Consolidated financial statements

Preliminary version, unaudited financial statements – under audit

free translation

December, 31 2022

CONTENTS

Consolidated balance sheet

Asset

(in thousands of euros)	Notes	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021
Intangible assets		**238,835**	**229,951**
Goodwill	*1*	155,960	155,529
Other intangible assets	*2*	82,876	74,423
Insurance business investments	*3*	**3,021,805**	**3,219,430**
Investment property	*3*	288	288
Held-to-maturity securities	*3*	1,842	1,833
Available-for-sale securities	*3*	2,902,405	3,115,154
Trading securities	*3*	26	15
Derivatives	*3*	10,330	10,458
Loans and receivables	*3*	106,914	91,683
Receivables arising from banking activities	*4*	**2,906,639**	**2,690,125**
Reinsurers' share of insurance liabilities	*17*	**508,881**	**512,187**
Other assets		**1,220,666**	**1,024,871**
Buildings used for operations purposes and other property, plant and equipment	*6*	94,613	105,809
Deferred acquisition costs	*8*	46,427	38,900
Deferred tax assets	*19*	88,755	58,345
Receivables arising from insurance and reinsurance operations	*7*	664,460	511,038
Trade receivables arising from service activities	*8*	50,062	59,489
Current tax receivables	*8*	66,612	75,682
Other receivables	*8*	209,736	175,609
Cash and cash equivalents	*9*	**553,786**	**362,441**
TOTAL ASSETS		**8,450,613**	**8,039,006**

Liability

(in thousands of euros)	Notes	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		**1,960,465**	**2,141,041**
Share capital	*10*	300,360	300,360
Additional paid-in capital		723,501	810,420
Retained earnings		742,270	644,807
Other comprehensive income		(88,773)	161,638
Consolidated net income of the year		283,107	223,817
Non-controlling interests		**1,746**	**309**
Total equity		**1,962,211**	**2,141,351**
Provisions for liabilities and charges	*13*	**68,662**	**85,748**
Financing liabilities	*15*	**534,280**	**390,553**
Lease liabilities	*16*	**74,622**	**81,930**
Liabilities relating to insurance contracts	*17*	**2,056,267**	**1,859,059**
Payables arising from banking activities	*18*	**2,927,389**	**2,698,525**
Amounts due to banking sector companies	*18*	743,230	822,962
Amounts due to customers of banking sector companies	*18*	389,300	376,788
Debt securities	*18*	1,794,858	1,498,775
Other liabilities		**827,180**	**781,841**
Deferred tax liabilities	*19*	105,142	120,326
Payables arising from insurance and reinsurance operations	*20*	318,810	286,583
Current taxes payables	*21*	61,681	80,712
Derivatives	*21*	222	3,480
Other payables	*21*	341,326	290,739
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	**21**	**8,450,613**	**8,039,006**

Consolidated income statement

(in thousands of euros)	Notes	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021
Gross written premiums		*1,698,270*	*1,462,424*
Premium refunds		*(142,109)*	*(121,336)*
Net change in unearned premium provisions		*(28,697)*	*(28,451)*
Earned premiums	*22*	**1,527,464**	**1,312,637**
Fee and commission income		*158,582*	*140,691*
Net income from banking activities		*70,414*	*64,400*
Income from services activities		*55,510*	*50,130*
Other revenue	*22*	**284,506**	**255,221**
Revenue		**1,811,970**	**1,567,858**
Claims expenses	*23*	**(476,779)**	**(280,456)**
Policy acquisition costs	*24*	*(304,747)*	*(259,317)*
Administrative costs	*24*	*(314,460)*	*(270,990)*
Other insurance activity expenses	*24*	*(69,824)*	*(66,243)*
Expenses from banking activities, excluding cost of risk	*24/25*	*(14,331)*	*(13,103)*
Expenses from services activities	*24*	*(102,998)*	*(89,674)*
Operating expenses	*24*	**(806,361)**	**(699,327)**
Risk cost	*25*	**308**	**76**
UNDERWRITING INCOME BEFORE REINSURANCE		**529,138**	**588,150**
Income and expenses from ceded reinsurance	*26*	(146,610)	(314,288)
UNDERWRITING INCOME AFTER REINSURANCE		**382,529**	**273,862**
Investment income, net of management expenses (excluding finance costs)	*27*	40,105	42,177
CURRENT OPERATING INCOME		**422,634**	**316,039**
Other operating income and expenses	*28*	(9,116)	(3,177)
OPERATING INCOME		**413,518**	**312,862**
Finance costs		(29,605)	(21,477)
Share in net income of associates		(0)	(0)
Badwill		(0)	(0)
Income tax expense	*29*	(100,561)	(67,511)
CONSOLIDATED NET INCOME BEFORE NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS		**283,352**	**223,874**
Non-controlling interests		(244)	(57)
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**283,107**	**223,817**
Earnings per share (€)	*31*	1.90	1.50
Diluted earnings per share (€)	*31*	1.90	1.50

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

(in thousands of euros)	Notes	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Net income of the period		**283,107**	**223,817**
Non-controlling interests		244	57
Other comprehensive income			
Currency translation differences reclassifiable to income		**5,170**	**4,956**
Reclassified to income		(0)	(0)
Recognised in equity		5,170	4,956
Fair value adjustments on available-for-sale financial assets	3;12;19	**(264,947)**	**10,252**
Recognised in equity – reclassifiable to income – gross		(310,341)	23,488
Recognised in equity – reclassifiable to income – tax effect		54,626	(5,873)
Reclassified to income – gross		(12,861)	(9,185)
Reclassified to income – tax effect		3,629	1,822
Fair value adjustments on employee benefit obligations	3;12;19	**9,310**	**1,622**
Recognised in equity – not reclassifiable to income – gross		13,015	2,349
Recognised in equity – not reclassifiable to income – tax effect		(3,705)	(727)
Other comprehensive income of the period, net of tax		**(250,467)**	**16,830**
Total comprehensive income of the period		**32,884**	**240,704**
- attributable to owners of the parent		32,697	240,648
- attributable to non-controlling interests		187	56

Statement of changes in equity

(in thousands of euros)	Notes	Share capital	Premiums	Consolidated reserves	Treasury shares	Other comprehensive income: Foreign currency translation reserve	Other comprehensive income: Reclassifiable revaluation reserves	Other comprehensive income: Non-reclassifiable revaluation reserves	Net income for the period	Equity attributable to owners of the parent	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Equity at December 31, 2020		304,064	810,420	671,939	(15,822)	(33,560)	202,482	(24,115)	82,900	1,998,308	267	1,998,575
2020 net income to be appropriated				82,900					(82,900)			
Payment of 2020 dividends in 2021				(81,976)						(81,976)	4	(81,980)
Total transactions with owners		**0**	**0**	**924**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**(82,900)**	**(81,976)**	**(4)**	**(81,980)**
December 31, 2021 net income									223 817	223 817	57	223 874
Fair value adjustments on available-for-sale financial assets recognized in equity							17,106			17,106	1	17,107
Fair value adjustments on available-for-sale financial assets reclassified to income statement							(7,363)			(7,363)	(0)	(7,363)
Change in actuarial gains and losses (IAS 19R)								1,622		1,622		1,622
Currency translation differences						4,958				4,958	(2)	4,956
Cancellation of COFACE SA shares		(3,704)		(11,298)						(15,002)		(15,002)
Treasury shares elimination					103					103		103
Free share plans expenses				465						465		465
Transactions with shareholders and others				(1,504)			508			(996)	(10)	(1,006)
Equity at December 31, 2021		300,360	810,420	660,526	(15,719)	(28,602)	212,733	(22,493)	223,817	2,141,042	309	2,141,351
2021 net income to be appropriated				223,817					(223,817)			
Payment of 2021 dividends in 2022			(86,868)	(137,161)						(224,029)	14	(224,043)
Total transactions with owners		**(0)**	**(86,868)**	**86,656**	**(0)**	**(0)**	**(0)**	**(0)**	**(223,817)**	**(224,029)**	**(14)**	**(224,043)**
December 31, 2022 net income									283,107	283,107	244	283,351
Fair value adjustments on available-for-sale financial assets recognized in equity	3;12;14;19						(255,684)			(255,684)	(32)	(255,716)
Fair value adjustments on available-for-sale financial assets reclassified to income statement	3;12;14;19						(9,233)			(9,233)	(0)	(9,233)
Change in actuarial gains and losses (IAS 19R)								9,310		9,310		9,310
Currency translation differences						5,195				5,195	(25)	5,170
Cancellation of COFACE SA shares				(0)								
Treasury shares elimination					(3,430)					(3,430)		(3,430)
Free share plans expenses				2,203						2,203		2,203
Transactions with shareholders and others			(51)	12,035						11,984	1,264	13,248
Equity at December 31, 2022		**300,360**	**723,501**	**761,421**	**(19,149)**	**(23,407)**	**(52,184)**	**(13,183)**	**283,107**	**1,960,466**	**1,746**	**1,962,211**

Consolidated statement of cash flows

(in thousands of euros)	Dec.31, 2022	Dec.31, 2021
Net income for the period	**283,107**	**223,817**
Non-controlling interests	244	57
Income tax expense	100,561	67,511
Finance costs	29,605	21,477
Operating income (A)	**413,518**	**312,862**
+/- Depreciation, amortization and impairment losses	37,826	30,153
+/- Net additions to / reversals from technical provisions	189,509	106,475
+/- Unrealized foreign exchange income / loss	(17,082)	13,499
+/- Non-cash items	(33,311)	24,219
Total non-cash items (B)	***176,942***	***174,347***
Gross cash flows from operations (C) = (A) + (B)	***590,460***	***487,208***
Change in operating receivables and payables	(57,964)	(90,077)
Net taxes paid	(95,610)	(87,081)
Net cash related to operating activities (D)	***(153,575)***	***(177,157)***
Increase (decrease) in receivables arising from factoring operations	(224,891)	(366,695)
Increase (decrease) in payables arising from factoring operations	308,595	92,618
Increase (decrease) in factoring liabilities	(71,397)	290,984
Net cash generated from banking and factoring operations (E)	***12,307***	***16,907***
Net cash generated from operating activities (F) = (C+D+E)	**449,193**	**326,958**
Acquisitions of investments	(1,550,398)	(892,110)
Disposals of investments	1,449,816	693,321
Net cash used in movements in investments (G)	***(100,581)***	***(198,789)***
Acquisitions of consolidated subsidiaries, net of cash acquired	5,414	7,285
Disposals of consolidated companies, net of cash transferred	(0)	(0)
Net cash used in changes in scope of consolidation (H)	***5,414***	***7,285***
Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(32,241)	(17,166)
Disposals of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	3,007	728
Net cash generated from (used in) acquisitions and disposals of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (I)	***(29,234)***	***(16,438)***
Net cash used in investing activities (J) = (G+H+I)	**(124,401)**	**(207,942)**
Proceeds from the issue of equity instruments	(0)	(0)
Treasury share transactions	(3,430)	(14,886)
Dividends paid to owners of the parent	(224,029)	(81,976)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	(15)	(4)
Cash flows related to transactions with owners	***(227,474)***	***(96,866)***
Proceeds from the issue of debt instruments	297,012	(0)
Cash used in the redemption of debt instruments	(162,164)	0
Lease liabilities variations	(17,591)	(16,762)
Interests paid	(32,478)	(20,732)
Cash flows related to the financing of Group operations	***84,780***	***(37,494)***
Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities (K)	**(142,694)**	**(134,360)**
Impact of changes in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents (L)	**9,248**	**(23,187)**
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (F+J+K+L)	**191,345**	**(38,528)**
Net cash generated from operating activities (F)	449,193	326,958
Net cash used in investing activities (J)	(124,401)	(207,942)
Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities (K)	(142,694)	(134,360)
Impact of changes in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents (L)	9,248	(23,187)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	**362,441**	**400,969**
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**553,786**	**362,441**
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**191,345**	**(38,528)**

Basis of preparation

These IFRS consolidated financial statements of the Coface Group as at December 31, 2022 are established in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as published by the IASB and as adopted by the European Union[1]. They are detailed in the note "Accounting principles".

The balance sheet is presented with comparative financial information at December 31, 2021. The income statement is presented with comparative financial information at December 31, 2021.

These IFRS consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 were reviewed by the Coface Group's Board of Directors on February 16, 2023.

[1] The standards adopted by the European Union can be consulted on the website of the European Commission at: https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/company-reporting-and-auditing/company-reporting/financial-reporting_en#ifrs-financial-statements

Significant events

Governance evolution

- **In the Board of Directors**

On May 17, 2022, during the Combined General Meeting, Laetitia Leonard – Reuter and Laurent Musy have been elected as independent directors for a term of four years. These appointments follow the expiration of the terms of office of Olivier Zarrouati and Eric Hémar, respectively.
Thus, at the close of the General Meeting, the Board of Directors is composed of 10 members, 5 women and 5 men, the majority (6) of whom are independent directors.

- **In the Executive Committee**

On May 2, 2022, Hugh Burke has been appointed as the CEO of Coface Asia-Pacific Region, effective on April 1, 2022. He joins the Group executive committee and reports to Xavier Durand, Coface CEO. He takes over from Bhupesh Gupta.
On September 8, 2022, Matthieu Garnier, Group Information Services Director, joined the Group Executive Committee and will continue to report to Thibault Surer, Group Strategy & Development Director.This decision is part of our strategy to develop information services, one of the major pillars of our Build to Lead plan.

Natixis announces the sale of its residual stake in Coface SA

On January 6, 2022, Natixis announced the sale of its remaining interest in COFACE SA. This sale represented approximately 10.04% of COFACE SA's share capital, or 15,078,095 shares. It was carried out by way of an ABB (accelerated book-building) at an average price of €11.55. Following this transaction, Natixis no longer held any shares in COFACE SA.

Anticipated impacts of the Ukraine crisis

The invasion of Ukraine by Russia on February 24, 2022 has triggered a war in Europe for the first time since the Second World War. This armed conflict and the numerous economic sanctions taken against Russia had serious economic, financial an inflationary consequences for the whole world.
In this context, Coface has adjusted its assessments of Russian, Belarusian and Ukrainian risks and reduced its exposure to these countries during 2022. The Group continues to monitor closely the situation on a daily basis and is constantly adjusting its underwriting policy to ensure compliance with international sanctions.
To date, and subject to any changes in the situation, this serious crisis has greatly increased uncertainty and volatility due to its multi-sector and multi-geographical impact.
Coface is not directly exposed to the countries in conflict through its investment portfolio.
Coface Russia Insurance's earned premiums will amount to €11.6M in 2022 (vs. €12.5M in 2021, i.e 1% of the Group total) and this subsidiary contributed €25.8M to the Group's total balance sheet in 2022 (i.e. 0.3% of the consolidated total balance sheet). Losses related to this conflict have increased but remain limited at the Group level.
The Group's exposure to Russian debtors has decreased from just under 1% of total exposure to 0.1% as at 31 December 2022.

Financial and non-financial rating agency

- **AM Best affirms Coface's main operating subsidiaries rating at A (Excellent) with a stable outlook**

On April 7, 2022, the rating agency AM Best affirmed the A (Excellent) Insurer Financial Strength – IFS rating of Compagnie française d'assurance pour le commerce extérieur (la Compagnie), Coface North America Insurance Company (CNAIC) and Coface Re. The outlook for these ratings remain "stable".

- **MSCI upgrades COFACE SA's rating from AA to AAA.**

On July 14, 2022, COFACE SA's rating was upgraded to "AAA" by the extra-financial rating agency MSCI, which analyzes the environmental, social and governance (ESG) practices of thousands of companies worldwide.
This places COFACE SA in the top 4% of companies in its industry ("Property & Casualty Insurance" category).

- **Moody's affirms Coface's ratings, changes outlook to positive**

On October 11, 2022, the rating agency Moody's has confirmed the financial strength rating (Insurance Financial Strength Rating – IFSR) for Coface at A2. The agency has also changed the outlook for Coface to positive from stable.

- **Fitch affirms Coface AA- rating, with 'stable' outlook**

On November 23, 2022, the rating agency Fitch affirmed Coface AA- Insurer Financial Strength (IFS) rating. The outlook remains stable.

Success of its debt management exercise

On September 21, 2022, COFACE SA announced the results of the tender offer to repurchase its guaranteed subordinated notes of an amount of €380,000,000 bearing a fixed interest rate of 4.125 per cent., due on 27 March 2024. The Company accepted the repurchase of a principal amount of EUR 153,400,000 Notes validly tendered at a fixed purchase price of 103,625 per cent.

COFACE SA also announced the issuance on 22 September 2022 of €300,000,000 tier 2 notes bearing a fixed interest rate of 6.000 per cent., due on 22 September 2032.

Coface New Zealand: new branch opens

On April 4, 2022, Coface announced the opening of an office in New Zealand after the approval from the Reserve Bank of New Zealand. This is in line with its ambitions to grow in new high-potential markets.

According to the World Bank, the value of New Zealand's exports reached $50.5 billion in 2020. This market therefore offers significant potential to develop the credit insurance solutions and adjacent specialty services.

Scope of consolidation

Change in the scope of consolidation in 2022

First-time consolidation
During the year 2022, six entities that have been exclusively owned for several years were consolidated. These are Coface Services Greece, Coface Norden Services A/S, Coface Sverige Services AB, Coface Services Suisse, Coface Services Argentine et Coface Baltics Services. Coface Nouvelle-Zelande was créated in 2022 and afterward also integrated into the consolidation scope.

Exit from consolidation scope
There was no exit from the scope in 2022.

Merger
Coface Finance Israel was absorbed by Coface Coface Israel.
Coface PKZ subsidiary became a branch in 2022.

Change in interest percentage

Following a local ruling, the percentage of interest of South Africa moved from 97,5% to 75%.

Special purpose entities (SPE)

SPEs used for the credit insurance business
Coface's credit enhancement operations consist of insuring, via a special purpose entity (SPE), receivables securitised by a third party through investors, for losses in excess of a predefined amount. In this type of operation, Coface has no role whatsoever in determining the SPE's activity or its operational management. The premium received on the insurance policy represents a small sum compared to all the benefits generated by the SPE, the bulk of which flow to the investors.
Coface does not sponsor securitisation arrangements. It plays the role of mere service provider to the special purpose entity by signing a contract with the SPE. In fact, Coface holds no power over the relevant activities of the SPEs involved in these arrangements (selection of receivables in the portfolio, receivables management, etc.). No credit insurance SPEs were consolidated within the financial statements.

SPEs used for financing operations
Since 2012, Coface has put in place an alternative refinancing solution to the liquidity line granted by Natixis for the Group's factoring business in Germany and Poland (SPEs used for financing operations).
Under this solution, every month, Coface Finanz – a Group factoring company – sells its factored receivables to a French SPV (special purpose vehicle), the FCT Vega securitisation fund. The sold receivables are covered by credit insurance.
The securitisation fund acquires the receivables at their nominal value less a discount (determined on the basis of the portfolio's past losses and refinancing costs). To obtain refinancing, the fund issues (i) senior units to the conduits (one conduit per bank) which in turn issue ABCP (asset-backed commercial paper) on the market, and (ii) subordinated units to Coface Factoring Poland. The Coface Group holds control over the relevant activities of the FCT.
The FCT Vega securitisation fund is consolidated in the Group financial statements.

SPEs used for investing operations
The "Colombes" mutual funds were set up in 2013 to centralise the management of the Coface Group's investments. The administrative management of these funds has been entrusted to Amundi, and Caceis has been selected as custodian and asset servicing provider.
The European branches of Compagnie Française d'Assurance pour le commerce extérieur, which do not have any specific local regulatory requirements, participate in the centralized management of their assets, set up by the Compagnie française d'assurance pour le commerce extérieur. They receive a share of the global income resulting from the application of an allocation key representing the risks subscribed by each branch and determined by the technical accruals.
Fonds Lausanne was created in 2015 in order to allow Coface Ré to subcribe for parts in investment funds, the management is delegated to Amundi, the custodian is Caceis Switzerland and the asset servicing provider is Caceis.

The three criteria established by IFRS 10 for consolidation of the FCP Colombes and FCP Lausanne funds are met. Units in dedicated mutual funds (UCITS) have been included in the scope of consolidation and are fully consolidated. They are fully controlled by the Group.

All of Coface entities are consolidated by full integration method.

Country	Entity	Consolidation Method	Percentage			
			Control Dec. 31, 2022	Interest Dec. 31, 2022	Control Dec. 31, 2021	Interest Dec. 31, 2021
Northern Europe						
Germany	Coface, Niederlassung in Deutschland (ex Coface Kreditversicherung)	-	Branch*		Branch*	
Germany	Coface Finanz GMBH	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Germany	Coface Debitorenmanagement GMBH	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Germany	Coface Rating Holding GMBH	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Germany	Coface Rating GMBH	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Germany	Kisselberg KG	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Germany	Fct Vega (Fonds de titrisation)	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Netherlands	Coface Nederland Services	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Netherlands	Coface Nederland	-	Branch*		Branch*	
Denmark	Coface Danmark	-	Branch*		Branch*	
Denmark	Coface Norden Services (Danmark Services)	Full	100,00%	100,00%	-	
Sweden	Coface Sverige	-	Branch*		Branch*	
Sweden	Coface Sverige Services AB (Sweden Services)	Full	100,00%	100,00%	-	
Norway	Coface Norway - SUCC (Coface Europe)	-	Branch*		Branch*	
Western Europe						
France	COFACE SA	Parent company	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
France	Compagnie française d'assurance pour le commerce extérieur	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
France	Cofinpar	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
France	Cogeri	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
France	Fimipar	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
France	Fonds Colombes 2	Full	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
France	Fonds Colombes 2 bis	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
France	Fonds Colombes 3	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
France	Fonds Colombes 3 bis	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
France	Fonds Colombes 3 ter	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
France	Fonds Colombes 3 quater	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
France	Fonds Colombes 4	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
France	Fonds Colombes 5 bis	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
France	Fonds Colombes 6	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Belgium	Coface Belgium Services	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Belgium	Coface Belgique	-	Branch*		Branch*	
Switzerland	Coface Suisse	-	Branch*		Branch*	
Switzerland	Coface Services Suisse	Full	100,00%	100,00%	-	
Switzerland	Fonds Lausanne 2	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Switzerland	Fonds Lausanne 2	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Switzerland	Fonds Lausanne 2 bis	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Switzerland	Fonds Lausanne 3	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Switzerland	Fonds Lausanne 3 bis	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Switzerland	Fonds Lausanne 5	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Switzerland	Fonds Lausanne 6	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
UK	Coface UK Holdings	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
UK	Coface UK Services	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
UK	Coface UK	-	Branch*		Branch*	
Ireland	Coface Ireland	-	Branch*		Branch*	

Country	Entity	Consolidation Method	Percentage Control Dec. 31, 2022	Percentage Interest Dec. 31, 2022	Percentage Control Dec. 31, 2021	Percentage Interest Dec. 31, 2021
Central Europe						
Austria	Coface Austria Kreditversicherung Service GmbH	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Austria	Coface Central Europe Holding AG	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Austria	Compagnie francaise d´assurance pour le Commerce Exterieur SA Niederlassung Austria	-	Branch*		Branch*	
Hungary	Compagnie francaise d´assurance pour le commerce extérieur Hungarian Branch Office	-	Branch*		Branch*	
Poland	Coface Poland Insurance Services	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Poland	Coface Poland Factoring Sp. z o.o.	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Poland	Compagnie francaise d'assurance pour le commerce exterieur Spółka Akcyjna Oddział w Po	-	Branch*		Branch*	
Czech Republic	Compagnie francaise d'assurance pour le commerce exterieur organizační složka Česko	-	Branch*		Branch*	
Romania	Coface Romania Insurance Services	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Romania	Compagnie francaise d'assurance pour le commerce exterieur S.A. Bois - Colombes – Sucu	-	Branch*		Branch*	
Romania	Coface Technologie - Roumanie	-	Branch*		Branch*	
Slovakia	Compagnie francaise d´assurance pour le commerce extérieur, pobočka poisťovne z iného	-	Branch*		Branch*	
Slovenia	Coface PKZ	-	Branch*		100,00%	100,00%
Lithuania	Compagnie Francaise d'Assurance pour le Commerce Exterieur Lietuvos filialas	-	Branch*		Branch*	
Lithuania	Coface Baltics Services	Full	100,00%	100,00%	-	
Bulgaria	Compagnie Francaise d'Assurance pour le Commerce Exterieur SA – Branch Bulgaria	-	Branch*		Branch*	
Russia	CJSC Coface Rus Insurance Company	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Mediterranean & Africa						
Italy	Coface Italy (Succursale)	-	Branch*		Branch*	
Italy	Coface Italia	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Israel	Coface Israel	-	Branch*		Branch*	
Israel	Coface Holding Israel	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Israel	Coface Finance Israel	-	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Israel	BDI – Coface (business data Israel)	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
South Africa	Coface South Africa	Full	75,00%	75,00%	97,50%	97,50%
South Africa	Coface South Africa Services	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Spain	Coface Servicios España,	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Spain	Coface Iberica	-	Branch*		Branch*	
Portugal	Coface Portugal	-	Branch*		Branch*	
Greece	Coface Grèce	-	Branch*		Branch*	
Greece	Coface Services Grèce	Full	100,00%	100,00%	-	
Turquey	Coface Sigorta	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
North America						
United States	Coface North America Holding Company	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
United States	Coface Services North America	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
United States	Coface North America Insurance company	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Canada	Coface Canada	-	Branch*		Branch*	
Latin America						
Mexico	Coface Seguro De Credito Mexico SA de CV	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Mexico	Coface Holding America Latina SA de CV	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Mexico	Coface Servicios Mexico. S.A DE C.V.	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Brazil	Coface Do Brasil Seguros de Credito	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Chile	Coface Chile SA	Full	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Chile	Coface Chile	-	Branch*		Branch*	
Argentina	Coface Argentina	-	Branch*		Branch*	
Argentina	Coface Sevicios Argentina S.A	Full	100,00%	100,00%	-	
Ecuador	Coface Ecuador	-	Branch*		Branch*	
Asia-Pacific						
Australia	Coface Australia	-	Branch*		Branch*	
Hong-Kong	Coface Hong Kong	-	Branch*		Branch*	
Japan	Coface Japon	-	Branch*		Branch*	
Singapore	Coface Singapour	-	Branch*		Branch*	
New Zealand	Coface New Zealand Branch	-	Branch*		-	
Taiwan	Coface Taiwan	-	Branch*		Branch*	

*Branch of Compagnie française d'assurance pour le commerce extérieur

Accounting principles

Applicable accounting standards

Pursuant to European Regulation 1606/2002 of July 19, 2002, the consolidated financial statements of Coface as of December 31, 2022 are prepared in accordance with IAS / IFRS and IFRIC interpretations as adopted in the European Union and applicable at that date.

Standards applied since January 1, 2022.

Amendments related to IAS 16, IAS 37 and IFRS 3

The amendments related to IFRS 3 “Business Combinations”, IAS 16 “Property, Plant and Equipment—Proceeds before Intended Use” and IAS 37 “Onerous Contracts—Cost of Fulfilling a Contract”, published on July 2, 2021, are applicable from January 1, 2022 with possible early application. This amendment had no impact on Coface’s accounts.

Standards and amendments published but not yet effective

A number of new standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2022 and earlier application is permitted. However, the Group has not early adopted the new standards in preparing its consolidated financial statements.

The Group will apply IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 for the first time on 1 January 2023. For insurance companies listed on the stock exchange, these standards will bring significant changes to the accounting for insurance and reinsurance contracts and financial instruments. However, the application of these standards is not expected to have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements in the period of initial application.

A. Estimated impact of the adoption of IFRS 17

As requested by the standard, the Group will restate comparative information on adoption of IFRS 17. In that case, the date of transition will be 1 January 2022.

The Group has estimated the impact that the initial application of IFRS 17 will have on its consolidated financial statements. The total adjustment (after tax) to the Group’s equity is an increase of €91 million at 1 January 2022, as summarised below.

In millions of euro	*Note*	**1 January 2022**
Estimated increase (reduction) in the Group’s equity		
Adjustments due to adoption of IFRS 17	*(B)(vi)*	119
Deferred tax impacts		(28)
Estimated impact of adoption of IFRS 17 after tax		91

B. IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

IFRS 17, published on May 18, 2017, and amended on June 25, 2020, replaces IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with early adoption permitted.

i. Identifying contracts in the scope of IFRS 17

IFRS 17 establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts issued, reinsurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participating features, provided also insurance contracts are also issued.

When identifying contracts in the scope of IFRS 17, in some cases the Group will have to assess whether a set or series of contracts needs to be treated as a single contract and whether goods and services components have to be separated and accounted for under another standard. The Group does not expect changes arising from the application of these requirements.

ii. Level of aggregation

The standard requires a more detailed level of granularity in the calculations since it requires estimates by group of contracts, without classifying contracts issued more than one year apart in the same group – annual cohorts.

