Bank of Cyprus Group

Preliminary Group Financial Results

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Bank of Cyprus Holdings

DISCLAIMER

The financial information included in this presentation is neither reviewed nor audited by the Group's external auditors.

This financial information is presented in Euro (€) and all amounts are rounded as indicated. A comma is used to separate thousands and a dot is used to separate decimals.

Important Notice Regarding Additional Information Contained in the Investor Presentation

The presentation for the Group Financial Results for the year ended 31 December 2022 (the "Investor Presentation"), available on https://bankofcyprus.com/en-gb/group/investor-relations/reports-presentations/financial-results/, includes additional financial information not presented within the Group Financial Results Press Release (the "Press Release"), primarily relating to (i) NPE analysis (movements by segments and customer type), (ii) rescheduled loans analysis, (iii) details of historic restructuring activity including REMU activity, (iv) Income statement by business line, (v) NIM and interest income analysis and (vi) Loan portfolio analysis in accordance with the three-stages model for impairment of IFRS 9, (vii) fixed income portfolio and (viii) income statement of insurance and payment solutions business. Except in relation to any non-IFRS measure, the financial information contained in the Investor Presentation has been prepared in accordance with the Group's significant accounting policies as described in the Group's Annual Financial Report 2021 and updated in the Interim Financial Report 2022. The Investor Presentation should be read in conjunction with the information contained in the Press Release and neither the financial information in the Press Release nor in the Investor Presentation constitutes statutory financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Forward Looking Statements

This document contains certain forward-looking statements which can usually be identified by terms used such as "expect", "should be", "will be" and similar expressions or variations thereof or their negative variations, but their absence does not mean that a statement is not forward-looking. Examples of forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements relating to the Group's near term, medium term and longer term future capital requirements and ratios, intentions, beliefs or current expectations and projections about the Group's future results of operations, financial condition, expected impairment charges, the level of the Group's assets, liquidity, performance, prospects, anticipated growth, provisions, impairments, business strategies and opportunities. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risk and uncertainty because they relate to events, and depend upon circumstances, that will or may occur in the future. Factors that could cause actual business, strategy and/or results to differ materially from the plans, objectives, expectations, estimates and intentions expressed in such forward-looking statements made by the Group include, but are not limited to: general economic and political conditions in Cyprus and other European Union (EU) Member States, interest rate and foreign exchange fluctuations, legislative, fiscal and regulatory developments, information technology, litigation and other operational risks, adverse market conditions, the impact of outbreaks, epidemics or pandemics, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and ongoing challenges and uncertainties posed by the COVID-19 pandemic for businesses and governments around the world. Russia's invasion of Ukraine has led to heightened volatility across global markets and to the coordinated implementation of sanctions on Russia, Russian entities and nationals. Russia's invasion of Ukraine already has caused significant population displacement, and as the conflict continues, the disruption will likely increase. The scale of the conflict and the speed and extent of sanctions, as well as the uncertainty as to how the situation will develop, may have significant adverse effects on the market and macroeconomic conditions, including in ways that cannot be anticipated. This creates significantly greater uncertainty about forward-looking statements. Should any one or more of these or other factors materialise, or should any underlying assumptions prove to be incorrect, the actual results or events could differ materially from those currently being anticipated as reflected in such forward looking statements. The forward-looking statements made in this document are only applicable as at the date of publication of this document. Except as required by any applicable law or regulation, the Group expressly disclaims any obligation or undertaking to release publicly any updates or revisions to any forward looking statement contained in this document to reflect any change in the Group's expectations or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any statement is based.

Table of contents

Executive Summary – Updated Financial Targets

FY2022 Financial Performance

Appendix

Executive Summary – Updated Financial Targets

Strong performance in FY2022

Profitability	Achieved double-digit recurring ROTE[1] in 2022, momentum building throughout the year	11.3% recurring ROTE[1]
Revenues	Revenue recovery, up 20% yoy, driven by NII expansion Diversified business model with non-net interest income contributing to 47% of total income	+25% yoy NII
Efficiency	Total operating costs[2] down 1% yoy as cost initiatives more than offset inflationary pressures	49% C/I ratio[2]
Asset quality	Delivered NPE ratio below 5%	4.0% NPE ratio

1) Recurring ROTE: calculated as Profit after Tax and before non-recurring items divided by (average Shareholders' equity minus Intangible assets)
2) Excluding special levy on deposits and other levies/contributions

2022 Targets exceeded

	2022 guidance (November 2022)	FY2022	
Net interest income	>€350 mn	€370 mn	✓
Cost to income ratio[1]	Low-50s	49%	✓
Recurring ROTE[2]	c.10%	11.3%	✓
NPE ratio	<5%	4.0%	✓
Cost of risk	Mid-40 bps	44 bps	✓
CET1 ratio[3]	Supported by a CET1 ratio of 13.5%-14.5%	15.4%	✓

1) Excluding special levy on deposits and other levies/contributions
2) Recurring ROTE: calculated as Profit after Tax and before non-recurring items divided by (average Shareholders' equity minus Intangible assets)
3) Allowing for IFRS 9 and temporary treatment for certain FVOCI instruments' transitional arrangements

