transfers	-	-	1 991	1 819	(3 810)	-	-
Written off / Sales	-	(112)	-	(6)	(106)	-	(112)
Changes to the consolidation perimeter	(651)	3 129	9	1 539	1 651	(70)	2 478
Balance as at December 31, 2016	65 981	21 225	5 442	3 558	2 763	9 462	87 206
Additions	-	6 440	42	481	5 917	-	6 440
Amortisation charges for the period	-	(9 196)	(5 448)	(440)	-	(3 308)	(9 196)
Impairments	-	2 129	-	-	-	2 129	2 129
Transfers	-	(5 283)	3 042	-	(8 325)	-	(5 283)
Written off/Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes to the consolidation perimeter	-	(2)	-	(2)	-	-	(2)
Hyperinflationary effect - IAS 29	-	51	-	51	-	-	51
Balance as at December 31, 2017	65 981	15 363	3 078	3 648	355	8 283	81 344

The outstanding balance of the value in force will be amortised as follows:

							(in TEUR)
	2018	2019	2020	2021	Subsequent	Total	
Estimated amortisation	1 401	1 239	1 453	444	3 746	8 283	

Amortisation of intangible assets is allocated to items of the profit & loss account as follows:

			2017	2016
Amortisation of intangible assets for the period:			9 196	8 606
Costs of claims, net of reinsurance				
Amounts paid - Gross amounts			1 602	738
Net operating costs & expenses				
Acquisition costs			3 096	1 852
Administrative costs			4 175	6 015
Financial Costs				
Other			323	1

NOTE 13 – OTHER ASSETS, LIABILITIES, ADJUSTMENTS AND PROVISIONS

Assets and adjustments

The breakdown of the balance of Receivables for direct insurance operations is as follows:

	(in TEUR)	
	2017	2016
Gross assets	72 522	64 885
Policyholders		
Receipts pending collection	55 465	46 471
- reimbursement of claims	7 317	12 554
Insurance brokers	1 915	445
Co-insurers	7 825	5 415
Adjustments	(9 180)	(9 020)
Receipts pending collection	(4 239)	(3 820)
Doubtful debt	(4 941)	(5 200)
Net Assets	63 342	55 865

Reimbursements required in respect of payments made as a result of claims occurring during the guarantees suspension period and not yet received amount to €4,416k (2016: 9,828k euros).

The breakdown of the balance of Account Receivables for reinsurance operations is as follows:

	(in TEUR)	
	2017	2016
Gross assets	53 025	14 395
Reinsurers	53 025	14 395
Reinsured	-	-
Adjustments	(3 980)	(1 384)
Doubtful debt	(3 980)	(1 384)
Net Assets	49 045	13 011

The breakdown of the balance of Account Receivables for other operations is as follows:

	(in TEUR)	
	2017	2016
Gross assets	39 013	25 422
Related entities	1 245	282
Real-estate operations	553	-
IFAP	2 397	22
FAT	1 222	1 228
Management on account of IDS and Principals	5 153	3 214
Performance bonds	1 446	1 190
Rents & other amounts pending collection	943	5 880
Staff	390	396
Advances to suppliers	124	330
Clients	8 508	5 593
Other receivables	17 032	7 287
Adjustments	(7 422)	(7 683)
Doubtful debt	(7 422)	(7 683)
Net Assets	31 591	17 739

As of December 31, 2017, the balance of "Customers" includes the amount of €6,780k (2016: €4,220k) related to receivables from customers of ADV Angola - Planos e Sistemas de Saúde, Lda, having its registered office in Angola, an entity wholly owned by the subsidiary AdvanceCare Health International.

Movements in respect of adjustments to Receivables are reflected in Impairment losses – Other, in the profit & loss account, and are broken down as follows:

	(in TEUR)	
	2017	2016
Adjustment of receipts pending collection		
Balance as at January 1	3 820	6 520
Appropriations for the year	409	44
Use for the year	10	(1 964)
Changes to the consolidation perimeter	-	(780)
Balance as at December 31	4 239	3 820
Adjustment of doubtful loans		
Balance as at January 1	14 267	4 235
Appropriations for the year	2 076	139
Use for the year	-	(575)
Changes to the consolidation perimeter	-	10 468
Balance as at December 31	16 343	14 267

The balance of accruals and deferrals under Assets is as follows:

	(in TEUR)	
	2017	2016
Accrued income		
- Services rendered	1 499	904
- Financial Income on Reinsurance Ceded	-	-
- Other accruals	2	896
Deferred costs	1 742	2 429
- Insurance	72	52
- Rentals	284	17
- Acquisition costs	1 095	2 084
- Other deferred costs	291	276
- Outsourcing	-	-
Total	3 243	4 229

The balance of Other items of assets primarily has to do, essentially, with investment contracts marketed by the Group but whose assets are operationally managed by GNB – Seguros Vida, their breakdown being as follows:

	(in TEUR)	
	2017	2016
Balance as at January 1	131 617	146 352
Deposits received	520	717
Benefits paid	(12 414)	(19 419)
Technical interest for the year	4 848	3 967
Balance as at December 31	124 571	131 617

Liabilities and provisions

The breakdown of the balance of Payables for direct insurance operations under Liabilities is as follows:

	(in TEUR)	
	2017	2016
Policyholders (return premiums payable)	4 367	5 225
Insurance brokers	0	0
- Commissions payable	3 575	4 151
- Current accounts	4 026	3 394
Co-insurers	8 755	11 963
Advances	14 408	4 031
Total	35 131	28 764

The breakdown of the balance Payables for reinsurance operations under Liabilities is as follows:

	(in TEUR)	
	2017	2016
Reinsurers	56 409	23 319
Reinsured	12	16
Total	56 421	23 335

The breakdown of the balance of Payables for other operations under Liabilities is as follows:

	(in TEUR)	
	2017	2016
Related entities	1 866	266
Suppliers of leased goods	-	-
Other suppliers of goods & services	5 492	6 908
IFAP	1 013	2 569
WA Pensions	1 571	2 743
Bank loans	1 675	-
Other payables	5 908	4 040
Commissions and other charges payable	280	46
Total	17 805	16 572

The balance of accruals and deferrals under Liabilities is as follows:

	(in TEUR)	
	2017	2016
Deferred income	4 754	3 589
- Rentals	187	215
- Billed services	4 567	3 374
Accrued costs	60 168	40 906
- Staff costs (subsidies, charges & bonuses)	34 135	9 654
- Acquisition costs (incentives & commissions)	10 654	7 712
- Third-party supplies & services	13 704	20 000
- Services rendered to related companies	-	-
- Other	1 675	3 540
Total	64 922	44 495

The breakdown of Other provisions under Liabilities and respective movements are as follows:

	(in TEUR)	
	2017	2016
Taxes	2 257	1 677
Other adjustments	1 001	-
Other risks	819	75
Total	4 077	1 752

	(in TEUR)	
	2017	2016
Balance as at January 1	1 752	5 980
Appropriations for the period	2 925	407
Use for the year	(600)	(5 905)
Change to the consolidation perimeter	-	1 270
Balance as at December 31	4 077	1 752

In 2017, the Group set aside provisions for i) a possible contingency with Social Security in the amount of €2,257k in respect of differences of interpretation of contributions payable on some variable remunerations in respect of past years and ii) contractual contingencies relating to the sale of properties in the amount of €750k.

In 2016 the Group subscribed to the Special Programme for the Reduction of Debt to the State (PERES), which allowed the pardon of interest in those cases referred to above, and it therefore book as income the interest that was recorded here for the sake of prudence at the end of 2015, in the amount of about €2.2 million. Besides this income, there were other amounts of interest relating to the 2016 fiscal year that, together with some differences compared to the final amount pardoned, resulted in a total gross positive effect of approximately €2.7 million.

Still in 2016 the value of Use of the year is explained by the full reversal of provisions constituted in 2015 aimed at essentially safeguarding eventual liabilities arising from operations in Africa.

These movements are included in Other provisions (change) of the statement of income.

	(in TEUR)				
Businesses/ Groups of Businesses	Gross premiums written	Gross premiums earned	Gross cost of claims	Gross operating costs	Balance of reinsurance
Accidents & Health	149 979	156 300	159 363	40 349	(2 694)
Fire & other damage	83 138	86 242	40 995	27 406	(13 670)
Motor					
-Third-party liability,	134 941	136 435	95 487	35 872	(4 171)
- Other covers	77 187	76 371	57 985	24 388	(1 242)
Marine, air and transport	5 862	6 201	1 949	1 706	(2 032)
General third-party liability	12 111	13 389	3 299	4 584	(2 044)
Credit and fidelity insurance	62	73	(40)	12	9
Legal protection	1 771	1 865	25	402	(93)
Assistance	17 365	17 418	2	3 784	(14 262)
Sundry	3 073	3 023	2 493	693	17
Total	485 490	497 317	361 558	139 196	(40 182)
Reinsurance accepted	697	540	(597)	970	2 311
Grand total	486 186	497 857	360 961	140 166	(37 871)

Some amounts of the Life business line are as follows:

	(in TEUR)	
	2017	2016
Gross direct insurance written and reinsurance accepted premiums	55 294	52 956
In respect of personal contracts	36 127	36 917
In respect of group contracts	19 167	16 039
	55 294	52 956
Periodic	44 385	41 193
Non-periodic	10 909	11 763
	55 294	52 956
On without-profits contracts	31 709	28 696
On with-profits contracts	23 585	24 260
	55 294	52 956
Balance of reinsurance	(820)	490

NOTE 15 - INSURANCE CONTRACT COMMISSIONS RECEIVED

The insurance contracts issued by the Group in respect of which there is only the transfer of a financial risk without discretionary profit sharing, including fixed-income capitalisation products and products in which the investment risk is borne by the policyholder are classified as investment contracts and accounted for as a liability, the subscription, management and redemption commissions thereof being recorded as revenues and calculated fund by fund in accordance with the general conditions of each product.

NOTE 16 – INVESTMENT INCOME/REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The accounting policies adopted for the recognition of income and costs in respect of investments are addressed in Note 3.

The balance of the Income and of the Gains & losses on associates headings, segregated by the various types of income, is as follows:

		(in TEUR)
	2017	2016
Interest	21 550	19 546
Available-for-sale financial assets	13 086	14 047
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7 459	2 713
Held-to-maturity investments	-	-
Deposits, loans & other assets	1 005	2 786
Rents	3 064	4 490
Land & buildings	3 064	4 490
Dividends	4 288	3 731
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3	-
Available-for-sale financial assets	4 285	3 731
Net income of associates	5 570	5 459
Total	34 472	33 226

The breakdown of Income by type of asset is as follows:

		(in TEUR)
	2017	2016
Bonds & other fixed-income securities		
Public issuers'	6 431	5 157
Other issuers'	13 704	11 604
Corporate loans	410	-
Equities	6 681	6 454
Other floating-rate securities	3 177	2 840
Properties	3 064	4 490
Deposits	800	2 388
Loans & other assets	205	293
Total	34 472	33 226

The breakdown of Financial costs is as follows:

		(in TEUR)
	2017	2016
Costs imputed to the investments function	4 542	3 719
Direct operating costs	571	937
Total	5 113	4 656

NOTE 17 - GAINS & LOSSES REALISED ON INVESTMENTS

The amounts carried under net gains of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities, segregated by category, are as follows:

(in TEUR)

	2017			2016		
	Gain	Loss	Balance	Gain	Loss	Balance
Financial - Not at fair value	11 532	(2 454)	9 078	9 346	(10 385)	(1 039)
Available-for-sale financial assets	11 513	(1 952)	9 561	8 097	(9 536)	(1 439)
Investments in associates and joint ventures	19	(502)	(483)	1 249	(849)	400
Financial - At fair value	11 778	(7 616)	4 162	(355)	(1 673)	(2 028)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1 583	(1 167)	416	(355)	(1 673)	(2 028)
Financial assets held for trading	10 195	(6 449)	3 746	-	-	-
Non-financial	493	(330)	163	7 177	-	7 177
Land & buildings - Own use	4	(143)	(139)	-	-	-
Land & buildings - Held for income	489	(187)	302	7 177	-	7 177
Non-current assets classifies as held for sale	18 012	(3 300)	14 712	-	(1 249)	(1 249)
Land & buildings - Owner occupied	11 746	-	11 746	-	-	-
Land & buildings - Income	6 266	(3 300)	2 966	-	(1 249)	(1 249)
Total	41 815	(13 700)	28 115	16 168	(13 307)	2 861

The 2017 figures for Investments in associates and joint ventures are in respect of the gain on the sales of CRIA - Centro de Reabilitação Integrada de Acidentes and of GIGA - Grupo Integrado de Gestão de Acidentes, respectively a gain of €19k and a loss of €68k.

During 2016, losses on investments in associates and joint ventures are in respect of the loss on sale of Espírito Santo Contact Center, SA, (Note 7).

The amounts Financial assets managed by third parties have to do with the return generated by the assets operationally managed by GNB – Seguros Vida, SA, relating to Non Unit-Linked investment contracts marketed by the Group.

In addition to the amounts of gains and losses realised on investments, the amounts carried in the financial statements include the technical interest of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost amounting to -€4,080k (2016: -€4,107k), as shown in Note 6.