The optional « carve-out » introduced by the European Commission and allowing the annual cohort requirement to be waived, do not apply to the Group as no business is eligible.

Groups of contracts are determined by first identifying portfolios of contracts, each comprising contracts subject to similar risks and managed together. Coface has defined 3 portfolio: Trade Credit- Insurance business line, Single Risk business line and Bonding business line.
Each portfolio is then divided into annual cohorts (i.e. by year of issue) and each annual cohort into three groups:

- a group of contracts that are onerous on initial recognition (for which a loss component, if any, will be immediately recognized through profit and loss);
- a group of contracts that at initial recognition have a possibility of becoming onerous subsequently;
- a group with the remaining contracts in the portfolio.

Furthermore, IFRS 17 specifies that an entity is permitted to subdivide the groups in order to assess the profitability. Coface has defined 15 group of contracts on Trade Credit-Insurance, 1 group of contracts on Single Risk and 1 group of contracts on Bonding.

When a contract is recognised, it is added to an existing group of contracts or, if the contract does not qualify for inclusion in an existing group, it forms a new group to which future contracts may be added.

iii. Contract boundaries and coverage period

Under IFRS 17, the measurement of a group of contracts includes all of the future cash flows within the boundary of each contract in the group. The period covered by the premiums within the contract boundary is the ‘coverage period’, which is relevant when applying a number of requirements in IFRS 17.

The Group considers that the requirements related to the contracts boundaries of insurance contracts are linked to the practical ability to reassess the risks of the policyholders at individual contract and those related to reinsurance contracts are linked to the practical ability for the reinsurer to terminate the reinsurance coverage. According to those requirements, IFRS 17 does not change the scope of cash flows to be included in the measurement of existing recognised contracts.

iv. Coverage period

The coverage period is defined as the period during which the entity provides coverage for insured events. IFRS 17 defines the insured event as “an uncertain future event covered by an insurance contract that creates insurance risk.” The Group has defined the coverage period of Trade Credit-Insurance business line as the period from the beginning of the insurance policy until the potential default due date by the debtor towards the policyholder. In that case, the potential default due date has been defined as the contractual maximum credit period.

v. Measurement – Overview

IFRS 17 requires measurement model at current value, where the general model (or BBA) is based on the following "building block":

■ the fulfilment cash flows (FCF), which comprise:

- probability-weighted estimates of future cash flows,
- an adjustment to reflect the time value of money (i.e. discounting) and the financial risks associated with those future cash flows,
- and a risk adjustment for non-financial risk;

■ the Contractual Service Margin (CSM). The CSM represents the unearned profit for a group of insurance contracts and will be recognized as the entity provides services in the future.

At the end of each subsequent reporting period the carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts is remeasured to be the sum of:
■ the liability for remaining coverage, which comprises the FCF related to future services and the CSM of the group at that date; and
■ the liability for incurred claims, which is measured as the FCF related to past services allocated to the group at that date.

In addition, a simplified measurement model called Premium Allocation Approach (PAA) is permitted for the measurement of the liability for remaining coverage if it provides a measurement that is not materially different from the general model or if the coverage period is one year or less.

The Group expects that it will apply the PAA to all the insurance and reinsurance portfolios, of which Trade Credit-Insurance representing the major part of its business as the resulting measurement of the asset for remaining coverage would not differ materially from the result of applying the general model.

vi. Measurement – PAA application

With the PAA, the liability for remaining coverage corresponds to premiums received at initial recognition less acquisition costs and amounts already recognized in profit and loss at the closing date. The Group does not elect the option to recognise insurance acquisition costs cash flows as expenses when they are incurred but amortizes them over the coverage period.

Subsequently, the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage is increased by any further premiums received and decreased by the amount recognised as insurance revenue for services provided. If at any time before and during the coverage period, a group of contracts is or becomes onerous, then the Group will recognize a loss in profit or loss and increase the liability for remaining coverage.

The Group expects that the time between providing each part of the services and the related premium due date will be no more than a year. Accordingly, as permitted under IFRS 17, the Group will not adjust the liability for remaining coverage to reflect the time value of money and the effect of financial risk.

The general model remains applicable for the measurement of incurred claims. The future cash flows will be discounted (at current rates).

Measurement – Significant judgements and estimates

Estimates of future cash flows

In estimating future cash flows, the Group will incorporate, in an unbiased way, all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date. This information includes both internal and external historical data about claims and other experience, updated to reflect current expectations of future events.

The estimates of future cash flows will reflect the Group's view of current conditions at the reporting date, as long as the estimates of any relevant market variables are consistent with observable market prices.

When estimating future cash flows, the Group will take into account current expectations of future events that might affect those cash flows. However, expectations of future changes in legislation that would change or discharge a present obligation or create new obligations under existing contracts will not be taken into account until the change in legislation is substantively enacted.

Cash flows within the boundary of a contract are those that relate directly to the fulfilment of the contract, including those for which the Group has discretion over its amount or timing. These include payments to (or on behalf of) policyholders, insurance acquisition cash flows and other costs that are incurred in fulfilling contracts. Insurance acquisition cash flows and other costs that are incurred in fulfilling contracts comprise both direct costs and an allocation of fixed and variable overheads.

The overheads will be attributed to acquisition activities, other fulfilment activities and other activities at local entity level using activity-based costing techniques. Cash flows attributable to acquisition and other fulfilment activities will be allocated to groups of contracts using methods that are systematic and rational and will be consistently applied to all costs that have similar characteristics.

Discount rates

To determine the yield curve used to discount the cash flows, the standard describes two approaches:

■ A "bottom-up" approach which consists in determining the discount rates by adjusting a liquid risk-free yield curve to reflect the differences between the liquidity characteristics of the financial instruments that underlie the rates observed in the market and the liquidity characteristics of the insurance;

■ A "top-down" approach which consists in determining the discount rates for insurance contracts, based on a yield curve that reflects the current market rates of return implicit in a fair value measurement of a reference portfolio of assets but by adjusting that yield curve to eliminate any factors that are not relevant to the insurance contracts.

The Group will use the methodology of the "bottom-up" approach to determine the yield curves.

Risk adjustments for non-financial risk

Risk adjustments for non-financial risk will be determined to reflect the compensation that the Group would require for bearing non-financial risk and its degree of risk aversion.

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk will be determined using the confidence level technique. The Group will apply this technique to the gross and calculate the amount of risk being transferred to the reinsurer by applying the reinsurance treaties conditions.

Applying a confidence level technique, the Group will estimate the probability distribution of the expected present value of the future cash flows from the contracts at each reporting date and calculate the risk adjustment for non-financial risk as the excess of the value at risk at the target confidence level over the expected present value of the future cash flows allowing for the associated risks over all future years.

vii. Presentation and disclosure

IFRS 17 will significantly change how insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts are presented and disclosed in the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Under IFRS 17, portfolios of insurance contracts that are assets and those that are liabilities, and portfolios of reinsurance contracts that are assets and those that are liabilities, are presented separately in the statement of financial position. All rights and obligations arising from a portfolio of contracts will be presented on a net basis; therefore, balances such as insurance receivables and payables and policyholder loans will no longer be presented separately. Any assets or liabilities recognized for cash flows arising before the recognition of the related group of contracts (including any assets for insurance acquisition cash flows) will also be presented in the same line item as the related portfolios of contracts.

In terms of presentation, the income and expenses of insurance and reinsurance contracts are broken down in the profit and loss into:

- an insurance service result, comprising insurance revenue (corresponding to the insurance service provided over the period) and insurance service expenses (i.e. incurred claims and other incurred insurance service expense); Amounts from reinsurance contracts will be presented separately. and
- insurance and reinsurance finance income or expenses.

The separate presentation of underwriting and financial results under IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 (see (C)) will provide added transparency about the sources of profits and quality of earnings.

Insurance service result

For contracts measured using the PAA, insurance revenue is recognised based on an allocation of expected premium receipts to each period of coverage, which is based on the passage of time. The requirements in IFRS 17 to recognise insurance revenue over the coverage period will result in slower revenue recognition compared with the Group's current practice based on the contract duration.

Expenses that relate directly to the fulfilment of contracts will be recognised in profit or loss as insurance service expenses, generally when they are incurred. Expenses that do not relate directly to the fulfilment of contracts will be presented outside the insurance service result.

Insurance finance income and expenses

Under IFRS 17, changes in the carrying amounts of groups of contracts arising from the effects of the time value of money, financial risk and changes therein are generally presented as insurance finance income or expenses.

The Group intends to apply the option offered by IFRS 17 to disaggregate the insurance or reinsurance financial expenses between Income Statement and OCI (Other Comprehensive Income). The application of this option leads to the unwinding of discount in the Income Statement based on locked-in discount rates, while the difference between the valuation at current rates and locked-in rates due to changes in discount rates is presented in the OCI. This option allows also the reclassification in OCI of a part of the differences in FCF estimates due to variation of the financial hypothesis.

If the Group derecognises a contract as a result of a transfer to a third party or a contract modification, then any remaining amounts of accumulated OCI for the contract will be reclassified to profit or loss.

Disclosure

IFRS 17 requires extensive new disclosures about amounts recognised in the financial statements, including detailed reconciliations of contracts, effects of newly recognised contracts and information on the expected CSM emergence pattern, as well as disclosures about significant judgements made when applying IFRS 17. There will also be expanded disclosures about the nature and extent of risks from insurance contracts, reinsurance contracts.
Disclosures will generally be made at a more granular level than under IFRS 4, providing more transparent information for assessing the effects of contracts on the financial statements.

viii. Transition

The Group is not concerned by the transition approaches from IFRS 4 to IFRS 17 as described by the standard because they do not apply to the Groups in PAA.

C. IFRS 9 Financial instruments

IFRS 9 replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early adoption permitted. However, the Group has met the relevant criteria and has applied the temporary exemption from IFRS 9 for annual periods before 1 January 2023. Consequently, the Group will apply IFRS 9 for the first time on 1 January 2023 with no pro forma on prior periods in line with option given by the standard.

From 2018, IFRS 9 is already applied for the entities in the factoring business.

Classification

The classification of financial assets under IFRS 9 is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. IFRS 9 includes three principal measurement categories for financial assets – measured at amortised cost, FVOCI (1) and FVTPL (2) – and eliminates the previous IAS 39 categories of held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables, and available-for-sale financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as measured at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as measured at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. In addition, on initial recognition the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.
Nevertheless, on initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI. The election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Impact assessment

IFRS 9 will affect the classification and measurement of financial assets held by the group at 1 January 2023 as follows.

- Derivative assets and liabilities, which are classified as held-for-trading and measured at FVTPL under IAS 39, will also be measured at FVTPL under IFRS 9.
- Debt investments that are classified as available-for-sale under IAS 39 may, under IFRS 9, be measured at FVOCI or FVTPL, depending on the particular circumstances.
- Equity investments that are classified as available-for-sale under IAS 39 will be measured at FVTPL under IFRS 9. However, the current portfolio of equity investments is held for long- term strategic purposes and will be designated as at FVOCI on 1 January 2023; consequently, all fair value gains and losses will be reported in OCI, no impairment losses will be recognised in profit or loss, and no gains or losses will be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of these investments.
- Held-to-maturity investments measured at amortised cost under IAS 39 will be measured at FVOCI or amortised cost under IFRS 9.
- Loans and receivables measured at amortised cost under IAS 39 will also be measured at amortised cost under IFRS 9.

As a majority of the Group’s financial assets are measured at fair value both before and after transition to IFRS 9, the new classification requirements are not expected to have a material impact on the Group’s total equity at 1 January 2023.

The Group's total equity is impacted only to the extent of any reclassifications between the amortised cost and fair value measurement categories.

Impairment

Measurement of ECL

ECL are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive).
The key inputs into the measurement of ECL are the term structures of the PD, LGD and EAD. ECL for financial assets for which credit risk has not significantly increased are calculated by multiplying the 12-month PD by the respective LGD and EAD. Lifetime ECL are calculated by multiplying the lifetime PD by the respective LGD and EAD.
To determine lifetime and 12-month PDs, the Group will use the PD tables derived from Coface's credit score (DRA).
LGD (Loss Given Default) is the magnitude of the likely loss if there is a default.
The Group estimates LGD parameters based on historical indemnities and recovery rates of claims against defaulted counterparties.
The liabilities data has been used to model defaults on the assets side and the correspondence mapping between issuers on the assets side and debtors on the liabilities side is done by name of issuer, leading to almost a full coverage for corporate and banks counterparties.
For calibration and modeling purpose, the mapping between issuers and debtors in Coface database is carefully managed by the Investment Department as a preliminary step of the ECL (Expected Credit Loss) calculation. The selected segmentation is the geographical area and the sector of the counterparties. In the absence of robust statistical calibration results for the selected macroeconomic variable, the Group proposed to consider a constant and conservative LGD (i.e. independent of the scenario) for ECL calculation.
EAD represents the expected exposure in the event of a default. The Group will derive the EAD from the current exposure to the counterparty and potential changes to the current amount allowed under the contract, including amortisation, and prepayments. The EAD of a financial asset is its gross carrying amount at the time of default.

Impact assessment

The Group estimates that application of the IFRS 9 impairment requirements at 1 January 2023 will result in additional loss allowances. The recognition of additional loss allowances on adoption of IFRS 9 mainly relates to debt investments measured at FVOCI. There will be no impact on Group's total equity as the loss recognizes in the result will give rise to an equal and opposite gain in reserves (OCI); the recognition of loss allowances will not reduce the carrying amount of those investments, which will remain at their fair value.
The Group estimates that the application of the IFRS 9 impairment requirements to these investments will result in a non-significant transfer (before tax) from retained earnings to the fair value reserve at 1 January 2023.

Standards applied starting from January 1, 2023

The amendments related to IAS 1 "Disclosure of Material Accounting Policy Information" and IAS 8 "Definition of Accounting Estimates", published on March 3, 2022, are applicable from January 1, 2023 with possible early application. This amendment had no impact on Coface's accounts.

The amendments related to IAS 12 "'Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction", published on August 12, 2022, are applicable from January 1, 2023 with possible early application. This amendment implied in Coface's accounts.

(1) FVOCI : Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

(2) FVTPL : Fair Value Through Profit and Loss

Consolidation methods used

In accordance with IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements", IFRS 10 and IFRS 3 on Business Combinations, certain interests that are not material in relation to the Coface Group's consolidated financial statements were excluded from the scope of consolidation.

Materiality is determined based on specific threshold and on a qualitative assessment of the relevance of each entity's contribution to the consolidated financial statement of Coface.

The main thresholds applicable are as follows:

- Total balance sheet: €40 millions;
- Technical result: €5 millions;
- Net income: +/- €2 millions.

Moreover, under the Coface Group rules, the non-consolidated companies should fully distribute all their distributable profits except in the case of regulatory requirements or exceptional items.

The consolidation methods applied are as follows:

- companies over which the Coface Group exercises exclusive control are fully consolidated;
- companies over which the Coface Group exercises significant influence are accounted for by the equity method.

All the entities of the Coface Group scope are fully consolidated.

IFRS 10 supersedes IAS 27 "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements" in relation to consolidated financial statements as well as SIC-12 on special purpose entities. The control of an entity must now be analysed through three aggregate criteria: the power on the relevant activities of the entity, exposure to the variable returns of the entity and the investor's ability to affect the variable returns through its power over the entity. The analysis of Special Purpose Entities (SPE's) from Coface Group is presented in the note Scope of consolidation.

Intercompany transactions

Material intercompany transactions are eliminated on the balance sheet and on the income statement.

Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

In accordance with IFRS 5, a non-current asset (or disposal group) is classified as held for sale if its carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction. For this to be the case, the asset (or disposal group) must be available for immediate sale in its present condition and it must be highly probable that the sale will take place within 12 months.

A sale is deemed to be highly probable if:

- management is committed to a plan to sell the asset (or disposal group);
- a non-binding offer has been submitted by at least one potential buyer;
- it is unlikely that significant changes will be made to the plan or that it will be withdrawn.

Once assets meet these criteria, they are classified under "Non-current assets held for sale" in the balance sheet at the subsequent reporting date, and cease to be depreciated/amortised as from the date of this classification. An impairment loss is recognised if their carrying amount exceeds their fair value less costs to sell. Liabilities related to assets held for sale are presented in a separate line on the liabilities side of the balance sheet.

If the disposal does not take place within 12 months of an asset being classified as “Non-current assets held for sale”, the asset ceases to be classified as held for sale, except in specific circumstances that are beyond Coface’s control.

A discontinued operation is a clearly identifiable component of an entity that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and:

- the component represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations;
- without representing a separate major line of business or geographical area of business, the component is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations; or
- the component is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

The income from these operations is presented on a separate line of the income statement for the period during which the criteria are met and for all comparative periods presented. The amount recorded in this income statement line includes the net income from discontinued operations until they are sold, and the post -tax net income recognised on the measurement to fair value less costs to sell or on the disposal of the assets or disposal group(s) constituting the discontinued operation.

Year-end and accounting period

All consolidated companies have a December 31 year-end and an accounting period of 12 months.

Foreign currency translation

Translation of foreign currency transactions

At the orginial booking, in accordance with IAS 21, transactions carried out in foreign currencies (*i.e.,* currencies other than the functional currency) are translated into the functional currency of the entity concerned using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. The Group’s entities generally use the closing rate for the month preceding the transaction date, which is considered as approximating the transaction-date exchange rate provided there are no significant fluctuations in rates. At each closing :

- monetary items are translated at closing rate
- non monetary items evaluated at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transcation
- non monetary items evaluated at fair value are translated at exchange rate at the date of which the fair value has been set.

Translation of the financial statements of subsidiaries and foreign branches

Coface’s consolidated financial statements are presented in euros.

The balance sheets of foreign subsidiaries whose functional currency is not the euro are translated into euros at the year-end exchange rate, except for capital and reserves, which are translated at the historical exchange rate. All resulting foreign currency translation differences are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Income statement items are translated using the average exchange rate for the year, which is considered as approximating the transaction-date exchange rate provided there are no significant fluctuations in rates (see IAS 21.40). All exchange differences arising on translation of these items are also recognised in other comprehensive income.

Hyperinflationary Economies

The application of IAS29 *Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies* is required, as of July 1, 2018, for entities whose functional currency is Argentine Peso and ,as of January 1, 2022, for the entity whose functional currency is Turkish Lira.

The Group has activities in Argentina and in Turkey.

Thus, the impact of the application of this standard is taken into account in the financial statements as of December 31, 2022.

General principles

The insurance business

An analysis of all of Coface's credit insurance policies shows that they fall within the scope of IFRS 4, which permits insurers to continue to use the recognition and measurement rules applicable under local GAAP when accounting for insurance contracts.

Coface has therefore used French GAAP for the recognition of its insurance contracts.

However, IFRS 4:

- prohibits the use of equalisation and natural disaster provisions
- and requires insurers to carry out liability adequacy tests.

The services business

Companies engaged in the sale of business information and debt collection services fall within the scope of IFRS 15 "Revenue from contracts with customers".

Revenue is recognised when: (i) the entity has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods; (ii) it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity; and (iii) the amount of revenue and costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

The factoring business

Companies engaged in the factoring business apply IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments". A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity (contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity) and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity (contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity).

Trade receivables are classified within the “Loans and receivables” category. After initial recognition at fair value, these receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method (EIM). The financing fee is recorded over the term of the factoring transactions, which is equivalent to it being included in the EIM in view of the short-term nature of the transactions concerned.

IFRS 15 “Revenue from contracts with customers” standard is also applied for factoring business according the same rules as the service business.

Classification of income and expenses for the Group’s different businesses

Breakdown by function of insurance company expenses

The expenses of French and international insurance subsidiaries are initially accounted for by nature and are then analysed by function in income statement items using appropriate cost allocation keys. Investment management expenses are included under investment expenses. Claims handling expenses are included under claims expenses. Policy acquisition costs, administrative costs and other current operating expenses are shown separately in the income statement.

Factoring companies

Operating income and expenses of companies involved in the factoring business are reported as “Income from banking activities” and “Expenses from banking activities” respectively.

Other companies outside the insurance business and factoring business

Operating income and expenses of companies not involved in the insurance or factoring businesses are reported under “Income from other activities” and “Expenses from other activities”, respectively.

Revenue

Consolidated revenue includes:

- premiums, corresponding to the compensation of the group's commitment to cover the risks planned in their insurance policy: credit insurance (short term), single risk (medium term) and surety (medium term). The bond is not a credit insurance product because it represents a different risk nature (in terms of the underlying and the duration of the risk), but its remuneration takes the form of a premium; It responds to the definitions of insurance contracts given in IFRS 4;
- other revenues which include:
    - revenue from services related to credit insurance contracts ("fee and commission income"), corresponding to debtors' information services, credit limit monitoring, management and debt recovery. They are included in the calculation of the turnover of the credit insurance activity;
    - revenue from services which consist of providing customer access to credit and marketing information and debt collection services to clients without credit insurance contracts;
    - net income from banking activities are revenues from factoring entities. They consist mainly of factoring fees (collected for the management of factored receivables) and net financing fees (financing margin, corresponding to the amount of financial interest received from factoring customers, less interest paid on refinancing of the factoring debt). Premiums paid by factoring companies to insurance companies (in respect of debtor and ceding risk) are deducted from net banking income.

Consolidated revenue is analysed by country of invoicing (in the case of direct business, the country of invoicing is that in which the issuer of the invoice is located and for inward reinsurance, the country of invoicing is that in which the ceding insurer is located) and by business line (credit insurance, bonding, factoring, and information & other services).

Insurance operations

Earned premiums

Gross written premiums

Gross premiums correspond to written premiums, excluding tax and net of premium cancellations. They include an estimate of pipeline premiums and premiums to be cancelled after the reporting date.

The estimate of pipeline premiums includes premiums negotiated but not yet invoiced as well as premium adjustments corresponding to the difference between minimum and final premiums. It also includes a provision for future economic risks that may impact end-of-year premiums.

Premiums invoiced are primarily based on policyholders' revenue or trade receivables balances, which vary according to changes in revenue. Premium income therefore depends directly on the volume of sales made in the countries where the Group is present, especially French exports and German domestic and export sales.

Premium refunds

Premium refunds include policyholders' bonuses and rebates, gains and no claims bonus, mechanisms designed to return a part of the premium to a policyholder according to contract profitability. They also include the penalties, taking the form of an additional premium invoiced to policyholders with the loss attributed to the policy.

The "premium refunds" item includes provisions established through an estimation of rebates to be paid.

Reserves for unearned premiums

Reserves for unearned premiums are calculated separately for each policy, on an accruals basis. The amount charged to the provision corresponds to the fraction of written premiums relating to the period between the year-end and the end of the coverage period of the premium.

Gross earned premiums

Gross earned premiums consist of gross premiums issued, net of premium refunds, and variation in reserves for unearned premiums.

Deferred acquisition costs

Policy acquisition costs, including commissions are deferred over the life of the contracts concerned according to the same rules as unearned premium provisions.

The amount deferred corresponds to policy acquisition costs related to the period between the year-end and the next premium payment date. Deferred acquisition costs are included in the balance sheet under "Other assets".

Changes in deferred acquisition costs are included under "Policy acquisition costs" in the income statement.

Contract service expenses

Paid claims

Paid claims correspond to insurance settlements net of recoveries, plus claims handling expenses.

Claims provisions

Claims provisions include provisions to cover the estimated total cost of reported claims not settled at the year-end. Claims provisions also include provisions for claims incurred but not yet reported, determined by reference to the final amount of paid claims.

The provisions also include a provision for collection costs and claims handling expenses.

Specific provisions are also recorded for major claims based on the probability of default and level of risk exposure, estimated on a case-by-case basis et validated by a committee (*special reserves committee*)

Concerning bonding business, provisions are recorded for claims of which the Company concerned has been notified by the closing period. However, an additional provision is recorded based on a reserving guideline. This guideline is set for the four most recent attaching years. Regarding prior attaching years, this guideline is applicable until the guarantee is over. Its principle is based on a high level of risk that the guarantee could be called due to the principal (guaranteed) becoming insolvent, even if no related bonds have been called on. This additional provision is calculated based on the probability of default and the level of risk exposure

Subrogation and salvage

Subrogation and salvage represent estimated recoveries determined on the basis of the total amount expected to be recovered in respect of all open underwriting periods.

The subrogation and salvage includes a provision for debt collection costs.

Reinsurance operations

All of the Group's inward and ceded reinsurance operations involve transfers of risks.

Inward reinsurance

Inward reinsurance is accounted for on a contract-by-contract basis using data provided by the ceding insurers.

Technical provisions are determined based on amounts reported by ceding insurers, adjusted upwards by Coface where appropriate.

Commissions paid to ceding insurers are deferred and recognised in the income statement on the same basis as reserves for unearned premiums. Where these commissions vary depending on the level of losses accepted, they are estimated at each period-end.

Ceded reinsurance

Ceded reinsurance is accounted for in accordance with the terms and conditions of the related treaties.

Reinsurers' share of technical provisions is determined on the basis of technical provisions recorded under liabilities.

Funds received from reinsurers are reported under liabilities.

Commissions received from reinsurers are calculated by reference to written premiums. They are deferred and recognised in the income statement on the same basis as ceded reserves for unearned premiums (which are unearned premiums multiplied by reinsurance rate)

Other operating income and expenses

In accordance with Recommendation no. 2013-03 issued by the ANC (the French accounting standards setter), “Other operating income” and “Other operating expenses” should only be used to reflect a major event arising during the reporting period that could distort the understanding of the Company’s performance. Accordingly, limited use is made of this caption for unusual, abnormal and infrequent income and expenses of a material amount which Coface has decided to present separately in the income statement so that readers can better understand its recurring operating performance and to make a meaningful comparison between accounting periods, in accordance with the relevance principle set out in the IFRS Conceptual Framework.

Other operating income and expenses are therefore limited, clearly identified, non-recurring items which are material to the performance of the Group as a whole.

Goodwill

In accordance with the revised version of IFRS 3, the Group measures goodwill at the acquisition date as:

- the fair value of the consideration transferred;
- to which we add the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree;
- and, in a business combination achieved in stages, the acquisition-date fair value of the acquirer’s previously held equity interest in the acquiree;
- less the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed (generally measured at fair value).

In the case of a bargain purchase, the resulting gain is recognised in net income on the acquisition date.

If new information comes to light within the 12 months following the initial consolidation of a newly-acquired company and that new information affects the initial fair values attributed to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date, the fair values are adjusted with a corresponding increase or decrease in the gross value of goodwill.

Goodwill is allocated, at the acquisition date, to the cash-generating unit (CGU) or group of CGUs that is expected to derive benefits from the acquisition. In accordance with paragraph 10 of IAS 36, goodwill is not amortised but is tested for impairment at least once a year or whenever events or circumstances indicate that impairment losses may occur. Impairment testing consists of comparing the carrying amount of the CGU or group of CGUs (including allocated goodwill) with its recoverable amount, which corresponds to the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is determined using the discounted cash flow method.

Impairment tests on goodwill and intangible assets

In accordance with IAS 36, for the purpose of impairment testing the strategic entities included in the Group’s scope of consolidation are allocated to groups of CGUs.

A group of CGUs is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other groups of assets (other CGUs). Paragraph 80 of IAS 36 stipulates that goodwill acquired in a business combination must, from the acquisition date, be allocated to each of the acquirer’s groups of CGUs that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

Coface has identified groups of CGUs, based on its internal organisation as used by management for making operating decisions.

The seven groups of CGUs are as follows:

- Northern Europe;
- Western Europe;
- Central Europe;
- Mediterranean & Africa;
- North America;
- Latin America;
- Asia-Pacific.

Measuring groups of CGUs and performing goodwill impairment tests

Existing goodwill is allocated to a group of CGUs for the purpose of impairment testing. Goodwill is tested for impairment at least once a year or whenever there is an objective indication that it may be impaired.

Goodwill impairment tests are performed by testing the group of CGUs to which the goodwill has been allocated.

If the recoverable amount of the group of CGUs is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised and allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the assets of the group of CGUs, in the following order:

- first, by reducing the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the group of CGUs (which may not be subsequently reversed); and
- then, the other assets of the group of CGUs pro rata to the carrying amount of each asset in the Group.

The recoverable amount is determined using the discounted cash flow method.

Method used for measuring the value of Coface entities

Value in use: Discounted cash flow method

Cash flow projections were derived from the three-year business plans drawn up by the Group's operating entities as part of the budget process and approved by Coface Group management.

These projections are based on the past performance of each entity and take into account assumptions relating to Coface's business line development. Coface draws up cash flow projections beyond the period covered in its business plans by extrapolating the cash flows over two additional years.

The assumptions used for growth rates, margins, cost ratios and claims ratios are based on the entity's maturity, business history, market prospects, and geographic region.

Under the discounted cash flow method, Coface applies a discount rate to insurance companies and a perpetuity growth rate to measure the value of its companies.

Fair value

Under this approach, Coface values its companies by applying multiples of (i) revenue (for services companies), revalued net assets (for insurance companies) or net banking income (for factoring companies), and (ii) net income. The benchmark multiples are based on stock market comparables or recent transactions in order to correctly reflect the market values of the assets concerned.