Strong performance to continue in 2023, upgrading ROTE to >13% from >10%

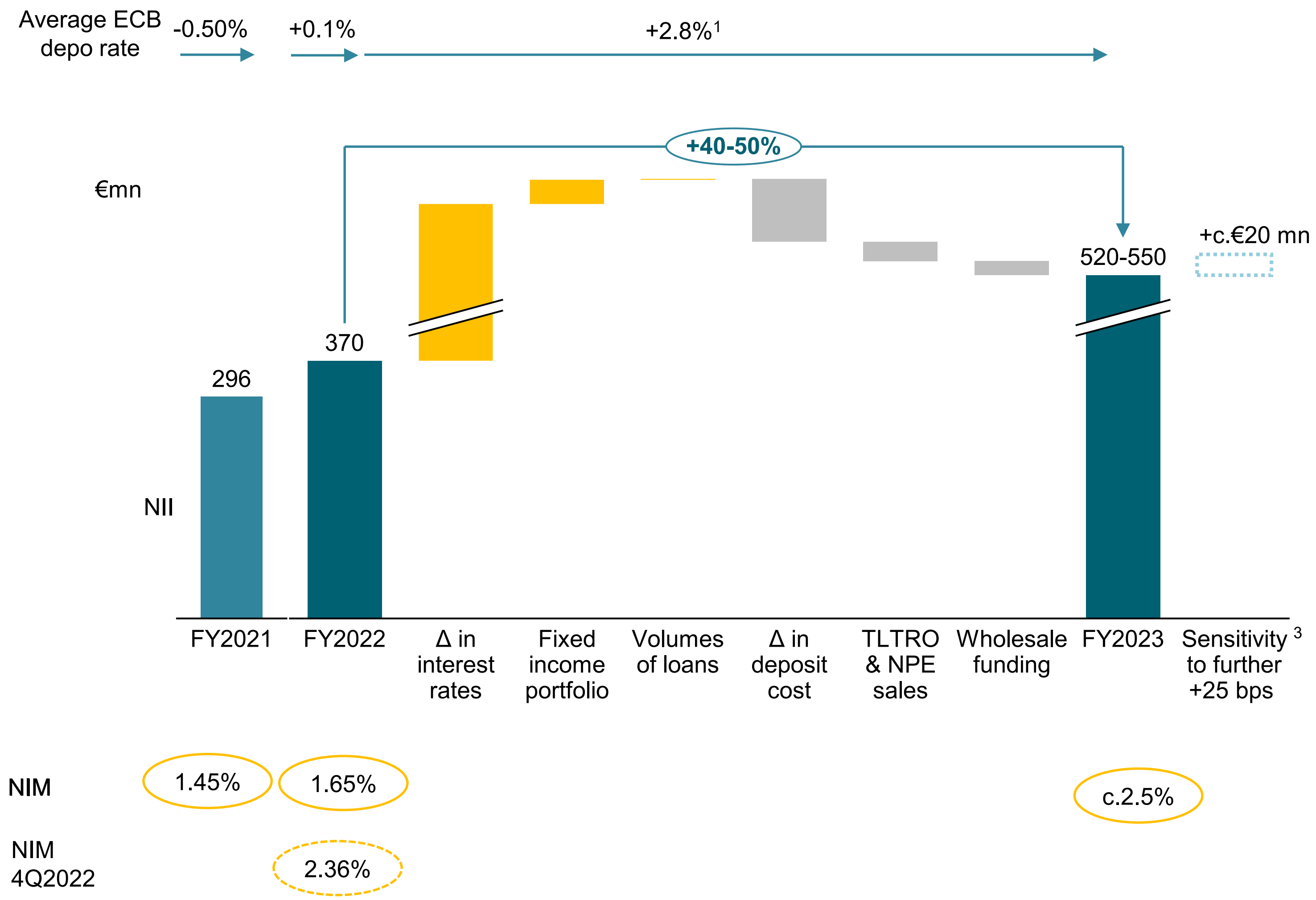
	2022	2023 Previous targets (November 2022)	2023 Updated targets
NII	€370 mn	€450-€470 mn	**+40-50% yoy (€520 - €550 mn)**
Cost to income ratio[1]	49%	c.50%	**Mid-40s**
ROTE[2]	4.3% 11.3% (recurring)	>10%	**> 13%**
NPE ratio	4.0%	<5.0%	**<5.0%**
Cost of risk	44 bps	50-80 bps	**50-80 bps**

>13% ROTE[2] in 2024[4]

Intention to commence meaningful dividend distributions from 2023[3] onwards

1) Excluding special levy on deposits and other levies/contributions
2) ROTE: calculated as Profit after Tax divided by (average Shareholders' equity minus Intangible assets)
3) Subject to regulatory approval and market conditions
4) Based on current forward curves (refer to slide 52) and constant capital

NII to grow by 40-50% in 2023



Assumptions on 2023 Projections

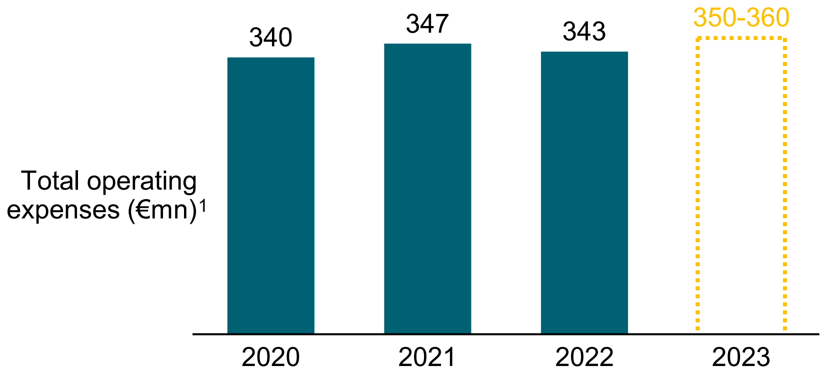
- Positive impact reflecting benefit from increase in interest rates (average ECB deposit rate: 2.8%[1] for 2023)
- Gradual increase in time deposit pass through to c.50% (Dec 2023) from c.7% (Dec 2022)
- Gradual change in deposit mix; time deposits from c.30% (Dec 2022) to c.45% (Dec 2023)
- Continue expanding fixed income portfolio[2]; growth expected to broadly offset the end of TLTRO III favourable terms and higher wholesale funding costs
- Net performing loan book stable to slightly up, offset by some loan spread compression
- Higher wholesale funding costs
- Foregone NII of c.€28 mn p.a. from TLTRO (€15 mn) and NPE sales (€13 mn)