NOTE 18 - GAINS & LOSSES STEMMING FROM ADJUSTMENTS TO THE FAIR VALUE OF INVESTMENTS

The breakdown of gains and losses stemming from adjustments to the fair value of investments is as follows:

(in TEUR)

	2017			2016		
	Gain	Loss	Balance	Gain	Loss	Balance
Financial - At fair value	8 613	(4 327)	4 286	3 546	(3 480)	66
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5 330	(3 775)	1 555	3 546	(3 480)	66
Financial assets managed by third parties	3 283	(552)	2 731	-	-	-
Non-financial	7 017	(22 030)	(15 013)	13 686	(11 629)	2 057
Land & buildings - Held for income	7 017	(13 441)	(6 424)	13 686	(11 629)	2 057
Land & buildings - Own use	-	(8 589)	(8 589)	-	-	-
Total	15 630	(26 357)	(10 727)	17 232	(15 109)	2 123

The amounts Financial assets managed by third parties have to do with the return generated by the assets operationally managed by GNB – Seguros Vida, SA, relating to Non Unit-Linked investment contracts marketed by the Group.

In addition to the amounts of fair-value adjustment gains and losses on investments, the amounts carried in the financial statements include the technical interest of financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss amounting to €3.775k (2016: €3,510k), as shown in Note 6.

NOTE 19 - GAINS & LOSSES ON CURRENCY TRANSLATION DIFFERENCES

This heading includes the results of the exchange-rate revaluation of monetary assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currency in accordance with the accounting policy described in Note 3, except those that stem from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The balance is broken down as follows:

	2017			2016		
	Gain	Loss	Balance	Gain	Loss	Balance
Available-for-sale financial assets	1 040	(1 040)	-	2 544	(2 224)	320
Financial assets held for trading	15	(5 295)	(5 280)	427	(813)	(386)
Other	779	(2 413)	(1 634)	2 345	(3 128)	(783)
Total	1 834	(8 748)	(6 914)	5 317	(6 165)	(849)

(in TEUR)

Note 20 – Other Income, Expenses and variation of Other Provisions

The breakdown of the balance of Other technical income/expense, net of reinsurance, is as follows:

	2017		2016	
Other technical income	9 263		7 387	
Co-insurance management commissions	499		141	
Claims management charges	-		9	
Management on account of claims	8 764		7 236	
Other technical expense	(13 067)		(10 340)	
Co-insurance management commissions	(515)		(585)	
Management on account of claims	(12 552)		(9 755)	
Value of gains & losses	(3 804)		(2 953)	

(in TEUR)

The breakdown of the Other income/expense heading is as follows:

	(in TEUR)	
	2017	2016
Other non-technical income	25 109	52 081
Reimbursement of taxes	4 898	212
Other gains	6 109	22 320
Interest & other financial gains	44	369
Services provided	14 031	29 121
Gains on disposal of tangible assets	28	59
Other non-technical expense	23 379	51 281
Donations	198	113
Sponsorship	67	74
Gifts for customers	42	171
Fines	40	15
Subscriptions	2 359	16
Contractual terminations	1 895	-
Services provided	9 653	20 291
Other expenses	8 460	30 345
Banking services & default interest	665	256
Value of gains & losses	1 730	800

Income for services rendered refer mostly to the operating income of Group entities other than insurers, while the expenses for services rendered refer mostly to staff costs and third-party supplies and services of these entities.

In 2017, Other expenses include the impact of the application of IAS 29 in the amount of €2,015k.

In 2016, Other expenses include about of €5.5 million of tax costs paid within the scope of the merger and respective inclusion of real-estate assets and other tangible assets, about which an application for exemption was delivered, which in case of acceptance by the Tax Authority will result in a revenue of like amount.

In 2017 the Group received partial approval of this reimbursement in the amount of €4.9 million, which is the justification for the amount under Reimbursement of Taxes. While the approval was not for the full amount, consideration is to be given to a judicial claim for the remaining €0.6 million.

In 2016, Other expenses also includes the cost of social security contributions of about €0.6 million in respect of past years, settlement of which is being claimed through the courts.

Also in 2016, Other gains primarily include about €2.5 million of income as a result of the Group have subscribed to the Special Plan to Reduce Debt to the State (PERES), which allowed the pardon of €2.2 million of interest and €0.3 million of other associated costs. Other gains also include about €0.9 million in respect of excess income tax estimates in past years.

NOTE 21 - SUNDRY COSTS BY FUNCTION AND NATURE OF EXPENSE

Costs carried under Costs by nature of expense to be imputed are not shown directly in the profit & loss account, in that they are distributed to the Group's four main functions and are reflected in and distributed to the following headings:

- Claims Function: Claims costs - Gross amounts paid
- Acquisition Function: Operating costs and expenses – Acquisition costs
- Administrative Function: Operating costs and expenses – Administrative costs
- Investment Function: Financial costs - Other

The process of imputing costs by nature of expense is in keeping with the following criteria, depending on the case:

- % of time devoted to each function by cost centre;
- % of use of IT resources;
- % of persons allocated to each function.

The breakdown of these expenses and their distribution using the classification based on their function as at December 31, 2017 & 2016, is as follows:

	Cost of claims		Acquisition costs		Administrative costs		Cost of investments		Other costs not allocated		(in TEUR) Total 2017	
Staff costs	23 541	23%	43 928	43%	29 716	29%	1 379	1%	3 156	3%	101 720	100%
Third-party supplies & services	9 151	15%	23 400	39%	20 535	34%	697	1%	6 816	11%	60 600	100%
Taxes	691	12%	9	0%	4 979	84%	231	4%	-	0%	5 910	100%
Depreciation	1 967	17%	3 842	33%	4 961	43%	394	3%	360	3%	11 524	100%
Other costs	7	0%	11	1%	145	7%	1 841	92%	-	0%	2 004	100%
Total	35 358	19%	71 190	39%	60 337	33%	4 542	2%	10 332	6%	181 759	100%

	Cost of claims		Acquisition costs		Administrative costs		Cost of investments		Other costs not allocated		(in TEUR) Total 2016	
Staff costs	11 734	22%	23 922	45%	16 042	30%	630	1%	369	1%	52 697	100%
Third-party supplies & services	6 705	11%	18 925	32%	17 802	30%	525	1%	14 745	25%	58 702	100%
Taxes	864	18%	11	0%	3 684	78%	153	3%	-	0%	4 712	100%
Depreciation	1 292	12%	2 785	25%	6 503	58%	309	3%	265	2%	11 154	100%
Other costs	(135)	-8%	(219)	-14%	(156)	-10%	2 102	132%	-	0%	1 592	100%
Total	20 460	11%	45 424	32%	43 875	30%	3 719	2%	15 379	29%	128 857	100%

Staff costs are detailed in Note 22.

The breakdown of Third-party supplies & services is as follows:

	(in TEUR)	
	2017	2016
Electricity and water	696	701
Fuel	636	407
Office material, stationery, etc.	205	186
Gift articles	629	630
Office equipment & property maintenance	389	404
Hardware maintenance	5 974	2 676
Rents	4 397	4 139
Operational rental of vehicles & other rentals	2 280	1 104
Travel & entertainment costs	1 207	1 118
Telephone communications and networks	480	938
Post	3 095	2 006
Insurance	312	191
Retainers & fees	1 600	231
Advertising & marketing	4 967	5 330
Cleaning, hygiene and comfort	569	566
Surveillance and security	185	272
Outsourcing, consultancy & specialised work	21 627	22 468
Software services & development	7 745	2 792
Subscriptions	882	404
Premium collection	1 379	798
Broker training	64	177
Temporary work	161	51
Other sundry supplies & services	1 122	11 113
Total	60 600	58 702

The breakdown of Taxes and charges is as follows:

	(in TEUR)	
	2017	2016
VAT borne	-	5
Insurance Authorities levy	1 785	1 219
FAT levy	1 866	1 750
Municipal property tax	7	103
Fee for the General Secretariat of the MAI (Home Affairs)	1 815	1 182
Portuguese Green Card Office levy	103	65
Other taxes, fees and licenses	334	388
Total	5 910	4 712

The breakdown of the Amortisation charges is as follows:

	(in TEUR)	
	2017	2016
Software development costs	4 094	2 109
Software	294	1 539
Other intangible assets	4 808	4 958
IT Hardware	718	749
Owner-occupied properties	550	850
Office equipment & machines	210	312
Indoor facilities	124	91
Leasing	-	1
Other equipment	726	545
Total	11 524	11 154

The breakdown of the Other costs is as follows:

	(in TEUR)	
	2017	2016
Interest on reinsurers' deposits	60	(520)
Interest on financial leases	104	-
Securities' custody & management and other commissions	1 840	2 112
Total	2 004	1 592

The breakdown of Net operating costs and expenses is as follows:

	(in TEUR)	
	2017	2016
Acquisition costs		
Brokerage remuneration	79 720	53 982
Imputed costs insurance companies	71 190	45 424
Other acquisition costs	15 951	9 238
Deferred acquisition costs (change)	(3 576)	1 409
Administrative costs		
Brokerage remuneration	5 022	3 282
Imputed costs insurance companies	60 337	42 991
Other administrative costs	-	751
Reinsurance commissions & profit-sharing	(13 979)	(12 488)
Total	214 665	144 589

NOTE 22 - STAFF COSTS

The breakdown of average number of workers in the Group's service by professional category is as follows:

	2017	2016
Senior managers	29	49
Managers	42	156
Co-ordinators	149	299
Technicians	468	252
Specialists	458	528
Ancillary staff	17	34
Total	1 163	1 318

Staff costs are detailed as follows:

	(in TEUR)	
	2017	2016
Remuneration - Corporate officers	2 512	1 856
Remuneration - Personnel	47 071	36 018
Charges on remuneration - Corporate officers	413	342
Charges on remuneration - Personnel	11 601	7 900
Post-employment benefits - Defined-benefit pension plans	397	-2 856
Other employee long-term benefits	1 071	37
Employment termination benefits	35 610	6 205
Mandatory insurance	1 061	1 754
Social welfare costs	1 110	1 013
Training	392	178
Other staff costs	482	251
Total	101 720	52 697

The 2017 amount of Employment termination benefits includes both the amounts already incurred and also those estimated in respect of the restructuring process approved by the Board of Directors in the wake of the merger process at the end of 2016, which has also been submitted to and approved by the Ministry for Labour, Solidarity and Social Security.

In 2017 Staff costs include a cost in respect of individual retirement plans amounting to €1,071k (2016: €806k), of which €425k (2016: €367k) relate to the governing bodies. As at December 31, 2017 & 2016, the Group had no loans or advances extended to corporate officers.

The remunerations paid to the Governing Bodies in 2017 are as follow:

	Remuneration		(thousand euros)
	Fixed	Variable	Total
Board of Directors			2 326
Gustavo Alexander P.T. Mesquita Guimarães (Chair)	150,0	-	150,0
Alexander Wallace Humphreys (Member)	-	-	-
Augusto Tomé Pires Fernandes Pedroso (Member) (1)	225,6	180,0	405,6
Gernot Wilhelm Friedrich Lohr (Member)	-	-	-
Jan Adriaan de Pooter (Member)	400,0	341,0	741,0
Nuno Miguel Pombeiro Gomes Diniz Clemente (Member) (1)	275,0	150,0	425,0
Pedro Luis Francisco Carvalho (Member)	275,0	238,0	513,0
Gonçalo Fernando S Marques Oliveira	91,4	-	91,4
Board of Auditors			110,0
Luis Maria Viana Palha da Silva (Chair)	50,0	-	50,0
Manuel Maria de Paula Reis Boto (Full Member)	30,0	-	30,0
Pedro Manuel Aleixo Dias (Full Member)	30,0	-	30,0
Sandra Maria Simões Filipe de Ávila Valério (Alternate Member)	-	-	-
Total Remuneration	1 527,0	909,0	2 436,0

(1) The members of the corporate bodies listed above no longer hold the positions in question.

The fees billed and to be billed by KPMG e Associados, SROC, SA, the outgoing Statutory auditor, for 2017, excluding expenses and value added tax, amount to €427k, of which €378k relate to the statutory audit of the accounts (of which €100k belongs to KPMG Luxembourg as group auditor) and €49k to other reliability-guarantee services, in particular within the scope of Solvency II and of the specific procedures for the combat against money laundering and the anti-fraud policy.

NOTE 23 - OBLIGATIONS INVOLVING EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Retirement pensions and health benefits

As stated in Note 3, some entities of the Group assume liability for the payment to its employees of benefit complements over and above the Social Security old-age and disability pensions under the terms established in the applicable Collective Bargaining Agreements (CBAs).

In accordance with the Collective Bargaining Agreement originally applicable, published in BTE nº 32 of August 9, 2008, employees covered by this agreement, admitted into the sector up until June 22, 1995, may access a pecuniary benefit complementing the pension granted by Social Security.

As stated in Note 3, those entities of the Group declared the end of the life and application of this agreement with effect from December 31, 2016, especially as regards the said supplementary defined-benefit pension plans.

There are also plans covering a number of health benefits for employees in service and pre-retirees up to normal retirement age.

As also mentioned in Note 3, on December 23, 2011, a new Insurance Collective Bargaining Agreement was approved, published in BTE nº 2 of January 15, 2012, altering a previously-defined set of benefits.

In the meantime, this Collective Bargaining Agreement was succeeded and replaced by the Collective Bargaining Agreement published in BTE nº 4 of January 29, 2016, which was the object of an extension order-in-council, published in BTE nº 25, dated July 8, 2016, which determined the application of the provisions of this agreement to all employees of those entities of the Group not affiliated with the signatory unions, except for employees affiliated with Sinapsa - National Union of Insurance and Related Professionals.