The multiples-based valuation of an entity is determined by calculating the average valuation obtained using net income multiples and that obtained using multiples of revenue (in the case of services companies), revalued net assets (insurance companies) or net banking income (factoring companies).

Intangible assets

Coface capitalises development costs and amortises them over their estimated useful lives when it can demonstrate:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- its intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- its ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- the current and future availability of adequate resources to complete the development; and
- its ability to reliably measure the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

Internally generated software is amortised over its useful life, which is capped at 15 years.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured using the amortised cost model. Coface applies this model to measure its property, plant and equipment, including buildings used in the business. IFRS requires the breakdown of these buildings into components where the economic benefits provided by one or more components of a building reflect a pattern that differs from that of the building as a whole. These components are depreciated over their own useful life.

Coface has identified the following components of property assets:

Land	Not depreciated
Enclosed/covered structure	Depreciated over 30 years
Technical equipment	Depreciated over 15 years
Interior fixtures and fittings	Depreciated over 10 years

Properties acquired under finance leases are included in assets and an obligation in the same amount is recorded under liabilities.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of a building exceeds its market value.

Financial assets

Except factoring companies, the Group classifies the financial assets under IAS 39.

The Group classifies its financial assets into the following five categories: available-for-sale financial assets, financial assets held for trading, held-to-maturity investments, financial assets at fair value through income, and loans and receivables.

The date used by Coface for initially recognising a financial asset in its balance sheet corresponds to the asset’s trade date.

Available-for-sale financial assets (AFS)

Available-for-sale financial assets are carried at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition (hereafter referred to as the purchase price). The difference between the fair value of the securities at year-end and their purchase price (less actuarial amortisation for debt instruments) is recorded under "Available-for-sale financial assets" with a corresponding adjustment to revaluation reserves (no impact on net income). Investments in non-consolidated companies are included in this category.

Financial assets held for trading

Financial assets held for trading are recorded at the fair value of the securities at year-end. Changes in fair value of securities held for trading during the accounting period are taken to the income statement.

Held-to-maturity investments (HTM)

Held-to-maturity investments are carried at amortised cost. Premiums and discounts are included in the calculation of amortised cost and are recognised over the useful life of the financial asset using the yield-to-maturity method.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through income are accounted for in the same way as securities held for trading.

Loans and receivables

The "Loans and receivables" category includes cash deposits held by ceding insurers lodged as collateral for underwriting commitments. The amounts recognised in relation to these deposits corresponds to the cash amount actually deposited.

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted on an active market are also included in this caption. These assets are recognised at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Loans and receivables also include short-term deposits whose maturity at the date of purchase or deposit is more than three months but less than 12 months.

Fair value

The fair value of listed securities is their market price at the measurement date. For unlisted securities fair value is determined using the discounted cash flow method.

Impairment test

Available-for-sale financial assets are tested for impairment at each period-end. When there is objective evidence that such an asset is impaired and a decline in the fair value of that asset has previously been recognised directly in equity, the cumulative loss is reclassified from equity to income through "Investment income, net of management expenses".

A multi-criteria analysis is used to assess whether there is any objective indication of impairment. An independent expert is used for these analyses, particularly in the case of debt instruments.

Impairment indicators include the following:

- for debt instruments: default on the payment of interest or principal, the existence of a mediation, alert or insolvency procedure, bankruptcy of a counterparty or any other indicator that reveals a significant decline in the counterparty's financial position (such as evidence of losses to completion based on stress tests or projections of recoverable amounts using the discounted cash flow method);

- for equity instruments (excluding investments in unlisted companies): indicators showing that the entity will be unable to recover all or part of its initial investment. In addition, an impairment test is systematically performed on securities that represent unrealised losses of over 30% or which have represented unrealised losses for a period of more than six consecutive months. This test consists of carrying out a qualitative analysis based on various factors such as an analysis of the equity instrument's market price over a given period, or information relating to the issuer's financial position. Where appropriate, an impairment loss is recognised based on the instrument's market price at the period-end. Independently of this analysis, an impairment loss is systematically recognised when an instrument represents an unrealised loss of over 50% at the period-end, or has represented an unrealised loss for more than 24 months;

- for investments in unlisted companies: an unrealised loss of over 20% over a period of more than 18 months, or the occurrence of significant changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that have an adverse effect on the issuer and indicate that the amount of the investment in the equity instrument will not be recovered.

If the fair value of an instrument classified as available-for-sale increases in a subsequent period, and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in income, the impairment loss is reversed, with the amount of the reversal recognised in:

- equity, for equity instruments;
- income, for debt instruments, in an amount corresponding to the previously-recognised impairment loss.

In accordance with IFRIC 10, impairment losses recognised on equity instruments in an interim reporting period are not reversed from income until the securities concerned are divested.

Derivatives and hedging transactions

A derivative is a financial instrument (IAS 39):

- whose value changes in response to the change in the interest rate or price of a product (known as the "underlying");
- that requires no or a very low initial net investment; and
- that is settled at a future date.

A derivative is a contract between two parties – a buyer and a seller – under which future cash flows between the parties are based on the changes in the value of the underlying asset.

In accordance with IAS 39, derivatives are measured at fair value through income, except in the case of effective hedges, for which gains and losses are recognised depending on the underlying hedging relationship.

Derivatives that qualify for hedge accounting are derivatives which, from their inception and throughout the hedging relationship, meet the criteria set out in IAS 39. These notably include a requirement for entities to formally document and designate the hedging relationship, including information demonstrating that the hedging relationship is effective, based on prospective and retrospective tests. A hedge is deemed to be effective when changes in the actual value of the hedge fall within a range of 80% and 125% of the change in value of the hedged item.

- For fair value hedges, gains or losses from remeasuring the hedging instrument at fair value are systematically recognised in income. These amounts are partially offset by symmetrical gains or losses on changes in the fair value of the hedged items, which are also recognised in income. The net impact on the income statement therefore solely corresponds to the ineffective portion of the hedge.
- For cash flow hedges, the portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge is recognised directly in equity and the ineffective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in income.

Coface's derivatives were used for hedging purposes, notably to hedge currency risks, interest rate risks and changes in fair value of equities in the portfolios of the "Colombes" funds. Coface does not carry out any hedging transactions within the meaning of IAS 39. The financial instruments that it does use are recognised at fair value through income.

Financing liabilities

This item mainly includes the subordinated debt.

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value after taking account of directly-attributable transaction costs.

They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost corresponds to:

- the measurement of the financial liability on initial recognition; minus
- repayments of principal; plus or minus
- cumulative amortisation (calculated using the effective interest rate) and any discounts or premiums between the initial amount and the maturity amount.

Premiums and discounts are not included in the initial cost of the financial liability. However, they are included in the calculation of amortised cost and are recognised over the life of the financial liability using the yield-to-maturity method. As and when they are amortised, premiums and discounts impact the amortised cost of the financial liability.

Accounting treatment of debt issuance costs

Transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of financial liabilities are included in the initial fair value of the liability. Transaction costs are defined as incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of the financial liability, *i.e.,* that would not have been incurred if the Group had not acquired, issued or disposed of the financial instrument.

Transaction costs include:

- fees and commissions paid to agents, advisers, brokers and other intermediaries;
- levies by regulatory agencies and securities exchanges;
- and transfer taxes and duties.

Transaction costs do not include:

- debt premiums or discounts;
- financing costs;
- internal administrative or holding costs.

Payables arising from banking sector activities

This item includes:

- amounts due to banking sector companies: corresponds to bank credit lines. They represent the refinancing of the credit extended to factoring clients;
- amounts due to customers of banking sector companies, corresponding to payables arising from factoring operations. They include:
  - amounts credited to factoring clients' current accounts that have not been paid out in advance by the factor, and
  - factoring contract guarantee deposits;
- debt securities. This item includes subordinated borrowings and non-subordinated bond issues. These borrowings are classified as "Payables arising from banking sector activities" as they are used for financing the factoring business line.

All borrowings are initially recognised at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Receivables arising from factoring operations

Receivables arising from factoring operations represent total receivables not recovered at the reporting date. They are stated at nominal value, corresponding to the amount of factored invoices, including tax.

Two categories of provisions are recorded and are shown in deduction of the receivables:

- Provisions booked by way of a charge to the income statement (under "Cost of risk") when it appears probable that all or part of the amount receivable will not be collected.
- Provisions evaluated through expected loss or "ECL" calculation also recorded as an expense in the income statement (under "cost of risk")

The ECL calculation, introduced by IFRS 9, relies on calculation models using the internal ratings of debtors ("DRA" *Debtor Risk Assessment*). The methodology for calculating depreciation ("ECL" *Expected Credit Loss*) is based on the three main parameters: the probability of default "PD", the loss given default "LGD" and the amount of exposure in case of default "EAD" (Exposure at default). The depreciation will be the product of the PD by the LGD and the EAD, over the lifetime of the receivables. Specific adjustments are made to take into account the current conditions and the prospective macroeconomic projections (forward looking)

The net carrying amount of receivables arising from factoring operations is included in the consolidated balance sheet under "Receivables arising from banking and other activities".

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes all bank accounts and demand deposits. Cash equivalents include units in money-market funds (SICAV) with maturities of less than three months.

Provisions for liabilities and charges

In accordance with IAS 37 “Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets”, a provision is recorded at the reporting date if a present obligation towards a third party resulting from a past event exists at that date and it is probable or certain, as of the date when the financial statements are drawn up, that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits to that third party will be required to settle the obligation and that a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are discounted when the effect of the time value of money is material.

The provisions for liabilities and charges include the provisions for tax risks (except income tax risk), for litigations with third-parties and on the vacant premises. These provisions are reviewed at each closing.

The provision for vacant premises is calculated taking into account the future rents that the company committed to pay until the end of the lease, from which are deducted the future income expected from potential subleases.

Employee benefits

In some countries in which Coface operates, employees are awarded short-term benefits (such as paid leave), long-term benefits (including “long-service awards”) and post-employment benefits, such as statutory retirement benefits.

Short-term benefits are recognised as a liability in the accounts of the Coface companies that grant such benefits.

Other benefits, including long-term and post-employment benefits are subject to different coverage and are classified as follows:

- defined contribution plans: consequently, the Company’s legal or constructive obligation is limited to the amount that it agrees to pay to the fund, whichh will pay due amounts to the employees. These plans are generally state pension plans, which is the case in France;
- defined benefit plans, under which the employer has a legal or constructive obligation to provide agreed benefits to employees.

In accordance with IAS 19, Coface records a provision to cover its liability, regarding primarily:

- statutory retirement benefits and termination benefits;
- early retirement and supplementary pension payments;
- employer contributions to post-employment health insurance schemes;
- long-service awards.

Based on the regulations specific to the plan and country concerned, independent actuaries calculate:

- the actuarial value of future benefits, corresponding to the present value of all benefits to be paid. The measurement of this present value is essentially based on:
    - demographic assumptions,
    - future benefit levels (statutory retirement benefits, long service awards, etc.),
    - the probability that the specified event will occur,
    - an evaluation of each of the factors included in the calculation of the benefits, such as future salary increases,
    - the interest rate used to discount future benefits at the measurement date;

- the actuarial value of benefits related to service cost (including the impact of future salary increases), determined using the projected unit credit method which spreads the actuarial value of benefits evenly over the expected average remaining working lives of the employees participating in the plan.

Stock options

In accordance with IFRS 2 “Share-based Payment”, which defines the recognition and measurement rules concerning stock options, the options are measured at the grant date. The Group uses the Black and Scholes option pricing model for measuring stock options. Changes in fair value subsequent to the grant date do not impact their initial measurement.

The fair value of options takes into account their expected life, which the Group considers as corresponding to their compulsory holding period for tax purposes. This value is recorded in personnel costs on a straight-line basis from the grant date and over the vesting period of the options, with a corresponding adjustment directly in equity.

In connection with its stock market listing, the Coface Group awarded to certain beneficiaries (employees of COFACE SA subsidiaries) bonus shares (cf. note 11).

In accordance with the IFRS 2 rules, only stock options granted under plans set up after November 7, 2002 and which had not vested at January 1, 2005 have been measured at fair value and recognised in personnel costs.

Leases

According to IFRS 16 "Leases", applied since January 1, 2019, the definition of leasing contracts implies, on one hand, the identification of an asset and, on the other hand, the control by lessee of the right to use this asset. The control is established when the lessee has the 2 following rights during all the time of the use :

- The right to have almost all economical benefits coming from the asset use
- The right to decide the use of the asset

For the lessee, the standard imposes the accounting on the balance sheet of all leases as a right of use, registered in the tangible and intangible assets and in the liabilities, the accounting of a financial debt for rents and other payments to be made during the rental period. Coface uses the exemptions provided by the standard by not modifying the accounting treatment of short-term leases (less than 12 months) or relating to low-value underlying assets (less than US $5,000).
The right of use is amortized linearly and the financial debt is amortized actuarially over the duration of the lease. The interest expenses on the financial debt and the amortization expenses of the right to use will be made distinctly to the income statement.

Income tax

Income tax expense includes both current taxes and deferred taxes.

The tax expense is calculated on the basis of the latest known tax rules in force in each country where the results are taxable.

On January 1, 2015, COFACE SA opted for the tax integration regime by integrating French subsidiaries held directly or indirectly by more than 95% (Compagnie française d’assurance pour le commerce extérieure, Cofinpar, Cogeri and Fimipar).

Temporal differences between the values of assets and liabilities in the consolidated accounts, and those used to determine the taxable income, give rise to the recording of deferred taxes.

Deferred taxes are recorded by the liability method for temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities at each period-end and their tax base.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated for all temporary differences, based on the tax rate that will be in force when the differences are expected to reverse, if this is known, or, failing that, at the tax rate in force at the period-end.

Deferred tax assets are recorded only when it is probable that sufficient taxable profits against which the asset can be utilised will be available within a reasonable time frame.

Receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies

Receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies are translated into euros at the year-end exchange rate.

Unrealised exchange gains and losses on receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies are recorded in the consolidated income statement, except for those related to the technical provisions carried in the accounts of the subsidiaries of Compagnie française d'assurance pour le commerce extérieur (formerly COFACE SA) and those concerning consolidated companies' long-term receivables and payables whose settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future.

Exchange differences concerning receivables and payables denominated in a foreign currency and relating to a consolidated company are treated as part of Coface's net investment in that company. In accordance with IAS 21, these exchange differences are recorded in other comprehensive income until the disposal of the net investment.

Segment information

Coface applies IFRS 8 for segment information reporting, which requires an entity's operating segments to be based on its internal organisation as used by management for the allocation of resources and the measurement of performance.

The segment information used by management corresponds to the following geographic regions:

- Northern Europe;
- Western Europe;
- Central Europe;
- Mediterranean & Africa;
- North America;
- Latin America;
- Asia-Pacific.

No operating segments have been aggregated for the purposes of published segment information.

The Group's geographic industry sector segmentation is based on the country of invoicing.

Related parties

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the entity preparing its financial statements (referred to in IAS 24 as "the reporting entity").

Estimates

The main balance sheet items for which management is required to make estimates are presented in the table below:

Estimates	Notes	Type of information required
Goodwill impairment	1	Impairment is recognised when the recoverable amount of goodwill, defined as the higher of value in use and fair value, is below its carrying amount. The value in use of cash-generating units is calculated based on cost of capital, long-term growth rate and loss *ratio assumptions*.
Provision on receivables on banking activity	4	Depreciation of receivables on banking activity includes provision evaluated through expected credit loss (ECL) (introduced by IFRS 9)
Provision for earned premiums not yet written	17	This provision is calculated based on the estimated amount of premiums expected in the period less premiums recognised.
Provision for premium refunds	17 ; 22	This provision is calculated based on the estimated amount of rebates and bonuses payable to policyholders in accordance with the terms and conditions of the policies written.
Provision for subrogation and salvage	17 ; 23	This provision is calculated based on the estimated amount potentially recovered on settled claims.
Claims reserves	17 ; 23 ; 42	It includes an estimate of the total cost of claims reported but not settled at year end.
IBNR provision	17 ; 23 ; 42	The IBNR provision is calculated on a statistical basis using an estimate of the final amount of claims that will be settled after the risk has been extinguished and after any action taken to recover amounts paid out.
Pension benefit obligations	14	Pension benefit obligations are measured in acordance with IAS 19 and annually reviewed by actuaries according to the Group's actuarial assumptions.

The policies managed by the Coface Group's insurance subsidiaries meet the definition of insurance contracts set out in IFRS 4. In accordance with this standard, these contracts give rise to the recognition of technical provisions on the liabilities side of the balance sheet, which are measured based on Group principles pending the implementation of IFRS 17 in 2023 that deals with insurance liabilities.

The recognition of technical provisions requires the Group to carry out estimates, which are primarily based on assumptions concerning changes in events and circumstances related to the insured and their debtors as well as to their economic, financial, social, regulatory and political environment. These assumptions may differ from actual events and circumstances, particularly if they simultaneously affect the Group's main portfolios. The use of assumptions requires a high degree of judgement on the part of the Group, which may affect the level of provisions recognised and therefore have a material adverse effect on the Group's financial position, results, and solvency margin.

For certain financial assets held by the Group there is no active market, there are no observable inputs, or the observable inputs available are not representative. In such cases the assets' fair value is measured using valuation techniques which include methods or models that are based on assumptions or assessments requiring a high degree of judgement. The Group cannot guarantee that the fair value estimates obtained using these valuation techniques represent the price at which a security will ultimately be sold, or at which it could be sold at a given moment. The valuations and estimates are revised when circumstances change or when new information becomes available. Using this information, and respecting the objective principles and methods described in the consolidated and combined financial statements, the Group's management bodies regularly analyse, assess and discuss the reasons for any decline in the estimated fair value of securities, the likelihood of their value recovering in the short term, and the amount of any ensuing impairment losses that should be recognised. It cannot be guaranteed that any impairment losses or additional provisions recognised will not have a material adverse effect on the Group's results, financial position and solvency margin.

Note 1. Goodwill

In accordance with IAS 36, goodwill is not amortised but is systematically tested for impairment at the year-end or whenever there is an impairment indicator.

Breakdown of goodwill by region :

(in thousands of euros)	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021
Northern Europe	112,603	112,603
Western Europe	5,068	5,068
Central Europe	8,913	8,339
Mediterranean & Africa	22,868	23,374
North America	6,525	6,145
Latin America	-17	0
TOTAL	**155,960**	**155,529**

The change in goodwill increased of € 431 thousand; this increase is due to the consolidation of Coface Baltics Services and also to the change in exchange rates.

Impairment testing methods

Goodwill and shares in subsidiaries were tested for impairment losses at December 31, 2022. Coface performed the tests by comparing the value in use of the groups of cash-generating units (CGU) to which goodwill was allocated with their carrying amounts.

The value in use corresponds to the present value of the future cash flows expected to be generated by an asset or a CGU. This value is determined using the *discounted cash flows* method, based on the three-year business plan drawn up by subsidiaries and validated by Management. Cash flows are extrapolated for an additional two years using target *loss* and *cost ratios*. Beyond this five-year period, the terminal value is calculated by projecting the final year cash flows to perpetuity.

The main assumptions used to estimate the value in use of the groups of CGUs are a long-term growth rate of 2.0% for all entities and the weighted average cost of capital.

The table below summarizes the key assumptions used for goodwill impairment testing at December 31, 2022:

(in millions of euros)	Northern Europe	Western Europe	Central Europe	Mediterranean and Africa	North America
Cost of capital	10,2%	10,2%	10,2%	10,2%	10,2%
Perpetual growth rate	2,0%	2,0%	2,0%	2,0%	2,0%
Contribution to consolidated net assets	481,2	521,5	104,6	337,1	94,9

The assumptions used in December 2021 were:

(in millions of euros)	Northern Europe	Western Europe	Central Europe	Mediterranean and Africa	North America
Cost of capital	11.1%	11.1%	11.1%	11.1%	11.1%
Perpetual growth rate	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
Contribution to consolidated net assets	583.4	473.7	207.7	321.4	71.0

Sensitivity analysis on valuations

Sensitivity analysis were performed on the valuations established for impairment testing. The following factors have been used:

- long-term growth rate sensitivity: the impairment tests were stressed for a 0.5-point decrease in the perpetual growth rate applied. The analysis showed that such a 0.5-point decrease would not have any impact on the outcome of the impairment tests and therefore on the Group's consolidated financial statements for the semester ended December 31, 2022;
- cost of capital sensitivity: the impairment tests were stressed for a 0.5-point increase in the cost of capital applied. The analysis showed that such a 0.5-point increase would not have any impact on the outcome of the impairment tests and therefore on the Group's consolidated financial statements for the semester ended December 31, 2022;
- cost and loss ratios sensitivities for the last two years of the business plan (2026 and 2027): The analysis showed that such a 1 at 2-point decrease would not have any impact on the outcome of the impairment tests and therefore on the Group's consolidated financial statements for the semester ended December 31, 2022;
-

CGUs valuations sensitivity to selected assumptions is shown in the following table:

Outcome of impairment tests

(in millions of euros)	Northern Europe	Western Europe	Central Europe	Mediterranean and Africa	North America
Contribution to consolidated net assets (1)	481,2	521,5	104,6	337,1	94,9
Value in use of CGU	988,0	1 066,0	380,9	831,4	172,5
Sensitivity: Long-term growth rate -0.5 point (2)	958,4	1 025,5	365,9	801,2	102,9
Sensitivity: WACC +0.5 point (2)	946,3	1 012,8	361,9	790,8	101,5
Sensitivity: Loss/ Cost Ratio 2027 +1 point (2)	969,5	1 036,4	393,1	800,6	102,6
Sensitivity: Loss/ Cost Ratio 2027 +2 points (2)	950,9	944,8	381,7	769,8	97,9

(1) The contribution to the consolidated Group's net assets corresponds to the book value
(2) Sensitivity analysis were performed on the value in use of each CGU

Note 2. Other intangible assets

	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021
(in thousands of euros)	Net value	Net value
Development costs and software	79,998	71,648
Purchased goodwill	2,480	2,529
Other intangible assets	397	246
TOTAL	**82,876**	**74,423**

	Dec. 31, 2022		
(in thousands of euros)	Gross amount	Amortisation and impairment	Net value
Development costs and software	260,160	(180,162)	79,998
Purchased goodwill	4,119	(1,639)	2,480
Other intangible assets	2,816	(2,419)	397
TOTAL	**267,095**	**(184,219)**	**82,876**

(in thousands of euros)	Dec. 31, 2021		
	Gross amount	Amortisation and impairment	Net value
Development costs and software	236,507	(164,859)	71,648
Purchased goodwill	4,072	(1,543)	2,529
Other intangible assets	2,930	(2,684)	246
TOTAL	**243,509**	**(169,086)**	**74,423**

The Group's intangible assets consist mainly of development costs (on several IT projects).

These investments amounted to €22.2 million in 2022 financial year compared to €14.4 million in 2021 financial year.

Change in the gross amount of intangible assets

(in thousands of euros)	Dec. 31, 2021	Scope entry	Increases	Decreases	Curency translation	Dec. 31, 2022
Development costs and software	236,507	1	25,627	(233)	(1,742)	260,160
Purchased goodwill	4,072	(0)	(0)	(0)	47	4,119
Other intangible assets	2,930	(0)	50	(5)	(158)	2,816
TOTAL	**243,509**	**1**	**25,677**	**(238)**	**(1,853)**	**267,095**

(in thousands of euros)	Dec. 31, 2020	Scope entry	Increases	Decreases	Curency translation	Dec. 31, 2021
Development costs and software	226,421	9	11,460	(3,900)	2,517	236,507
Purchased goodwill	3,680	(0)	(0)	(0)	392	4,072
Other intangible assets	2,944	(0)	20	(14)	(21)	2,930
TOTAL	**233,045**	**9**	**11,480**	**(3,914)**	**2,888**	**243,509**

Change in accumulated amortisation and impairment of intangible assets

(in thousands of euros)	Dec. 31, 2021	Scope entry	Additions	Reversals	Curency translation variation and other	Dec. 31, 2022
Accumulated amortization - development costs and software	(164,707)	(1)	(16,816)	176	1,330	(180,017)
Accumulated impairment - development costs and software	(150)	(0)	(0)	(0)	7	(143)
Total amortisation and impairment - development costs and software	**(164,859)**	**(1)**	**(16,816)**	**176**	**1,337**	**(180,160)**
Accumulated amortization - purchased goodwill	(1,543)	-	59	(59)	(94)	(1,639)
Accumulated impairment - purchased goodwill	(0)	-	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Total amortization and impairment - purchased goodwill	**(1,543)**	**(0)**	**59**	**(59)**	**(94)**	**(1,639)**
Accumulated amortization - other intangible assets	(2,683)	-	(99)	4	359	(2,419)
Accumulated impairment - other intangible assets	(0)	-	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Total amortization and impairment - other intangible assets	**(2,684)**	**(0)**	**(99)**	**4**	**359**	**(2,419)**
TOTAL	**(169,086)**	**(1)**	**(16,856)**	**121**	**1,602**	**(184,219)**

Note 3. Insurance business investments

3.1 – Analysis by category

At December 31, 2022, the carrying amount of available-for-sale (AFS) securities amounted to €2,902,405 thousand, securities held for trading ("trading securities") came to €26 thousand and held-to-maturity (HTM) securities was €1,842 thousand.

As an insurance group, Coface's investment allocation is heavily weighted towards fixed-income instruments, guaranteeing it recurring and stable income.
The distribution of the bonds portfolio by rating at December 31, 2022 was as follows:

- Bonds rated "AAA": 13.5%
- Bonds rated "AA" and "A": 49,8%
- Bonds rated "BBB": 32,1%
- Bonds rated "BB" and lower: 4,7%.

(in thousands of euros)	Dec 31, 2022					Dec 31, 2021				
	Amortized cost	Revaluation	Net value	Fair value	Unrealized gains and losses	Amortized cost	Revaluation	Net value	Fair value	Unrealized gains and losses
AFS securities	**2,985,841**	**(83,436)**	**2,902,405**	**2,902,405**		**2,876,416**	**238,738**	**3,115,154**	**3,115,154**	
Equities and other variable-income securities	105,390	64,703	170,093	170,093		191,074	194,077	385,151	385,151	
Bonds and government securities	2,669,385	(156,815)	2,512,570	2,512,570		2,489,251	28,029	2,517,280	2,517,280	
o/w direct investments in securities	*2,421,341*	*(158,218)*	*2,263,122*	*2,263,122*		*2,087,552*	*25,285*	*2,112,837*	*2,112,837*	
o/w investments in UCITS	*248,044*	*1,403*	*249,447*	*249,447*		*401,699*	*2,745*	*404,444*	*404,444*	
Shares in non-trading property companies	211,066	8,676	219,742	219,742		196,091	16,633	212,724	212,724	
HTM securities										
Bonds	1,842		**1,842**	2,015	173	1,833		**1,833**	2,421	588
Fair value through income – trading securities										
Money market funds (UCITS)	26		**26**	26		15		**15**	15	
Derivatives (positive fair value)		**10,330**	**10,330**	**10,330**			**10,458**	**10,458**	**10,458**	
(derivatives negative fair value for information)		*(222)*	*(222)*	*(222)*			*(3,480)*	*(3,480)*	*(3,480)*	
Loans and receivables	**106,914**		**106,914**	**106,914**		**91,683**		**91,683**	**91,683**	
Investment property	**695**	**(407)**	**288**	**288**		**695**	**(407)**	**288**	**288**	
TOTAL	**3,095,319**	**(73,514)**	**3,021,805**	**3,021,978**	**173**	**2,970,642**	**248,788**	**3,219,430**	**3,220,019**	**588**

(in thousands of euros)	Gross Dec. 31, 2022	Impairment	Net Dec. 31, 2022	Net Dec. 31, 2021
AFS securities	**2,940,981**	**(38,575)**	**2,902,405**	**3,115,154**
Equities and other variable-income securities	202,695	(32,602)	170,093	385,151
Bonds and government securities	2,512,570	(0)	2,512,570	2,517,280
o/w direct investments in securities	*2,263,122*	*(0)*	*2,263,122*	*2,112,837*
o/w investments in UCITS	*249,447*		*249,447*	*404,444*
Shares in non-trading property companies	225,716	(5,974)	219,742	212,724
HTM securities				
Bond	**1,842**		**1,842**	1,833
Fair value through income – trading securities				
Money market funds (UCITS)	**26**		**26**	15
Derivatives (positive fair value)	**10,330**		**10,330**	10,458
(for information, derivatives with a negative fair value)	*(222)*		*(222)*	*(3,480)*
Loans and receivables	**106,914**		**106,914**	91,683
Investment property	**288**		**288**	288
TOTAL	**3,060,381**	**(38,575)**	**3,021,805**	**3,219,430**

Impairments

(in thousands of euros)	Dec. 31, 2021	Additions	Reversals	Exchange rate effects and other	Dec. 31, 2022
AFS securities	**38,187**	**730**	**(320)**	**(21)**	**38,575**
Equities and other variable-income securities	32,432	510	(320)	(21)	32,602
Bonds and government securities	(0)	(0)	(0)		(0)
Shares in non-trading property companies	5,754	220			5,974
TOTAL	**38,187**	**730**	**(320)**	**(21)**	**38,575**

Impairment of AFS securities is reversed when the securities are sold.