- **Sustainable NII in 2024 driven by stable margins and loan book growth**

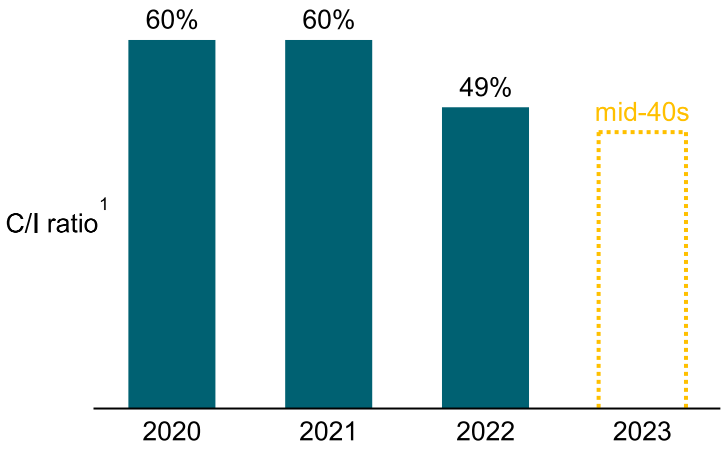
1) Based on market forward rates as at 23 January 2023
2) Subject to market conditions
3) On cash balances, loan book and assuming gradual increase in time deposit pass through to c.50% (Dec 2023) from c.7% (Dec 2022) and gradual change in deposit mix; time deposits from c.30% (Dec 2022) to c.45% (Dec 2023)

Cost to income ratio[1] at 49% for FY2022; to reduce to mid-40s in 2023

Containment of costs despite inflationary pressure



Cost to income ratio[1] to fall to mid-40s



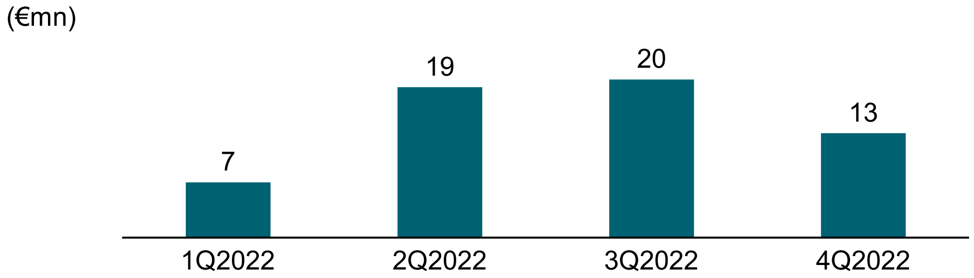
Cost and efficiency drivers

- Successful completion of efficiency actions in 2022 to address inflationary pressures
- Ongoing focus on efficiency without constraining investment
- Some upward pressure on costs from investments in transformation and digitalisation and renewal of collective agreement in 2023
- **2024 C/I ratio[1] to remain around similar levels to 2023**

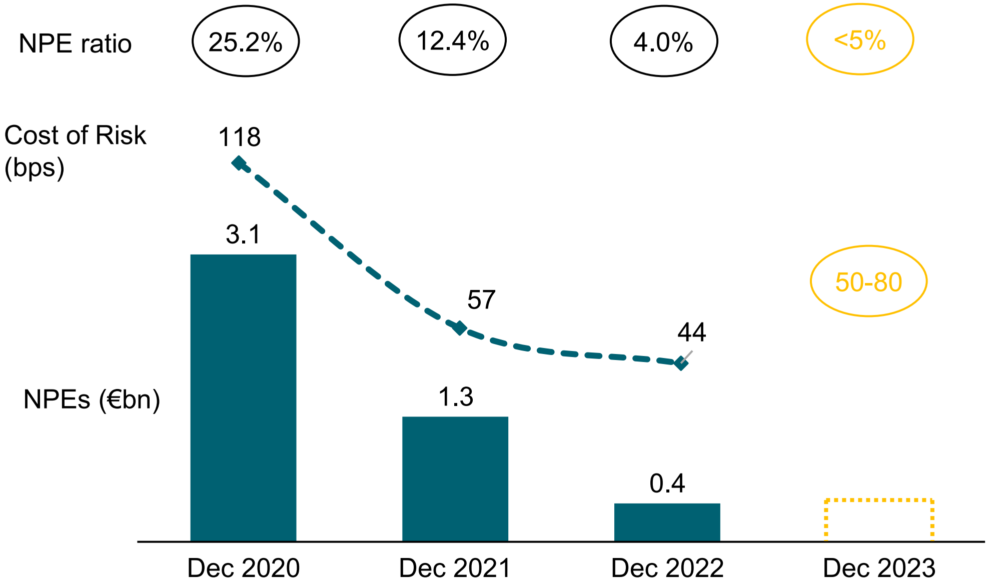
1) Excluding special levies on deposits and other levies/contributions

Conservative 2023 COR of 50-80 bps, no signs of increasing NPE inflows

Limited NPE inflows



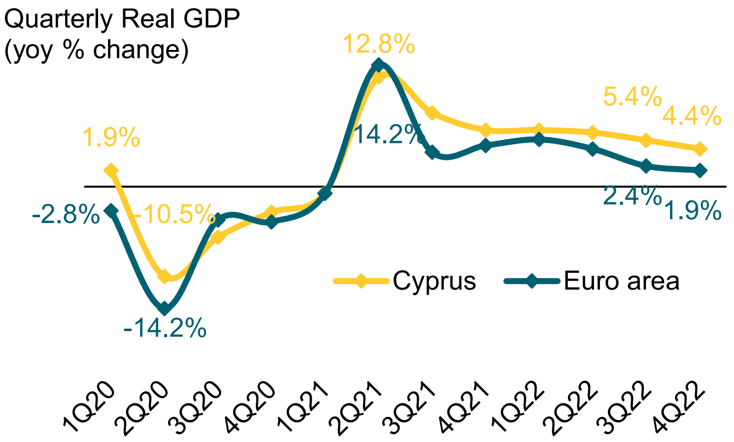
COR at low levels in 2022; conservative assumptions for 2023