Of the changes resulting from the Collective Bargaining Agreement of 2012, which have been maintained in the new Collective Bargaining Agreement, the following are underscored:

(i) with regard to post-employment benefits, employees come to be covered by an individual defined-contribution retirement plan;

(ii) length-of-service bonus equal to 50% of the actual salary, which will be due, upon fulfilment of the respective conditions for its grant, when the employees complete one or more multiples of 5 years with the Group.

With regard to the alteration of the pension plan applicable to employees, the nature of which was changed from defined benefit to defined contribution, and taking into account that the fully-funded amount of the liabilities for past services in respect of old-age pensions payable to current employees was converted into individual accounts of these employees, forming part of their individual retirement plan, according to IAS 19, the Group settled the liability.

Since actuarial deviations are recognised in reserves, the Group had no additional impact on profit or loss and on reserves as a result of the actual settlement of the plan.

Additionally, the Group curtailed the defined-benefit pension plan of the directors that it had up until December 31, 2015. In the course of 2016 the renunciation of the plan in force was agreed between the Associate (Tranquilidade) and the participants and beneficiaries with vested rights.

These participants agreed to the transfer the amount of the funded liabilities in the pension fund, on the date of the renunciation, to subscription to an open defined-contribution pension fund. For pensioners with pensions payable, the liability is covered through the purchase of annuities, ensuring future payments.

The actuarial valuation of the retirement pensions and health benefits is performed annually at the Group, the most recent one with reference to December 31, 2017.

The main assumptions considered in the actuarial studies as at December 31, 2017 & 2016, used to determine the updated value of the liabilities of the Group Tranquilidade and GNB Seguros Vida Pension Fund for employee pensions and health benefits are as follows:

	2017	2016
Financial assumptions		
Wage growth rates	0,50%	0,25%
Pension growth rate	0,50%	0,25%
Early-retirement pension growth rate	0,50%	0,25%
Discount rate	1,00%	0,75%
Demographic assumptions and valuation methods		
Mortality Table	GKF 95	GKF 95
Disability Table	Suisse Re 2001	Suisse Re 2001
Actuarial valuation method	<i>Project Unit Credit Method</i>	

The main assumptions considered in the actuarial studies as at December 31, 2017, used to determine the updated value of the liabilities of the Açoreana Seguros Pension Fund for the pensions and health benefits of employees and former directors of Global Seguros are as follows:

	2017	2016
Financial assumptions		
Wage growth rates	0,50%	0,25%
Pension growth rate	0,50%	0,25%
Discount rate	1,55%	1,75%
Demographic assumptions and valuation methods		
Mortality Table		
Men	GKF 95	GKF 95
Women	GKF 95	GKF 95
Disability Table	Suisse Re 2001	Suisse Re 2001
Actuarial valuation method	<i>Project Unit Credit Method</i>	<i>Project Unit Credit Method</i>

In accordance with the accounting policy described in Note 3, the discount rate used to estimate retirement pension and health benefit liabilities is the market rate on the reporting date associated with high-rating corporate bonds having maturities similar to those of the liabilities.

As at 31 December 2017 & 2016, the number of participants covered by the defined-benefit plan was as follows:

	2017	2016
On service	59	92
Pensioners	299	319
	358	411

As at December 31, 2017 & 2016, the Group's liabilities for past services, according to actuarial studies carried out, as well as the funds and provisions available for the coverage thereof amounted to:

	2017			2016		
	Retirement pensions	Benef. Health	Total	Retirement pensions	Benef. Health	Total
Liabilities as at December 31	(47 585)	(357)	(47 942)	(54 003)	(770)	(54 773)
Balance of the fund as at December 31	48 179	-	48 179	51 048	-	51 048
Net assets/ (liabilities) in the balance sheet as at December 31	594	(357)	237	(2 955)	(770)	(3 725)

In 2017, the heading Assets for post-employment benefits and other long-term benefits includes, besides the amount of €237k, a deduction of the liabilities for defined-contribution benefits of €28k, thus totalling €209k.

Also in 2017, the heading Liabilities for post-employment benefits and other long-term benefits includes length-of-service bonus liabilities in the amount of €415k.

In 2016, besides the amount of €3,725k, Liabilities for post-employment benefits and other long-term benefits also includes length-of-service bonus liabilities in the amount of €766k, thus totalling €4,491k.

It should also be said that, in the past, a part of the retirement pension liabilities was transferred by the Fund to the Group through the acquisition of life assurance (annuities) policies from T-Vida, Companhia de Seguros, SA (the entity whose merger by incorporation into Seguradoras Unidas took place on December 31, 2016).

The number of pensioners (annuity recipients) covered by these policies amounts to 288 (2016: 303), and the total amount of the liability amounts to €5,877k (2016: €6,356k).

In accordance with ASF Regulatory Standard nº 5/2007-R, of April 27, insurance companies shall ensure at the end of each year:

- a) full funding of the current value of pension liabilities payable, including pre-retirement and early retirement benefits up to the normal retirement age and thereafter; and
- b) funding of a minimum of 95% of the current value of the liability for past services of personnel in service, excluding pre-retirees or early retirees.

As at December 31, 2017 & 2016, the Group's liabilities for pensions payable were fully financed.

The pension plan in question is non-contributory, is independent of social security and is financed by the entities of the Group's pension fund.

Given the current level of financing of the fund, no contributions are expected to be required next year. The pension fund of the entities of the Group has an average duration of about 8 years (Tranquilidade Group Pension Fund) and 9 years (Açoreana Seguros Pension Fund).

The breakdown of liabilities for retirement pensions and health benefits is as follows:

	2017			2016		
	Retirement pensions	Benef. Health	Total	Retirement pensions	Benef. Health	Total
Liabilities as at January 1	54 003	770	54 773	43 359	706	44 065
Cost of current service	216	-	216	186	27	213
Interest cost	455	14	469	557	-	557
Actuarial (gains) and losses on liabilities	(2 820)	(345)	(3 165)	(962)	(77)	(1 039)
Pensions paid by the fund	(4 150)	-	(4 150)	(3 162)	-	(3 162)
Benefits paid by the Company	-	(82)	(82)	-	(79)	(79)
Curtailment	(119)	-	(119)	(3 271)	-	(3 271)
Perimeter change	-	-	-	17 296	193	17 489
Liabilities as at December 31	47 585	357	47 942	54 003	770	54 773

The evolution of the value of the pension fund in 2017 & 2016 is as follows:

	(TEUR)					
	2017			2016		
	Retirement pensions	Benef. Health	Total	Retirement pensions	Benef. Health	Total
Balance of the Fund as at January 1	51 048	-	51 048	32 722	-	32 722
Interest income	411	-	411	436	-	436
Actuarial gains & losses	1 112	-	1 112	3 129	-	3 129
Contributions paid by the fund's participants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pensions paid by the fund	(4 150)	-	(4 150)	(3 162)	-	(3 162)
Transfers to other pension funds	(242)	-	(242)	-	-	-
Perimeter change	-	-	-	17 923	-	17 923
Balance of the fund as at December 31	48 179	-	48 179	51 048	-	51 048

The evolution of actuarial deviations recognised in the reserve is as follows:

	(TEUR)					
	2017			2016		
	Retirement pensions	Benef. Health	Total	Retirement pensions	Benef. Health	Total
Deviations recognised in reserves as at January 1	(846)	608	(238)	1 278	685	1 963
Actuarial (gains) & losses						
- on liabilities	(2 820)	(345)	(3 165)	(962)	(77)	(1 039)
- on the plan's assets	(1 112)	-	(1 112)	(3 129)	-	(3 129)
Perimeter change	-	-	-	1 967	-	1 967
Deviations recognised in reserves as at December 31	(4 778)	263	(4 515)	(846)	608	(238)

The evolution of assets receivable/ liabilities deliverable in 2017 and 2016 is as follows:

	(TEUR)					
	2017			2016		
	Retirement pensions	Benef. Health	Total	Retirement pensions	Benef. Health	Total
(Assets)/ liabilities receivable or payable as at January 1	2 955	770	3 725	10 637	706	11 343
Actuarial gains & losses on liabilities	(2 820)	(345)	(3 165)	(962)	(77)	(1 039)
Actuarial gains & losses of the funds	(1 112)	-	(1 112)	(3 129)	-	(3 129)
Charges for the year:						
- Cost of current service	216	-	216	186	27	213
- Net interest costs in the balance of the cover of liabilities	44	14	58	121	-	121
Contributions made in the period and pensions paid by the Company	-	(82)	(82)	-	(79)	(79)
Curtailment	123	-	123	(3 271)	-	(3 271)
Perimeter change	-	-	-	(627)	193	(434)
(Assets)/ liabilities receivable or payable as at December 31	(594)	357	(237)	2 955	770	3 725

The breakdown of the costs for the period incurred with retirement pensions and health benefits is as follows:

	(TEUR)					
	2017			2016		
	Retirement pensions	Benef. Health	Total	Retirement pensions	Benef. Health	Total
Cost of current service	216	-	216	186	27	213
Net interest costs in the balance of the cover of liabilities	44	14	58	121	-	121
Curtailment	123	-	123	(3 271)	-	(3 271)
Costs for the year	383	14	397	(2 964)	27	(2 937)

The sensitivity analysis and its impacts on the accumulated post-employment benefits liability, taking its main conditioning factors into account, is as follows:

	(TEUR)			
	2017		2016	
	+25 p.p.	-25 p.p.	+25 p.p.	-25 p.p.
Change of the discount rate of the liabilities	(581)	604	(604)	632
Change in the evolution of pensions	668	(651)	562	(539)
Change in the evolution of wages	295	(259)	248	(215)

Bearing in mind that two funds coexist as at December 31, 2017, the total assets of the pension fund are reported separately, as per the two tables.

The values of assets disclosed hereunder represent the whole of the assets of the Pension Fund of the Tranquilidade Group and of GNB Seguros Vida, of which the Group holds about 53.7% (2016: 58.7%) and can be broken down as follows:

	(TEUR)	
	2017	2016
Equities & other floating-rate securities	4 495	3 495
Fixed-income securities	47 016	35 674
Real estate	783	14 969
Liquidity	1 769	1 774
Other assets	100	676
	54 163	56 588

As at December 29, 2016, Açoreana Seguros cancelled collective subscription nº 2 to the Banif Open-end Companies Welfare Pension Fund, FP, and set up the Açoreana Seguros Pension Fund, a closed-end fund set up on December 29, 2016, retroacting its effects to January 1, 2012.

This Fund is an Autonomous Asset allocated solely to the implementation of the three Pension Plans provided for in the Pension Fund Contract (two Defined Benefit Plans and one Defined Contribution Plan) and the breakdown of their assets is as follows:

	(TEUR)	
	2017	2016
Equities & other floating-rate securities	4 240	3 637
Fixed-income securities	12 314	13 776
Real estate	2 786	2 803
Liquidity	1 058	656
Other assets	1 763	2 393
	22 161	23 265

The breakdown of the total value of the assets of the 2 funds (Tranquilidade Group Pension Fund and GNB Seguros Vida and Fundo de Pensões Açoreana Seguros) stratified by the valuation method used and accordance with the levels described in Note 7, is as follows:

	(TEUR)	
	2017	2016
Level 1	72 197	62 141
Level 2	1 368	15 162
Level 3	2 759	2 550
	76 324	79 853

The reconciliation of Level 3 assets is as follows:

	(TEUR)
	<u>Level 3</u>
December 31, 2016	2 550
Purchases	321
Disposals	(52)
Change in fair value	<u>(60)</u>
December 31, 2017	<u>2 759</u>

Level 3 essentially comprises the closed real-estate funds and the change of their fair value of about 10% would correspond to an estimated loss or gain of €276k.

NOTE 24 - CORPORATE TAX

The Group is subject to Corporate Income Tax (CIT) and to the Municipal Surcharge in Portugal. It is also subject to CIT and Net Wealth Tax (NWT) in Luxembourg. The corporate income tax is 19% for 2017, and taking into consideration the solidarity surtax of 7%, and including 6.75% municipal business tax rate, the overall tax rate is 27.08% in Luxembourg. The Group is incurring the minimum NWT in Luxembourg.

As mentioned in Note 3, the Group companies which have registered office in Portugal are subject to the tax regime established by the Corporation Tax Code (IRC), this tax being determined at each company individually, and the Group does not therefore determine its tax on the consolidated result.

Since there was a tax loss in 2017, the calculation of the current tax of the parent company of the Group for 2016 was determined on the basis of the nominal tax rate and of the various rungs of the municipal surcharge, totalling about 22.5%, which was the nominal rate approved as of the reporting date.

The Group companies have been subject to annual inspections by the tax authority, whose latest report refers to 2015. Generally speaking, there have been no significant adjustments to the tax returns delivered and inspected.

Subsequent years are subject to inspection and possible adjustment by the Tax Authority during a period of four years or longer period if deduction of tax losses is involved, in which case a period identical to the time limit for their deduction applies. Given the nature of any corrections that might be made, it is not possible to quantify them at this time. However, in the opinion of the Group's Board of Managers no significant correction to the accompanying financial statements in respect of the years referred to above is to be expected.

In the following situations of tax benefits not accepted by the tax authority, despite the parent company of the Group having a different interpretation and the fact that as of December 31, 2017, claims have been filed and are under judicial review, the respective tax assessments payable have been settled by the parent company of the Group in the meantime:

- Tax deferral of the merger in 2004, in the sum of €40,780k;
- Reinvestment of gains on the sale of a financial holding in 2006, in the sum of €28,754k.