Change in investments by category

(in thousands of euros)	Dec. 31, 2021 Carrying amount	Increases	Decreases	Revaluation	Impairment	Other movements	Dec 31, 2022 Carrying amount
AFS securities	**3,115,154**	**1,461,272**	**(1,369,196)**	**(323,257)**	**(410)**	**18,841**	**2,902,405**
Equities and other variable-income securities	385,151	27,322	(113,154)	(131,422)	(190)	2,385	170,093
Bonds and government securities	2,517,280	1,402,171	(1,239,457)	(183,878)		16,456	2,512,570
Shares in non-trading property companies	212,724	31,779	(16,585)	(7,957)	(220)		219,742
HTM securities							
Bonds	1,833	10					1,842
Fair value through income – trading securities	15	10				2	26
Loans, receivables and other financial investments	**102,430**	**89,641**	**(74,397)**			**(140)**	**117,532**
TOTAL	**3,219,430**	**1,550,933**	**(1,443,592)**	**(323,257)**	**(410)**	**18,705**	**3,021,805**

The line Fair value though income – trading securities refers to monetary UCITS.

Derivatives

The structural use of derivatives is strictly limited to hedging. The nominal value of the hedge is thus limited to the amount of underlying assets held in the portfolio.

During 2022, most of the transactions carried out concerned systematic currency hedging via the conclusion of swaps or forward currency transactions for bonds issued mainly in USD and present in the investment portfolio.

Investments in equities were subject to systematic partial hedging through purchases of put options. The hedging strategy applied by the Group was aimed at protecting the portfolio against a sharp drop in the equities market in the euro zone. Portfolio equities being nowadays registered as OCI NR in accounting terms, this hedging strategy was cancelled and closed at the beginning of December.

Regarding the bond portfolio,ad hoc interest rate hedges were set up in 2022 by certain managers, in order to hedge the interest rate risk. A few ad hoc interest rate risk hedging operations have been implemented on negotiable debt securities in the monetary portfolio.

None of these transactions qualified for hedge accounting under IFRS as they were mainly currency transactions and partial market hedges.

3.2 – Financial instruments recognised at fair value

The fair values of financial instruments recorded in the balance sheet are measured according to a hierarchy that categorises into three levels the inputs used to measure fair value. These levels are as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for an identical financial instrument.

Securities classified as level 1 represent 82% of the Group's portfolio. They correspond to:

- equities, bonds and government securities listed on organized markets, as well as units in dedicated mutual funds whose net asset value is calculated and published on a very regular basis and is readily available (AFS securities);
- government bonds and bonds indexed to variable interest rates (HTM securities);
- French units in money-market funds, SICAV (trading securities).

Level 2: Use of inputs, other than quoted prices for an identical instrument that are directly or indirectly observable in the market (inputs corroborated by the market such as yield curves, swap rates, multiples method, etc.).

Securities classified as level 2 represent 8% of the Group's portfolio. This level is used for the following instruments:

- unlisted equities;
- loans and receivables due from banks or clients and whose fair value is determined using the historical cost method.

Level 3: Valuation techniques based on unobservable inputs such as projections or internal data.

Securities classified as level 3 represent 10% of the Group's portfolio. This level corresponds to unlisted equities, investment securities and units in dedicated mutual funds, as well as investment property.

Breakdown of financial instrument fair value measurements as at December 31, 2022 by level in the fair value hierarchy

			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
(in thousands of euros)	Carrying amount	Fair value	Fair value determined based on quoted prices in active markets	Fair value determined based on valuation techniques that use observable inputs	Fair value determined based on valuation techniques that use unobservable inputs
AFS securities	**2,902,405**	**2,902,406**	**2,472,167**	**119,378**	**310,859**
Equities and other variable-income securities	170,093	170,093	78,951	23	91,117
Bonds and government securities	2,512,570	2,512,570	2,393,216	119,355	
Shares in non-trading property companies	219,742	219,742			219,742
HTM securities					
Bonds	1,842	2,015	2,015		
Fair value through income – trading securities					
Money market funds (UCITS)	26	26	26		
Derivatives	**10,330**	**10,330**	**1,043**	**9,177**	**109**
Loans and receivables	**106,914**	**106,914**		**106,914**	
Investment property	**288**	**288**			**288**
TOTAL	**3,021,805**	**3,021,978**	**2,475,252**	**235,469**	**311,256**

Movements in Level 3 securities as at December 31, 2022

		Gains and losses recognized in the period		Transactions for the period					
(in thousands of euros)	At Dec. 31, 2021	In income	Directly in equity	Purchases/ Issues	Sales/ Redemptions	Other movements	Changes in scope of consolidation	Exchange rate effects	At Dec. 31, 2022
AFS securities	**370,761**	**(730)**	**(74,617)**	**40,275**	**(27,154)**		**62**	**2,264**	**310,859**
Equities and other variable-income securities	158,036	(510)	(66,661)	8,495	(10,570)		62	2,264	91,117
Shares in non-trading property companies	212,724	(220)	(7,957)	31,779	(16,585)				219,742
Derivatives	**109**							**(0)**	**109**
Investment property	**288**				**(993)**	**993**			**288**
TOTAL	**371,159**	**(730)**	**(74,617)**	**40,275**	**(28,147)**	**993**	**62**	**2,264**	**311,256**

Breakdown of financial instrument fair value measurements as at December 31, 2021 by level in the fair value hierarchy

			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
(in thousands of euros)	Carrying amount	Fair value	Fair value determined based on quoted prices in active markets	Fair value determined based on valuation techniques that use observable inputs	Fair value determined based on valuation techniques that use unobservable inputs
AFS securities	**3,115,154**	**3,115,154**	**2,613,799**	**130,593**	**370,761**
Equities and other variable-income securities	385,151	385,151	227,091	23	158,036
Bonds and government securities	2,517,280	2,517,280	2,386,710	130,570	
Shares in non-trading property companies	212,724	212,724			212,724
HTM securities					
Bonds	1,833	2,421	2,421		
Fair value through income – trading securities					
Money market funds (UCITS)	15	15	15		
Derivatives	**10,458**	**10,458**	**9,876**	**473**	**109**
Loans and receivables	**91,683**	**91,683**		**91,683**	
Investment property	**288**	**288**			**288**
TOTAL	**3,219,430**	**3,220,019**	**2,626,111**	**222,749**	**371,158**

Movements in Level 3 securities as at December 31, 2021

		Gains and losses recognized in the period		Transactions for the period				
(in thousands of euros)	At Dec. 31, 2020	In income	Directly in equity	Purchases/ Issues	Sales/ Redemptions	Changes in scope of consolidation	Exchange rate effects	At Dec. 31, 2021
AFS securities	**386,055**	**(1,368)**	**9,995**	**2,385**	**(26,842)**	**(613)**	**1,149**	**370,761**
Equities and other variable-income securities	155,775	(222)	4,516	2,385	(4,954)	(613)	1,149	158,036
Shares in non-trading property companies	230,280	(1,146)	5,478		(21,888)			212,724
Derivatives	**109**						**(0)**	**109**
Investment property	**288**							**288**
TOTAL	**386,452**	**(1,368)**	**9,995**	**2,385**	**(26,842)**	**(613)**	**1,149**	**371,159**

SPPI Financial assets at December 31, 2022 (IFRS 9)

(in thousands of euros)	Fair value	Fair value variation
Direct investments in securities - SPPI financial assets	2 241 059	-218 255
Direct investments in securities - No SPPI financial assets	22 064	-3 385
Direct investments in securities	**2 263 122**	**-221 640**
Loans and receivables - SPPI financial assets	106 839	0
Loans and receivables	**106 914**	**0**
Cash and cash equivalents - SPPI financial assets	553 786	0
Cash and cash equivalents	**461 720**	**0**
SPPI financial assets	**2 901 684**	**-218 255**
No SPPI financial assets	**22 064**	**-3 385**
TOTAL	**2 923 748**	**-221 640**

(in thousands of euros)	Gross value	Fair value
SPPI financial assets without a low credit risk	**42,321**	**38,152**

Note 4. Receivables arising from banking activities

Breakdown by nature

(in thousands of euros)	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021
Receivables arising from banking sector	2,906,639	2,690,125
Non-performing receivables arising from banking sector	28,189	34,440
Allowances for receivables arising from banking sector	(28,189)	(34,440)
TOTAL	**2,906,639**	**2,690,125**

Breakdown by age

Receivables arising from banking and other activities represent receivables acquired within the scope of factoring agreements.

They are recognised at cost within assets in the balance sheet and they are classified as level 1. Factoring receivables include both receivables whose future recovery is guaranteed by Coface and receivables for which the risk of future recovery is borne by the customer.

When applicable, the Group recognises a valuation allowance against receivables to take account of any potential difficulties in their future recovery, being specified that the receivables are also covered by a credit insurance agreement. Accordingly, the related risks are covered by claims provisions.

	Dec. 31, 2022					
		Due				
(in thousands of euros)	Not Due	- 3 months	3 months to 1 Year	1 to 5 years	+ 5 years	Total
Receivables arising from banking and other activities	2,669,804	226,821	10,655	(0)	(0)	2,907,280
Non-performing receivables arising from banking and other activities			2,328	23,396	2,465	28,189
Allowances for receivables arising from banking and other activities			(2,328)	(23,396)	(2,465)	(28,189)
Total receivables arising from banking and other activities	**2,669,804**	**226,821**	**10 655**	**0**	**0**	**2,907,279**
Claims reserve as hedge for factoring receivables	(640)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(640)
Total receivables arising from banking and other activities after claims reserves	**2,669,164**	**226,821**	**10 655**	**0**	**0**	**2,906,639**

	Dec. 31, 2021					
		Due				
(in thousands of euros)	Not Due	- 3 months	3 months to 1 Year	1 to 5 years	+ 5 years	Total
Receivables arising from banking and other activities	2,235,811	453,181	587	1,194	34	2,690,808
Non-performing receivables arising from banking and other activities			1,134	22,794	10,513	34,440
Allowances for receivables arising from banking and other activities			(1,134)	(22,794)	(10,513)	(34,440)
Total receivables arising from banking and other activities	**2,235,811**	**453,181**	**587**	**1 194**	**34**	**2,690,808**
Claims reserve as hedge for factoring receivables	(683)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(683)
Total receivables arising from banking and other activities after claims reserves	**2,235,128**	**453,181**	**587**	**1 194**	**34**	**2,690,125**

Note 5. Investments in associates

At December 31, 2022, there is no investment in associated companies.

Note 6. Tangible assets

(in thousands of euros)	Dec. 31, 2022 Net value	Dec. 31, 2021 Net value
Buildings used for operational purposes	15,677	19,542
Other property, plant and equipment	14,781	14,869
Right-of-use assets for lessees	64,154	71,398
TOTAL	**94,613**	**105,809**

	Dec. 31, 2022		
(in thousands of euros)	Gross amount	Amortisation and impairment	Net value
Buildings used for operational purposes	82,984	(67,306)	15,677
Other property, plant and equipment	50,692	(35,911)	14,781
Right-of-use assets for lessees	137,657	(73,503)	64,154
TOTAL	**271,333**	**(176,720)**	**94,613**

	Dec. 31, 2021		
(in thousands of euros)	Gross amount	Amortisation and impairment	Net value
Buildings used for operational purposes	85,281	(65,738)	19,542
Other property, plant and equipment	48,184	(33,315)	14,869
Right-of-use assets for lessees	125,797	(54,399)	71,398
TOTAL	**259,262**	**(153,452)**	**105,809**

Change in the gross amount of property, plant and equipment

(in thousands of euros)	Dec. 31, 2021	Scope entry	Increases	Decreases	Currency translation variation and other	Dec. 31, 2022
Land used for operational purposes	7,140	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	7,140
Buildings used for operational purposes	78,141	(0)	(0)	(1,261)	(1,035)	75,844
Total buildings used for operational purposes	**85,281**	**(0)**	**(0)**	**(1,261)**	**(1,035)**	**82,984**
Operating guarantees and deposits	3,749	(0)	409	(282)	(351)	3,525
Other property, plant & equipment	44,436	116	4,301	(1,282)	(403)	47,168
Total tangilbe assets	**48,184**	**116**	**4,710**	**(1,564)**	**(754)**	**50,692**
Right-of-use assets for lessees - Equipment leasing	27,445	126	4,931	(0)	(252)	32,251
Right-of-use assets for lessees - Buildings leasing	98,352	136	6,857	(0)	62	105,406
Total Right-of-use	**125,797**	**262**	**11,788**	**(0)**	**(190)**	**137,657**
TOTAL	**259,262**	**378**	**16,498**	**(2,825)**	**(1,979)**	**271,333**

(in thousands of euros)	Dec. 31, 2020	Scope entry	Increases	Decreases	Currency translation variation and other	Dec. 31, 2021
Land used for operational purposes	7,140	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	7,140
Buildings used for operational purposes	78,141	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	78,141
Right-of-use assets for lessees - Buildings leasing	92,588	501	4,341	(464)	1,386	98,352
Total buildings used for operational purposes	**177,869**	**501**	**4,341**	**(464)**	**1,386**	**183,633**
Operating guarantees and deposits	3,668	(0)	38	(20)	63	3,749
Other property, plant and equipment	45,665	331	4,209	(5,970)	201	44,436
Right-of-use assets for lessees - Equipment leasing	20,742	212	6,360	(6)	137	27,445
Total other property, plant and equipment	**70,075**	**543**	**10,607**	**(5,996)**	**401**	**75,629**
TOTAL	**247,943**	**1,044**	**14,948**	**(6,460)**	**1,787**	**259,262**

Change in accumulated depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment

(in thousands of euros)	Dec. 31, 2021	Scope entry	Additions	Reversals	Currency translation variation and other	Dec. 31, 2022
Accumulated amortization – Building used for operational purposes	(65,738)	(0)	(1,679)	69	42	(67,306)
Total buildings used for operational purposes	**(65,737)**	**(0)**	**(1,679)**	**69**	**42**	**(67,306)**
Accumulated amortization other property, plant & equipment	(33,127)	(80)	(3,562)	575	283	(35,911)
Accumulated impairment other property, plant & equipment	(188)	(0)	(0)	(0)	188	0
Total tangilbe assets	**(33,315)**	**(80)**	**(3,562)**	**575**	**471**	**(35,911)**
Accumulated amortization - Right-of-use assets for lessees - Equipment leasing	(17,032)	(27)	(6,107)	(142)	164	(23,144)
Accumulated amortization - Right-of-use assets for lessees - Buildings leasing	(37,366)	(2)	(12,552)	(542)	103	(50,359)
Total Right-of-use	**(54,399)**	**(29)**	**(18,659)**	**(684)**	**267**	**(73,503)**
TOTAL	**(153,451)**	**(109)**	**(23,900)**	**(40)**	**780**	**(176,720)**

(in thousands of euros)	Dec. 31, 2020	Scope entry	Additions	Reversals	Currency translation variation and other	Dec. 31, 2021
Accumulated amortization – Building used for operational purposes	(64,085)	(0)	(1,653)	(0)	(0)	(65,738)
Accumulated impairment - Right-of-use assets for lessees - Buildings leasing	(24,632)	(193)	(12,164)	25	(402)	(37,366)
Buildings used for operational purposes	**(88,717)**	**(193)**	**(13,817)**	**25**	**(402)**	**(103,104)**
Accumulated amortization other property, plant & equipment	(35,135)	(175)	(3,454)	5,782	(146)	(33,127)
Accumulated impairment other property, plant & equipment	(157)	(0)	(30)	(0)	(1)	(188)
Accumulated amortization - Right-of-use assets for lessees - Equipment leasing	(11,170)	(72)	(5,703)	6	(93)	(17,032)
Other property, plant and equipment	**(46,462)**	**(247)**	**(9,187)**	**5,788**	**(240)**	**(50,348)**
TOTAL	**(135,179)**	**(440)**	**(23,004)**	**5,813**	**(642)**	**(153,452)**

Market value of buildings used in the business

(in thousands of euros)	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021
Carrying amount	15,677	19,542
Market value	68,678	73,332
Unrealised gains	**53,001**	**53,790**

Buildings held by Coface Group do not represent any unrealised losses; no impairment is therefore recorded at December 31, 2022.

Note 7. Receivables arising from insurance and reinsurance operations

Breakdown by nature

	Dec. 31, 2022			Dec. 31, 2021		
(in thousands of euros)	Gross	Provision	Net	Gross	Provision	Net
Receivables from policyholders and agents	345,234	(37,310)	307,924	306,927	(37,472)	269,455
Earned premiums not written	131,947	(0)	131,947	116,894	(0)	116,894
Receivables arising from reinsurance operations, net	224,810	(221)	224,589	124,910	(221)	124,689
TOTAL	**701,991**	**(37,531)**	**664,460**	**548,731**	**(37,693)**	**511,038**

Breakdown by age

(in thousands of euros)	Dec. 31, 2022					
	Not due	Due				Total
		-3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	+ 5 years	
TOTAL Receivables arising from insurance and reinsurance operations	**356,764**	**160,411**	**114,682**	**28,981**	**3 623**	**664,460**

(in thousands of euros)	Dec. 31, 2021					
	Not due	Due				Total
		-3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	+ 5 years	
TOTAL Receivables arising from insurance and reinsurance operations	**373,406**	**79,808**	**48,025**	**9,313**	**487**	**511,038**

The risk of liquidity linked to insurance receivables is considered to be marginal as:

- The insurance business operates on a reverse production cycle: premiums are earned before claims are paid out
- Furthermore, Coface primarily bills its clients on a monthly or quarterly basis, which allows it to recognise its receivables with a short-term maturity of less than or equal to three months.

Note 8. Other assets

(in thousands of euros)	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021	Variation
Deferred acquisition costs	46,427	38,900	7,527
Trade receivables arising from other activities	50,062	59,489	(9,427)
Current tax receivables	66,612	75,682	(9,070)
Other receivables	209,736	175,609	34,124
TOTAL	**372,838**	**349,679**	**23,159**

The line "Other receivables" mainly includes:

- Receivables in factoring entities towards credit-insurance entities for € 26 million;
- Loans granted to non-consolidated Coface entities for € 26 million.

Note 9. Cash and cash equivalents

(in thousands of euros)	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021
Cash at bank and available	519,434	345,061
Cash equivalents	34,353	17,381
TOTAL	**553,786**	**362,441**

The increase in cash and cash equivalents is linked to the switch to IFRS 9 for financial investments: in order to allow for an optimal switch, the investment falls and new investments were not made at the end of the year.

These amounts are all available; no amounts are placed in escrow accounts

Note 10. Share capital

Ordinary shares	Number of shares	Per value	Share capital (in €)
At December 31, 2021	150,179,792	2	300,359,584
Cancellation of shares	(0)	2	(0)
At December 31, 2022	**150,179,792**	**2**	**300,359,584**
Treasury shares deducted	(1,116,118)	2	(2,232,236)
At December 31, 2022 (excluding treasury shares)	**149,063,674**	**2**	**298,127,348**

	Dec. 31, 2022		Dec. 31, 2021	
Shareholders	Number of shares	%	Number of shares	%
Natixis	(0)	0,00%	15,078,051	10,12%
Arch Capital Group Ltd	44,849,425	30,09%	44,849,425	30,09%
Public	104,214,249	69,91%	89,104,806	59,79%
Total excluding treasury shares	**149,063,674**	**100%**	**149,032,282**	**100%**

On January 6, 2022, Natixis sold its remaining stake in Coface SA. This sale represented 10.12% of the share capital excluding treasury shares.

Note 11. Share-based payments

Ongoing free share plans

Coface Group awarded, since its stock market listing in 2014, free shares to certain beneficiaries (corporate officers and employees of COFACE SA subsidiaries).

Plan	Allocation date	Number of shares granted	Acquisition period	Acquisition date	Availability date	Fair value of the share at the allocation date	Net expense for the year (in thousands of euros)
Long-term Incentive Plan 2019	Feb. 11, 2019	368,548	3 years	Feb. 14, 2022	Feb. 14, 2022	7,9	**122**
Long-term Incentive Plan 2020	Feb. 05, 2020	312,200	3 years	Feb. 06, 2023	Feb. 06, 2023	11,4	**950**
Long-term Incentive Plan 2021	Feb. 10, 2021	408,403	3 years	Feb. 12, 2024	Feb. 12, 2024	8,6	**912**
Long-term Incentive Plan 2022	Feb. 05, 2022	320,849	3 years	Feb. 15, 2025	Feb. 15, 2025	11,7	**913**

Change in the number of free shares

Plan	Number of free shares at Dec. 31, 2021	Number of new free share grants in 2022	Number of free shares cancelled in 2022	Number of free shares acquired in 2022	Number of shares to be acquired at Dec. 31, 2022
Long-term Incentive Plan 2019	359,868			(359,868)	**(0)**
Long-term Incentive Plan 2020	309,650		(10,259)		**299,391**
Long-term Incentive Plan 2021	403,403		(10,000)		**393,403**
Long-term Incentive Plan 2022		320,849			**320,849**

The total number of shares allocated to the *Long-term Incentive Plan 2022* amounts to 425,966 shares; only 405,105 shares were affected nominatively to beneficiaries including 320,849 shares and 84,256 performance units.

The free shares allocated under the LTIP 2019 plan were delivered to the beneficiaries.

Performance units are awarded instead of free shares as soon as the free shares implementation appears complex or irrelevant in terms of the number of beneficiaries. These units are indexed on the share price and subject to the same conditions of presence and performance that shares free but are valued and paid in cash at the end of the vesting period.

Free shares under the *Long-term Incentive Plan* are definitely granted based upon presence in the group and performance achievement.

Measurement of free shares

In accordance with IFRS 2 relating to “Share-based payments”, the award of free shares to employees results in the recognition of an expense corresponding to the fair value of shares granted on the award date adjusted for unpaid dividends during the rights vesting period and transfer restrictions during the holding period, as well as the probability of the materialisation of the performance conditions.

The plans were measured on the assumptions below:

- discount rate corresponding to a risk-free rate on the plans’ duration;
- income distribution rate set at 60%;

Based on these assumptions, a total of € 2 897 thousand was expensed under the implemented plans at December 31, 2022.

Note 12. Revaluation reserves

(in thousands of euros)	Investment instruments	Reserves - gains and losses not reclassifiable to income statement	Income tax	Revaluation reserves attributable to owners of the parent	Non-controlling interests	Revaluation reserves
At January 1, 2022	**250,291**	**(30,652)**	**(29,399)**	**190,240**	**(115)**	**190,125**
Fair value adjustments on available-for-sale financial assets reclassified to income	(12,861)	(0)	3,629	(9,232)	(0)	(9,232)
Fair value adjustments on available-for-sale financial assets recognised in equity	(310,306)	(0)	54,623	(255,683)	(32)	(255,715)
Change in reserves - gains and losses not reclassificable to income statement (IAS 19R)	(0)	13,015	(3,705)	9,310	(0)	9,310
Transactions with shareholders	1		(0)	1	(1)	(0)
At December 31, 2022	**(72,875)**	**(17,637)**	**25,148**	**(65,364)**	**(148)**	**(65,512)**

(in thousands of euros)	Investment instruments	Reserves - gains and losses not reclassifiable to income statement	Income tax	Revaluation reserves attributable to owners of the parent	Non-controlling interests	Revaluation reserves
At January 1, 2021	**235,988**	**(33,000)**	**(24,621)**	**178,367**	**(116)**	**178,251**
Fair value adjustments on available-for-sale financial assets reclassified to income	(9,184)	(0)	1,821	(7,363)	(0)	(7,363)
Fair value adjustments on available-for-sale financial assets recognised in equity	23,487	(0)	(5,873)	17,614	1	17,615
Change in reserves - gains and losses not reclassificable to income statement (IAS 19R)	(0)	2,348	(726)	1,622	(0)	1,622
Transactions with shareholders	(0)		(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
At December 31, 2021	**250,291**	**(30,652)**	**(29,399)**	**190,240**	**(115)**	**190,125**

Note 13. Provisions for liabilities and charges

(in thousands of euros)	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021
Provisions for disputes	1,985	2,275
Provisions for pension and other post-employment benefit obligations	46,222	61,473
Other provisions for liabilities and charges	20,455	22,000
Total	**68,662**	**85,748**

(in thousands of euros)	Dec. 31, 2021	Scope entry	Additions	Reversals (utilised)	Reversals (surplus)	Reclassi-fications	Changes in OCI	Currency translation variation	Dec. 31, 2022
Provisions for employee	2,023	(0)	124	(0)	(231)	15	(0)	41	1,972
Provisions for other disputes	252	(0)	16	(0)	(0)	(262)	(0)	9	15
Provisions for disputes	**2,275**	**(0)**	**140**	**(0)**	**(231)**	**(247)**	**(0)**	**49**	**1,985**
Provisions for pension	**61,473**	**(0)**	**3,404**	**(4,545)**	**(968)**	**(0)**	**(13,015)**	**(127)**	**46,222**
Provisions for liabilities	9,813	(0)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	9,812
Provisions for restructuring	9,721	(0)	4,658	(5,587)	(1,544)	(0)	(0)	(0)	7,248
Provisions for taxes (excl. income taxes)	707	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(55)	652
Other provisions for liabilities	1,759	(0)	999	(17)	(0)	(0)	(0)	1	2,742
Other provisions for liabilities and charges	**22,000**	**(0)**	**5,657**	**(5,604)**	**(1,544)**	**(0)**	**(0)**	**(54)**	**20,455**
Total	85,748	(0)	9,202	(10,149)	(2,743)	(247)	(13,015)	(132)	68,662

(in thousands of euros)	Dec. 31, 2020	Scope entry	Additions	Reversals (utilised)	Reversals (surplus)	Reclassi-fications	Changes in OCI	Currency translation variation	Dec 31, 2021
Provisions for employee	1,815	(0)	336	(0)	(124)	(0)	(0)	(4)	2,023
Provisions for other disputes	328	(0)	175	(0)	(16)	(202)	(0)	(33)	252
Provisions for disputes	**2,143**	**(0)**	**512**	**(0)**	**(140)**	**(202)**	**(0)**	**(37)**	**2,275**
Provisions for pension	**63,619**	**136**	**4,069**	**(3,567)**	**(392)**	**(0)**	**(2,349)**	**(45)**	**61,473**
Provisions for liabilities	16,642	(0)	478	(0)	(7,513)	(0)	(0)	206	9,813
Provisions for restructuring	11,039	(0)	3,847	(2,882)	(2,302)	(0)	(0)	19	9,721
Provisions for for free share allocation plan	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Provisions for taxes (excl. income taxes)	630	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	202	(0)	(125)	707
Other provisions for liabilities	2,235	(0)	25	(377)	(125)	(0)	(0)	1	1,759
Other provisions for liabilities and charges	**30,546**	**(0)**	**4,350**	**(3,259)**	**(9,939)**	**202**	**(0)**	**101**	22,000
Total	**96,307**	**136**	**8,934**	**(6,826)**	**(10,471)**	**(0)**	**(2,349)**	**18**	**85,748**

Provisions for liabilities and charges mainly include provisions for pensions and other post-employment benefit obligations, provisions for restructuring and provisions for liabilities. The other provisions for liabilities are essentially made up of Italy (2,6 M€).

The main net change for the year is linked to provisions for pension (15 M€) including change in OCI (13 M€).

Provisions related to the strategic plan amounted to € 6.4 million as of December 31, 2022. The net impact over the period corresponds to a € 2.8 million reversal.