- Limited NPE inflows in 2022 supported by:
  - macro resilience
  - high quality loan origination
  - prudent underwriting standards
  - meticulous assessment of customer's repayment capability
- Ongoing monitoring of asset quality and customer behaviour; no signs of asset quality deterioration to date
- Prudent assumptions on 2023 NPE inflows and provisioning to weather ongoing macroeconomic uncertainly
- **COR to start normalising from 2024 onwards towards 40-50 bps**

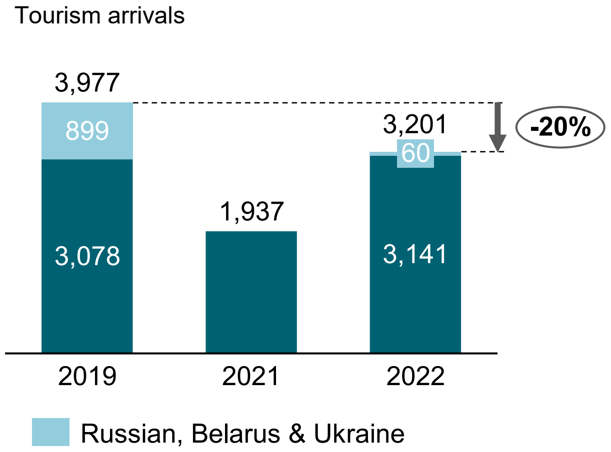
Resilient Cypriot economy delivering strong growth notwithstanding headwinds

GDP grew by 4.4% in 4Q2022 (yearly average at 5.7%)



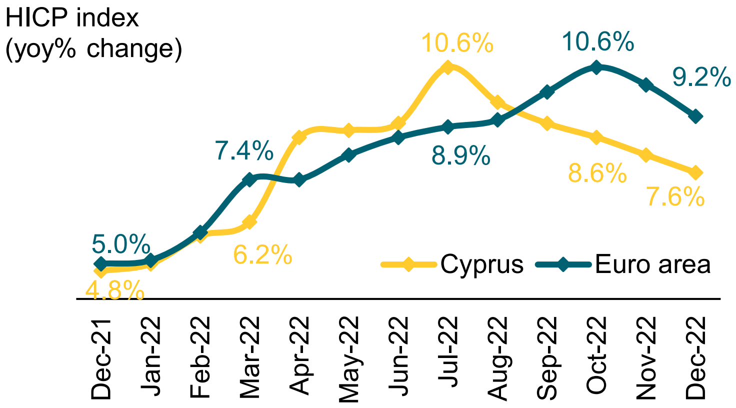
GDP expected to grow by c.3.0%[1] in 2023, well above eurozone average

Strong tourism performance in 2022 despite challenges



Tourism revenues 10M2022: 90% of 2019 levels

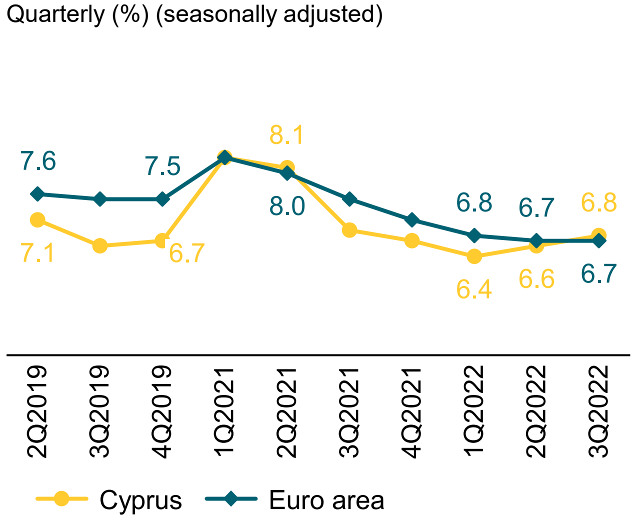
Inflation peaked in 3Q2022; starting to reduce



2022 average inflation rate at 8.1% (vs 2.5% in 2021)

2023 average inflation rate expected to drop to c.4%[2]

Unemployment rate at 6.8% in 3Q2022



2022 unemployment rate expected at 6.7%[1] (vs 7.5% in 2021)

Source: Cystat, Eurostat

1) Projections in accordance with Ministry of Finance
2) According to Winter 2023 Forecasts of European Commission

Why Bank of Cyprus

Strong Macro

- Small, open economy outgrowing Eurozone
- Healthy recovery in tourism post COVID-19
- Resilient to energy stress given no gas imports from Russia

Market Leader

- BOCH: 41% loan market share
- Leader in insurance, card processing and payment solutions business
- Liquid and consolidated banking sector; total market share of c.65% for two main players

Why Bank of Cyprus

Sustainable Business Model

- One of most liquid banks in Eurozone with strong NII benefit from rising interest rates and limited funding pressure
- Diversified model with meaningful capital light non-interest income contribution
- Lean operating model with sub 50% C/I ratio[1]
- Legacy asset quality issues firmly behind (NPEs at 4%)
- On track to achieve ROTE[4]>13% in 2023

Shareholder Returns

- Strong CET1 of 15.4%[3] as at Dec 2022
- Strong capital generation (>13% ROTE for 2023, following 11.3% ROTE (recurring) in 2022)
- Intention to commence meaningful dividend distributions from 2023 onwards[2]

1) Excluding special levies on deposits and other levies/contributions
2) Subject to regulatory approval and market conditions
3) Allowing for IFRS 9 and temporary treatment for certain FVOCI instruments' transitional arrangements
4) ROTE: calculated as Profit after Tax divided by (average Shareholders' equity minus Intangible assets)

FY2022 Financial Performance

FY2022 – Highlights

Cypriot economy outperforms Eurozone

- Economic growth of 4.4%[1] in 4Q2022; expected growth of c.3.0%[1] for 2023, well above the eurozone average
- Record new lending of €2.1 bn up 17% yoy
- Net performing loan book of €9.6 bn, up 3% yoy