Group entities presented tax losses for the fiscal years described, as follows:

(in TEUR)

Period	Brought forward	Used	Unrecognized	Carried forward	Last year for use
2013	2 404	-	2 404	-	2018
2014	116 149	-	-	116 149	2026
2015	2 308	-	-	2 308	2027
2016	93 374	-	-	93 374	2028
2017	23 692	-	-	23 692	2022
Total	237 927	-	2 404	235 523	

For the purpose of calculation of deferred taxes and determination of the base amount of temporary differences, Group companies conducted a recoverability test vis-à-vis the business plans approved by management bodies and the resultant taxable profits expected.

This analysis resulted in non-recognition of losses in respect of 2013, generated by the Group's merged entity LOGO Seguros, SA, totalling about €2.4 million which, though they have not yet reached the limit-year for use, were not considered in the determination of deferred tax, bearing in mind the expectations of taxable profit of the said business plan.

Any tax losses carried forward still recoverable to be undertaken in each taxation period may not exceed 70% of the respective taxable income, though without prejudice to the deduction of that part of these losses that has not been deducted, under the same conditions, by the end of the respective deduction period.

By virtue of the merger that took place, the tax losses of the merged entities, with the exception of those relating to the incorporating entity, are subject to an annual deduction limitation corresponding to the ratio between the respective equity of each and of the last period ended before the merger and the whole of the equity of all the entities involved in the merger during the same period.

In respect of the 2015 tax losses of the Group's merged entity, Açoreana Seguros, SA, taking into account the change of ownership of more than 50% of the share capital in 2016 and the limitation to the deduction of tax losses enshrined in paragraph 8 of the Corporation Tax (IRC) Code, the Group decided not to recognise in its accounts the deferred tax asset arising from losses carried forward in the amount of €7.8 million, which could be used during the 12 fiscal years next following.

The Group's merged entity, Açoreana Seguros, SA, delivered in 2016, within the statutory deadlines, the respective applications for maintenance of these tax losses, and is awaiting approval thereof by the Tax Authority.

The breakdown of current tax assets and liabilities reported in 2017 and 2016 is as follows:

(in TEUR)

	2017		2016	
	Current tax assets	Current tax liabilities	Current tax assets	Current tax liabilities
Corporation tax	753	2 851	1 464	3 326
Tax withheld at source	29	1 712	7	2 048
Value added tax	157	949	84	527
Other taxes & levies	411	11 528	334	12 379
Social security contributions	195	1 620	185	1 814
Local authority taxes	4 899	0	0	95
Total	6 444	18 660	2 074	20 189

Bearing in mind the restrictions of the accounting standards on recording assets, in 2016 the Group booked under Other non-technical expenses (Note 20) the amounts paid i) to the tax authority in the sum of €5.5 million for taxes paid within the scope of the merger process and of the respective inclusion real-estate assets and other tangible assets, in respect of which an application for exemption was submitted, and ii) to Social Security in the sum of €631k in respect of contribution differences encountered in respect of past years, settlement of which is being claimed in court.

In both situations, if the orders of the entities concerned are favourable to the Group, the reimbursement of the said amounts will constitute income of a like amount.

In 2017 the Group received partial approval of the reimbursement of taxes within the merger process in the amount of €4.9 million, which is the justification for the amount of the local authority levies. While the approval was not for the full amount, consideration is being given to a judicial claim for the remaining €0.6 million.

The breakdown of the net amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised in the 2017 and 2016 balance sheets is as follows:

	(in TEUR)					
	Assets		Liabilities		Net	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Investments	25 658	22 578	(5 572)	-	20 087	22 578
Post-employment benefits	5 548	315	-	-	5 548	315
Technical provisions	16 506	17 672	-	-	16 506	17 672
Value in force	4 595	4 351	(651)	-	3 945	4 351
Doubtful debt provision	955	2 180	-	-	955	2 180
Tax losses	49 460	42 936	-	-	49 460	42 936
Properties	4 493	-	-	(969)	4 493	(969)
Other temporary differences	1 492	2 833	-	-	1 492	2 833
Total	108 707	92 865	(6 222)	(969)	102 485	91 896

In 2017, caused by the purchase of Açoreana Seguros, S.A., a deferred tax asset of €17,107k is recognised (2016: €14,462k), arising from the impairments (available-for-sale assets) or potential losses (financial assets classified at initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss) related to the holding in BANIF, SA.

Recognition of the said asset stems from the fact that it can be expected that these losses will count for the purpose of determining the taxable profit when they are effectively realised, notably through the liquidation of BANIF, SA, under the terms of article 81(1) of the IRC Code.

As of December 31, 2017, Other temporary differences include about €695k (2016: €736k) relating to the extraordinary amortisation of intangible assets, which will only be accepted for tax purposes in future years.

On December 31, 2017, and on the basis of i) the rates in force after January 1, 2018, and ii) the expectation of conversion into costs and income accepted for tax purposes and the perspective of tax loss or profit in each future fiscal year, the Group changed the rate (base rate and surcharges) used in the calculation of deferred taxes, of 24.7% and 21%, depending on the specific situations associated with temporary differences, to 24.84% (increase of about €3,293k).

Current and deferred taxes in 2017 & 2016 were recognised as follows:

	Fair-value reserve	Gains & losses	Total 2017
(in TEUR)			
Current Tax	454	(4 736)	(4 282)
Corporation tax estimate	454	(3 459)	(3 005)
Autonomous tax	-	(1 277)	(1 277)
Deferred tax	(1 834)	12 423	10 589
Investments	(207)	(2 284)	(2 491)
Post-employment benefits	-	5 233	5 233
Doubtful debt provision	-	(1 326)	(1 326)
Properties held for sales	-	5 462	5 462
Value in force	-	(407)	(407)
Technical provision	-	(1 166)	(1 166)
Tax losses	(1 626)	8 150	6 524
Other temporary differences	-	(1 240)	(1 240)
Total	(1 380)	7 687	6 307

	Fair-value reserve	Gains & losses	Changes to the consolidation perimeter	Total 2016
(in TEUR)				
Current Tax	48	(3 544)	-	(3 496)
Corporation tax estimate	48	(2 586)	-	(2 538)
Autonomous tax	-	(958)	-	(958)
Deferred tax	(3 261)	32 782	52 415	81 936
Investments	(2 582)	(7 762)	27 169	16 825
Beneficios pós-emprego		24	229	253
Allowances for doubtful receivables		(1 594)	3 722	2 128
Properties for sales		(2 872)	491	(2 381)
Value in force		5 095	(744)	4 351
Technical provision			17 672	17 672
Tax losses	(679)	41 119	1 975	42 415
Other temporary differences		(1 228)	1 901	673
Total	(3 213)	29 238	52 415	78 440

The amounts shown in the above table do not consider the effect of non-controlling interests.

Reconciliation of the effective tax rate is as follows:

	2017	2016
	(in TEUR)	
Pre-tax income	(60 182)	(14 759)
Income tax calculated at 27.08%	16 297	4 313
Autonomous Tax	(1 647)	(1 244)
Tax losses carried forward not considered	(367)	31 420
Untaxed impairments	(8 713)	(384)
Non-taxable items	(445)	(3 358)
Properties	5 176	-
Dividends excluded from taxation	1 348	1 704
Tax benefits	241	148
Other income & costs excluded from taxation	(68)	(159)
Effect of different tax rates of subsidiaries operating in other jurisdictions	(1 881)	(2 991)
Differences in capital gains accepted for tax purposes	(2 253)	(352)
Current and Deferred Tax	7 688	29 097
Effective tax rate	12,8%	197,1%

NOTE 25 - SHARE CAPITAL

As at December 31, 2017, the subscribed capital is EUR 137,466,670.00 (2016: EUR 137,466,670.00) and is represented as shown in the table below, paid up to EUR 41,466,670.00. The remaining EUR 96,000,000.00 capital unpaid is uncalled at year end.

Class of shares	Numbers of shares	Value of shares	Unpaid capital	Numbers of shares	Value of shares	Unpaid capital
	31/12/2016	31/12/2016 (EUR)	31/12/2016 (EUR)	31/12/2017	31/12/2017 (EUR)	31/12/2017 (EUR)
Class A shares	128 000 000	128 000 000	96 000 000	128 000 000	128 000 000	96 000 000
Class B shares	1 051 851	1 051 851	-	1 051 851	1 051 851	-
Class C shares	1 051 851	1 051 851	-	1 051 851	1 051 851	-
Class D shares	1 051 851	1 051 851	-	1 051 851	1 051 851	-
Class E shares	1 051 851	1 051 851	-	1 051 851	1 051 851	-
Class E shares	1 051 851	1 051 851	-	1 051 851	1 051 851	-
Class G shares	1 051 851	1 051 851	-	1 051 851	1 051 851	-
Class H shares	1 051 851	1 051 851	-	1 051 851	1 051 851	-
Class I shares	1 051 851	1 051 851	-	1 051 851	1 051 851	-
Class J shares	1 051 858	1 051 858	-	1 051 858	1 051 858	-
UP shares	4	4	-	4	4	-
Total	137 466 670	137 466 670	96 000 000	137 466 670	137 466 670	96 000 000

NOTE 26 - RESERVES

Under equity there are sundry types of reserves, the nature and purpose of which are as follows:

Legal reserve

In accordance with Luxembourg company law, the Partnership is required to transfer a minimum of 5% of its net profit for each financial year to a legal reserve. This requirement ceases to be necessary once the balance on the legal reserve reaches 10% of the issued share capital. The legal reserve is not available for distribution to the shareholders.

Fair-value reserves

Fair-value reserves represent the potential gains and losses in respect of the available-for-sale investments, net of the impairment recognised in profit or loss during the year and/or previous years.

	(in TEUR)	
	2017	2016
Investments in associates and joint ventures	(10 109)	(8 376)
Floating-rate securities	5 992	6 903
Fixed-income securities	7 771	161
Currency translation differences reserve	(5 682)	(2 112)
Other reserves	(5 410)	(2 733)
Fair-value reserves	(7 438)	(6 157)

Deferred and current tax reserves

Deferred and current taxes recognised under equity stemming from the revaluation of available-for-sale investments are subsequently recognised in profit or loss at the time the gains & losses that gave rise to them are recognised.

Deferred taxes are calculated, in accordance with the liabilities method based on the balance sheet, on the temporary differences between the book values of the assets and liabilities and their tax basis, using the tax rates approved or substantially approved on the reporting date in each jurisdiction that are expected to be applied when the temporary differences are reversed.

Actuarial Deviations Reserve

In keeping with IAS 19 - Employee Benefits, the Group recognises actuarial gains against reserves.

Reserve of currency translation differences

Currency translation differences reserve includes the amount resulting from the variation in national currency of the net assets of subsidiaries and associates expressed in foreign currency resulting from the conversion of the respective financial statements.

Share premium

As at December 31, 2017 the share premium amounts to EUR 105,836,415 (2016: EUR 105,836,415).

NOTE 27 – EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earnings per share attributable to the parent company's shareholders as at December 31, 2017 and 2016 was as follows:

	2017	2016
Net income for the year (TEUR)	(47 381)	12 484
Number of shares (closing)	9 466 670	9 466 670
Earnings per share (EUR)	(5,01)	1,32

NOTE 28 - DIVIDENDS PER SHARE

As of December 31, 2017, the Group's sole shareholder was the partnership AIF VIII Euro Leverage, L.P., owned by the Apollo Group, to which no dividends were paid in 2017 and 2016.

NOTE 29 - TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN RELATED PARTIES

On January 15, 2015, the Apollo Group, via the firm Calm Eagle Holdings, S.à.r.l. acquired the whole of the Group's share capital, this acquisition having warranted prior approval of the ASF.

As defined in IAS 24, related parties of Seguradoras Unidas, SA, are considered to be (i) subsidiary companies; (ii) subsidiaries and associated companies of the Group Apollo; (iii) members of the Board of Managers and of the supervisory bodies; and, (iv) pension fund. Besides the members of the Board of Managers, persons closely related with them and entities that they control or over whose management they have significant influence are considered related parties.

The relationships between related entities were made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions and cover several business areas, the most relevant services and operations being health-insurance management, consultancy and medical services.

As of December 31, 2017 & 2016, the overall amount of the Group's assets and liabilities that refer to transactions with associate and related companies can be summarised as follows:

	2017				2016				(in TEUR)
	Assets	Liabilities	Costs	Income	Assets	Liabilities	Costs	Income	
Advancecare	2 555	1 132	6 431	188	2 019	1 030	3 608	193	
Apollo Management International	-	-	1 423	-	-	-	568	-	
Apollo Management VIII, L.P.	-	-	500	-	-	-	500	-	
Esumédica	6	-	147	-	32	8	750	-	
GNB Seguros	-	-	-	2 176	-	-	-	1 375	
Apollo Investment Fund VIII, L.P.	-	733	-	-	-	438	-	-	
AIF VIII Euro Leverage, L.P.	1 338	35	-	21	1 316	35	-	23	
AP VIII C.E Parent Holdings II	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Apollo Management Holdings LP	-	12	521	-	-	12	317	-	
Europ Assistance	-	1 946	-	2 214	-	158	-	1 833	
Total	3 907	3 858	9 022	4 599	3 367	1 680	5 743	3 424	

In addition to the above amounts, it should be noted that Advancecare Health International, SA was part of a financing agreement with Calm Eagle Portugal - Sociedade Unipessoal Limitada for a total amount €25 million, which allowed the latter to acquire the remaining capital of AdvanceCare, Gestão de Servicos de Saúde, SA, having the shares of Advancecare Health

International, SA, with a nominal value of €100k, been subject of a financial pledge in favour of the financing entity.