Note 14. Employee benefits

(in thousands of euros)	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021
Present value of benefit obligation at January 1st	**63,531**	**65,775**
Current service cost	3,362	3,381
Interest cost	608	560
Actuarial (gains) / losses	(15,625)	(2,521)
Benefits paid	(3,530)	(3,859)
Acquisitions/mergers/deconsolidations	(0)	136
Other	(250)	60
Present value of benefit obligation at December 31st	**48,095**	**63,532**
Change in plan assets		
Fair value of plan assets at January 1st	**2,057**	**2,157**
Revaluation adjustments – Return on plan assets	(178)	193
Employee contributions	36	6
Employer contributions	2,794	2,754
Benefits paid	(2,839)	(3,053)
Other	(0)	(0)
Fair value of plan assets at December 31st	**1,871**	**2,057**
Reconciliation		
Present value of benefit obligation at December 31st	**48,095**	**63,532**
Fair value of plan assets	1,871	2,057
(Liability) / Asset recognised in the balance sheet at December	**(46,222)**	**(61,473)**
Income statement		
Current service cost	3,402	3,381
Benefits paid including amounts paid in respect of settlements	(0)	(0)
Interest cost	608	560
Interest income	(22)	(23)
Revaluation adjustments on other long-term benefits	(2,410)	(343)
Other	(250)	(46)
(Income) / Expenses recorded in the income statement	**1,329**	**3,530**
Changes recognised directly in equity not reclassifiable to income		
Revaluation adjustments arising in the year	(13,015)	(2,349)
Revaluation adjustments recognised in equity not reclassifiable to income	**(13,015)**	**(2,349)**

	Dec. 31, 2022					
(in thousands of euros)	France	Germany	Austria	Italy	Other	TOTAL
Present value of benefit obligation at January 1st	**12,588**	**23,806**	**17,660**	**4,210**	**5,268**	**63,531**
Acquisitions/mergers/deconsolidations	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Current service cost	653	1,561	162	354	632	3,362
Interest cost	137	250	191	30	(0)	608
Actuarial (gains) / losses	(3,691)	(5,186)	(6,426)	(358)	36	(15,625)
Benefits paid	(484)	(1,761)	(1,041)	(50)	(194)	(3,530)
Other	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(250)	(250)
Present value of benefit obligation at December 31st	**9,202**	**18,670**	**10,545**	**4,186**	**5,491**	**48,095**
Change in plan assets						
Fair value of plan assets at January 1st	**(0)**	**995**	**1,062**	**(0)**	**(0)**	**2,057**
Revaluation adjustments – Return on plan assets	(0)	(54)	(124)	(0)	(0)	(178)
Acquisitions/mergers/deconsolidations	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Employee contributions	(0)	36	(0)	(0)	(0)	36
Employer contributions	(0)	1,763	1,031	(0)	(0)	2,794
Benefits paid	(0)	(1,797)	(1,041)	(0)	(0)	(2,839)
Other	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Fair value of plan assets at December 31st	**(0)**	**943**	**928**	**(0)**	**(0)**	**1,871**
Reconciliation						
Present value of benefit obligation at December 31st	**9,202**	**18,670**	**10,545**	**4,186**	**5,491**	**48,095**
Fair value of plan assets	(0)	943	928	(0)	(0)	1,871
(Liability) / Asset recognised in the balance sheet at December	**(9,202)**	**(17,727)**	**(9,617)**	**(4,186)**	**(5,491)**	**(46,224)**
Income statement						
Current service cost	653	1,601	162	354	632	3,402
Past service cost	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Benefits paid including amounts paid in respect of settlements	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Interest cost	137	250	191	30	(0)	608
Interest income	(0)	(10)	(12)	(0)	(0)	(22)
Revaluation adjustments on other long-term benefits	(175)	(2,039)	(27)	(169)	(0)	(2,410)
Other	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(250)	(250)
(Income) / Expenses recorded in the income statement	**615**	**(197)**	**314**	**214**	**382**	**1,329**
Changes recognised directly in equity not reclassifiable to income						
Revaluation adjustments arising in the year	(3,517)	(3,083)	(6,264)	(188)	36	(13,015)
Revaluation adjustments recognised in equity not reclassifiable to income	**(3,517)**	**(3,083)**	**(6,264)**	**(188)**	**36**	**(13,015)**

	Dec. 31, 2021					
(in thousands of euros)	France	Germany	Austria	Italy	Other	TOTAL
Present value of benefit obligation at January 1st	**13,399**	**25,944**	**18,095**	**4,024**	**4,313**	**65,775**
Acquisitions/mergers/deconsolidations	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	136	136
Current service cost	699	1,711	175	194	602	3,381
Interest cost	63	273	196	28	(0)	560
Actuarial (gains) / losses	(842)	(1,696)	(183)	42	158	(2,521)
Benefits paid	(731)	(2,426)	(621)	(78)	(2)	(3,859)
Other	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	60	60
Present value of benefit obligation at December 31st	12,588	23,805	17,660	4,210	5,268	63,532
Change in plan assets						
Fair value of plan assets at January 1	**(0)**	**1,202**	**955**	**(0)**	**(0)**	**2,157**
Revaluation adjustments – Return on plan assets	(0)	82	111	(0)	(0)	193
Acquisitions/mergers/deconsolidations	(0)	-	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Employee contributions	(0)	6	(0)	(0)	(0)	6
Employer contributions	(0)	2,136	618	(0)	(0)	2,754
Benefits paid	(0)	(2,432)	(621)	(0)	(0)	(3,053)
Other	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Fair value of plan assets at December 31st	(0)	994	1,063	(0)	(0)	2,057
Reconciliation						
Present value of benefit obligation at December 31st	**12,588**	**23,805**	**17,660**	**4,210**	**5,268**	**63,532**
Fair value of plan assets	(0)	994	1,063	(0)	(0)	2,057
(Liability) / Asset recognised in the balance sheet at December	(12,588)	(22,811)	(16,597)	(4,210)	(5,268)	(61,475)
Income statement						
Current service cost	699	1,711	175	194	602	3,381
Past service cost	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Benefits paid including amounts paid in respect of settlements	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Interest cost	63	273	196	28	(0)	560
Interest income	(0)	(12)	(11)	(0)	(0)	(23)
Revaluation adjustments on other long-term benefits	(42)	(299)	(6)	4	(0)	(343)
Other	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(46)	(46)
(Income) / Expenses recorded in the income statement	720	1,673	354	226	557	3,530
Changes recognised directly in equity not reclassifiable to income						
Revaluation adjustments arising in the year	(800)	(1,467)	(277)	38	158	(2,349)
Revaluation adjustments recognised in equity not reclassifiable to income	**(800)**	**(1,467)**	**(277)**	**38**	**158**	**(2,349)**

Actuarial assumptions

The discount rate applied to the Group's employee benefit obligations is based on the Bloomberg Corporate AA curve for French entities and on a basket of international AA-rated corporate bonds for foreign entities.

	Dec. 31, 2022			
	France	Germany	Austria	Italy
Inflation rate	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%
Discount rate				
Supplementary retirement and other plans	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	N/A
Statutory retirement benefits	4.00%	N/A	4.00%	4.00%
Long-service awards	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%
Other benefits	4.00%	4.00%	N/A	4.00%
Rate of salary increases (including inflation)	2.55%	2.25%	2.00%	2.25%
Rate of increase in medical costs (including inflation)	2.50%	N/A	N/A	4.20%
Average remaining working life until retirement				
Supplementary retirement and other plans	0.00	3.59	10.03	10.74
Statutory retirement benefits	0.00	N/A	8.70	11.80
Long-service awards	0.00	14.15	19.61	8.25
Other benefits	0.00	2.34	N/A	0.00
Term (years)				
Supplementary retirement and other plans	2.47	9.83	10.93	16.49
Statutory retirement benefits	11.92	0.00	7.12	6.65
Long-service awards	6.89	7.94	8.39	7.90
Other benefits	9.71	1.35	N/A	N/A

	Dec. 31, 2021			
	France	Germany	Austria	Italy
Inflation rate	1.75%	1.75%	1.75%	1.75%
Discount rate				
Supplementary retirement and other plans	1.10%	1.10%	1.10%	N/A
Statutory retirement benefits	1.10%	N/A	1.10%	1.10%
Long-service awards	1.10%	1.10%	1.10%	1,10%
Other benefits	1.10%	1.10%	N/A	1.10%
Rate of salary increases (including inflation)	2.05%	2.25%	3.00%	1.75%
Rate of increase in medical costs (including inflation)	2.50%	N/A	N/A	4.20%
Average remaining working life until retirement				
Supplementary retirement and other plans	0.00	1.13	4.00	6.40
Statutory retirement benefits	13.95	N/A	8.72	10.10
Long-service awards	13.95	14.60	18.94	6.50
Other benefits	0.00	3.09	N/A	0.00
Term (years)				
Supplementary retirement and other plans	3.03	12.41	15.61	18.62
Statutory retirement benefits	13.64	0,00	8.21	9.07
Long-service awards	7.38	9.68	10.38	10.16
Other benefits	12.23	1.64	N/A	N/A

Sensitivity tests on the defined benefit obligation

	Dec. 31, 2022			
	Post-employment defined benefit obligations		Other long-term benefits	
	Supplementary retirement and other plans	Statutory retirement benefits	Long-service awards	Other benefits
+0.25% increase in the discount rate	(2.53)%	(2.31)%	(1.92)%	(0.34)%
-0.25% decrease in the discount rate	2.65%	2.40%	1.98%	0.34%
+0.25% increase in the inflation rate	1.68%	1.71%	(0.48)%	0.34%
-0.25% decrease in the inflation rate	(1.61)%	(1.64)%	0.43%	(0.34)%
+0.25% increase in rate of increase in medical costs	3.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
-0.25% decrease in rate of increase in medical costs	(2.95)%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
+0.25% increase in rate of salary increase (including inflation)	1.81%	2.32%	(0.24)%	0.34%
-0.25% decrease in rate of salary increase (including inflation)	(1.74)%	(2.24)%	0.19%	(0.34)%

Published data

	Dec. 31, 2021			
	Post-employment defined benefit obligations		Other long-term benefits	
	Supplementary retirement and other plans	Statutory retirement benefits	Long-service awards	Other benefits
+1% increase in the discount rate	(3.32)%	(2.64)%	(2.33)%	(0.41)%
-1% decrease in the discount rate	3.51%	2.75%	2.41%	0.41%
+1% increase in the inflation rate	1.96%	2.09%	0.20%	0.41%
-1% decrease in the inflation rate	(1.63)%	(2.00)%	(0.25)%	(0.40)%
+1% increase in rate of increase in medical costs	3.82%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
-1% decrease in rate of increase in medical costs	(3.23)%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
+1% increase in rate of salary increase (including inflation)	2.83%	2.77%	0.48%	0.41%
-1% decrease in rate of salary increase (including inflation)	(2.35)%	(2.66)%	(0.53)%	(0.40)%

It should be noted that the IFRIC decision published in May 2021 on IAS19 "Attribution of post-employment benefits over periods of service" has no impact on COFACE's consolidated financial statements at 31/12/2022.

Note 15. Financing liabilities

(in thousands of euros)	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021
Due within one year		
- Interest	12,170	11,930
- Amortization of expenses	(647)	(596)
Total	**11,523**	**11,335**
Due between one and five years		
- Amortization of expenses	(1,386)	(781)
- Nominal	226,600	380,000
Total	**225,214**	**379,218**
Due beyond five years		
- Amortization of expenses	(2,457)	(0)
- Nominal	300,000	(0)
Total	**297,543**	**(0)**
TOTAL	**534,280**	**390,553**

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Group's financing liabilities, totalling €534.3 million, correspond to:

A fixed rate subordinated note 4.125%issued on March 27, 2014 by COFACE SA for a nominal amount of €380 million and maturing on March 27, 2024.
The per-unit bond issue price was €99,493.80, and the net amount received by COFACE SA was €376.7 million, net of placement fees and directly-attributable transaction costs.
The securities are irrevocably and unconditionally guaranteed on a subordinated basis by Compagnie française d'assurance pour le commerce extérieur, the Group's main operating entity.
Coface SA has also announced a tender offer on September 21, 2022 to repurchase its guaranteed subordinated notes due on 27 March 2024, for an amount of €153 million, at a fixed purchase price of 103,625 per cent.
The nominal amount after the tender offer is now €227 million, still maturing on March 27, 2024.

A new issuance on 22 September 2022 of €300 million subordinated notes bearing a fixed interest rate of 6.000 per cent., due on September 22, 2032.

The debt issuance costs and the issue premium of both subordinated notes are (-€4.490 thousand), of which (-€466) thousand corresponding to the notes maturing on March 27, 2024, and (-€4.024) thousand for the notes maturing on September 22, 2032.

Accrued interest are € 12.170 thousand, of which €7.270 thousand for the on March 27, 2024, €4.900 thousand for the September 22, 2032.

The impact on consolidated income statement income as at December 31, 2022 mainly includes the interest related to the period for €25.530 thousand.

Note 16. Lease liabilities

(in thousand of euros)	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021
Lease liabilities - Real estate leasing	65 449	71 433
Lease liabilities - Equipment leasing	9 173	10 497
Lease liabilities - Leasing	**74 622**	**81 930**

Note 17. Liabilities relating to insurance contracts

(in thousands of euros)	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021
Provisions for unearned premiums	317,547	287,499
Claims reserves	1,490,385	1,351,095
Provisions for premium refunds	248,334	220,465
Liabilities relating to insurance contracts	**2,056,267**	**1,859,059**
Provisions for unearned premiums	(65,716)	(51,968)
Claims reserves	(374,343)	(382,699)
Provisions for premium refunds	(68,821)	(77,520)
Reinsurers' share of insurance liabilities	**(508,881)**	**(512,187)**
Net technical provisions	**1,547,386**	**1,346,872**

Provisions for claims include provisions to cover claims incurred but not reported and shortfalls in estimated provisions for claims reported.These amounted to € 980 million at December 31, 2022.

Note 18. Payables arising from banking activities

(in thousands of euros)	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021
Amounts due to banking sector companies	743,230	822,962
Amounts due to customers of banking sector companies	389,300	376,788
Debt securities	1,794,858	1,498,775
TOTAL	2,927,389	2,698,525

The lines "Amounts due to banking sector companies" and "Debt securities" correspond to sources of refinancing for the Group's factoring entities – Coface Finanz (Germany) and Coface Factoring Poland.

Note 19. Deferred tax

(in thousands of euros)	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021
Deferred tax assets	(88,755)	(58,345)
Deferred tax liabilities	105,142	120,326
Net deferred tax - liabilities	**16,387**	**61,981**
Timing differences	(60,770)	(11,680)
Provisions for pensions and other employment benefit obligations	(4,233)	(9,022)
Tax loss carry forwards	(5,252)	(11,514)
Cancellation of the claims equalization provision	86,642	94,197
Net deferred tax - liabilities	**16,387**	**61,981**

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are assessed at the rate applicable on the date on which the asset will be realized or the liabilities will be settled.

Each entity is compensating deferred tax assets and liabilities whenever it is legaly authorized to compensate due tax assets and liabilities.

Changes in deferred tax balances by region

Deferred tax with positive signs are deferred tax liabilities. On the other hand, those with negative signs are deferred tax assets.

(in thousands of euros)	Dec. 31, 2021	Change through income statement	Revaluation adjustment on AFS investments	Currency translation variation	Scope entry	Other movements	Dec. 31, 2022
Northern Europe	60,826	1,820	(322)	(172)	(43)	1,114	63,223
Western Europe	25,110	12,865	(49,589)	20	(0)	(121)	(11,715)
Central Europe	(2,115)	6,124	(658)	(474)	(44)	1,612	4,445
Mediterranean & Africa	(22,826)	(2,947)	(0)	496	(0)	50	(25,227)
North America	2,197	(2,571)	(2,124)	232	(0)	17	(2,249)
Latin America	2,632	(1,680)	(4,976)	1,644	(299)	(5,930)	(8,609)
Asia Pacific	(3,843)	664	(495)	193	(0)	(0)	(3,481)
Total	**61,981**	**14,275**	**(58,164)**	**1,939**	**(386)**	**(3,258)**	**16,387**

(in thousands of euros)	Dec. 31, 2020	Change through income statement	Revaluation adjustment on AFS investments	Currency translation variation	Scope entry	Other movements	Dec. 31, 2021
Northern Europe	57,473	2,661	23	189	(0)	480	60,826
Western Europe	23,722	(1,858)	2,922	16	(0)	308	25,110
Central Europe	77	(2,242)	92	52	(169)	75	(2,115)
Mediterranean & Africa	(18,496)	(4,949)	(0)	611	(0)	8	(22,826)
North America	2,392	(433)	1	230	(0)	7	2,197
Latin America	(2,525)	(489)	1,316	754	(173)	3,749	2,632
Asia Pacific	(1,387)	(2,079)	(303)	(74)	(0)	(0)	(3,843)
Total	**61,256**	**(9,389)**	**4,051**	**1,778**	**(342)**	**4,627**	**61,981**

The "Other movements" column mainly includes deferred taxes on changes in retirement benefits recognised as equity not reclassifiable to income and a correction on deferred tax in Brazil.

Deferred taxes related to tax losses

The breakdown by region of deferred taxes assets linked to tax deficits is as follows :

(in thousands of euros)	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021
Northern Europe	2,699	4,735
Western Europe	(0)	70
Central Europe	157	157
Mediterranean & Africa	245	1,308
North America	(0)	(0)
Latin America	102	(0)
Asia-Pacific	2,049	5,243
Net deferred tax - liabilities	**5,252**	**11,514**

The recognition of deferred tax assets on tax losses is subject to a case-by-case recoverability analysis, taking into account the forecasts of the results of each entity. Deferred tax assets on losses are recognized at the level of entity's income tax results estimated for the period from 2022 to 2027, ie a recoverability horizon of five years.
This recognition results from a Business Tax Plan prepared by each entity on the basis of the Business Plan approved by the Management.

Note 20. Payables arising from insurance and reinsurance operations

(in thousands of euros)	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021
Guarantee deposits received from policyholders and other	103	35
Amounts due to policyholders and agents	88,162	57,079
Payables arising from insurance and inward reinsurance operations	**88,265**	**57,114**
Amounts due to reinsurers	229,419	226,848
Deposits received from reinsurers	1,126	2,621
Payable arising from ceded reinsurance operations	**230,545**	**229,469**
Total	**318,810**	**286,583**

Note 21. Other liabilities

(in thousands of euros)	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021
Current tax payables	**61,681**	**80,712**
Derivatives and related liabilities	**222**	**3,480**
Accrued personnel costs	82,042	71,706
Sundry payables	231,159	176,652
Deferred income	7,773	7,552
Other accruals	20,351	34,829
Other payables	**341,326**	**290,739**
Total	**403,228**	**374,931**

Note 22. Revenue

Breakdown of consolidated revenue

(in thousands of euros)	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec.31, 2021
Premiums – direct business	*1,575,745*	*1,357,895*
Premiums – inward reinsurance	*122,525*	*104,529*
Gross written premiums	**1,698,270**	**1,462,424**
Premium refunds	**(142,109)**	**(121,336)**
Change of provisions for unearned premiums	**(28,697)**	**(28,451)**
Earned premiums	**1,527,464**	**1,312,637**
Fees and commission income	**158,582**	**140,691**
Net income from banking activities	**70,414**	**64,400**
Other insurance-related services	*39*	*156*
Business information and other services	*49,269*	*42,266*
Receivables management	*6,202*	*7,708*
Income from other activities	**55,510**	**50,130**
Revenue or income from other activities	**284,506**	**255,221**
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE	**1,811,970**	**1,567,858**

Consolidated revenue by country of invoicing

(in thousands of euros)	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec.31, 2021
Northern Europe	372,337	331,529
Western Europe	359,644	316,684
Central Europe	178,533	156,263
Mediterranean & Africa	480,576	429,399
North America	168,011	137,481
Latin America	101,595	73,330
Asia-Pacific	151,274	123,171
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE	**1,811,970**	**1,567,858**

Consolidated revenue by activity

(in thousands of euros)	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec.31, 2021
Earned premiums - Credit	*1,444,175*	*1,242,767*
Earned premiums - Single risk	*24,480*	*15,839*
Earned premiums - Credit insurance	**1,468,655**	**1,258,606**
Fees and commission income	**158,582**	**140,691**
Other insurance-related services	**39**	**156**
Revenue of credit insurance activity	**1,627,276**	**1,399,453**
Earned premiums - Guarantees	**58,809**	**54,031**
Financing fees	32,888	26,409
Factoring fees	41,126	39,712
Other	(3,601)	(1,720)
Net income from banking activities (factoring)	**70,414**	**64,400**
Business information and other services	49,269	42,266
Receivables management	6,202	7,708
Revenue of business information and other services activity	**55,471**	**49,974**
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE	**1,811,970**	**1,567,858**

Note 23. Claim expenses

(in thousands of euros)	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021
Paid claims, net of recoveries	(308,836)	(286,097)
Claims handling expenses	(39,894)	(36,190)
Change in claims reserves	(128,049)	41,831
Total	**(476,779)**	**(280,456)**

Claims expenses by period of occurrence

	Dec. 31, 2022			Dec. 31, 2022		
(in thousands of euros)	Gross	Outward	Net	Gross	Outward	Net
Claims expenses – current year	(1013,341)	239,685	(773,655)	(800,187)	255,221	(544,966)
Claims expenses – prior years	536,561	(157,499)	379,062	519,731	(239,011)	280,720
Total	**(476,779)**	**82,186**	**(394,593)**	**(280,456)**	**16,210**	**(264,246)**

Note 24. Overheads by function

(in thousands of euros)	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021
Policy acquisition costs	(304,747)	(259,317)
Administrative costs	(314,460)	(270,990)
Other insurance activity expenses	(69,824)	(66,243)
Expenses from banking activities, excluding cost of risk	(14,331)	(13,103)
Expenses from services activities	(102,998)	(89,674)
Operating expenses	**(806,361)**	**(699,327)**
Investment management expenses	**(4,294)**	**(4,010)**
Claims handling expenses	**(39,894)**	**(36,190)**
TOTAL	**(850,550)**	**(739,527)**
of which employee profit-sharing	*(10,120)*	*(9,898)*

Total overheads include general insurance expenses (by function), expenses from services activities and expenses from banking activities. It came out at €850,550 thousand as at December 31, 2022 versus €739,527 thousand as at December 31, 2021.

In the income statement, claims handling expenses are included in "Claims expenses" and investment management expenses are shown in "Investment income, net of management expenses (excluding finance costs)".

Note 25. Expenses from banking activities

(in thousands of euros)	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021
Charges to allowances for receivables	6,463	2,954
Reversal of allowances for receivables	(0)	(0)
Losses on receivables	(6,154)	(2,878)
Cost of risk	**308**	**76**
Operating expenses	**(14,331)**	**(13,103)**
TOTAL	**(14,023)**	**(13,028)**

“Cost of risk” corresponds to the risk-related expense on credit insurance operations conducted by factoring companies, which includes net additions to provisions, receivables written off during the year, and recoveries of amortised receivables.

Note 26. Income and expenses from ceded reinsurance

(in thousands of euros)	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021
Ceded claims	75,772	118,900
Change in claims provisions net of recoveries	(8,314)	(104,777)
Commissions paid by reinsurers	197,752	183,686
Income from ceded reinsurance	**265,210**	**197,810**
Ceded premiums	(425,593)	(519,061)
Change in unearned premiums provisions	13,774	6,963
Expenses from ceded reinsurance	**(411,819)**	**(512,098)**
Total	**(146,610)**	**(314,288)**

Note 27. Investment income, net of management expenses (excluding finance costs)

(in thousands of euros)	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021
Investment income	46,353	38,669
Change in financial instruments at fair value through income	13,224	(6,853)
o/w hedged by currency derivatives on "Colombes" and "Lausanne" mutual funds	*(0)*	*(0)*
Net gains on disposals	18,994	(1,365)
o/w hedged by currency derivatives on "Colombes" and "Lausanne" mutual funds	*5,198*	*154*
Additions to/(reversals from) impairment	259	3,982
Net foreign exchange gains/losses	(29,636)	15,534
o/w hedged by currency derivatives on "Colombes" and "Lausanne" mutual funds [(1)]	*(2,623)*	*(1,534)*
Investment management expenses	(9,089)	(7,789)
TOTAL	**40,105**	**42,177**

(1)The Colombes and Lausanne funds foreign exchange result covered by derivatives amounts to € (2,623) thousand. This amount is broken down into € (14,332) thousand in realized profit and € 11,709 thousand in unrealized losses.

Investment income by class

(in thousands of euros)	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021
Equities	40,227	3,976
Fixed income	(6,447)	23,234
Investment properties	19,456	13,974
Sub-total	53,236	41,185
Associated and non consolidated companies	2,621	6,238
Exchange rate - change profit / loss	(6,663)	2,543
Financial and investment charges	(9,089)	(7,789)
TOTAL	**40,105**	**42,177**

Although derivative instruments are used to hedge the overall currency risk, the COFACE group does not apply hedge accounting for accounting purposes.

Note 28. Other operating income and expenses

(in thousands of euros)	Dec.31, 2022	Dec.31, 2021
Build to Lead restructuring expenses	(1,887)	(2,503)
Restructuring provision	(327)	(233)
Impact of entry in consolidation scope	(577)	(58)
Other operating expenses	(9,722)	(2,384)
Total other operating expenses	**(12,512)**	**(5,179)**
Impact of entry in consolidation scope	2,199	1 461
Other operating income	1,197	541
Total other operating income	**3,397**	**2,002**
TOTAL	**(9,116)**	**(3,177)**

Other operating income and expenses amounted to €(9.1) million as of December 31, 2022.

The impact of entries into the scope of consolidation is composed of € (557) thousand for Northern America region, € 323 thousand for Central Europe region, € 888 thousand for Latin America region and € 988 thousand for Western Europe region.

The other operating expenses amounted to €(9.7) million mainly include the costs linked to double Run (production of Proforma related to IFRS 17).

Note 29. Income tax expense

(in thousands of euros)	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021
Income tax	(86,286)	(76,900)
Deferred tax	(14,275)	9 389
TOTAL	**(100,561)**	**(67,511)**

The income tax expense highly increased because of the better entities results and better forecast on the following years, which allowed to activate more deferred tax related to loss carry forward.

Tax proof

(in thousands of euros)	Dec. 31, 2022		Dec. 31, 2021	
Net income	**283,107**		**223,817**	
Non-controlling interests	(244)		(57)	
Income tax expense	(100,561)		(67,511)	
Badwill	(0)		(0)	
Share in net income of associates			(0)	
Pre-tax income before share in net income of associates and badwill	**383,913**		**291,385**	
Tax rate		25,83%		28,41%
Theoretical tax	(99,165)		(82,782)	
Tax expense presented in the consolidation income statement	(100,561)	26,19%	(67,511)	23,17%
Difference	**1,396**	**0,36%**	**(15,271)**	**-5,24%**
Impact of differences between Group tax rates and local tax rates	20,981	5,46%	22,715	7,80%
Specific local taxes	(10,690)	-2,78%	(5,875)	-2,02%
o/w French Corporate value added tax (CVAE)	*(684)*	-0,18%	*(1,325)*	-0,45%
Tax losses for which no deferred tax assets have been recognised	(14,681)	-3,82%	(3,663)	-1,26%
Utilisation of previously unrecognised tax loss carryforwards	1,822	0,47%	5,243	1,80%
Dividends paid in France non deductible for tax purposes (1%)	(8,582)	-2,24%	(6,862)	2,35%
Liability method impact	8,453	2,20%	(1,600)	-0,55%
Other differences	1,298	0,34%	(1,548)	-0,53%

The effective income tax rate increased of 3 points from 26,19% at December 31, 2022 compare to 23,17% at December 31, 2021.

The difference between theoretical tax and tax expense presented in the consolidated income statement comes from a positive impact of differences between Group tax rates and local tax rates partially offset by the negative effect of the non-activation of tax losses.

Note 30. Breakdown of net income by segment

Premiums, claims and commissions are monitored by country of invoicing. In the case of direct business, the country of invoicing is the one in which the issuer of the invoice is located and for inward reinsurance, the country of invoicing is the one in which the ceding insurer is located.
Geographic segmentation by billing location does not necessarily correspond to the debtor's location.
Reinsurance income, which is calculated and recognised for the whole Group at the level of Compagnie française d'assurance pour le commerce extérieur and Coface Re, has been reallocated at the level of each region.
Income taxes by segment have been calculated based on this monitoring framework.