Strong growth of underlying profitability

- NII of €370 mn up 25% yoy; of which €136 mn in 4Q2022, up 53% qoq
- Total operating expenses[2] down 1% yoy; cost to income ratio[2] at 49% down 11 p.p. yoy
- Profit after tax before non-recurring items of €188 mn, up 107% yoy reflecting positive gearing to rising interest rates
- Profit after tax of €80 mn for 4Q2022 vs loss of €59 mn for 3Q2022 including one-off VEP[3] charge of €101 mn
- Profit after tax of €71 mn for FY2022 vs €30 mn for FY2021
- Recurring ROTE[4] of 11.3% for FY2022 and 19.1% for 4Q2022

Robust capital and liquidity

- CET1 ratio of 15.4%[5] and Total Capital ratio of 20.6%[5]
- Deposits at €19.0 bn up 8% yoy and broadly flat qoq
- Strong liquidity position with €7.6 bn[6] placed at the ECB; well positioned to benefit from further interest rate increases

NPE ratio at 4.0%

- NPE ratio at 4.0% (1.3%[7] net) down 8.4 p.p. yoy
- Coverage at 69%; cost of risk at 44 bps
- €0.6 bn NPE sale (Helix 3) completed in November 2022
- Strong fundamentals with performing loan book better positioned to face external shocks

1) Source: Ministry of Finance
2) Excluding special levy on deposits and other levies/contributions
3) Voluntary Staff Exit Plan
4) Recurring ROTE: calculated as Profit after Tax and before non-recurring items divided by (average Shareholders' equity minus Intangible assets)
5) Allowing for IFRS 9 and temporary treatment for certain FVOCI instruments' transitional arrangements
6) Excluding TLTRO III of €2.0 bn
7) Calculated as NPEs net of provisions over net loans

Income Statement

€ mn	FY2022	FY2021	4Q2022	3Q2022	qoq%	yoy%
Net Interest Income	370	296	136	89	53%	25%
Non interest income	329	285	92	83	11%	16%
Total income	699	581	228	172	33%	20%
Total operating expenses[1]	(343)	(347)	(89)	(81)	8%	-1%
Operating profit	**318**	**198**	**128**	**81**	**60%**	62%
Provisions and impairments	(91)	(100)	(32)	(22)	42%	-8%
PAT before non-recurring items[2]	**188**	**91**	**79**	**50**	**64%**	**107%**
Advisory and organic restructuring costs	(11)	(22)	(1)	(5)	-70%	-48%
PAT-organic[2]	**177**	**69**	**78**	**45**	**78%**	**155%**
Restructuring costs - VEP	(104)	(16)	-	(101)	-100%	-
Other exceptionals[3]	(2)	(23)	2	(3)	-	-91%
Profit/ (loss) after tax[2]	**71**	**30**	**80**	**(59)**	**-**	**139%**
Key Ratios						
Net Interest margin	**1.65%**	**1.45%**	**2.36%**	**1.53%**	**83 bps**	**20 bps**
Cost to income ratio[1]	**49%**	**60%**	**38%**	**47%**	**-9 p.p.**	**-11 p.p.**
Cost of Risk	**0.44%**	**0.57%**	**0.42%**	**0.45%**	**-3 bps**	**-13 bps**
EPS before non-recurring items (€ cent)	**42.35**	**20.50**	**17.92**	**10.91**	**7.01**	**21.85**
ROTE before non-recurring items	**11.3%**	**5.5%**	**19.1%**	**11.7%**	**7.4 p.p.**	**5.8 p.p.**

1) Excluding special levy on deposits and other levies/contributions
2) Attributable to the owners of the Company
3) Please refer to section B.3.4 "Profit after tax (attributable to the owners of the Company)" of the FY2022 FR Press Release

QoQ Performance (4Q2022 vs 3Q2022)

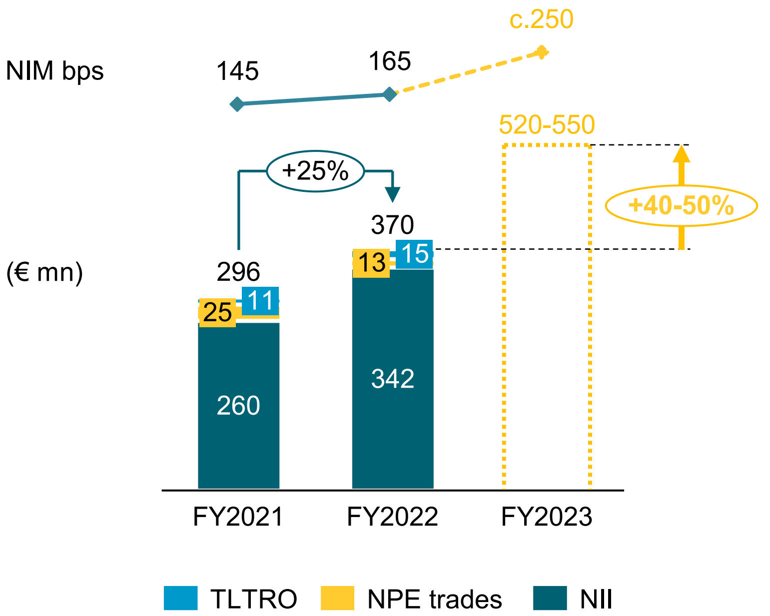
- NII growth driven by immediate liquid assets repricing (including fixed income portfolio) and Euribor repricing
- Non-NII increase driven mainly by higher net insurance income
- Total operating expenses[1] increase mainly due to seasonality and inflationary pressures in other operating expenses
- Provisions and impairments increased due to higher REMU stock impairments on specific, large illiquid assets and a revised approach on pending litigation fees (one-off charge €5.5 mn)
- **Recurring ROTE at 19.1%**

YoY Performance (FY2022 vs FY2021)