In 2017 a cost was recorded of a third-party liability insurance for the duties of the Board of Directors in the amount of €204k (2016: €200k).

In 2017 a cost was recorded of individual retirement plans of members of the Board of Directors in the amount of €425k (2016: €367k).

In 2017 a cost with termination benefits was recorded relating to members of the Board of Directors in the amount of €761k (2016: zero).

With regard to other employee benefits, see also the information disclosed in Note 22 and in the Remuneration Policies.

NOTE 30 - STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

The Group presents its cash flows using the indirect method.

NOTE 31 – COMMITMENTS & CONTINGENCIES

As previously mentioned in notes 9 and 13 in December 2016 two promissory purchase and sale agreements were concluded for the sale of most of the properties held by the Group and by the Pension Fund of the Group's parent company, as well as the real-estate funds held by the Group, namely Imoprime and Imocrescente.

Under the agreement the Group entered into a commitment and guarantee of payment of compensation not exceeding 15% of the price of the real-estate portfolio sold, in the event of disagreements as to the representations and warranties provided by the Group, of which the following are underscored: (i) absence of structural or construction defects, (ii) licensing of the properties, (iii) absence of disputes, debts or commitments to third parties, and (iv) ownership of the properties sold. As at December 31, 2016 & 2017, this possible contingency amounts to a maximum of €18,743k, and it expires 24 months after the signature of the public deeds.

Also as a result of the contract referred to above, rental agreements were concluded with the purchasers of the various spaces occupied by the Group with rent guarantees having the following maturity:

	Up to 3 months	4 to 12 months	>1 to 5 years
Contracted rents	549	1 646	6 312

The Group also has an option for the purchase of 2% of the share capital of Tranquilidade – Corporação Angolana de Seguros, SA, which, if it comes about, will change the holding to 51% of the share capital and voting rights of this entity, the entire process being contingent upon prior authorisation by the competent Angolan authorities.

The Group has operating lease agreements relating to transport material and, up until December 31, 2015, financial lease agreements for the acquisition of IT hardware and transport material.

The contractual commitments expressed in the balance sheet in respect of finance lease contracts are as follows:

	(in TEUR)	
	2017	2016
Tangible assets (gross value)	11 171	11 171
Accumulated depreciation	(11 171)	(11 171)
Tangible assets (net value)	-	-
Creditors - Suppliers of goods	-	-

The maturity of the outstanding operational-lease instalments is as follows:

	(in TEUR)		
	Up to 3 months	4 to 12 months	>1 to 5 years
Operating lease contracts	252	546	767

An anti-jurisdictional proceeding initiated by the Competition Authority concerning alleged anti-competitive practices in the sector is underway, a process that is under a fair trial. The Group is cooperating fully with the Competition Authority in said proceeding. The Group estimates that a fine will not be imposed, since is not anticipated by legal advisors that are monitoring the process.

NOTE 32 – BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

In order to increase market share and capture synergies, on August 5, 2016, Companhia da Seguros Tranquilidade, SA, acquired the whole of Açoreana Seguros, SA, which, with the effective date of December 30, 2016, was merged with Companhia de Seguros Tranquilidade, SA, itself, T-Vida, Companhia de Seguros, SA, and a Seguros LOGO, SA, into what is now Seguradoras Unidas, SA.

In accordance with IFRS 3 – Business Combinations, and due to the positive difference between the cost of acquisition of Açoreana Seguros, SA, and the allocation of the fair value attributable to the assets and liabilities as of the date of acquisition, goodwill was generated in the sum of €65,981k, as follows:

	(in TEUR)		
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Adjustment
Financial assets classified on initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss	12 392	12 392	-
Available-for-sale assets	689 118	689 168	50
Land & buildings - Owner occupied	33 691	33 691	-
Land & buildings held for income	40 327	40 327	-
Assets for post-employment benefits	2 478	2 478	-
Tangible assets	1 360	1 360	-
Intangible assets	3 304	8 896	5 592
Deferred tax assets	34 907	52 284	17 377
Other assets	77 025	77 025	-
ASSETS	894 603	917 622	23 019
Technical provisions	808 935	908 688	99 753
Subordinated liabilities	8 540	8 540	-
Other Liabilities	58 641	58 569	(72)
LIABILITIES	876 116	975 797	99 681
EQUITY	18 487	(58 175)	(76 662)
Non-controlling interests*	682	682	-
ATTRIBUTABLE EQUITY	17 805	(58 857)	(76 662)
Acquisition cost		7 124	
GOODWILL		65 981	

* Minorities of GIGA – Grupo Integrado de Gestão de Acidentes, SA and CRIA – Centro de Reabilitação Integrada de Acidentes, SA, held by Açoreana.

The goodwill determined was essentially due to the booking at fair value of the financial mathematical reserves for Workers' Compensation and Life, through the discount of the estimated cash flows of these liabilities at the curve determined by the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions ("EIOPA") with volatility adjustment, as defined by the Solvency II requirements.

The accounting of this asset (goodwill) is based on capturing synergies arising from the increase of the size of the Group, as well as on the operational merger of Açoreana Seguros, SA, with Seguradoras Unidas, SA.

The variation of €17,377k under deferred taxes corresponds to the tax component resulting from adjustments made to the fair value. Other assets primarily assets at amortised cost net of impairment. For these items it was considered that the net carrying amount was the best estimate of the fair value considering their maturity and recoverability, as follows:

	(in TEUR)		
	Gross Amount	Impairment	Net value
Cash and banks	8 895	-	8 895
Receivables for direct insurance operations	39 729	(6 134)	33 595
Receivables from other reinsurance operations	4 943	(1 059)	3 884
Receivables from other operations	18 180	(15 679)	2 501
Loans & receivables	1 306	-	1 306
Technical provisions for reinsurance ceded	23 877	-	23 877
Current tax assets	992	-	992
Other	1 974	-	1 974
TOTAL OTHER ASSETS	99 897	(22 872)	77 025

It should be noted that within the scope of this transaction, €28,637k were incorporated by means of a share capital increase, in respect of the subordinated debt held by previous shareholders of Açoreana Seguros, SA.

The said acquisition cost is primarily broken down into: (i) €3.6 million paid in cash; (ii) €3.3 million through the issue of a note maturing in July 2018 with a remuneration rate of 5%.

The results presented in 2016 reflect the results of the acquired entity from August 5, 2016, until December 31, 2016.

NOTE 33 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

As anticipated in Note 11, at the end of April 2018, a promissory agreement was signed for the purchase and sale of a group of real estate assets held by the former Açoreana S.A. from which no relevant impacts are expected in the financial statements.

On May 21, 2018, the Group sold its 47% interest in Europ Assistance, Companhia Portuguesa de Seguros, S.A. for a value of €22.3 million and the reimbursement of supplementary capital amounting to €1.4 million.

NOTE 34 – HYPERINFLATION EFFECT

As mentioned in the accounting policies, on December 31, 2017, the Group applied IAS 29, considering that the conditions established for Angola (hyperinflationary economy) were met.

Therefore, before the working currency is translated into the reporting currency for the financial statements of Tranquilidade - Corporação Angolana de Seguros, SA and ADV Angola - Planos e Sistemas de Saúde, Lda., the carrying values of assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses were restated based on the general price index that reflects changes in the purchasing power of the currency of the country in which the operations are generated, as follows:

- (i) monetary items are not restated because they are already expressed in terms of the current monetary unit at the reporting date;
- (ii) the assets and liabilities linked by agreement to price changes are adjusted under the terms of the agreement to determine the amount outstanding at the date of the statement of financial position;
- (iii) all other assets and liabilities that are not monetary are restated (with the exception of certain items that are recorded at current amounts at the reporting date, such as the net realizable value and the market value);
- (iv) all items of the income statement are restated by applying the change in the general price index from the dates on which the items of income and expenses were initially recorded in the financial statements.

The gain or loss on the net monetary position calculated is included in the results and disclosed separately. On this basis, the Group's financial statements include the following impacts related to the application of IAS 29 to the above entities:

- Increase of reserves, by €2,104k
- Decrease in net income for the year, by €2,691k.

The price index used was the Consumer Price Index published by the National Bank of Angola based on information from the National Statistics Institute of Angola, which amounted to 287.79 and 227.95 (base December 31, 2010 = 100), at the end of 2017 and 2016, respectively.

NOTE 35 – OTHER INFORMATION

RECENTLY-ISSUED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Recently-issued accounting standards and interpretations that have come into force and that the Group has applied in the preparation of its financial statements are as follows.

The IASB issued :

- On January 19, 2016, and applicable to periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017, amendments to IAS 12 that sought to clarify the requirements for the recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealised losses to resolve discrepancies (adopted by European Commission Regulation n° 1989/2017, of November 6).
- On January 29, 2016, and applicable to periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017, amendments to IAS 7 - Disclosure initiative, requiring companies to provide information about changes in their financial liabilities, providing information to assist investors in understanding the debt of the companies (adopted by European Commission Regulation n° 1990/2017, of November 6).
- The annual improvements of the 2014-2016 cycle issued by the IASB on December 8, 2016, introduce amendments to IFRS 12 (clarification of the scope of the standard), with effective date on or after January 1, 2017.

None of these amendments had an impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

The Group decided not to opt for early application of the following standards and/or interpretations adopted by the European Union.

IFRS 9 - Financial instruments (issued in 2009 and amended in 2010 and 2014)

This amendment was adopted by European Commission Regulation n° 2067/2016 of November 22, 2016 (setting the entry into force at the latest as from the start date of the first financial period on or after January 1, 2018).

IFRS 9 (2009) introduced new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. IFRS 9 (2010) introduced additional requirements related to financial liabilities. IFRS 9 (2013) introduced the hedge method. IFRS 9 (2014) introduced amendments limited to the classification and measurement contained in IFRS 9 and new requirements for dealing with the impairment of financial assets.

The requirements of IFRS 9 constitute a significant change from the current requirements of IAS 39 in respect of financial assets. The standard contains three categories of measurement of financial assets: amortised cost, fair value with a contra-entry in other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value with a contra-entry in profit or loss.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it is held within the business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to receive the contractual cash flows and the terms of its cash flows give rise to collections, on specified dates, related only to the nominal amount and interest in force.

If the debt instrument is held within a business model that both captures the contractual cash flows of the instrument and also captures them for sales, the measurement will be at fair value with a contra-entry in other comprehensive income (OCI), interest income continuing to affect results.

For an investment in equity instruments that is not held for trading, the standard allows an irrevocable designation, on initial recognition, on an instrument-by-instrument basis, of presentation of the fair-value movements through OCI. No amount recognised in OCI shall be reclassified to profit or loss at any future date. However, dividends generated by such investments are recognised as income in profit or loss rather than OCI, unless they clearly represent partial recovery of the investment cost.

The remaining situations, both in cases in which the financial assets are held within a trading business model and in other instruments whose sole purpose to receive interest and amortisation of capital, are measured at fair value with a contra-entry in profit or loss. This situation also includes investments in equity instruments, which the entity fails to present the alterations of the fair value in OCI, which are therefore measured at fair value with the alterations recognised in profit or loss.

The standard requires that derivatives embedded in contracts whose master contract is a financial asset within the scope of application of the standard shall not be separated; on the contrary, the hybrid financial instrument is assessed in its entirety, and, if there are embedded derivatives, they will have to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. The standard eliminates the existing categories currently in IAS 39, “held to maturity”, “available for sale” and “accounts receivable and payable”.

IFRS 9 (2010) introduces a new requirement applicable to financial liabilities designated at fair value, by option, and comes to enforce the separation of the change in fair value component attributable to the credit risk of the entity and its presentation in OCI rather than in profit or loss. Except for this change, IFRS 9 (2010) transposes in general the classification and measurement guidelines contained in IAS 39 for financial liabilities, with no substantial changes.

IFRS 9 (2013) introduced new requirements for hedge accounting that it aligns more closely with risk management. The requirements also establish a greater approach of principles to hedge accounting resolving some weaknesses in contained in the hedge model of IAS 39. IFRS 9 (2014) establishes a new model for impairment based on “expected losses” that will replace the current model based on “losses incurred” laid down in IAS 39.

Thus, the loss event no longer needs to exist before impairment is constituted. This new model is intended to accelerate the recognition of losses through impairment applicable to debt instruments held, whose measurement is at amortised cost or at fair value, with a contra-entry in OCI.

In the event that the credit risk of a financial asset has not increased significantly since its initial recognition, financial assets will generate a cumulative impairment equal to the expectation of the loss that can be expected over the next 12 months.

In the event that the credit risk increases significantly, the financial asset will generate a cumulative impairment equal to the loss can be expected up to maturity, thereby increasing the amount of impairment recognised. Once the loss event occurs (today known as “objective evidence of impairment”), the accumulated impairment is directly allocated to the instrument in question, its accounting being similar to that laid down in IAS 39, including the treatment of respective interest.

IFRS 9 will apply on or after January 1, 2018.

Amendments to IFRS 4: Application of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments with IFRS 4: Insurance Contracts (issued September 12, 2016) allows an insurer, meeting certain specified criteria, to make a temporary exception to IFRS 9 and to maintain application of IAS 39 until January 1, 2021.