Analysis of December 31, 2022 net income by segment

(in thousands of euros)	Northern Europe	Western Europe	Central Europe	Mediterranean & Africa	North America	Latin America	Asia - Pacific	Group reinsurance	Cogeri	Holding company costs	Inter-zone	Group total
REVENUE	**377,249**	**352,479**	**180,067**	**482,266**	**168,011**	**101,726**	**151,274**	**1,190,549**	**30,917**	**(0)**	**(1,222,568)**	**1,811,970**
o/w Earned Premium	*268,032*	*316,729*	*141,856*	*402,204*	*153,934*	*97,168*	*147,540*	*1,190,549*	*(0)*	*(0)*	*(1,190,548)*	***1,527,464***
o/w Factoring	*59,852*	*(4,233)*	*14,795*	*(0)*	*(0)*	*(0)*	*(0)*	*(0)*	*(0)*	*(0)*	*(0)*	***70,414***
o/w Other insurance-related services	*49,365*	*39,983*	*23,416*	*80,062*	*14,077*	*4,558*	*3,734*	*(0)*	*30,917*	*(0)*	*(32,020)*	***214,092***
Claims-related expenses (including claims handling costs)	(93,871)	(117,700)	(20,620)	(139,980)	(36,088)	(39,020)	(14,533)	(438,215)	(0)	(3,951)	427,199	**(476,779)**
Cost of risk	356	(0)	(47)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(1)	**308**
Commissions	(27,460)	(45,259)	(15,407)	(50,293)	(19,939)	(14,924)	(27,871)	(467,692)	(0)	(0)	467,679	**(201,166)**
Other internal general expenses	(130,565)	(111,542)	(63,250)	(148,377)	(60,909)	(34,682)	(48,979)	(0)	(30,420)	(21,879)	45,408	**(605,195)**
UNDERWRITING INCOME BEFORE REINSURANCE*	**125,709**	**77,978**	**80,743**	**143,616**	**51,075**	**13,100**	**59,891**	**284,642**	**497**	**(25,830)**	**(282,283)**	**529,138**
Income/(loss) on ceded reinsurance	(36,014)	(20,497)	(15,117)	(32,088)	(10,497)	(8,911)	(13,965)	(294,162)	(0)	(0)	284,642	**(146,609)**
Other operating income and expenses	(2,469)	(5,776)	272	(1,806)	(133)	965	(169)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	**(9,116)**
Net financial income excluding finance costs	8,873	8,775	8,768	17,385	673	4,703	(3,372)	(0)	(178)	(932)	(4,590)	**40,105**
Finance costs	(203)	(1,918)	(698)	(848)	(1,896)	(202)	(295)	(0)	(254)	(25,530)	2,239	**(29,605)**
OPERATING INCOME including finance costs	**95,896**	**58,562**	**73,968**	**126,259**	**39,222**	**9,655**	**42,090**	**(9,520)**	**65**	**(52,292)**	**8**	**383,913**
Badwill	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	**(0)**
NET INCOME BEFORE TAX	**95,896**	**58,562**	**73,968**	**126,259**	**39,222**	**9,655**	**42,090**	**(9,520)**	**65**	**(52,292)**	**8**	**383,913**
Income tax expense	(25,119)	(15,340)	(19,375)	(33,072)	(10,274)	(2,529)	(11,025)	2,494	(17)	13,697	(1)	**(100,561)**
CONSOLIDATED NET INCOME BEFORE NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS	**70,777**	**43,222**	**54,593**	**93,187**	**28,948**	**7,126**	**31,065**	**(7,026)**	**48**	**(38,595)**	**7**	**283,352**
Non-controlling interests	(3)	1	(2)	(237)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	**(244)**
NET INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	**70,774**	**43,223**	**54,591**	**92,950**	**28,947**	**7,125**	**31,064**	**(7,026)**	**48**	**(38,595)**	**7**	**283,107**

* Underwriting income before reinsurance is a key financial indicator used by the Coface Group to analyse the performance of its businesses. Underwriting income before reinsurance corresponds to the sum of revenue, claims expenses, expenses from banking activities, cost of risk, policy acquisition costs, administrative costs, and other current operating expenses, and expenses from other activities.

Analysis of December 31, 2021 net income by segment

(in thousands of euros)	Northern Europe	Western Europe	Central Europe	Mediterranean & Africa	North America	Latin America	Asia - Pacific	Group reinsurance	Cogeri	Holding company costs	Inter-zone	Group total
REVENUE	**331,407**	**312,806**	**157,506**	**430,730**	**137,481**	**73,349**	**123,171**	**843,309**	**27,069**	**(0)**	**(868,970)**	**1,567,858**
o/w Earned Premium	233,732	277,352	125,132	361,421	125,571	70,248	119,180	843,309	(0)	(0)	(843,308)	**1,312,637**
o/w Factoring	52,111	793	11,496	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	**64,400**
o/w Other insurance-related services	45,564	34,661	20,878	69,309	11,910	3,101	3,991	(0)	27,069	(0)	(25,662)	**190,821**
Claims-related expenses (including claims handling costs)	(42,506)	(67,677)	(23,580)	(98,850)	(18,060)	(6,160)	(10,169)	(245,705)	(0)	(4,592)	236,843	**(280,456)**
Cost of risk	62	(0)	14	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	**76**
Commissions	(23,604)	(37,558)	(12,100)	(45,718)	(14,912)	(10,225)	(22,634)	(325,098)	(0)	(0)	325,055	**(166,794)**
Other internal general expenses	(120,070)	(98,839)	(55,396)	(127,555)	(48,683)	(27,781)	(40,307)	(0)	(25,020)	(25,441)	36,559	**(532,533)**
UNDERWRITING INCOME BEFORE REINSURANCE*	**145,289**	**108,732**	**66,444**	**158,607**	**55,826**	**29,183**	**50,061**	**272,506**	**2,049**	**(30,033)**	**(270,514)**	**588,150**
Income/(loss) on ceded reinsurance	(94,049)	(86,157)	(10,832)	(88,223)	(13,269)	(8,071)	(10,754)	(275,437)	(0)	(0)	272,505	**(314,288)**
Other operating income and expenses	(2,056)	(1,763)	452	(174)	(142)	531	(25)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	**(3,177)**
Net financial income excluding finance costs	1,520	28,539	2,863	6,916	2,649	4,160	2,490	(0)	426	(1,098)	(6,288)	**42,177**
Finance costs	(1,656)	(3,174)	(879)	(2,046)	(897)	(230)	(283)	(0)	(224)	(16,420)	4,332	**(21,477)**
OPERATING INCOME including finance costs	**49,048**	**46,177**	**58,048**	**75,080**	**44,167**	**25,573**	**41,489**	**(2,931)**	**2,251**	**(47,551)**	**35**	**291,386**
Badwill	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	**(0)**
NET INCOME BEFORE TAX	**49,048**	**46,177**	**58,048**	**75,080**	**44,167**	**25,573**	**41,489**	**(2,931)**	**2,251**	**(47,551)**	**35**	**291,386**
Income tax expense	(11,364)	(10,699)	(13,449)	(17,395)	(10,233)	(5,925)	(9,613)	679	(522)	11,017	(8)	**(67,511)**
CONSOLIDATED NET INCOME BEFORE NON-CONTROLL	**37,684**	**35,478**	**44,599**	**57,685**	**33,934**	**19,648**	**31,876**	**(2,252)**	**1,729**	**(36,534)**	**27**	**223,874**
Non-controlling interests	(1)	(1)	(2)	(51)	(1)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	**(57)**
NET INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	**37,683**	**35,477**	**44,597**	**57,634**	**33,933**	**19,648**	**31,875**	**(2,252)**	**1,729**	**(36,534)**	**27**	**223,817**

* Underwriting income before reinsurance is a key financial indicator used by the Coface Group to analyse the performance of its businesses. Underwriting income before reinsurance corresponds to the sum of revenue, claims expenses, expenses from banking activities, cost of risk, policy acquisition costs, administrative costs, and other current operating expenses, and expenses from other activities.

Note 31. Earnings per share

	Dec. 31, 2022		
	Average number of shares	Net income for the period *(in €k)*	Earnings per share *(in €)*
Basic earnings per share	149,047,978	283,107	1.90
Dilutive instruments			
DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE	**149,047,978**	**283,107**	**1.90**

	Dec. 31, 2021		
	Average number of shares	Net income for the period (in €k)	Earnings per share (in €)
Basic earnings per share	149,032,282	223,817	1.50
Dilutive instruments			
DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE	**149,032,282**	**223,817**	**1.50**

Note 32. Group's headcount

(in full time equivalent)	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021
Northern Europe	632	693
Western Europe	994	1,012
Central Europe	753	675
Mediterranean & Africa	678	669
North America	223	206
Latin America	307	303
Asia Pacific	118	109
Total	**3,704**	**3,667**

At December 31, 2022, the number of employees of fully consolidated companies was 3,704 full-time equivalents FTE *versus* 3,667 at December 31, 2021, up for 37 FTEs.

Note 33. Related parties

Ownership structure at December 31, 2022:

	Number of shares	%
Arch Capital Group Ltd.	44 849 425	30,09%
Public	104 214 249	69,91%
Total	**149 063 674**	**100.00%**

Ownership structure at December 31, 2021:

	Number of shares	%
Arch Capital Group Ltd.	44,849,425	30,09%
Natixis	15,078,051	10,12%
Public	89,104,806	59,79%
Total	**149,032,282**	**100.00%**

On January 6, 2022, Natixis announced the sale of its remaining interest in Coface SA. This sale represented approximately 10.04% of Coface SA's share capital, or 15,078,051 shares. Following this transaction, Natixis no longer held any shares in Coface SA and is no longer a related party.

At 31 December 2022, Arch Capital Group Ltd. held 30.09% of Coface Group's shares, excluding treasury stock, and 29.86% of the shares including treasury stock.

Relations between the Group's consolidated entities and related parties

The COFACE Group's main transactions with related parties concern Arch Capital Group and its subsidiaries.

The main related-party transactions are as follows:
- reinsurance policies between Coface and Arch Reinsurance Group wich is owned by Arch Capital Group Ltd.
- Coface's credit insurance coverage made available to entities related to Coface;
- recovery of insurance receivables carried out by entities related to Coface on behalf of Coface;
- rebilling of general and administrative expenses, including overheads, personnel expenses, etc.

These transactions are broken down below as of December 31, 2022:

Current operating income *(in thousands of euros)*	Dec. 31, 2022 Arch Reinsurance Group
Revenue (net banking income, after cost of risk)	0
Claims expenses	0
Expenses from other activities	0
Policy acquisition costs	0
Administrative costs	0
Other current operating income and expenses	0
Reinsurance result	(1,360)
Operating income/(loss)	**(1,360)**

Related-party receivables and payables *(in thousands of euros)*	Dec. 31, 2022 Arch Reinsurance Group
Financial investments	0
Other assets	0
Reinsurance receivables	(2)
Cash and cash equivalents	0
	0
Liabilities relating to insurance contracts	0
Amounts due to banking sector companies	0
Reinsurance debts	(421)
Other liabilities	0

These transactions are broken down below as of December 31, 2021:

Current operating income *(in thousands of euros)*	Dec. 31, 2021 Arch Reinsurance Group
Revenue (net banking income, after cost of risk)	(0)
Claims expenses	(0)
Expenses from other activities	(0)
Policy acquisition costs	(0)
Administrative costs	(0)
Other current operating income and expenses	(0)
Reinsurance result	(1,054)
Operating income/(loss)	**(1,054)**

Related-party receivables and payables *(in thousands of euros)*	Dec. 31, 2021
Financial investments	0
Other assets	0
Reinsurance receivables	(7)
Cash and cash equivalents	0
	0
Liabilities relating to insurance contracts	0
Amounts due to banking sector companies	0
Reinsurance debts	(730)
Other liabilities	0

Note 34. Key management compensation

(in thousands of euros)	Dec.31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021
Short-term benefits (gross salaries and wages, incentives, benefits in kind and annual bonus)	5,586	4,472
Other long-term benefits	1,499	1,241
Statutory termination benefits	(0)	(0)
Share-based payment	976	(0)
TOTAL	**7,973**	**5,713**

As of 31st December 2022, the Group Management Committee is composed of Coface CEO and eight members.
The line "Other long-term benefits" corresponds to the free performance shares allocation (fair value IFRS).

For 2022, the line "Share-based payment" corresponds to the free performance shares allocated in the LTIP Plan 2019 and delivered in 2022 (fair value IFRS).

For 2021, as the performance conditions related to the LTIP 2018 were not met, the line 'Shared-based payment" is nul.
A total envelope of 427 000 EUR was paid out to the members of the Board of Directors, the Audit, the Risk and the Compensation Committees in 2022.

Note 35. Breakdown of audit fees

(en milliers d'euros)	MAZARS				Deloitte				Total			
	31/12/22	%	31/12/21	%	31/12/22	%	31/12/21	%	31/12/22	%	31/12/21	%
Prestations d'audit												
COFACE SA	-1 041	41%	-654	34%	-1 058	35%	-620	26%	-2 098	37%	-1 274	29%
Filiales	-1 362	53%	-1 205	63%	-1 813	60%	-1 792	74%	-3 175	57%	-2 997	69%
Sous-total	-2 403	94%	-1 859	97%	-2 871	94%	-2 412	100%	-5 273	94%	-4 271	99%
Services autres que la certification des comptes												
COFACE SA	-112	4%	0	0%	-170	6%	0	0%	-282	5%	0	0%
Filiales	-55	2%	-64	3%	1	0%	0	0%	-54	1%	-64	1%
Sous-total	-167	6%	-64	3%	-169	6%	0	0%	-336	6%	-64	1%
TOTAL	**-2 569**	**100%**	**-1 923**	**100%**	**-3 040**	**100%**	**-2 412**	**100%**	**-5 609**	**100%**	**-4 335**	**100%**

Fees for services other than the certification of accounts correspond mainly to (i) engagements to issue assurance reports on financial or regulatory information, (ii) tax services outside France, such as tax reporting support services, and (iii) other authorised advisory services.

Note 36. Off-balance sheet commitments

(in thousands of euros)	Dec. 31, 2022		
	TOTAL	Related to financing	Related to activity
Commitments given	**1,447,127**	**1,360,427**	**86,700**
Endorsements and letters of credit	1,360,427	1,360,427	0
Property guarantees	3,500	0	3,500
Financial commitments in respect of equity interests	83,200	0	83,200
Commitments received	**1,890,984**	**1,295,563**	**595,421**
Endorsements and letters of credit	146,290	0	146,290
Guarantees	449,131	0	449,131
Credit lines linked to commercial paper	700,000	700,000	0
Credit lines linked to factoring	595,563	595,563	0
Financial commitments in respect of equity interests			
Guarantees received	**320,478**	**0**	**320,478**
Securities lodged as collateral by reinsurers	320,478	0	320,478
Financial market transactions	**105,965**	**0**	**105,965**

Endorsements and letters of credit correspond mainly to :

- Joint guarantee for €226 million given by Coface Europe to the benefit of investors in the subordinated debt issued by COFACE SA (maturity 10 years)
- Joint guarantees for €1 042 million given by COFACE SA to banks (Natixis, BNPP, Santander, HSBC, Société Générale) financing bilateral lines of Coface Finanz and Coface Poland Factoring.

Securities lodged as collateral by reinsurers concern Coface Ré for €302,3 million and Coface Europe for €18,2 million.

(in thousands of euros)	Dec. 31, 2021		
	TOTAL	Related to financing	Related to activity
Commitments given	**1,144,652**	**1,133,000**	**11,651**
Endorsements and letters of credit	1,133,000	1,133,000	0
Property guarantees	7,500	0	7,500
Financial commitments in respect of equity interests	4,151	0	4,151
Commitments received	**1,397,644**	**853,084**	**544,561**
Endorsements and letters of credit	141,291	0	141,291
Guarantees	403,270	0	403,270
Credit lines linked to commercial paper	700,000	700,000	0
Credit lines linked to factoring	153,084	153,084	0
Financial commitments in respect of equity interests			
Guarantees received	**323,314**	**0**	**323,314**
Securities lodged as collateral by reinsurers	323,314	0	323,314
Financial market transactions	**211,543**	**0**	**211,543**

Note 37. Operating leases

The Lease contracts for future years are mainly recorded in the balance sheet since the implementation of IFRS 16 on January 1, 2019.

Note 38. Relationship between parent company and subsidiaries

The main operational subsidiary of the Coface Group is the Compagnie française d'assurance pour le commerce extérieur (la Compagnie). This subsidiary, which is wholly owned by the Company, is a public limited company (société anonyme) under French law, with share capital of €137,052,417.05, registered in the Nanterre Trade and Companies Registry under number 552 069 791.
The main flows between Coface SA, the listed parent company, and la Compagnie are as follows:

- Financing:
  - Coface SA and la Compagnie have granted each other one ten-year loan;
  - In net terms, Coface SA finances la Compagnie;
  - la Compagnie stands as surety for the bond issue floated by Coface SA;
  - A two-way cash flow agreement exists between COFACE SA and la Compagnie;
  - COFACE SA delegates to la Compagnie management of its commercial paper programme and of its cash management.
- Dividends:
  - la Compagnie pays dividends to Coface SA.
- Tax consolidation:
  - la Compagnie forms part of the tax consolidation group headed by Coface SA.

The table below summarises the interim balance of la Compagnie française d'assurance pour le commerce exterieur and its principal financial flows as of December 31, 2022 :

(in thousands of euros)	Listed company	Compagnie française pour le commerce extérieur (including branches)	Other entities	Eliminations	Total
Revenue	1,684	1,805,821	1,233,623	(1,229,157)	1,811,970
Current operating income	14,294	220,979	241,678	(54,317)	422,634
Net income	(14,209)	103,027	194,289	0	283,108
Fixed assets	1,968,320	5,396,430	1,475,818	(5,485,315)	3,355,253
Indebtedness outside the group	534,280	0	0	0	534,280
Cash and cash equivalent	1,243	276,580	275,964	0	553,786
Net cash generated from operating activities	(93,728)	232,693	310,229	0	449,193
Dividends paid to the quoted company	0	299,894	47,968	0	347,862

At the end of December 2021, The table wich summarised the interim balance of la Compagnie française d'assurance pour le commerce exterieur and its principal financial flows was :

(in thousands of euros)	Listed company	Compagnie française pour le commerce extérieur (including branches)	Other entities	Eliminations	Total
Revenue	1,966	1,474,147	969,662	(877,917)	1,567,858
Current operating income	13,190	127,529	198,387	(23,067)	316,039
Net income	(5,825)	68,101	161,541		223,817
Fixed assets	1,829,457	5,443,686	1,463,610	(5,181,562)	3,555,191
Indebtedness outside the group	390,553				390,553
Cash and cash equivalent	784	200,646	161,011		362,440
Net cash generated from operating activities	28,236	167,929	130,849		327,014
Dividends paid to the quoted company		74,794	8,980		83,774

Note 39. Entry into the scope of consolidation

Entries into the scope of consolidation in the year of 2022 concern seven entities Coface Services Greece, Coface Norden Services A/S (Denmark Services), Coface Sverige Services AB (Sweden Services), Coface Services Suisse, Coface Servicios Argentina S.A., Coface Baltics Services and a new branch Coface New Zealand.

In the absence of an IFRS standard covering entries into the scope of consolidation of entities held for several years and in accordance with CRC regulation n ° 99-02, the results accumulated by these entities since their takeover have been recorded in the consolidated income, after deduction of dividends received by the group.

The contribution of new entities to the Coface Group's consolidated accounts as of December 31, 2022 is presented below:

- Turnover: €10,012 thousand;
- Net income: €4,084 thousand;
- Equity: €3,221 thousand;
- Total balance sheet: €8,463 thousand.

Note 40. Events after the reporting period

Acquisition of North America data analytics boutique Rel8ed

On January 30, 2023, Coface announced the acquisition of North American data analytics boutique Rel8ed. The acquisition brings new, rich data sets and analytics capabilities, which will benefit Coface trade credit insurance as well as the company's business information customers and teams.

Note 41. Risk management

MAIN RISK FACTORS AND RISK MANAGEMENT WITHIN THE GROUP

1.1 SUMMARY OF MAIN RISKS

The Group operates in a rapidly evolving environment that gives rise to numerous external risks, in addition to the risks inherent in the conduct of its businesses. This chapter identifies the significant risk factors to which the Group believes it is exposed and explains how they are managed.

Despite a complex economic environment marked by the conflict in Ukraine, the energy crisis, inflation and the consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic, Coface Group has been able to maintain discipline in its risk management.

The table below presents the main risks to which Coface is exposed. It was prepared using the risk map, which is reviewed annually by general management and the Board of Directors' Risk Committee. The risk map is based on a qualitative risk analysis aimed at assessing the probability of occurrence and potential impact of each risk factor, taking into account the corresponding level of control implemented within the Group.

In 2022, a number of changes were made to the risk mapping to take into account the updated assessment of their effects on the Group as well as certain additional risks. The exposure to these different risks is described in more detail in Section 5.2 of this report. The non-operational risk assessment methodology was adapted to align with that used for operational risks so as to provide a uniform view of all risks. As a result, the assessment of the risk frequency and its residual impact (impact of each risk after taking into account risk mitigation techniques such as the implementation of controls, procedures, governance, systems or human resources) is carried out on a scale with four levels: high, significant, medium, low. The approach is completed by an expert analysis that can take into account any other relevant element in order to best assess these risks. A pro-forma 2021 risk assessment was performed according to this methodology to enable comparison.

RISK CATEGORIES	MAIN RISK FACTORS	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE/	RESIDUAL IMPACT	CHANGE IN THESE RISKS BETWEEN 2021 AND 2022*
Credit risk	Risk related to the management of the Group's exposure in its insurance business	High	Significant	→
	Risk of debtor insolvency	Significant	Medium	→
	Risk related to technical provisions	Significant	Medium	→
Financial risk	Interest rate risk	Significant	Medium	↑
	Equity risk	Medium	Low	↓
	Real estate risk	Significant	Medium	→
	Liquidity risk	Significant	Medium	→
	Foreign exchange risk	Medium	Medium	→
Strategic risk	Risks related to market and geopolitical conditions	High	High	→
	Risks related to changes in the regulations governing the Group's activities	Medium	Low	→
	Risk of deviating from the strategic plan	Significant	Medium	→
	Reputational risk	Medium	Low	→
Reinsurance risk	Residual reinsurance risk	Significant	Medium	→
Operational and compliance risk	Risks related to information systems and cybersecurity (non-financial performance disclosures)	High	Significant	→
	Modelling risk	Significant	Medium	→
	Compliance risk	Significant	Medium	↓
	Outsourcing risk	Significant	Medium	Not assessed in 2021
Climate change risks	Climate change risks	Low	Low	Not assessed in 2021

** change based on 2021 pro-forma assessment*

Before making a decision to invest in the Company's shares, prospective investors should consider carefully all the information set out in this document, including the risks described below. As of the date of this report, these risks, were they to occur, are those the Group believes could have a material adverse effect on the Group, its business, its financial position, its solvency, its operating results or outlook, and which are material in making an investment decision. Prospective investors should nonetheless note that the risks described in this chapter may not be comprehensive, and that there may be additional risks that are not currently known or whose occurrence, as of the date of this Document, is not considered likely to have a material adverse effect on the Group, its business, its financial position, its operating results or outlook.

1.2 DEFINITION AND MEASUREMENT OF RISKS

1.2.1 Credit risk

Breakdown of the Group's overall exposure by business line (in €bn)

	2022		2021	2020
By business line	*(in €bn)*	*(as a %)*	*(in €bn)*	*(in €bn)*
Credit insurance	666.9	96.6%	587.6	486.4
Bonding	14.7	2.2%	13.5	12.9
Single Risk Insurance	3.5	0.4%	2.7	3.1
Other*	4.6	0.7%	4.3	-
TOTAL	**689.7**	**100.0%**	**608.1**	**502.4**

** The Latitudine exposure (supervised discretionary credit limit) at Coface Italy and the bonding reinsurance business have been incorporated into the risk management tools since December 2021.*

The data and charts on exposures provided below relate to credit insurance, which accounts for 97% of total amounts outstanding.

a) Risk related to the management of the Group's exposure in its trade credit insurance business

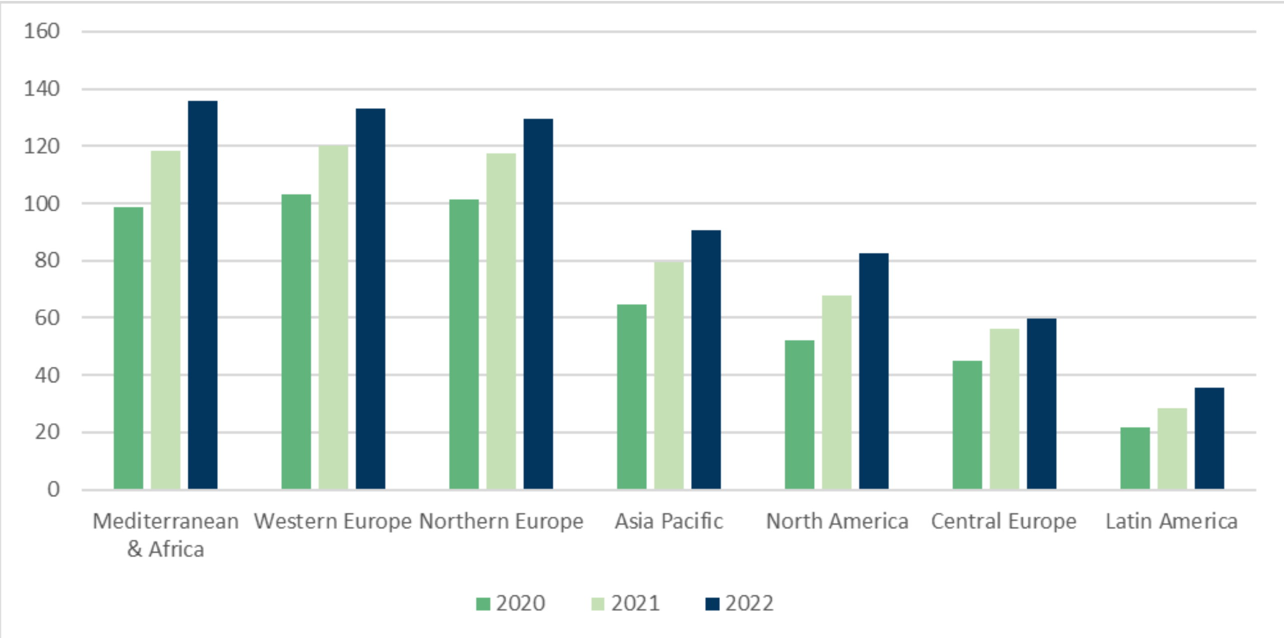
Exposure to certain countries with high corporate default rates or the concentration of exposures in fragile economic sectors could have a material impact on the Group's loss ratio, operating income, liquidity and solvency margin.

As part of its trade credit insurance activities, the Group allocates its exposures between clients operating in a wide range of economic sectors and established in different countries around the world. In this regard, it manages its exposures and determines the maximum amount of risk that it is willing to accept for each group of debtors based on the underlying level of risk related to the economic sector concerned and/or the location of those groups of debtors.

The Group significantly increased its exposure in 2021 as the Covid-19 pandemic receded. This followed a significant decrease in exposures due to risk management action taken at the height of the pandemic in 2020. Exposure continued to grow at a slower pace in 2022, in a context of high inflation that supports Coface's clients' turnover. It stood at €667 billion at the end of 2022.

The chart below shows a breakdown of the level of exposure by region for the periods ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022 respectively:

Breakdown of the Group's credit insurance exposures by geographic region (in € billion)



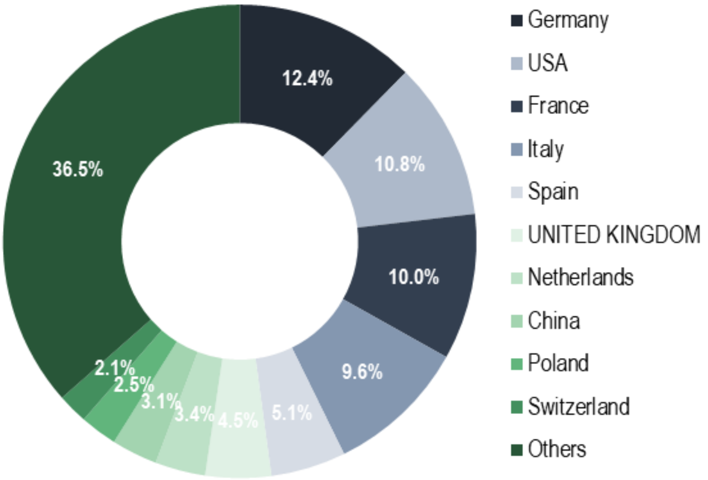
All of the Group's regions recorded an increase in exposure. Following an increase of nearly 15% in 2022, the Mediterranean and Africa region became the Group's largest region in terms of exposure, slightly ahead of Western Europe. Latin America recorded the largest increase, at nearly 25%. However, this region remains the Group's smallest region. In contrast, growth was weaker in Central Europe in 2022 (6.5%, compared to the 13.5% increase for the Group as a whole), due in particular to the risk management action implemented in response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

More specifically, risk management action reduced exposure to Russian debtors to €640 million at the end of 2022, a reduction of more than 85% compared to pre-invasion levels. Claims notifications on Russian debtors remained at a moderate level during 2022 and had no significant impact on the Group's loss ratio. Coface is continuing to reduce its activity in Russia while preserving debt collection and risk management capabilities in the region.

The geographical breakdown of risk is monitored according to the Group's country risk assessment, which estimates the average credit risk of companies in a given country using a risk scale ranging from A1 (the highest rating) to E (the lowest rating). The concentration of exposure on the lowest-rated countries is constantly monitored as part of Coface's risk appetite.