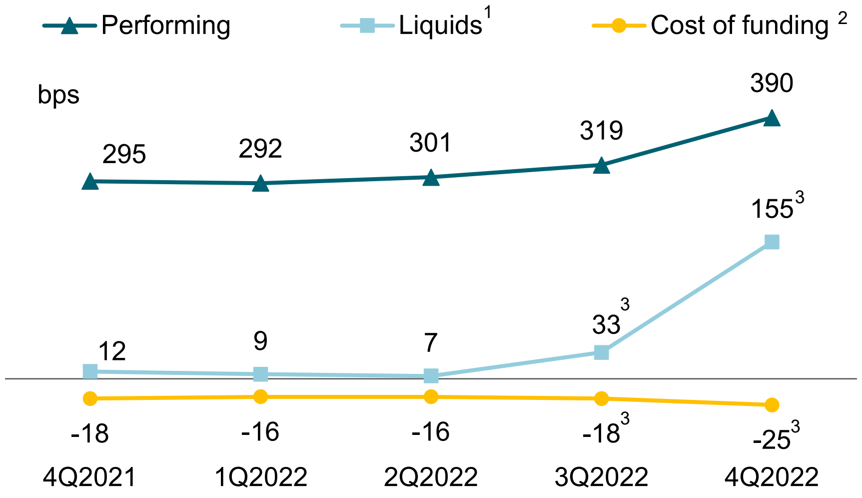
- NII growth supported by positive gearing to higher rates despite foregone Helix 2 interest income
- Non-NII increase driven by higher net fee and commission income and net insurance income
- Total operating expenses[1] under control on the back of VEP despite inflationary pressures
- Provisions and impairments decrease, reflecting strong asset quality performance
- **Recurring ROTE at 11.3%**

NII up 25% yoy; expected to grow by 40-50% in 2023

NII of €370 mn for FY2022 of which €136 mn in 4Q2022



Effective yield on assets & cost of funding



- NIM up by 83 bps qoq to 236 bps reflecting repricing of liquid assets and loans:
  - €7.6 bn liquidity placed with ECB[4]
  - >95% of loan book variable based; 53% of loan book linked to Euribor (3m & 6m)
- Effective yields on liquids increased to 155 bps (up 122 bps qoq)
- Cost of funding increased to 25 bps driven by a small increase in cost of deposits and an increase in cost of interbank funding
- Outstanding TLTRO borrowing of €2.0 bn; €1.0 bn repaid in 4Q2022

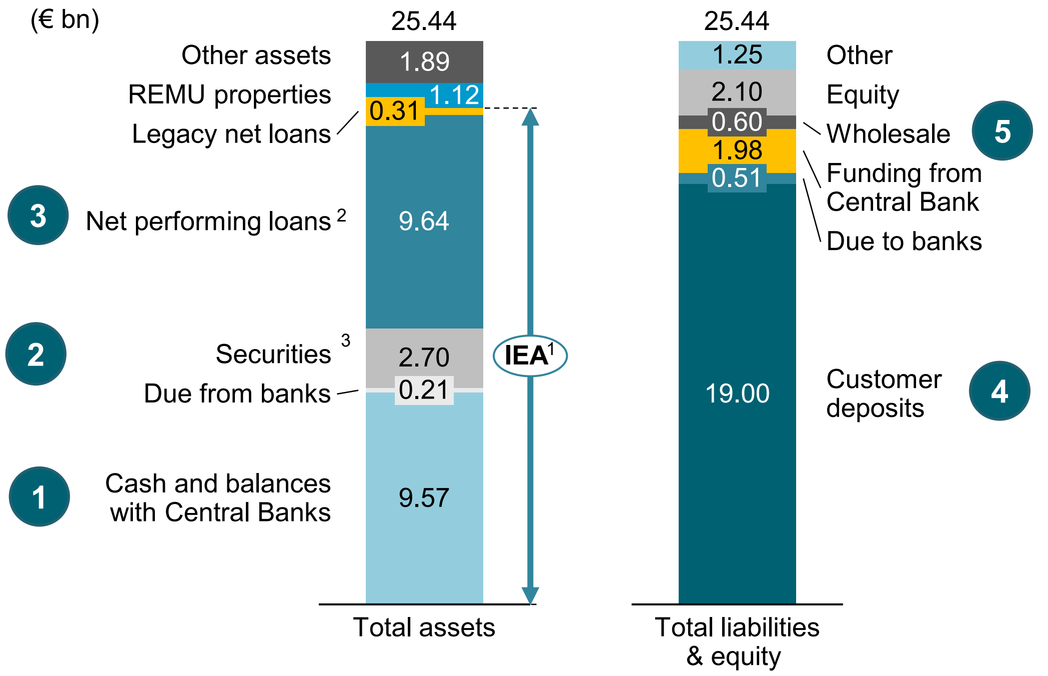
2023 Outlook

- NIM to improve from 4Q2022 (to c.250 bps), reflecting the full benefits of 4Q2022 and subsequent rate rises
- Foregone NII of c.€28 mn p.a. from TLTRO (€15 mn) and NPE sales (€13 mn) p.a.

1) Interest income on liquids after hedging, over average liquids (Cash and balances with central banks, placements with banks and bonds)
2) Effective yield of cost of funding: Interest expense of all interest bearing liabilities after hedging, over average interest bearing liabilities (customer deposits, funding from the central bank, interbank funding, subordinated liabilities)
3) Calculation for effective yields on liquids and cost of funding was adjusted to exclude the impact of TLTRO III NII and from the average interest bearing assets & liabilities respectively
4) Excluding TLTRO III of €2.0 bn

Liquid balance sheet positively geared to higher interest rates

As at 31 December 2022



	31 Dec 2022	31 Dec 2021	yoy
Book Value (€ bn)[5]	1.86	1.84	1%
Book Value[5] per share (€)	4.16	4.12	0.04
Tangible Book Value[6] (€ bn)	1.69	1.65	2%
Tangible Book Value[6] per share (€)	3.79	3.71	0.08