Considering that the criteria laid down for the temporary exception are met, the Group chose not to adopt the standard with reference to January 1, 2018. This option is based on the understanding already provided by the ASF, which will adopt this amendment of IFRS 4. Nevertheless, given the nature of the Group's business it can be expected that this standard will have material impacts on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 15 - Revenue from contracts with customers

On May 28, 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15 - Revenue from contracts with customers. IFRS 15 was adopted by European Commission Regulation n° 1905/2016 of September 22, 2016. With mandatory application in periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

Its early adoption is permitted. This standard revokes standards IAS 11 Construction contracts, IAS 18 Revenue, IFRIC 13 Customer loyalty programmes IFRIC 15 Agreements for the construction of real estate, IFRIC 18 Transfers of assets from customers and SIC 31 Revenue: Barter transactions involving advertising services.

IFRS 15 determines a model based on 5 steps of analysis in order to determine when the revenue must be recognised and for what amount. The model specifies that the revenue must be recognised when an entity transfers goods or services to the customer, measured as the amount to which the entity expects to be entitled. Depending on the fulfilment of certain criteria, revenue is recognised:

- at the precise moment when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer; or
- throughout the period, to the extent that it portrays the performance of the entity.

The Group does not expect significant impacts arising from the adoption of this standard, considering that most of its business involves contracts that fall under IFRS 4.

IFRS 16 - Leases

On January 13, 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16 - Leases, with mandatory application for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Its early adoption is permitted provided that IFRS 15 is also adopted. This standard revokes IAS 17 - Leases. IFRS 16 withdraws the classification of leases as operational or financial, treating all leases as financial.

Short-term leases (less than 12 months) and leases of assets of little value (such as personal computers) are exempt from application of the requirements of the standard.

The Group expects no significant impact on application of this standard.

Standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet in effect for the Group

IFRS 14 - Deferred Regulatory Accounts

On January 30, 2014 the IASB issued a standard that defines provisional measures for those adopting the IFRS for the first time and have a rate-regulated activity. The European Commission decided to initiate the process of adoption of this interim standard and to await the final standard.

This standard is not applicable to the Group.

IFRIC 22 - Transactions in foreign currency and consideration of advances

The IFRIC interpretation was issued in December 8, 2016, with mandatory application for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

The new IFRIC 22 determines that, in the event of advance consideration in foreign currency for the purpose of acquisition of assets, support of expenses or generation of income, on applying paragraphs 21 to 22 of IAS 21 the transaction date considered for the purposes of determining the exchange rate to be used in the recognition of the inherent asset, expense or income (or part thereof) is the date when the entity initially recognises the non-monetary asset or liability resulting from payment or receipt of the prepayment in the foreign currency (or in the event of multiple prepayments, the rates in force at the time of each prepayment).

The Group does not expect any significant changes upon the adoption of this interpretation.

IFRIC 23 – Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

An interpretation was issued on June 7, 2017 on how to deal, for accounting purposes, with uncertainties about the treatment of income taxes, especially when the tax law requires that payment be made to the Authorities within the scope of a tax dispute and the entity intends to appeal the understanding in question that led it to such payment.

The interpretation came to define that the payment may be considered a tax asset if it concerns income taxes, under the terms of IAS 12, with application of the criterion of probability defined by the standard as to the favourable outcome in favour of entity on the disputed matter at issue.

In this connection, the entity may use the most likely amount method or, should the resolution dictate ranges of values at issue, using the expected-value method. IFRIC 23 is applied for years beginning on or after January 1, 2019, and may be adopted in advance.

The Group does not expect any significant changes upon the adoption of this interpretation.

Other amendments

The IASB also issued :

- On June 20, 2016, and applicable to periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, amendments to IFRS 2 - Classification and measurement of share-based payment transactions.

- On December 8, 2016, and applicable to periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, amendments to IAS 40 - Transfer of investment properties, clarifying the moment when which the entity must transfer properties under construction or development, from or to, investment properties, when there is an alteration of the use of such properties that is supported by evidence (other than what is listed in paragraph 57 of IAS 40).
- The annual improvements of the 2014-2016 cycle, issued by the IASB on December 8, 2016, introduce amendments, with effective date of application for periods beginning on or after July 1, 2018, to IFRS 1 (elimination of the short-term exception for first-time applicants of the IFRS) and IAS 28 (measurement of an associate or joint venture at fair value) and effective date on or after January 1, 2017, to IFRS 12 (clarification of the scope of application of the standard).
- The improvements of the 2015-2017 cycle, issued by the IASB on December 12, 2017, introduced changes, with effective date for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, to the IFRS 3 (remeasurement of previously held interest as a joint operation joint when it obtains control over the business), IFRS 11 (non-remeasurement of a previously held interest in the joint operation when it obtains joint control over the business), IAS 12 (accounting for all tax consequences of paying consistent dividends), IAS 23 (treatment as a general loan of any loan originally made to develop an asset when it becomes fit for use or sale).

The Group expects no impact from the application of these amendments to its consolidated financial statements.

APPENDIX 1 – INVENTORY OF HOLDINGS AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (UNAUDITED)

DESIGNATION	Quantity	Amount of par value	% of par value	Average acquisition cost	Total Value acquisition cost	(EUR)	
						Carrying amount (Includes accrued interest)	
						Unit	Total
1 - AFFILIATES, ASSOCIATES, JOINT VENTURES AND OTHER RELATED COMPANIES							
1.1 - Domestic securities							
1.1.2 - Holdings in associates							
GNB SEGUROS	750 000			5,01	3 758 668	16,09	12 068 000
EUROP ASSISTANCE	705 000			5,99	4 221 800	33,62	23 701 000
sub-total	1 455 000	0	0		7 980 468		35 788 000
1.2 - Foreign Securities							
1.2.2 - Holdings in associates							
TRANQUILIDADE DIVERSIFIED INCOME ICAV	2			1,00	2	1,00	2
Calm Eagle Parent Holdings II S.à.r.l. - Class A	6 192			0,01	62	0,95	5 898
Calm Eagle Parent Holdings II S.à.r.l. - Preference Shares	415 629			0,01	4 156	1,00	415 628
Calm Eagle Parent Holdings II S.à.r.l. - Class B1	1 548 250			0,01	15 483	0,01	15 483
Calm Eagle Parent Holdings II S.à.r.l. - Class B2	1 548 250			0,01	15 483	0,01	15 483
Calm Eagle Parent Holdings II S.à.r.l. - Class B3	1 548 250			0,01	15 483	0,01	15 483
Calm Eagle Parent Holdings II S.à.r.l. - Class B4	1 548 250			0,01	15 483	0,01	15 483
sub-total	6 814 823	0	0		66 150		483 458
Total	8 069 823	0	0		8 046 618		36 282 458
2 - OTHER							
2.1 - Domestic securities							
2.1.1 - Capital instruments and unit trusts							
2.1.1.1 - Equities							
B.P.G. SA	10 472			2,09	21 905	1,51	15 811
BANIF SGPS	6 954 651 167			0,00	0	0,00	0
COMP. PREVIDENTE	6			532,54	3 195	0,00	0
COMP. PREVIDENTE SCFP	198			109,86	21 752	247,37	49 077
COMPTA	306 960			1,64	503 700	0,13	39 905
ESTELA GOLF	40			5 540,45	221 618	1 015,06	40 602
FETAL	2 760			20,84	57 528	0,00	0
FINPRO SCR SA	1 425 332			0,00	0	0,00	0
HOTEL TURISMO ABRANTES	125			0,00	0	0,00	0
IMOVALORSGI	90 000			0,00	0	0,00	0
LUSITANIA GASCOMP GAS DO CENTRO	595			2,80	1 667	3,05	1 814
MADIBEL	7 955			0,01	81	0,00	0
NORMA ACORES	4 000			35,77	143 083	35,75	142 966
NOS ACORES	13 936			24,65	343 497	23,71	330 462
NOS MADEIRA	17 314			62,39	1 080 220	48,76	844 196
Portugal Capital Ventures S.C.R. S.A.	2 325			6,06	15 300	5,67	14 328
QUINTA DOS CONEGOS	140 600			3,15	443 241	4,23	595 390
S.N.I. SOC NAC IMOBILIARIA SA	7 500			0,00	0	0,00	0
SOCIEDADE PORTUGUESA EMPREENDIMENTOS	4 441			0,13	577	1,21	5 364
SONAGI	55 600			0,44	24 294	3,15	175 140
SONAGI AN	100			0,06	6	0,01	1
SPECTACOLOR PORTUGAL	7 500			14,66	109 966	13,01	97 584
VIA LITORAL	1 001			373,90	374 275	373,90	374 275
sub-total	6 856 758 122	0	0		3 355 826		2 795 836
2.1.1.3 - Investment fund units							
BANIF IMOGEST	257 879			21,91	5 650 696	17,76	4 579 054
Dublin Real Estate Fund Class ID	2 000 000			1,44	2 872 220	1,56	3 110 320
ESP SAN TO INFRASTRUCTURE FUND I	3 500			323,35	1 131 736	526,78	1 843 728
ESPIRITO SANTO VENTURES III	200 000 000			0,01	1 832 238	0,01	1 492 000
EXPLORER II	94			10 711,16	1 006 282	10 627,91	998 460
IMOCRESCENTE FD DE INV IMOB FECHADO	6 548			997,11	6 529 522	1 527,58	10 003 263
SC1 Classe A Fundo Capital Risco	1 000 000			0,77	772 573	0,66	657 490
sub-total	3 032 638 021	0	0		19 795 287		22 684 315
sub-total	7 180 018 148	0	0		23 181 154		28 967 151
2.1.2 - Debt securities							
2.1.2.1 - Public debt							
O.T. Fev 3.875% /15-02-2030		700 000	115,83%	105,9%	741 459	119,2%	834 482
PT OT 4.45% 06/15/18		1 100 000	102,10%	103,1%	1 134 380	104,5%	1 149 733
PT OT 4.8% 06/15/20		4 040 000	111,73%	109,2%	4 411 433	114,3%	4 619 416
PT OT 4.95% 10/25/23		3 200 000	123,12%	113,8%	3 641 289	124,0%	3 968 852
PT OT 5.65% 02/15/24		1 100 000	127,06%	117,4%	1 291 922	132,0%	1 451 988
sub-total	0	10 140 000			11 200 483		12 024 471

AP VIII CALM EAGLE HOLDINGS S.C.A.

						(EUR)	
DESIGNATION	Quantity	Amount of par value	% of par value	Average acquisition cost	Total Value acquisition cost	Carrying amount (Includes accrued interest)	
						Unit	Total
Purchase forward contract Bought USD 200000 Sold EUR 166325.84							-19
Purchase forward contract Bought EUR 3787536.18 Sold GBP 3350000							6 216
Purchase forward contract Bought GBP 3460000 Sold EUR 3918961.32							-6 894
Purchase forward contract Bought EUR 112258.52 Sold GBP 100000							-45
Purchase forward contract Bought EUR 3122505.16 Sold USD 3700000							16 470
Purchase forward contract Bought USD 410000 Sold EUR 345132.37							-1 565
Purchase forward contract Bought EUR 3949553.28 Sold USD 4700000							16 067
Purchase forward contract Bought EUR 8751976.85 Sold USD 10000000							190 709
Purchase forward contract Bought EUR 4335580.9 Sold USD 5000000							77 801
Purchase forward contract Bought EUR 3903247.09 Sold USD 4590000							38 053
Purchase forward contract Bought EUR 3596785.31 Sold USD 4300000							9 649
Purchase forward contract Bought EUR 4216509.32 Sold USD 5000000							26 077
Purchase forward contract Bought EUR 2426355.11 Sold GBP 2180000							-11 995
Purchase forward contract Bought USD 2320000 Sold EUR 1933434.84							-2 094
Purchase forward contract Bought EUR 5652256.07 Sold USD 6730000							25 036
Purchase forward contract Bought EUR 1788022.77 Sold USD 2130000							7 542
Purchase forward contract Bought EUR 3203811.38 Sold USD 3860000							2 615
Purchase forward contract Bought EUR 29251035.88 Sold USD 35290000							6 570
Purchase forward contract Bought EUR 2509949.35 Sold GBP 2220000							6 241
Purchase forward contract Bought USD 35430000 Sold EUR 29464622.1							-5 119
Purchase forward contract Bought GBP 2180000 Sold EUR 2469172.16							-6 581
Purchase forward contract Bought EUR 16655701.66 Sold USD 20000000							37 802
Purchase forward contract Bought EUR 4211010.2 Sold USD 5020000							22 752
Purchase forward contract Bought EUR 658277.84 Sold USD 780000							5 269
Purchase forward contract Bought EUR 3813107.35 Sold USD 4540000							22 644
Purchase forward contract Bought EUR 11215788.06 Sold USD 13310000							82 442
Purchase forward contract Bought EUR 867849.3 Sold USD 1030000							6 341
Purchase forward contract Bought EUR 2999986.4 Sold USD 3530000							32 937
Purchase forward contract Bought EUR 3999010.09 Sold USD 4670000							56 733
Purchase forward contract Bought EUR 165861.55 Sold USD 200000							506
Purchase forward contract Bought EUR 3647034.3 Sold USD 4340000							22 477
Purchase forward contract Bought EUR 577865.25 Sold USD 690000							2 718
EURO-BUND FUTURE 08/03/2018							-88 178
US 10YR NOTE FUT (CBT) 20/03/2018							41 689
EURO-BOBL FUTURE 08/03/2018							964
US 5YR NOTE FUTURE (CBT) 29/03/2018							4 511
LONG GILT FUTURE (LIFFE) 27/03/2018							-3 528
LONG GILT FUTURE (LIFFE) 27/03/2018							-1 131
INTEREST RATE SWAP IRS 1 1,000,000.00 GBP 23/10/2017 23/10/2027							4 998
EURO-BUND FUTURE 08/03/2018							-109 462
US 10YR NOTE FUT (CBT) 20/03/2018							51 752
EURO-BOBL FUTURE 08/03/2018							1 196
US 5YR NOTE FUTURE (CBT) 29/03/2018							5 600
LONG GILT FUTURE (LIFFE) 27/03/2018							-4 380
LONG GILT FUTURE (LIFFE) 27/03/2018							-1 404
INTEREST RATE SWAP IRS 1 1,000,000.00 GBP 23/10/2017 23/10/2027							6 205
Total	0	0			0		3 203 996
2.5 - Term deposits							
Dep Prazo EUR BES (Imoprime)					7 000 000		7 000 078
Dep Prazo EUR BES (CORPUS CHRISTI)					0		0
Dep Prazo Angola					24 419 444		24 893 127
Dep Prazo MOÇAMBIQUE					2 224 110		2 230 204
Total	0	0			33 643 554		34 123 409
Total	7 189 529 705	1 164 478 398			1 496 071 388		1 918 997 950
3 - GRAND TOTAL	7 189 529 705	1 164 478 398			1 504 118 626		1 955 250 408

APPENDIX 2 - DISCLOSURE OF REMUNERATION POLICIES (UNAUDITED)

This disclosure involves the following 3 components:

- Remuneration policy of members of the Board of Directors, the Board of Auditors and the Board of the General Meeting, including the table detailing the remuneration paid during 2017;
- Policy governing the remuneration of 'key employees';
- Statement of Compliance, under article 4 of ASF Standard 5/2010-R, of April 1.