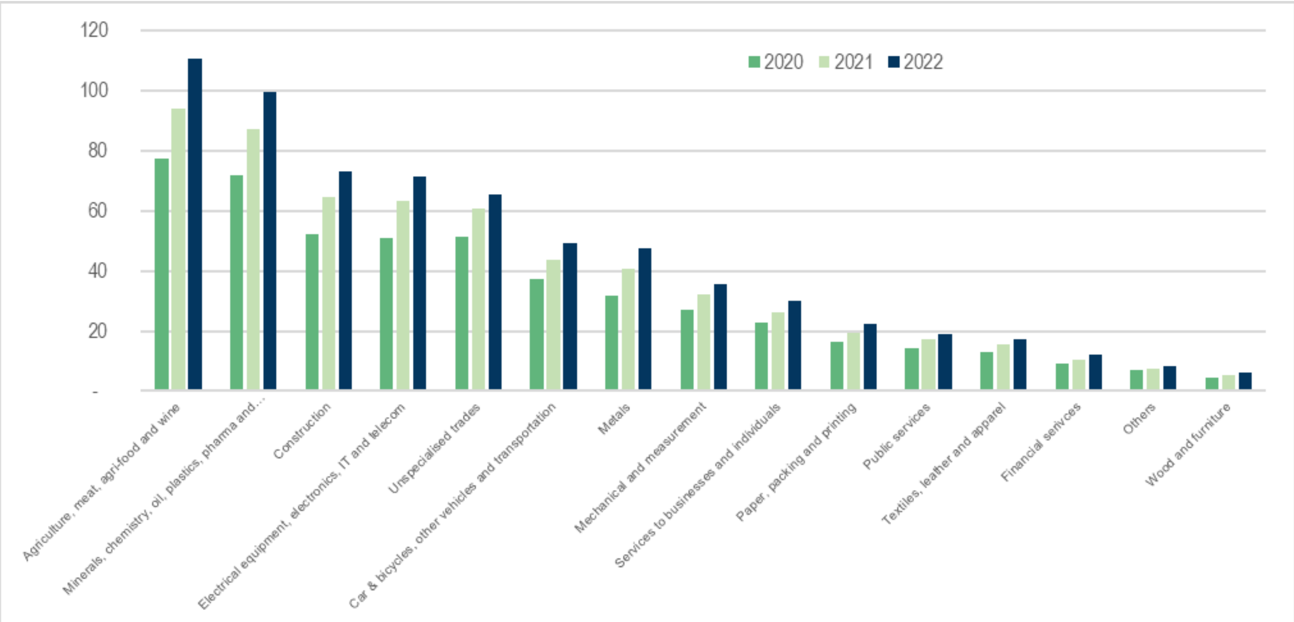
At December 31, 2022, the top ten countries accounted for 63.5% of credit insurance exposures, compared with 63.7% at December 31, 2021. Germany, which accounts for nearly 12.4% of the Group's risks, remains the country in which the Group has the biggest exposure. More than 80% of the debtors covered by credit insurance policies are located in OECD countries.

Breakdown of the Group's credit insurance exposure by country at December 31, 2022



The Group's exposure is also diversified by economic sector. All sectors recorded an increase in exposure in 2022. The concentration on the largest sector, namely agriculture, increased slightly to 16.6% of total exposure. The weight of the transport and metals sectors, which fell significantly at the beginning of the pandemic, was stable in 2022, while the share of exposure to non-specialised retail clients dropped to less than 10%.

Breakdown of the Group's credit insurance exposure by economic sector at December 31, 2022 (in € billion)



At December 31, 2022, more than 95% of the Group's total exposure consisted of short-term risks. The maximum credit term stipulated in its policies rarely exceeds 180 days.

However, an adverse change in the economic cycle (at a global, sector, geographical or country level) resulting from:

(i) A financial or health crisis, such as the financial crisis in Latin America in 2019 or the global Covid-19 pandemic in 2020;

(ii) A failure of the Group's management systems, processes or governance;

(iii) A poor assessment of the risks associated with an economic sector, geographical area or country;

could lead to delays in reducing exposures and/or an overestimation of the quality of exposures to the economic sector, geographical area or country concerned. In such an event, the Group's credit risk would increase and it could experience a sharp rise in paid claims, which would have an impact on its loss ratio, operating income, liquidity and solvency margin.

b) Risk of debtor insolvency

An overestimation of the quality of our debtors, poor management of the concentration of debtors or a delay in assessing certain adverse economic developments could lead to the granting of inappropriate limits to companies that may encounter financial difficulties and potentially default on their payment obligations towards our policyholders, thereby increasing the claims submitted to the Group.

The approval of the maximum amount of risk incurred on debtors is based on an analysis of their financial strength and an assessment of their capacity to pay amounts due to our policyholders in a given economic situation. This analysis is carried out by the Group's credit analysts and underwriters, who continually assess and monitor debtor solvency based on publicly available information and/or data collected directly from the debtors and/or using an internal assessment tool and a historical database.

The default risk of debtors (policyholders' clients) is analysed according to the concentration of exposures to a group of debtors. The Group provides unpaid receivables risk insurance covering over two million debtors worldwide. At December 31, 2022, the Group's average exposure to individual debtors was contained, with an average risk per debtor close to €280,000.

The table below shows a breakdown of the Group's policyholders at December 31, 2022 according to the total outstanding credit risk incurred by the Group. Analysis of the number of debtors by amounts outstanding shows that the risk concentration is limited. For example, debtors to which the Group's exposure totals less than €5 million account for nearly 50% of the Group's total exposure.

	OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS* *(in millions of euros)*
DEBTOR TOTAL EXPOSURE BRACKETS	**2022**
€1 - €100,000	42,282
€101,000 - €200,000	28,548
€201,000 - €400,000	37,732
€401,000 - €800,000	48,349
€801,000 - €1.5 million	51,414
€1.5 million - €5 million	116,200
€5 million - €50 million	227,648
€50 million - €200 million	76,670
€200 million and more	38,072
TOTAL	**666,916**

** The outstandings shown are gross of reinsurance (direct business and inward reinsurance) and correspond to the maximum amount of cover granted by the Group to its policyholders. They do not correspond to the effective use thereof by the policyholders.*

The risk of debtor insolvency can also be exacerbated by debtors' exposure to climate risk. Coface has incorporated a climate stress test as part of its annual own risk and solvency assessment (ORSA). In a scenario reflecting the risk of a delayed transition to a low-carbon economy, debtors operating in sectors the most exposed to transition risk (such as carbon intensive sectors) and whose financial strength is low or medium would be the most exposed. However, the share of these companies in Coface's portfolio is very low. As a result, the impact of this stress scenario on the Group's profitability and solvency is not material. For more information on how Coface manages environmental risks, please refer to Chapter 6 of this document.

The Group is mainly exposed to small and medium-sized debtors and, to a certain extent, to larger debtors for larger amounts. Although the Group's exposures are covered by a reinsurance programme, the default of a number of small and medium-sized debtors, each for amounts below the minimum amounts covered by the reinsurance programme, could be borne directly by the Group. In addition, the default of certain debtors for a significant amount may exceed the upper limit of the reinsurance programme. As a result, adverse developments in the economic situation of a debtor, internal defaults of debtors, or a failure in the Group's systems or processes leading to an incorrect assessment of the risk of insolvency of a debtor or group of debtors, may lead to an underestimation of this risk of default of one or more debtors, thereby increasing the claims presented to the Group, which may have a material impact on its operating income, liquidity and solvency margin.

c) Risk related to technical provisions

The Group uses actuarial techniques and calculations to value technical reserves that may not correspond to actual experience and could have an adverse impact on the Group's financial position and solvency margin.

At December 31, 2022, the Group's loss ratio (before reinsurance)[2] stood at 31.2%, compared with 21.4% at December 31, 2021. The loss ratio rose from last year due to the normalisation of the loss experience following the Covid-19 pandemic.

Technical reserves of insurance policies are recorded on the liabilities side of the balance sheet. These reserves are measured in accordance with IFRS. They are an estimate of the amount of claims the Group is committed to pay (and the administrative fees relating to these claims):

- a reserve for claims payable is recorded for claims incurred, whether or not they have been reported to the Group (reserve risk);
- the Group also establishes a reserve for unearned premiums (premium risk).

In order to build up technical reserves for claims, the Group makes estimates based on various modelling techniques, using internal and external tools. Modelling results and the related analyses are subject to the various assumptions, expert judgements, modelling errors

2 *The Group's loss ratio (before reinsurance) corresponds to the ratio of claims expenses to gross earned premiums (that is, the sum of gross earned premiums and provisions for unearned premiums), net of premium repayments.*

and limitations inherent in any statistical analysis. Differences may be observed retrospectively between the Group's estimates and the real cost of actual claims (see also "*Operational and compliance risks - Model risk*" below).

The technical reserves recognised in the IFRS financial statements cover simulated differences in reserve risk with a sufficient margin.

Furthermore, the Group's internal risk policy specifies that the level of reserves (all business lines and years combined) must at least equal the 90% quantile of the distribution of reserves for claims; in other words, the level of reserves must cover 90% of potential ultimate claims.

At December 31, 2022, accounting reserves exceeded the 90% quantile, thereby protecting the Group from a reserve shortfall in nine cases out of ten.

However, poor data quality, a deterioration in the economic environment not reflected in the projections or the use of inaccurate or incomplete models may lead to situations in which the actual experience deviates from the estimates, which may have an adverse effect on the Group's financial position and solvency margin.

1.2.2 Financial risk

a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk represents the sensitivity of the value of assets, liabilities and financial instruments to changes in the yield curve or the volatility of interest rates.

The Group holds an investment portfolio composed mainly of listed financial instruments. Its portfolio allocation is mainly focused on debt products (almost all at fixed rates), as shown in the table below. The Group's portfolio of assets also enables it to meet some of its liquidity needs.

	AS AT DEC. 31					
	2022		2021		2020	
Investment portfolio (fair value)*	*(in €m)*	*(as a %)*	*(in €m)*	*(as a %)*	*(in €m)*	*(as a %)*
Equities	85	2.9%	233	7.6%	149	5.3%
Bonds	2,265	77.1%	2,115	69.0%	1,914	67.6%
Loans, deposits and other financial investments**	367	12.5%	507	16.5%	540	19.0%
Investment property	220	7.5%	213	6.9%	231	8.1%
TOTAL	**2,937**	**100.0%**	**3,068**	**100.0%**	**2,834**	**100.0%**

** Excluding non-consolidated subsidiaries.*

*** Including units in money market UCITS.*

The Group's investment policy aims to respect legal and regulatory requirements while generating regular income with limited risk.

In 2022, global economic growth slowed from the peaks seen in 2021. The situation was exacerbated by the repercussions of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, which pushed inflation above central bank expectations.

Under the effect of inflation, rising interest rates and widening credit spreads, the Group continued the downside adjustment of risk in its portfolio that it began in 2021, mainly by reducing its exposure to emerging countries and real estate funds in favour of government bonds.

Similarly, in anticipation of the implementation of IFRS 9 and in light of the decline in the markets, the Group significantly reduced its equity allocation. As such, the portfolio's equity exposure decreased by 4.7 points between the end of 2021 and the end of 2022 and the remaining equity allocation will be measured at fair value through non-recyclable other comprehensive income (FV OCI-NR) at January 1, 2023.

At December 31, 2022, the fair value of the Group's investment portfolio amounted to €2,937 million (excluding non-consolidated subsidiaries), down €131 million compared with the end of 2021 due to the rise in interest rates.

The bond portfolio is mainly invested in government bonds (55.4% at end-December 2022) and investment grade corporate bonds (42.5% at end-December 2022)[3]. These investments were made in accordance with a clear risk policy with a particular focus on issuer quality, interest rate sensitivity, and the spread of issuers and geographic regions in the investment mandates granted to the Group's dedicated asset managers.

The average rating of the bond portfolio at the end of 2022 was A, with nearly 95.3% of securities rated BBB or above.

	AT DECEMBER 31, 2022	
BREAKDOWN BY RATING* OF BONDS IN THE BOND PORTFOLIO (FAIR VALUE)	*(in €m)*	*(as a %)*
AAA	306	13.5%
AA – A	1,126	49.7%
BBB	727	32.1%
BB – B	104	4.6%
CCC and below	2	0.1%
TOTAL	**2,265**	**100.0%**

3 *According to the Standard & Poor's rating scale, all bonds rated at least BBB- are considered investment grade, and bonds with a rating of BB+ or lower are considered to be high yield debt.*

Through its bond investments, the Group is exposed to interest rate risk, which includes (i) interest rate risk reflected in the sensitivity of the value of assets, liabilities and financial instruments to changes in the yield curve or interest rate volatility and (ii) credit spread risk reflected in the sensitivity of the value of assets, liabilities and financial instruments to changes in credit spreads against the interest rates at which sovereign bonds are issued.

The modified duration of the Group's bond portfolio is capped at 5[4] in the Group's internal investment policy. At December 31, 2022, the bond portfolio's modified duration was 3.2, down 0.8 compared with the end of 2021. The Group's exposure to interest rate risk and, consequently, to spread risk, therefore remains limited.

However, fluctuations in interest rates have a direct impact on the market value and return on the Group's investments since unrealised gains or losses and the return on securities held in its portfolio depend on the level of interest rates.

Interest rates are highly sensitive to a number of external factors, including monetary and fiscal policies, domestic and international economic and political environments, and investors' risk aversion.

The risk associated with a significant drop in interest rates is that either the portfolio's average rate decreases (in which case reinvestments are made at lower rates) or the portfolio's duration increases (which may make the portfolio more sensitive to future interest rate fluctuations). The risk associated with rising interest rates is a fall in the market value of the bond portfolio, which may lead the Group to record unrealised losses.

At December 31, 2022, the Group considered that an increase in interest rates of 100 basis points would have an impact of €71.4 million on the fair value of its portfolio (excluding hedging activities).

Any significant fluctuation in the value of the Group's bond portfolio due to a change in interest rates may have a material adverse effect on the Group's ability to manage this portfolio on favourable terms, which may have an impact on the Group's cash flows, solvency margin and financial position.

b) Equity risk

Equity risk arises from the sensitivity of the value of assets, liabilities and financial instruments to changes affecting the level or volatility of the market value of equities.

At December 31, 2022, equity investments accounted for 2.9% of the Group's investment portfolio, compared with 7.6% at the end of 2021. This exposure is concentrated in the Eurozone, in line with the Group's core business. These investments were partially hedged on the Euro Stoxx 50 index[5] with a view to protecting the portfolio in the event of a significant drop in the equity market. Following the choice to measures the portfolio's equity exposure at FV OCI-NR for accounting purposes, this hedging was discontinued and closed in early December 2022.

Equity prices may be affected by risks affecting the market as a whole (uncertainty over general economic conditions, such as expected growth trends, inflation, interest rate fluctuations, sovereign risk, etc.) and/or by risks affecting a single asset or a small number of assets. This may result in a fall in the price of equity instruments held by the Group and may have an impact on its realised or unrealised capital gains and losses.

The following table assesses the portfolio's sensitivity to a decline in the equity market:

Sensitivity of the portfolio to changes in equity markets at December 31, 2022

(in millions of euros)	MARKET VALUE AT DECEMBER 31, 2022	IMPACT OF A 10% FALL IN EQUITY MARKETS (1)	IMPACT OF A 20% FALL IN EQUITY MARKETS (1)
Equities	85	-8.5	-17.0

(1) Excluding any hedging impact.

Any significant change in the value of the Group's equity instruments due to a decline in the equity markets may therefore have an adverse effect on the value of the Group's portfolio and on its ability to manage this portfolio on favourable terms, which may have an impact on the Group's cash flows, solvency margin and financial position.

c) Real estate risk

Real estate risk represents the sensitivity of the value of assets, liabilities and financial instruments to changes affecting the level or volatility of the market value of real estate assets.

The Group's current real estate portfolio consists of property used for its operating activities and investments having real estate as their underlying assets. At December 31, 2022, the fair value of the Group's real estate exposure was €288 million, with €68 million in real estate assets used for its operations and €220 million in real estate investment funds invested in real estate assets linked to various economic sectors in Europe. Investment in real estate investment funds accounts for a limited portion of the Group's investment portfolio (7.5%) due to the low liquidity of this asset class.

The rental income of the real estate portfolio is exposed to variations in the indices used to calculate rents (for example, the cost of construction index in France), risks related to the rental market (changes in supply and demand, vacancy rates, impact on market rental values or lease renewals) and the risk of default by leaseholders.

The value of real estate assets is exposed to the risk of obsolescence due to changes in applicable regulations, which could lead to impairment losses in the event of a sale of the assets or additional expenditure to restore the value of the assets.

The following table assesses the portfolio's sensitivity to a downturn in the real estate market:

4 *A bond's modified duration measures its loss of value in the event of a rise in interest rates. Thus, a bond with a modified duration of 4 will see its market value decrease by 4% if interest rates rise by 1%.*

5 *This position is hedged through the use of derivatives for which the change in value is recorded directly in the income statement under IFRS, as the Group has not opted for hedge accounting within the meaning of IFRS for this transaction and this underlying asset.*

Sensitivity of the portfolio to the decline in the real estate market at December 31, 2022

(in millions of euros)	MARKET VALUE AT DECEMBER 31, 2022	IMPACT OF A 10% DECLINE IN THE REAL ESTATE MARKET	IMPACT OF A 20% DECLINE IN THE REAL ESTATE MARKET
Real estate assets	220	-22.0	-44.0

Any significant change in the value of the Group's real estate portfolio due to real estate market trends may therefore have an adverse effect on the value of the Group's portfolio and on its ability to manage this portfolio on favourable terms, which may have an impact on the Group's cash flows, solvency margin and financial position.

d) Liquidity risk

Adverse conditions on the capital markets could have a significant impact on the Group's ability to fund its factoring business.

The Group has a commercial credit insurance business, which is the core of its business model, but has also developed a factoring business in Germany and Poland.

Through this business, the Group acquires and finances its clients' trade receivables, thereby generating a significant liquidity requirement insofar as it does not have an internal source of financing. For example, the liquidity used to fund this activity amounted to more than €2.5 billion at December 31, 2022. To finance its factoring activity on a sustainable basis, the Group has a diversified and resilient refinancing programme, consisting of a trade receivables securitisation programme of up to €1,200 million (increased from €1,100 million at December 31, 2021), and a commercial paper programme for up to €700 million (unchanged since December 31, 2021) as well as several credit lines and overdraft facilities for a maximum of €1,677 million. The Group's refinancing programme is oversized and guaranteed for a much longer maturity than the underlying short-term trade receivables it finances. It includes back-up facilities for its market financing solutions such as the commercial paper and securitisation programmes.

Any substantial downgrade of the credit ratings of the Group or one of its entities or any non-compliance with the obligations set out in the financing agreements could have a material adverse effect on the Group's ability to fund its factoring business due to the loss of financing available under existing credit facilities or difficulties in renewing these credit lines. In addition, any market event leading to the unavailability of the debt market or the commercial paper market, as sometimes happens during a financial crisis, could compromise the Group's ability to obtain adequate funding and lead to a decline in business and consequently a loss of revenue.

Liquidity tensions related to the payment of claims to its policyholders and/or the failure of some of its reinsurers to meet their obligations could cause the Group to record a loss in value of its portfolio. Significant disposals required within a few days and carried out urgently on illiquid assets or involving high execution costs could impact the value of the portfolio in sudden or adverse market scenarios, thereby having consequences for the Group's solvency margin and/or net income.

The Group's investment portfolio must be sufficiently liquid to meet significant cash requirements at all times. For this reason, it consists mainly of debt products (which represent the bulk of the Group's overall asset allocation) with a fixed rate and short duration, in line with the Group's liabilities. In addition, the Group allocates a significant portion of its assets to highly liquid money market instruments, which accounted for 12.5% of the investment portfolio at December 31, 2022 (loans, deposits and other financial investments), corresponding to €367 million at this date. Under current market conditions and according to the Group's assessment, this amount could be fully available in less than 15 days.

The following table presents the breakdown of the duration of the Group's bond portfolio:

	AT DECEMBER 31, 2022	
BREAKDOWN OF THE BOND PORTFOLIO BY DURATION	*(in €m)*	*(as a %)*
< 1 year	317	14.0%
1-3 years	849	37.5%
3-5 years	670	29.6%
5-10 years	349	15.4%
> 10 years	80	3.5%
TOTAL	**2,265**	**100.0%**

At December 31, 2022, 51.5% of the bond portfolio had a duration of less than three years.

This short duration allows the Group to have regular access to liquid assets that may be allocated to operating needs if necessary or to make regular reinvestments in market securities.

As an insurer, the Group must regularly pay claims and has implemented liquidity management policies for its investment portfolio as well as clear rules for monitoring its reinsurers' default risk.

e) Foreign exchange risk

Given its global presence, the Group is exposed to exchange rate fluctuations that may affect its profitability, financial position, liquidity and solvency margin.

Foreign exchange risk is the risk of loss resulting from adverse changes in exchange rates. It could have an impact on the Group's operating income (for example, turnover from subsidiaries or liabilities denominated in specific currencies) and on the value of the Group's assets (for example, through direct investments in assets denominated in foreign currencies).

At December 31, 2022, 37.9% of the Group's consolidated turnover was denominated in currencies other than the euro (mainly the currencies of the United States, the United Kingdom, Singapore and Hong Kong) thus exposing the Group to foreign exchange risk.

Most of the Group's investments are denominated in euros. At December 31, 2022, more than 72% of its investments were denominated in euros and the exposure to foreign exchange risk (mainly in US dollars, Singapore dollars, pounds sterling and Hong Kong dollars) was therefore limited.

However, the following types of foreign exchange risk have been identified by the Group:

- *Operations*: fluctuations in exchange rates may have consequences on the Group's operating income due to the translation of foreign currency transactions, the settlement of balances denominated in foreign currencies and a mismatch between monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies. To reduce the impact of this mismatch, the Group uses derivatives to hedge its positions against foreign exchange fluctuations in sensitive currencies, particularly during periods of heightened volatility on the capital markets. However, it is never possible to fully align monetary assets and liabilities and a potential impact on profits and losses may be recorded as a result of fluctuations in exchange rates and since these transactions are not subject to hedge accounting under IFRS.
- *Conversion*: the Group publishes its consolidated financial statements in euros, but some of its income and expenses, as well as its assets and liabilities, are denominated in currencies other than the euro. As a result, fluctuations in the exchange rates used to convert these currencies into euros may have a significant impact on reported turnover from one year to the next.

Any significant change in the exchange rates for currencies in which the Group operates or manages its assets is therefore likely to have an adverse effect on its cash flows, solvency margin and financial position as well as the value of its portfolio.

1.2.3 Strategic risk

a) Risks related to market conditions

Corporate insolvency rates were low during the post-pandemic recovery but are expected to increase, which could lead to higher credit losses for the Group, a loss in value of its investments or other difficulties. In addition, the economic environment has become less favourable. The war in Ukraine has intensified downward pressure on global growth and upward pressure on inflation.

In 2022, the economic rebound after the crisis triggered by the Covid-19 pandemic began to weaken as difficulties mounted. The rise in global inflation and the aggressive response of the main central banks are slowing economic growth. This slowdown is compounded by the fallout from the war in Ukraine and threats to growth in China (drought, zero-Covid policy, turbulence on the real estate market). Against this backdrop, and after corporate bankruptcies were unusually low in 2020 and 2021, they have started to rise in some of the world's largest economies. They have already exceeded pre-pandemic levels in the UK and Spain, and have returned to equivalent levels in France. In the United States, although business failures remain low, they seem to have bottomed out in the middle of the second quarter of 2022. The weak economic outlook for 2023 is likely to push corporate bankruptcies higher. In particular, tighter financial conditions should test the resilience of their balance sheets in the coming months.

The slowdown in global economic activity is expected to persist in 2023. The impacts of Russia's invasion of Ukraine and global monetary tightening will continue to be felt. In particular, the war worsened the outlook through higher commodity prices and supply chain disruptions due to the critical roles of Russia and Ukraine in the global production of energy, mining and agricultural products. The extent of the energy crisis, and therefore the recession, will depend on the fall in temperatures and how well the European Union can reduce its energy consumption. The region's efforts to rebuild gas stocks and mild temperatures in the autumn of 2022 provided a buffer at the start of the peak season of high demand (December to February).

Meanwhile, inflationary pressures, exacerbated by the war, remain high. Rising inflation is a risk due to its impact on household income and corporate margins, and thus on the economic environment. After reaching multi-decade highs in advanced economies, inflation could ease in 2023 with lower commodity prices and easing supply chain constraints, but pressure on prices is likely to remain high. Supply pressure is expected to keep commodity prices above pre-2020 levels, impacting inflation.

The war in Ukraine and uncertainty about the future of China's economic environment will also continue to threaten global supply chains. In addition, central banks face a growing risk of a de-anchoring of inflation expectations. As a result, they are tightening policy, notably by raising their key interest rates. The main central banks, led by the US Federal Reserve (Fed), took decidedly aggressive action to contain inflation in 2022. Breaking with the low interest rate environment that prevailed after the global financial crisis (2008-2009), particularly in advanced economies, most central banks (United States, Canada, Europe, United Kingdom, Australia, etc.) have already returned to policy rates not seen in the past decade. Far from being deterred by the growing signs of a slowdown in activity, they are likely to keep their interest rates at levels that will restrict economic activity throughout 2023 in order to ease inflation.

Central banks are now at risk of pushing the global economy into a major slowdown or even a recession. In addition, the Fed's aggressiveness is leading to monetary tightening in other countries, particularly emerging countries, which are trying to limit the depreciation of their currencies against the dollar and capital flight. Such a tightening of global monetary and financial conditions poses a threat to global growth and financial stability. With global household, corporate and government debt exceeding 300% of GDP, higher borrowing costs are a major risk factor. In the Eurozone, the challenge facing the European Central Bank (ECB) is all the more risky as rising interest rates threaten to widen the gap between member countries, with the most indebted countries being more vulnerable.

Some governments are expected to extend or implement measures to support households and businesses in the face of inflation, but tighter financial conditions will limit the ability of most governments to react, particularly in emerging and low-income countries. Those forced to implement fiscal consolidation measures while household living standards are under pressure could also face social unrest. Higher inflation and a weaker labour market could create the perfect conditions for political unrest, which could have an impact on the Group.

These trends created turbulence in the financial markets and led to a fall in the value of bonds and equities in 2022. They are likely to continue to fuel market volatility. Higher borrowing costs have also begun to have an impact on house prices in major countries. The course of the war in Ukraine remains particularly uncertain and will continue to cloud the outlook. More generally, these events have also rekindled concerns about geopolitical risks in other parts of the world.

The Group's strategic plan for 2020-2023 is based on (i) a core economic scenario developed by its research teams and (ii) assumptions arising from this scenario.

The plan, as well as the Group's results and solvency, could be significantly affected by economic and financial conditions in Europe and other countries around the world. There remains a threat of a global economic depression for health, financial and/or geopolitical reasons, and a lasting macroeconomic downturn could affect the Group's activities and results.

b) Risks related to changes in the regulations governing the Group's activities

If the Group is unable to comply with regulatory changes, new accounting standards or tax reforms, this could have a negative impact on its business or its financial position.

A significant portion of the Group's business is subject to the obtaining of approvals and licences issued by the public authorities in charge of supervising and controlling credit insurance and factoring activities. Under its strategy of sustained and profitable growth, the Group is developing new activities in certain countries and must obtain all the approvals, licences and authorisations necessary to carry out these activities. For example, in 2019 the Group launched a new credit insurance offering in Greece through a local branch that had to obtain the necessary local and European authorisations.

Any major difficulty encountered in obtaining such authorisations could delay or jeopardise its establishment in these new countries. Similarly, the non-renewal, suspension or loss of these authorisations could have a material adverse effect on its business, operating results, financial position and outlook.

In addition, the patchwork of regulatory regimes, capital standards and reporting requirements resulting from work on new capital requirements, as well as possible changes to solvency and capital adequacy requirements, such as the regulatory framework established by Solvency II or the forthcoming Insurance Recovery and Resolution Directive, could increase non-compliance risk, operational complexity and regulatory costs.

Tighter controls and higher capital requirements aimed at further strengthening the protection of policyholders and/or financial stability could affect the calculation of the local solvency margin and have a material adverse impact on the Group by increasing its external financing requirements and, as such, raising its funding costs. Insurance supervisors have broad administrative powers over many aspects of the insurance industry and the Group is unable to predict the timing or form of future regulatory initiatives.

In addition, changes in accounting standards (in particular the application of IFRS 17 from January 1, 2023) could have a significant impact on the Group by affecting the accounting treatment of certain assets and liabilities and thereby modifying the consolidated financial statements from one year to the next. These changes in accounting standards may change investors' perception of the Group's results and financial statements without being related to changes in the Group's activities.

Changes in tax laws and regulations or their interpretation may have a negative impact on the Group's performance, including its financial results and business model. In particular, legislative or regulatory changes may reduce the risk appetite of third parties and impact certain Group activities.

As such, the new IFRS 17 accounting standards, which are due to take effect from 2023, and IFRS 9, could modify the presentation of business indicators and have an operational and financial impact, particularly on information systems. Similarly, the Solvency II review could have an impact on the Group's solvency.

c) Risk of deviating from the strategic plan

Failures in the management or implementation of the strategic plan could have a negative impact on the Group's results or competitiveness.

Under the leadership and oversight of senior management, the 2020-2023 strategic plan was developed in consultation with the Group's regions and functional departments to ensure it was relevant and to engage its operational teams.