1 **Cash and balances with Central Banks of €9.6 bn**, of which €2.0 bn TLTRO III

- Immediate benefit from ECB depo rate increases

2 **Securities of €2.7 bn** (of which €2.5 bn fixed income portfolio)

- Fixed income portfolio up 11% qoq and 30% yoy
- Continue the expansion of the fixed income portfolio in 2023[4]

3 **Net loans of €9.9 bn** (of which €9.6 bn performing book)

- >95% of loan book variable based including:
  - 53% linked with Euribor; full benefit with a time lag
  - 22% linked with Bank's base rate
  - 17% linked with ECB MRO rate

4 **Customer deposits of €19.0 bn**

- Cyprus banking system has ample liquidity; gradual deposit repricing expected

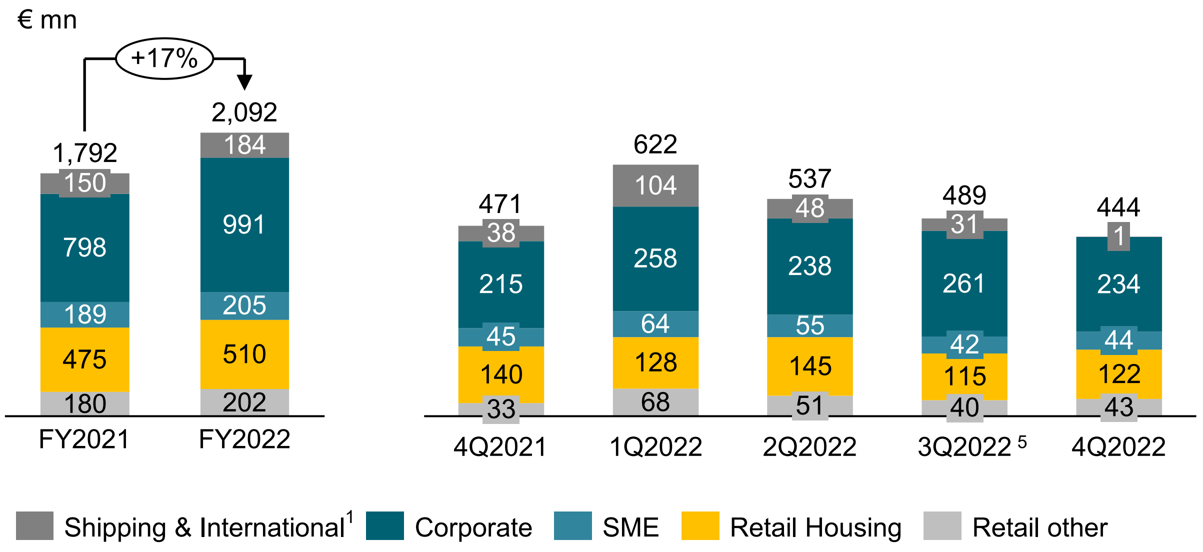
5 **Wholesale funding of €0.6 bn**

- Expected to gradually increase to comply with MREL requirements

1) Interest earning assets
2) Non-legacy loans of corporate (including IBS, W&M and Large and International corporate), SME and Retail
3) Debt securities, treasury bills and equity investments
4) Subject to market conditions
5) Comprises of equity attributable to the owners of the Company (excluding Other equity instruments)
6) Comprises of equity attributable to the owners of the Company (excluding Other equity instruments) minus intangible assets

Record new lending of €2.1 bn in FY2022 up 17% yoy

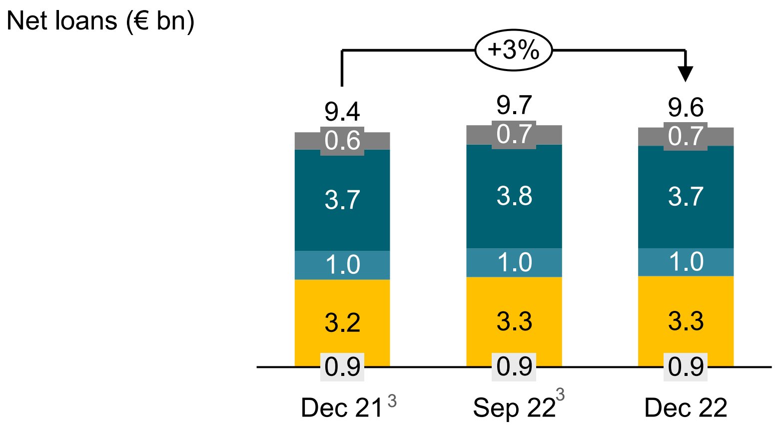
New lending of €444 mn in 4Q2022



41%

Leading market share in loans

Performing[4] book up 3% yoy to €9.6 bn



- Record year for new lending since 2015; increased lending activity across all sectors, with corporate being the main driver
- Net performing loan book up 3% yoy, however some signs of increased repayments observed in 4Q2022 following rise in interest rates
- Meticulous assessment of repayment capability; 99% of new exposures[2] in Cyprus since 2016 are performing