REMUNERATION POLICY FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISORY BODIES AND OF THE BOARD OF THE GENERAL MEETING

1. Introduction | Purpose

- 1.1 This remuneration policy of the Members of the Management and Supervisory bodies and of the members of the Board of the General Meeting of Seguradoras Unidas, SA (hereinafter the "Company" or "SU"), is intended to comply with the provisions of Law 28/2009 of June 19, which stipulate that public-interest entities, as is the case of insurance and reinsurance undertakings, shall annually submit to the approval of the General Meeting a statement on the remuneration policy of the members of its management and supervisory boards.
- 1.2 As regards insurance business, this matter is also governed by the provisions of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 of the Commission, of October 10, and by the provisions of Regulatory Standard nº 5/2010-R and Circular nº 6/2010 of the Insurance and Pension Fund Supervisory Authority (ASF), both of April 1.
- 1.3 It is on the basis of this legal and regulatory framework that this Remuneration Policy of the Members of the Management and Supervisory Bodies, as well as of the Board of the General Meeting of Seguradoras Unidas, SA, is drafted for 2018, (the "Remuneration Policy"), which is submitted to the approval of the General Meeting.

2. Principles applicable to the Remuneration Policy

This Remuneration Policy complies with the principles contained in Circular nº 6/2010, of April 1, particularly the following:

- a) The Remuneration Policy and its practices are established, implemented and maintained in accordance with the Company's business, (i) are consistent an effective risk management and control strategy, (ii) avoid excessive exposure to risk (iii) avoid potential conflicts of interest and (iv) and are consistent with the Company's goals, values and long-term interests.

- b) The Remuneration Policy complies with the principle of proportionality, and is so designed as to take into account the Company's internal organisation, as well as the dimension, nature and complexity of the risks inherent in its business.
- c) The remuneration policy conforms to the limits provided for in the Company's bylaws.

3. Remuneration Policy Approval and Review

3.1 Approval

The Remuneration Policy for the Company's governing bodies is, under the terms of article 13 of the Company's bylaws, approved by the General Meeting at the proposal of the Remuneration Committee.

3.1.1 Remuneration Committee

a) Composition

The Remuneration Committee comprises two non-executive directors, elected at the General Meeting for the 2016 to 2018 term of office.

b) Duties

The Remuneration Committee performs the duties provided for in Circular 6/2010, of April 1, including the review, at least once a year, of the Company's Remuneration Policy and the implementation thereof.

3.1.2 External Consultants

Services of external consultants are not used in the definition of the said remuneration policy.

3.2 Disclosure

The Remuneration Policy is transparent and will be disclosed in-house, in particular through its publication on the Company's Portal. The Remuneration Policy shall also be included in the annual financial statements, available on the Company's institutional site during a minimum of 5 years.

3.3 Review

The Remuneration Policy is reviewed at least annually, in accordance with article 64 (5) of the Access to and Exercise of Insurance and Reinsurance Business Legalisation (RJAS).

The Remuneration policy is submitted to an independent internal evaluation performed by the Risk Department, at least once a year, with a view to determining its possible impact on risk management, internal control and necessary capital, as well as by the Compliance Unit, which is responsible for reviewing the Remuneration Policy in the light of the ASF recommendations

4. Executive Members of the Board of Directors

41. Remuneration of the Executive Members of the Board of Directors

The remuneration of the executive members of Board of Directors shall be fixed by the Remuneration Committee in accordance with this Remuneration Policy, and shall include a fixed-remuneration component and, possibly, a variable component.

4.1.1 Fixed Component of the Remuneration

The executive members of the Board of Directors earn a monthly fixed remuneration, paid 14 (fourteen) times each full calendar year, the definition of which will be based on competitive positioning vis-à-vis the national benchmark companies.

Whenever the total annual remuneration of the executive members of the includes a fixed component and a variable component, the fixed component of the remuneration shall comply with the limits established annually at the General Meeting and shall not, as a rule, be less 60% of said total annual salary.

4.1.2 Variable Component of the Remuneration

The fixed component may be increased by a variable remuneration, calculated on the basis of individual and/or collective performance and subject to limits, under such terms as come to be defined at the General Meeting.

The variable annual remuneration, if any, shall not, as a rule, exceed 40% of the total annual remuneration, though its actual amount may vary each year, depending on the assessment of the individual and overall performance of the executive members of the Board Directors, as well as the degree of achievement of the Company's main goals, particularly the Net Income of the preceding year, the Return on Equity and the Combined Ratio, taking into account at all times in the evaluation process both the adequacy of the Company's own funds in the light of the risks and also of the representation of the technical provisions.

Payment of the variable component of the remuneration, when granted, takes place preferably after the determination of the accounts of each financial year, the annual variable remuneration of all executive members of the Board of Directors shall not exceed 5% of the profits of the financial year, if any, as determined in article 13 of the Company's bylaws.

4.1.2.1 Eligibility for the Variable Component | Performance Criteria | Grant

- (a) Eligibility for the grant of variable remuneration is based on a process of evaluation of individual and/or collective performance, set by the Company on the basis of measurable and pre-determined criteria, including non-financial criteria, taking into account in particular the following indicators:
- (i) net remuneration for the period of the assessment;
 - (ii) *ROE*;
 - (iii) Combined ratio; and
 - (iv) adequacy of the capital as to the risk level and to the technical provisions set aside.
- (b) The assessment of the performance of the executive members of the Board of Directors is performed by the Company's single shareholder at the General Meeting, in keeping with the model defined internally at the company, particularly in compliance with the principles set out in this Remuneration Policy.
- (c) In the event that the results show a relevant deterioration of the Company's performance in the latest financial year or when it can be expected in the current financial year, necessary and appropriate limitations may be introduced, including possible non-payment of any variable component, with a view to preserving its financial equilibrium and compliance with other solvency ratios imposed legally.

4.1.2.2 (Non) Deferral of the Variable Component

Considering the current remuneration structure, the maximum amounts considered and risk-tolerance levels defined, it has not yet been considered necessary to defer a part of the variable component of the remuneration.

4.1.2.3 Nature of Variable Component | Financial Instruments

The variable remuneration may be granted in the form of a performance bonus, and/or profit sharing, as comes to be expressly determined at the General Meeting.

Without prejudice to the foregoing, the shareholder may, at the General Meeting, determine that the variable component of the remuneration, or a portion thereof, be assigned through share plans or stock-option plans involving shares in the Company or in any other company of the Group.

4.1.2.4 Conclusion of contracts

Members of the management body shall not conclude contracts either with the Company or with third parties, the effect of which is to mitigate the risk inherent in the variability of the remuneration fixed for them by the Company.

4.2 Pension Fund and Other Benefits

Executive members of the Board of Directors may also benefit from a contribution to a pension fund under the terms and conditions set out in the resolution of the decision Sole Shareholder dated July 10, 2016, as written into the book of minutes of the General Meeting as Minutes n° 35.

Other than as mentioned in the Remuneration Policy, no other forms of remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors are considered, nor are they granted any pecuniary or non-pecuniary benefits of import.

5. Non-executive Members of the Board of Directors

The non-executive members of the Board of Directors may earn a fixed annual remuneration under the terms that come to be defined by the Remuneration Committee, which, if any and in any case, will not depend on any performance element, and no variable remuneration shall be paid.

6. Limits to compensation payable for dismissal of the management body without just cause

Possible compensation for dismissal without cause of a member of the management body shall not be paid if it results from poor performance of the outgoing member.

7. Supervisory Bodies

7.1 The Board of Auditors

7.1.1 Under Article 25 of the Company's bylaws of association, the Board of Auditors comprises three members, of whom one performs duties as Chair.

7.1.2 The respective members are remunerated through payment of a fixed monthly amount, paid 12 times each full calendar year, as defined at the General Meeting.

8. Statutory Auditor

The statutory auditor shall be remunerated in accordance with the conditions laid down in the applicable legislation. The respective fees shall be proposed by the Statutory Auditor and are approved by the Board of Directors, following the opinion of the Board of Auditors.

9. Members of the Board of the General Meeting:

9.1 Under Article 15 of the Company's bylaws, the Board of the General Meeting comprises a chair and a secretary.

9.2 The members of the Board of the General Meeting may have a remuneration fixed by the General Meeting on the date it is held, and it shall be set by the Remuneration Committee, if it is to be paid.

Table of remuneration paid in 2017 to the members of the governing bodies of Seguradoras Unidas, SA.

	Remuneration		(thousand euros)
	Fixed	Variable	Total
Board of Directors			2 326
Gustavo Alexander P.T. Mesquita Guimarães (Chair)	150,0	-	150,0
Alexander Wallace Humphreys (Member)	-	-	-
Augusto Tomé Pires Fernandes Pedroso (Member) (1)	225,6	180,0	405,6
Gernot Wilhelm Friedrich Lohr (Member)	-	-	-
Jan Adriaan de Pooter (Member)	400,0	341,0	741,0
Nuno Miguel Pombeiro Gomes Diniz Clemente (Member) (1)	275,0	150,0	425,0
Pedro Luis Francisco Carvalho (Member)	275,0	238,0	513,0
Gonçalo Fernando S Marques Oliveira	91,4	-	91,4
Board of Auditors			110,0
Luis Maria Viana Palha da Silva (Chair)	50,0	-	50,0
Manuel Maria de Paula Reis Boto (Full Member)	30,0	-	30,0
Pedro Manuel Aleixo Dias (Full Member)	30,0	-	30,0
Sandra Maria Simões Filipe de Ávila Valério (Alternate Member)	-	-	-
Total Remuneration	1 527,0	909,0	2 436,0

(1) The members of the corporate bodies listed above no longer hold the positions in question.

KEY-EMPLOYEE REMUNERATION POLICY

1. Scope of application

Under the terms of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/235 of the Commission of October 10, as well as of Standard n^o 5/2010, of April 1, of the Insurance and Pension Funds Supervisory Authority (hereinafter also "ASF"), this remuneration policy applies:

- a) To those employees who perform play key roles, understood as being those who occupy a post in risk management, internal control, and compliance and actuarial systems;
- b) To all employees occupying 1st level managerial positions (Top Managers) and Board of Directors Advisers, regardless of the area in which they carry on their activity, to the extent that they have regular access to privileged information and are involved in the decisions on the Company's management and business strategy.

For the purpose of this remuneration policy, the set of employees considered above will be known generically as Key Employees.

2. Approval, Disclosure and Review of the Remuneration Policy

a) Approval

The Key Employees' remuneration policy is assessed and approved by the Board of Directors at the proposal of the director responsible for human resources.

In the preparation of the remuneration-policy several members of the staff of the Company's main departments take part, in particular the Human Resources Department.

b) External Consultants

No services by external consultants are used in defining the remuneration policy applicable to the Company's Key Employees.

c) Disclosure

The Remuneration Policy is transparent and will be disclosed internally, in particular, through its publication on the Company's Portal.

The Remuneration Policy shall also be contained in the annual financial statements, available on the Company's institutional site during a minimum of 5 years.

d) Review

The Remuneration Policy is reviewed at least annually, in accordance with article 64 (5) of the Access to and Exercise of Insurance and Reinsurance Business Legalisation (RJAS).

The Remuneration policy is submitted to an independent internal evaluation performed by the Risk Department, at least once a year, with a view to determining its possible impact on risk management, internal control and necessary capital, as well as by the Compliance Unit, which is responsible for reviewing the Remuneration Policy in the light of the ASF recommendations .