The strategic plan includes the following financial objectives through the cycle:

- a combined ratio of 80%;
- a return on average tangible equity of 9.5%;
- a solvency ratio of between 155% and 175%;
- a payout ratio of at least 80%.

A dedicated organisational structure was set up to monitor execution of the plan and thus minimise the risk of deviating from its objectives. This organisation is headed by the Group's Operations Department, with the support of the Finance Department.

In addition to risk factors arising from market conditions, risks associated with the achievement of the Group's strategic objectives could arise from the emergence of other risk factors that may have an impact on the Group, such as the strategy or growth of other credit insurance providers, internal factors such as a product launch that does not find a market or that generates excessive risks, delays in investment, adaptation or transformation projects, or shortcomings in the management of the strategic plan.

If the plan is not completed on schedule, the Group may have to modify one or more of the strategic indicators it provides to the market, which could have an impact on its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders and on the perception of its activities by the capital markets and investors in general, thereby putting pressure on the market value of its financial instruments and having a negative impact on its results or competitiveness.

d) Reputational risk

Adverse events affecting the Group's reputation may compromise the Group's ability to take on a risk, sell services and/or obtain competitive reinsurance terms.

Reputational risk is the risk that an internal or external event adversely affects stakeholders' perception of and confidence in the Group. It may also arise if there is a divergence between stakeholders' expectations and the Group's results.

Errors in the management of its investment portfolio or mismanagement of its exposures to certain geographical areas, economic sectors or debtors, particularly in a situation of economic uncertainty (see risk factor 5.2.1 "*Risk related to the management of the Group's exposure in its insurance business*"), serious IT failures affecting, for example, clients or partners or causing data leaks (see risk factor 5.2.5 "*Risks related to information systems and cyber security*"), or inadequate management of its environmental, social and governance policy could generate reputational risk for the Group and affect its ability to underwrite a risk and/or obtain competitive reinsurance terms. The deterioration of the Group's reputation may also affect its ability to finance its activities, particularly its factoring business, or increase its financing cost. Due to these factors, a deterioration in the Group's reputation could affect its solvency margin, cash flows and operating income.

1.2.4 Reinsurance risk

a) Residual reinsurance risk

Under certain adverse circumstances, reinsurance treaties may not be renewed in full or extended in line with the development of the Group's activities, which may have an adverse impact on the Group's solvency margin and operating income.

The main reinsurance risk is a lack of coverage available on the market, which would reduce the Group's risk appetite for future uncovered extreme credit events.

This risk may increase due to changes in the economic cycle, a poor financial performance by the Group, or a decline in the attractiveness of the credit insurance and bonding segments in relation to other risk segments that could be considered to be more profitable by the reinsurance market.

The Group has structured its reinsurance programme as follows:

- two proportional treaties covering 23% of its exposure. The renewal dates for these two-year quota share treaties are 12 months apart, so half of the coverage is already secured for the following year regardless of the outcome of the renewal in progress. Proportional coverage aims to protect the Group against a significant increase in the frequency of claims.
- a new proportional treaty covering 27% of its exposure to bonding and single risk. This treaty was signed at the end of July 2022 with effect from January 1, 2022. This 27% is in addition to the ceded reinsurance rate of 23%, bringing the share on bonding and single risk to 50%.
- after the quota shares, the residual exposure is covered by two excess of loss treaties aimed at covering the Group against the default of a significant exposure or the accumulation of losses related to small and medium-sized exposures. This coverage aims to protect the Group against an exceptional risk with a very high adverse financial impact.
- in the long term, the Group's residual exposure is also covered by a two year stop loss reinsurance treaty covering the Group against a combination of exceptional events.

If one or more reinsurance treaties cannot be renewed or are renewed for a lower coverage amount, the Group will incur more risks than expected, which may increase the final share of the losses it will have to finance and may have a negative impact on its solvency and operating income. In the event of serious losses, reinsurance companies may increase premiums, which may also have a direct impact on the Group's operating income.

The Group faced a capacity shortage at the end of 2008 and could only partially place its proportional reinsurance programme and the overall cost of the reinsurance programme was significantly higher than in the previous year. If a similar event occurs in the future with the current reinsurance structure, this may have a negative impact on the Group's solvency margin.

1.2.5 Operational and compliance risk

a) Risks related to information systems and cybersecurity

Like any company, the Group is exposed to cyber attacks or other security vulnerabilities in its IT systems and infrastructure, or in those of its third-party service providers, which could disrupt its activities, cause significant financial losses, harm its reputation and expose it to possible sanctions from the regulatory authorities.

As dependency on technology and digital infrastructure and data increases, the risks associated with information systems and cyber security are important for the Group. Information system risks may occur in project, design or production phases, any may be caused by technical or human errors, negligence or a lack of control or skills. Cyber security risks are mainly caused by internal or external malicious acts, for example, cyber attacks. These actions and the risks associated with the information system could lead to a breach of the confidentiality, integrity or availability of the Group's in-house or outsourced information systems.

The Group is exposed to cyber attacks or major failures in information systems affecting its systems or those of its third-party service providers, which may disrupt its activities (credit insurance, factoring, bonding, debt collection, business information). These attacks may vary greatly in terms of their sophistication and execution. The main types of attack include:

- *Phishing or spear phishing*: scams by e-mail, social networks, SMS, voice calls, etc. could result in financial transactions or cause viral infection of information systems, leading to direct financial loss, disclosure of confidential information or the loss of integrity of our systems.
- *Data leakage*: data could be stolen or made public in breach of the Group's regulatory or contractual obligations.
- *Data diddling*: data could be deleted or corrupted, resulting in business interruption, loss of business and extended disruption due to the complexity of returning to a normal situation.
- *Ransomware*: key infrastructure components (such as Active Directory[6]) could be attacked, leading to the partial or complete interruption of the Group's information systems. The Group may receive ransom demands and its activity could be suspended for several weeks.
- *System failure, loss of internet access or electricity supply*: systems and applications could be slowed or interrupted, resulting in lost productivity and repair costs.
- *Failure of a key supplier*: for accidental or malicious reasons – these failures could disrupt the activity and require the implementation of possibly complex alternative or isolation solutions.
- *Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS)*: the Group may be the target of DDoS attacks resulting from malicious attempts to disrupt the normal traffic of its data centres or internet portals by overloading the systems or their surrounding infrastructure with internet traffic from multiple sources. The Group's data centres or internet portals could become unavailable in the event of a successful DDoS attack.

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6 *The main objective of Active Directory is to provide centralised identification and authentication services to a network of computers using Windows, macOS or Linux systems.*

Any of the above could cause significant damage to the Group's systems or data and could therefore lead to financial losses for the Group, harm its reputation and give rise to client complaints. This type of cyber attack may also result in a breach of the legal responsibility of the Group's executives and could also give rise to regulatory sanctions depending on the sensitivity of the data or the location of the system that is successfully attacked.

b) Modelling risk

The Group uses a number of models to carry out its activities. In certain circumstances, some models may no longer behave as expected, resulting in an inadequate assessment of its level of loss.

In performing its activities, the Group uses a number of models such as macroeconomic or stochastic models, debtor default prediction models, financial risk projection models to calculate premiums, and a partial internal model to calculate its regulatory capital requirement.

These models are based on estimates and assumptions that may prove incorrect. Some data may be incomplete or imperfect, and execution systems and procedures may have limitations or weaknesses, which could lead to errors in the pricing of insurance premiums in relation to the risk incurred for a given debtor, in the Group's assessment of the quality of its exposure in certain geographical areas or economic sectors, in the establishment of technical provisions or in the Group's management of its asset portfolio. As a result, if the models no longer behave as initially expected, this could have an impact on the Group's loss ratio, financial forecasts, solvency margin, cash flows, earnings and reputation.

c) Compliance risk

The Group is exposed to the risk of violation of economic sanctions and the breach of laws and regulations covering corruption, money laundering and terrorist financing, or external fraud, which could expose it to regulatory fines, financial losses and reputational harm.

As an entity supervised by the *French Prudential Supervision and Resolution Authority* (**ACPR**), Coface Group must comply with French, national and international laws, regulations, and professional and ethical standards relating in particular to economic sanctions, anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing measures, the fight against corruption, and other local financial crime regulations applicable to its activities. The Group, which comprises several subsidiaries and branches, must comply with economic sanctions issued by various sources such as the United Nations, the European Union and its members and the Office of Foreign Assets Control (**OFAC**) of the US Department of the Treasury. In particular with regard to anti-corruption laws and regulations, the Group must comply with the provisions of the Sapin II law in France, the US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (**FCPA**) and other local laws such as the UK Bribery Act.

As it does business in more than 100 countries, the Group is exposed to the risk of violation of anti-corruption, anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing laws and regulations and economic sanctions in the countries in which it operates. Any breach of these laws and regulations could expose the Group to regulatory fines, financial losses and reputational harm that could have a direct and material impact on its business.

In addition, the Group is exposed to external fraud, which may take various forms, including cyber attacks and fraud committed by its policyholders' debtors. An act of fraud could generate a direct loss for the Group if it succeeds in circumventing the control or protection measures in place.

d) Outsourcing risk

The Group relies on a wide range of service providers in conducting its activities. The use of outsourcing may have consequences for its financial performance, relationship with clients or reputation. **Outsourcing risk covers both the outsourcing of activities targeted by the regulations and outsourcing outside the regulatory framework to external service providers or internal service providers in the Shared Services Centers.**

Outsourcing may expose Coface to several types of risks, including:

- The sub-performance of the outsourced service in relation to the Group's standards,
- Vulnerability in the selection, assessment and management of a service provider,
- Disruption of the business continuity system,
- Leak of confidential data,
- Fraud by a supplier,
- The risk of money laundering, terrorist financing or corruption,
- The risk of non-compliance with international sanctions.

Due to these many issues, policies cover the selection, governance and supervision of outsourced services.

Moreover, since the entry into force of the Solvency II Regulation, the outsourcing of important or critical functions and/or activities is strictly governed by the regulations applicable to insurance companies.

To date, the main material or critical activities outsourced by the Group concern the Company's financial investment management activity and the hosting of information systems.

Key functions are rarely outsourced with the exception of the Know Your Customer (KYC) process, which has been outsourced internally within the Coface Group and concerns clients of entities located in the Asia-Pacific region and clients of the French and Spanish entities of Compagnie française d'assurance pour le commerce extérieur.

5.2.6 Climate change risks

Over the past several years, collective awareness of climate risks has grown, leading businesses across the board to integrate ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) considerations in their communications and day-to-day management. Climate risks are one of Coface's strategic priorities as they affect its activities at two levels (the impact of Coface's operations on the climate - addressed in Chapter 6 - and the impact of climate risks on the company's operations and profitability).

Although Coface's exposure to climate change risks seems limited as its business is credit insurance, the Group constantly monitors these risks as climate events are intensifying. There are two key risk categories:

- Physical risk: measures the financial impacts resulting from the effects of climate change such as extreme weather events (fires, floods, storms, etc.). This depends on both the country's exposure to this type of event and its dependence on external trade for goods that will become scarcer owing to climate change. The main threat of climate change is the increase in the frequency and violence of extreme weather events with massive financial consequences.
- Transition risk: incorporates all the risks brought about by the transition to a low carbon model. Transition risk includes political risk, regulatory risk, technology risk, reputational risk and market sentiment risk (such as consumer or business preference for products or services that are less damaging to the climate)

As part of the Group and Company ORSA, a climate risk stress test was conducted in 2022, mainly focused on transition risk. It did not reveal any significant impacts on the Group's solvency.

1.3 RISK GOVERNANCE

Within the framework of the Group's activity, risk-taking reflects the search for business opportunities and the strategy of developing the Company in an environment intrinsically subject to numerous hazards. The essential goal of the risk management function is to identify the risks to which the Group is exposed and to set up an efficient internal control system to create value.

To address these risks, the Group has established a risk management structure which aims to ensure i) the proper functioning of all of its internal processes, ii) compliance with the laws and regulations in all of the countries where it operates, and iii) control of compliance by all operating entities with the Group rules enacted with a view to managing the risks associated with operations and optimising the effectiveness of this control.

The Group defines the internal control system as a set of mechanisms intended to ensure control of its development, profitability, risks and business operations. These mechanisms seek to ensure that i) risks of any kind are identified, assessed and managed; ii) operations and behaviours are in accordance with the decisions made by the management bodies, and comply with the laws, regulations, values and internal rules of the Group; as concerns financial information and management more specifically, they aim to ensure that they accurately reflect the Group's position and business; and iii) these operations are carried out to ensure effectiveness and efficient use of resources.

Lastly, this system provides managers with access to the information and tools required for the proper analysis and management of these risks. It also ensures the accuracy and relevance of the Group's financial statements as well as the information disclosed to financial markets.

1.3.1.Internal control system

Risk governance uses an internal control system compliant with the provisions of the Solvency II Directive and the French decree of November 3, 2014 on the internal control of companies active in banking, payment services and investment services and subject to ACPR supervision.

It is divided into three lines of defence that structure the Group's risk management and internal control policy as presented below:

RISK MANAGEMENT LINES OF DEFENCE

First line of defence: risk assessment and incident management

The operational functions are in charge of the proper assessment of the risks generated by their activities as well as for level one controls that enable them to ensure the correct execution of their operations. To do this, they have their own governance, most often based on risk-taking delegation systems and operational committees where risks are assessed and decisions made in accordance with the Group's operating rules. Their risk assessment and management work is laid out by the control functions on an annual basis, in particular through level one control plans.

Second line of defence: independent control by the risk management function and the compliance function

The risk management and compliance functions establish a strong risk management culture within the company and are responsible for ensuring that the risks identified by the operational functions are effectively managed, in particular through the preparation of a risk map and level two control plans.

These two functions work closely together with the support of a dense network of more than one hundred risk and/or compliance officers in the Group's various countries. To do this, they have a centralised tool used in all entities to manage and launch level one and level two control plans, record operational or compliance incidents, update the risk map and business continuity plans and monitor action plans intended to address identified weaknesses.

Third line of defence: the audit function

The internal audit function provides an independent assessment of the efficiency of the risk management mechanism and more broadly, of all the Group's activities and processes, following a multi-year audit plan.

Role of the key functions

The Solvency II regulatory framework grants the Chief Executive Officer and, as applicable, the Deputy Chief Executive Officer, the status of executive directors of a group. It authorises the appointment by the Board of Directors of one or more other executive directors.

Each key function is controlled by the Chief Executive Officer or the effective manager and operates under the ultimate responsibility of the Board of Directors. It has direct access to the Board for reporting any major problem in its area of responsibility. This right is enshrined in the Board of Directors' Rules of Procedure.

The professional qualifications, knowledge and experience of the heads of key functions should be adequate to enable sound and prudent management, and they must be of good repute and integrity.

Key functions are free of influences that may compromise their capacity to carry out the tasks assigned to them in an objective, loyal and independent manner.

Since 2017, regional audit, risk and compliance functions report to managers in charge of these functions at Group level. Similarly, subject to compliance with local regulations, the same reporting line by function has been established between country and regional managers.

Risk management function

Under the responsibility of the Chief Risk Officer, the risk management function, including the internal control function, covers all the Group's risks and reports to the Group Risk and Compliance Committee.

It is tasked with assessing the relevance and effectiveness of the internal control system. Regarding Solvency II, it works closely with the actuarial function and is responsible for drafting reports and for prudential oversight. To perform its duties, the risk management function has direct access to Board meetings.

It ensures that risk policies are defined in accordance with regulatory requirements and monitors their application. The policies are reviewed annually by senior management, then approved by the Board of Directors. They are then communicated to all the Group's entities, thereby helping to forge a common risk culture.

The risk management function, including the internal control function:

- implements and monitors the risk management system;
- monitors the Group's overall risk profile and identifies and assesses emerging risks;
- reports on risk exposure and advises the Board of Directors on risk management matters;
- defines and monitors the Group's appetite[7] for such risks: the risk appetite takes into account six dimensions through 18 indicators;
- validates the partial internal model and other operational models;
- updates the mapping of risks to which Coface is exposed, working closely with the operational functions;
- contributes to improving and formalising level one control activities implemented by operational staff;
- performs level two checks on operational risks, with the exception of non-compliance risks;
- ensures that continuity plans are regularly tested in all entities;
- collects data on incidents and losses from the various entities.

The Group's Risk Management Department leads a network of seven regional risk managers for each region. The regional risk managers also lead a network of correspondents in the countries within their geographic scope. Specifically, these correspondents are responsible for performing the centrally established level two controls at local level, verifying compliance with Group rules and monitoring the progress of action plans.

Compliance function

The Compliance function is in charge of developing best practices and preventing non-compliance risk within all Coface Group companies.

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7 *The risk appetite represents the risk levels the Group wants to and can accept, with the purpose of reaching its strategic objectives and achieving its business plan.*

The Compliance function's scope includes:

- financial crime prevention:
  - prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing,
  - compliance with embargoes, asset freezes and other international financial sanctions,
  - fraud prevention, prevention of active/passive corruption and influence peddling (Sapin II law);
- protection of clients and third parties:
  - business ethics,
  - relations with suppliers;
- data protection and confidentiality;
- professional ethics (management of conflicts of interest);
- prevention of agreements or arrangements between competitors;
- compliance with laws and regulations applicable to insurance activities.

Internal audit function

The Group's Internal Audit Department is placed under the responsibility of the Group Audit Director, who is also in charge of the internal audit key function. The Audit Director attends the Group General Executive Committee meetings in an advisory capacity and reports to the Group's Chief Executive Officer.

The structure of the internal audit function is based on a reporting line to the Group Audit Director.

An internal audit policy defines the purview of the function. The key objectives of this function include evaluating all or a selection of the points below, according to the scope of each assignment, and reporting on them:

- the quality of the financial position;
- the level of risks effectively incurred;
- the quality of organisation and management;
- the consistency, adequacy and proper functioning of risk assessment and control systems, and their compliance with regulatory requirements;
- the reliability and integrity of accounting information and management information, including information linked to Solvency II issues;
- compliance with laws, regulations and the Group's rules (compliance). The audit checks the quality and relevance of the procedures implemented to ensure compliance with laws, regulations and professional standards applicable to the audited activities in France and abroad, and with the Group's policies, decisions by its corporate bodies, and its internal rules;
- the quality, effectiveness and smooth operation of the permanent control mechanism and other components of the governance system;
- the quality and level of security offered by the information systems; and
- the effective implementation of the recommendations of prior audit missions, whether they derive from the proceedings of the Group's audit function or from external audits by the supervisory authorities.

Assignments are set out in an audit plan approved by the Board of Directors and cover the entire Group scope over a limited number of financial years. An audit ends with a written report and recommendations which are implemented under the supervision of the audit function.

The independence of the audit function is inherent in its mission. There should be no interference in the definition of its field of action, in the fulfilment of its proceedings or in the disclosure of the results of those proceedings.

The Group Audit Director has full authority to refer matters to the Chairman of the Audit Committee and has free access to the Audit Committee. If necessary, and after consulting the Chief Executive Officer and/or the Chairman of the Audit Committee, the Group Audit Director may inform the ACPR (French Prudential Supervision and Resolution Authority) of any breaches observed.

The Group Audit Department has no operational activity. It neither defines nor manages the mechanisms that it controls. The internal auditors have no other responsibility under any other function. Lastly, the Group Audit Department has access to all the information required to carry out its duties.

Actuarial function

The actuarial function is performed by the Director of the Actuarial Department, who has reported to the Chief Financial Officer since July 1, 2016. It is tasked with advising senior management and supporting its efforts to ensure the Group's long term solvency and profitability and with overseeing compliance with Solvency II requirements, such as the recording of reserves. To perform its duties, the actuarial function has direct access to Board meetings.

The actuarial function is the point of reference for actuarial matters for several Group departments (Finance, Information, Commercial, Marketing and Claims & Collections) in all Group entities. In particular, it informs the Board of Directors on the appropriateness of the calculation of technical provisions.

In accordance with the requirements of the European Solvency II Directive, the actuarial function is in charge of the following:

- coordinating the calculation of technical provisions;
- ensuring the appropriateness of the methodologies, underlying models and assumptions used in the calculation of technical provisions;
- assessing the adequacy and quality of data used in the calculation of technical provisions;
- comparing best estimates against experience;

- informing the administrative, management or supervisory bodies of the reliability and adequacy of the calculation of technical provisions;
- overseeing the calculation of technical provisions in the cases specified in Article 82 of the Directive (approximations related to data quality issues in the estimation of technical provisions);
- expressing an opinion on the overall underwriting policy;
- expressing an opinion on the adequacy of reinsurance arrangements; and
- contributing to the effective implementation of the risk management system referred to in Article 44. In particular, it ensures compliance with reserving and underwriting policies and the correct implementation of reinsurance.

1.3.2. Accounting control system

The accounting control system assigns some of the responsibility for controls to the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) of each region.

Local CFOs are responsible for:

a) the local accounting system (compliance with local regulations and Group rules);

b) IFRS financial statements as reported in the Group consolidation tool (compliance with IFRS regulations and Group rules);

c) financial risks, in particular compliance with the principle of matching of assets and liabilities in order to limit the financial risks on their balance sheets.

At Group level, the Group CFO is responsible for:

a) the quality of financial information;

b) the definition and monitoring of the investment policy;

c) the management of financial risks and the implementation of the rules for managing other risks, with the support of the Risk Department; and

d) the management of solvency, in particular relating to the Solvency II framework.

The Group's Accounting and Tax Department provides the regions with a control and reporting tool that enables proper oversight of reconciliations between management applications and the accounting tool.

Since the Q1 2018 reporting date, quarterly level one controls have been formalised within the ENABLON tool:

- a list of controls to be carried out each quarter as well as instructions on the details and supporting documents requested;
- the results of controls carried out by the entities;
- proof of the controls performed.

This tool improves the tracking and formalisation of level one controls carried out on accounting processes in each country. An assessment of the controls is carried out every quarter.

This process provides a full audit trail and produces standardised, reliable data across the Group and the Company.

Processing of accounting and financial information

The Group's Accounting and Tax Department, reporting to the Finance Department, guarantees the quality of the financial information and is responsible for the control of the Group's accounting and tax information. It is also responsible for the production of the consolidated financial statements, the parent company financial statements, and the tax declarations of French entities (COFACE SA, parent company, *Compagnie française d'assurance pour le commerce extérieur*, Cofinpar, Fimipar and Cogéri).

Its tasks include:

- maintaining the general and ancillary accounts of entities located in France;
- accounting for operations, control and justification of operations;
- closing the quarterly accounts;
- producing consolidated financial statements;
- producing reports presenting the accounts: producing financial statements, internal reports and tax declarations;
- relations with the Statutory Auditors;
- preparing Group standards, regulatory oversight and strategic projects;
- setting and drafting Group accounting rules;
- drafting and monitoring accounting procedures;
- monitoring changes in accounting and tax regulations;
- assisting, training and providing technical support to subsidiaries and branches;
- producing analysis and reports on the impact of changes in scope on the consolidated financial statements;
- the accounting control system: monitoring the proper application of the standards and procedures in the Group;
- Group taxation.

Coordination with the Group's entities is based on the Group's functional matrix principles, under which the entities are delegated certain responsibilities pertaining to their scope. As such, the consolidated entities are responsible for producing the following, in accordance with their local standards and IFRS:

a) accounting information;

b) tax information;

c) regulatory information;

d) corporate information.

They also monitor the production of consolidation packages according to the Group's standards and procedures.

Common tool for general accounting, consolidation and management control

The monthly management control reports and quarterly accounting packages prepared under French standards and IFRS are entered into the same tool. The quality of the information received is improved through automatic reconciliation statements.

Additional controls are carried out at quarterly closing dates, especially using summary accounts and comparisons with management data. Consistency checks are carried out with the data received from management control reporting.

Overall controls are performed on consolidation operations: analytical review of the balance sheet and income statement, closure of the Company's equity, consistency check on the most significant items and entities, closure of the net book value of all branches, checking of intra-group transactions and their reconciliation, specific verification of reinsurance income and specific checks on the breakdown of expenses by destination. This analytical review allows for a verification of the overall consistency of the accounts.

Disclosure requirements for financial and accounting information

The Financial Communications Department, which reports to the Group Finance Department, produces, with the support of other departments, the financial information released to the financial markets, analysts and investors. The departments concerned provide the Financial Communications Department with contributions and reviews that help it mitigate the risk of material error or the release of inaccurate information.

1.3.3. Governance of the internal control system

Governance structure

The Group has implemented a risk management and control system that revolves around clear governance supported by a dedicated organisation based on the key functions described above. This is illustrated in the diagram below, which shows the link between the three lines of defence as described above and the committees that report to Coface's Board of Directors and senior management.

Governance structure

Section 2.1.3 details the duties and activities of the Board of Directors and its specialised committees.

Governance under the authority of senior management relies on the Coface Group Risk and Compliance Committee, which in turn draws on specialised risk committees at the head office to address the major risk categories (credit, financial, strategic, operational and reinsurance risk). In addition, each of the seven regions where Coface operates has a regional Risk Committee, on which the Group is represented by the Chief Risk Officer and the Chief Compliance Officer.

The Group Risk and Compliance Committee is chaired by the Chief Executive Officer and meets at least every quarter with the members of the Group Management Committee, the Group's strategic and operational management body, the Group Chief Risk Officer, the Group Chief Compliance Officer, the Group Audit Director and the Head of the Actuarial Department. Representatives of the operational or functional departments concerned also attend depending on the matters at hand.

Below is a summary of the Committee's main duties and actions during 2022:

MAIN DUTIES OF THE GROUP RISK AND COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE	MAIN TOPICS REVIEWED IN 2022
• Review of the main risk management policies and procedures • Review of ORSA assumptions and results for the purpose of their approval by the Board of Directors • Proposal and monitoring of risk appetite limits • Monitoring of the Group's risk exposure in all its dimensions • Review of the main conclusions of sub-committee meetings • Acknowledgement of the work performed by the compliance function • Regular approval of the performance and results of the partial internal model The Group Risk and Compliance Committee reports on its work to the Audit and Accounts Committee or to the Risk Committee, as appropriate.	• Validation of Solvency II risk policies and regulatory reports (SFCR, RSR, ORSA) • Review and adaptation of ORSA scenarios, consideration of additional scenarios on stagflation and climate risks • Review of risk appetite indicators and their relevance • Validation of the risk map • Analysis of the impact of the conflict between Ukraine and Russia on the Group's main risks, particularly on the solvency ratio • Focus on the Group's outsourcing policy and the methodology for evaluating the services provided • Business continuity: presentation of Coface Group's level of resilience in the event of power outage • Monitoring of the Group's insurance coverage • Modelling risk: Presentation of changes made to Coface's partial internal model and reporting of ACPR findings on model changes • Presentation and monitoring of changes in the company's data management strategy • Cyber risk monitoring: exposure, strategy and sharing of the Group's policy • Sharing of analysis on the Group's degree of alignment with the European digital operational resilience regulation (Digital Operational Resilience Act)" • Validation of compliance policies and regulatory reports (anti-money laundering questionnaires, internal control report on anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing compliance) • Follow-up of audits and closure of audit recommendations • Presentation of the level one and level two permanent control plan relating to operational and compliance risk, the results of controls and associated action plans • Monitoring the Compliance Department's actions in terms of anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing, anti-corruption, fraud prevention, personal data protection and reviewing the main conclusions of the Fraud Committee and the Personal Data Protection Committee • Monitoring of compliance training completion rates • Monitoring of compliance key performance indicators and compliance incidents as well as the remediation plans implemented • Presentation of sanctions decisions issued by the ACPR's Sanctions Committee and related complaints

2022 major points of interest:

Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 added to uncertainty about the global economic recovery in the medium term after two years impacted by the Covid-19 crisis. The Group Risk and Compliance Committee monitored the Ukrainian crisis closely and constantly, taking the necessary measures to preserve the interests of both Coface and its clients. These measures included monitoring the Group's exposure, strengthening the compliance teams as a result of the toughening of European Union sanctions against Russia and carrying out a stress test on the Group's solvency ratio, which confirmed the limited impact of the crisis.

In response to constantly changing threats, the Group Risk and Compliance Committee continued the action it initiated in 2021 to strengthen the Group's cyber resilience policy with the definition of new milestones in 2022 focusing on raising employee awareness of cyber security, defining a crisis scenario and carrying out tests.

Minor changes were also made to the partial internal model.

1.4 OUTLOOK

The Group does not expect the situation to return fully to normal in 2023 and its teams will continue to monitor the economic situation, which is deteriorating in emerging countries in particular, and the tense geopolitical situation, which could disrupt its business activity.

In this context, it will continue to manage its debtor risk carefully and prudently and, if necessary, will implement action plans to contain this risk, as it did in previous years. The structure of the reinsurance programme over several years offers good visibility for the management of debtor risk. With regard to financial and investment portfolio risks, the Group does not intend to significantly change its refinancing structure, which has proven its resilience, or its investment allocation, on which it will continue to act prudently. It will continue to invest in strengthening its risk management programmes, including cyber risk, non-compliance risk and ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) risk, in order to address the changes that are under way in these areas.