3. Key-Employee Remuneration Policy

a) Composition of the Remuneration

The remuneration of key employees includes a fixed part and possibly a variable part. In the determination of these two components, the Board of Directors considers several factors, of which the following are underscored:

- The economic situation and the results obtained by the Company;
- The interests of the Company from a medium- and long-term perspective;
- The specifics of the duties performed;
- Salary practice in force in the insurance sector;
- Performance evaluation, both at corporate level and also at departmental and individual level.

b) Mandate of the Board of Directors

Under the law and the bylaws, fixing the remuneration of the Key Employees is entrusted to the Board of Directors within the scope of the management of its Human Resources policy with a view to meeting the Company's strategic goals.

c) Fixed component

The fixed portion is defined within the limits set by the Board of Directors, comprising the basic salary and other regular and periodic benefits attributable to all the Company's employees, representing on average, at the Company, approximately between 80% and 85% of the total annual remuneration.

d) Variable component

The variable remuneration, if any, may comprise performance bonuses, in accordance with the factors detailed above or such others as may be specifically provided for by the Board of Directors, or even the distribution of bonuses on account of profits at the proposal of the Board of Directors and in keeping with a resolution passed by the Company's General Meeting.

The variable part shall not exceed, on average, 20% of the total annual remuneration for all employees of the Company, and the maximum individual amount shall not, as a rule, exceed 40% of the total amount of the annual remuneration.

This situation is in keeping with the recommendations of Insurance and Pension Fund Supervisory Authority Circular n° 6/2010, which encourage a high percentage for the fixed component compared to the variable component of the remuneration.

e) Variable component definition criteria and its time of payment

If granted, the amount of the Variable Annual Remuneration (VAR) will lie within the limits set by the Board of Directors. The VAR is in respect of short-term performance, and its exact amount, each year, is determined in the light of the criteria laid down in subparagraph a), and in any case it is stipulated that the VAR does not constitute a right of employees, and the criteria for its grant may be altered and/or revoked at any time by the Board of Directors, and it is subject to annual approval by the Board of Directors on the basis of the annual performance and evaluation of the employees.

The appraisal of the employees covered by this Remuneration Policy is based on the performance evaluation model in force in the various areas of the Company, in particular:

- Competence assessment;
- Evaluation of Corporate Objectives;
- Evaluation of Departmental Objectives;
- Evaluation of Individual Objectives;

f) (Non) Deferral of the Variable Component

Given the characteristics inherent in the remuneration structure in force, the maximum amounts considered and the risk-tolerance levels defined, to date it has not been considered necessary to defer a part of the VaR.

g) Nature of Variable Component | Financial Instruments

If there is payment of a variable remuneration, it will be paid, as a rule, on a single occasion, in cash, save decision to the contrary by the Board of Directors.

The foregoing notwithstanding, the Board of Directors, in line with the guidelines stipulated by the shareholder in this regard, may determine that the variable component of the remuneration, or a portion thereof, be assigned through stock-option plans involving shares in the Company or any other company of the Group, under such terms it may come to define.

h) Other benefits

In addition to the fixed and variable remuneration described in this remuneration policy, "Key Employees" may also receive, if applicable, the following benefits as defined in the collective bargaining agreement (CBA) applicable to the insurance sector or in the Company's own rules for employees as a whole:

- Health insurance;
- Life insurance;
- Individual retirement plans, in the case of old-age or disability pension.

4. Broadening the scope of this Remuneration Policy.

Save decision to the contrary taken by the Board of Directors, this Remuneration Policy shall also apply, as a rule, to the other employees of the Company not considered under the criteria defined in point 1 (Scope of application of the Remuneration Policy).

**APPENDIX 3 - STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE (ARTICLE 4(1) OF ASF STANDARD 5/2010-R, OF APRIL 1)
(UNAUDITED)**

Detailed description of the recommendations set out in ASF Circular 6/2010 of April 1, adopted and not adopted.

Recommendation	Degree of compliance	Comments
I. General Principles		
I.1 Adoption of a remuneration policy (RP) consistent with effective risk management and control that will prevent excessive exposure to risk, will prevent potential conflicts of interests and will be coherent with the long-term objectives, values and interests of the Institution, and particularly with the growth and profitability prospects and with customer protection;	Complies	
I.2 Appropriateness of the RP in the light of the size, nature and complexity of the business, especially with regard to the risks assumed or to be assumed;	Complies	
I.3 Adoption of a clear, transparent and adequate structure in respect of the definition, implementation and monitoring of the RP that will objectively identify the employees involved in the process as well as their responsibilities and competences.	Complies	
II. Approval of the Remuneration Policy (RP)		
II.1 Approval of the RP by a Remuneration Committee or, if its existence is not viable or is not warranted (size, nature or complexity of the Institution), by the General Meeting;	Complies	
II.2 Approval by the Board of Directors of the RP applicable to the employees;	Complies	
II.3 Involvement in the definition of the RP of persons of functional independence and adequate technical capabilities, in order to avoid conflicts of interest and to allow an independent value judgement to be made;	Complies	
II.4 The RP shall be transparent and accessible to all the Institution's employees; The RP shall also be formalised in a separate document, duly updated, stating the changes made and the reasons therefor, and the previous versions shall be kept on file;	Complies	
II.5 Disclosure of the assessment process to the employees prior to the period of time covered by its application;	Complies	

Recommendation	Degree of compliance	Comments
III. Remuneration Committee (RC)		
III.1 Should one exist, the RC shall review the RP and its implementation each year, so as to allow a reasoned, independent value judgement to be made about the RP in the light of the recommendations (Circular 6/2010), particularly as to its effect on the management of the Institution's risks and capital;	Complies	
III.2 The members of the RC shall be independent with regard to the management body and shall meet the requirements of competence and professional qualifications appropriate to the performance of their duties;	Complies partially	The RC comprises two unremunerated non-executive members of the Board of Directors so as to ensure independence
III.3 Should the RC make use of external services (consultants), it should not hire a natural or corporate person who provides or has provided services, during the previous three years, to any structure dependent on the management body or to the management body itself or has a present relationship with a consultant of the institution. This recommendation is also applicable to any natural or corporate person related with them by an employment or provision of services contract.	Not applicable	
III.4 The RC shall inform the equityholders, each year, as to the performance of its duties and shall be present at the AGM at which the Remuneration Policy is on the agenda;	Complies	
III.5 The RC shall meet at least once a year and shall write up minutes of every meeting held.	Complies	
IV. Management Body – Executive Members		
IV.1 The remuneration shall include a variable component, its determination dependent on an assessment of performance in keeping with predetermined, measurable criteria, including non-financial criteria, that take into account: individual performance, real growth of the institution, wealth actually created, protection of the customers interests, long-term sustainability, risks assumed and compliance with the rules applicable to the business;	Complies	The evaluation criteria are based on management indicators, taking into account at all times the adequacy of the equity to its level of risk and the representation of the technical provisions.

Recommendation	Degree of compliance	Comments
IV. Management Body – Executive Members (continuation)		

IV.2 Adequacy of the fixed and variable components, the fixed component to account for a sufficiently high proportion of total remuneration. The variable component shall be subject to a maximum limit.	Complies	
IV.3 Payment of a substantial part of the variable component in financial instruments issued by the institution, appreciation of which is dependent on medium- and long-term performance.	Does not comply	This measure will be subject to revaluation during 2018.
IV.4 Deferral of a substantial part of the variable component during a minimum of 3 years, its payment dependent of the institution's good performance;	Does not comply	This measure will be subject to revaluation during 2018.
IV.5 The variable component subject to deferral shall be determined in the increasing proportion of its weight relative to the fixed component;	Not applicable	Not applicable in view of the response to point IV.4.
IV.6 Absence of contracts concluded by members of the management body the effect of which is to mitigate the variability of the established remuneration;	Complies	
IV.7 Retaining, up to the end of the tenure, the value of the shares attributed under the variable component, up to the limit of twice the total annual remuneration, unless required to pay taxes on the benefit generated by the shares in question;	Not applicable	Not applicable in view of the response to point IV.3.
IV.8 Where the variable remuneration includes allocation of options, the start of the exercise period shall be deferred during no less than 3 years;	Not applicable	Not applicable in view of the response to point IV.3.
IV.9 Following the exercise referred to in the preceding point (IV.8), the executive members of the management body shall retain a certain number of shares up to the end of their tenure, the number to be fixed.	Not applicable	Not applicable in view of the response to point IV.3.
IV. Management Body – Non-Executive Members		
IV.10 The remuneration of the non-executive members of the management body shall not include any component whose value depends on the performance or value of the institution.	Complies	
IV. Management Body - Indemnities in the event of dismissal		
IV.11 Definition of adequate legal instruments to ensure that the compensation established for any unfair dismissal of a member of the management body will not be paid if the dismissal or termination by mutual agreement is the result of inadequate performance by the member in question.	Complies	No compensation has been established for any form of unfair dismissal of a member of the management body.

Recommendation	Degree of compliance	Comments
V. Employee Remuneration – Relationship between Fixed and Variable Remuneration		
<p>V.1 If the employees’ remuneration includes a variable component it must be adequately in balance with the fixed component, taking into account, in particular, the performance, the responsibilities and the duties of each individual; The fixed remuneration shall account for a sufficiently important part of the total remuneration. The variable component shall be subject to a maximum limit.</p>	Complies	
<p>V.2 Substantial payment of a variable part in financial instruments issued by the institution, the appreciation of which depends on the medium- and long-term performance of the institution, subject to a retention policy aligned with the long-term interests of the Institution.</p>	Does not comply	This measure will be subject to revaluation during 2018.
V. Employee Remuneration – Variable Remuneration Allocation Criteria		
<p>V.3. Performance assessment must take into account not only individual performance but also the collective performance of the unit of the structure in which the employee is involved and of the institution itself. It must include relevant non-financial criteria, such as regard for the rules and procedures applicable to the business carried on, especially the internal-control rules and those relating to relations with customers.</p>	Complies	
<p>V.4 The criteria governing the award of the variable remuneration in the light of performance must be predetermined and measurable, based on a multi-year framework of three to five years, in order to ensure that the assessment process is based on long-term performance.</p>	Complies partially	The criteria used are predetermined and measurable. They are not related to a multi-year framework since the understanding is that this component has little weight in the overall amount and concerns the meeting or otherwise of annual goals.
<p>V.5 The variable remuneration, including the deferred part of this remuneration, shall be paid or shall constitute a vested right if it is sustainable in the light of the financial situation of the institution as a whole and is warranted in the light of the performance of the employee in question and of the structure unit of which he is a part. The whole of the variable remuneration shall, generally speaking, be severely reduced in the event of decrease of the performance or negative performance of the institution.</p>	Complies	

Recommendation	Degree of compliance	Comments
V. Key Employee Remuneration – Deferral of Variable Remuneration		
V.6. A significant part of the variable remuneration shall be deferred for a period not less than three years and its payment shall be dependent on future performance criteria, measured on the basis of criteria suited to the risk, which take into account the risks associated with the activity on the basis of which it is awarded.	Does not comply	It was considered to date that the little weight of this component in Total Annual Remuneration does not justify its deferral. This measure will be subject to revaluation during 2018.
V.7. The part of the variable remuneration subject to deferral under the terms of the preceding number shall be determined in growing proportion to its relative weight compared to the fixed component of the remuneration. The percentage deferred shall increase significantly in proportion to the seniority or responsibilities of the employee.	Not applicable	Not applicable in view of the reply to the preceding point.
V. Employees’ Remuneration – Key Employees		
V.8. Employees performing tasks associated with key functions shall be remunerated in the light of the achievement of the objectives associated with their duties, regardless of the performance of the areas under their control, the remuneration to provide a reward adequate to the importance of the exercise of the duties.	Complies	
V.9 In particular, actuarial duties and the actuary in charge shall be remunerated in a manner in keeping with their role at the institution and not in respect of its performance.	Complies partially	Since the remuneration is appropriate to the function, it is not entirely foreign to its performance
VI. Assessment of the Remuneration Policy		
VI.1 The remuneration policy shall be submitted to independent internal review at least annually, performed by key departments of the institution in articulation with each other.	Complies	
VI.2 The assessment called for in the preceding number shall include, in particular, an analysis of the institution's remuneration policy and of its implementation in the light of the recommendations of this Circular, especially in respect of its effect on the management of the risks and of the capital of the institution.	Complies	
VI.3 The key departments shall present to the management body and the AGM or, if any, the remuneration committee, a report on the results of the assessment to which number VI.1 refers, detailing in particular the measures required to correct any insufficiencies in the light of these recommendations.	Complies	

Recommendation	Degree of compliance	Comments
VII. Financial Groups		
VII.1 The parent company of an insurance group or financial conglomerate subject to supervision by the ASF on the basis of its consolidated situation shall ensure that all its affiliates, including those abroad, implement mutually consistent remuneration policies, based on these recommendations.	Complies	
VII.2 Adoption of these recommendations shall be ensured in respect of all remuneration paid to each employee by the those institutions that are a part of the same insurance group or financial conglomerate.	Complies	
VII.3 The key functions of the parent company shall perform at least once a year, in articulation with each other, an assessment of the remuneration practices of the affiliates abroad, in the light of the recommendations of this Circular, especially in respect of their effect on the management of the institution's risk and capital.	Not applicable	
VII.4. The key functions shall submit to the management body of the parent company and to its general meeting or, should one exist, to the remuneration committee, a report on the results of the assessment to which the preceding number refers, detailing in particular the measures required to correct any insufficiencies in the light of these recommendations.	Not applicable	