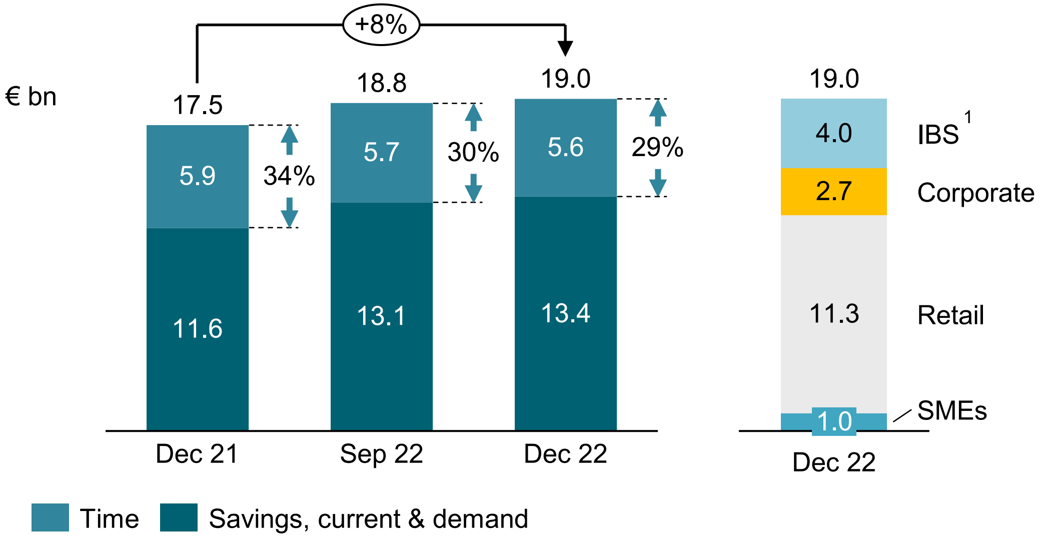
2023 Outlook

- Due to interest rate hikes, demand is expected to slow down from the peak of 2022
- Near-term net interest income will be supported primarily by asset repricing, and higher investments in securities

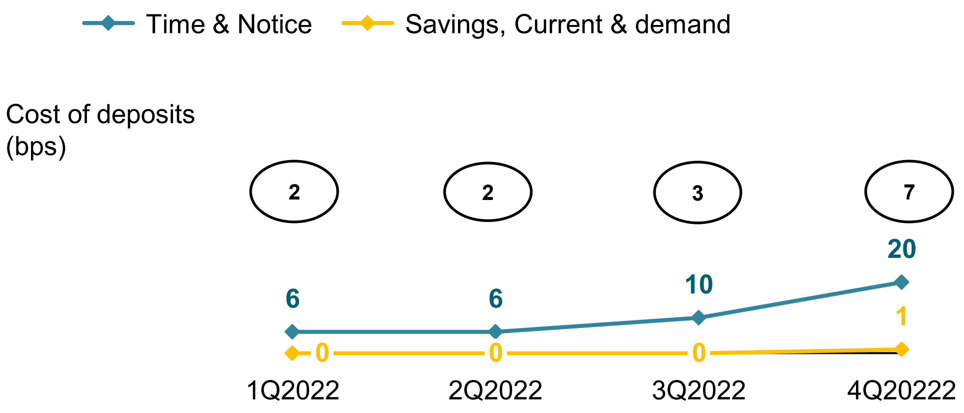
1) Includes syndicated loans
2) Facilities/limits approved in the reporting period
3) Pro forma Held for Sale
4) Non-legacy loan book which includes Corporate and Large corporate, International corporate, International business services, Wealth and Markets, SME and Retail
5) 3Q2022 results were restated following a reclassification adjustment of €8 mn between disbursed and approved new lending

Deposits at €19.0 bn up 8% yoy; loan to deposit ratio at 52%

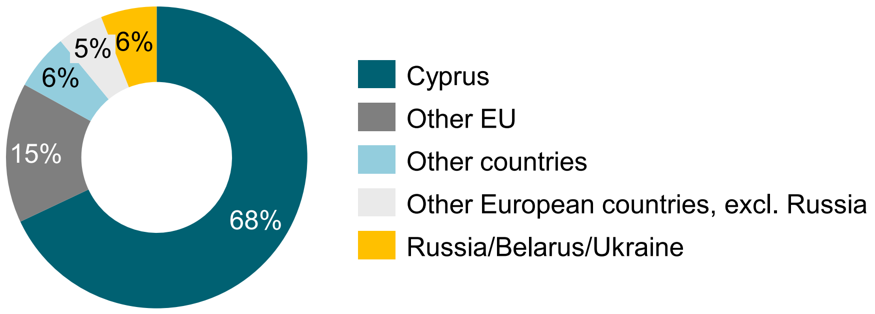
Deposits at €19.0 bn; market share at 37.2%



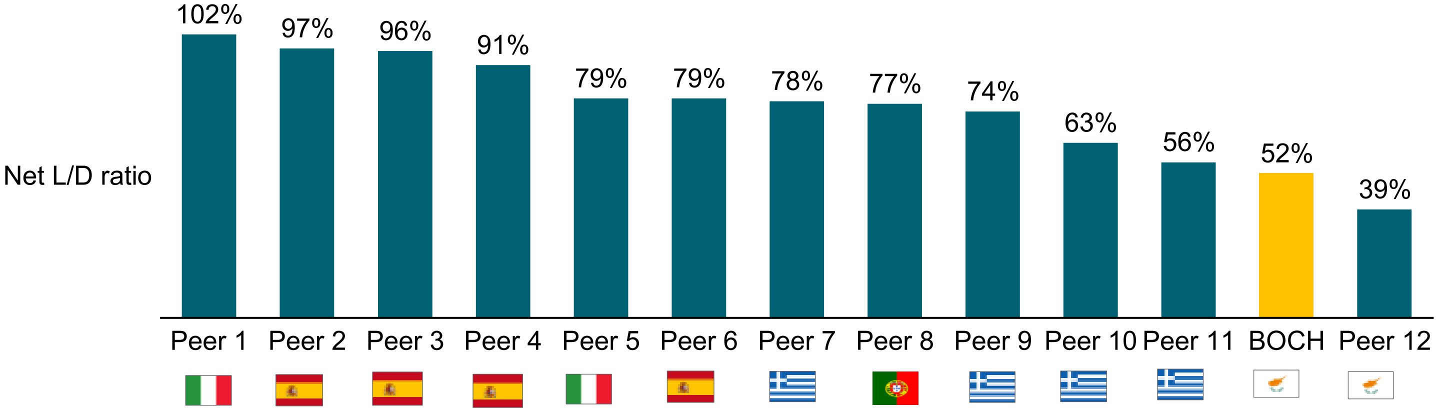
Cost of deposits remains low



Cyprus deposits by passport origin[2]

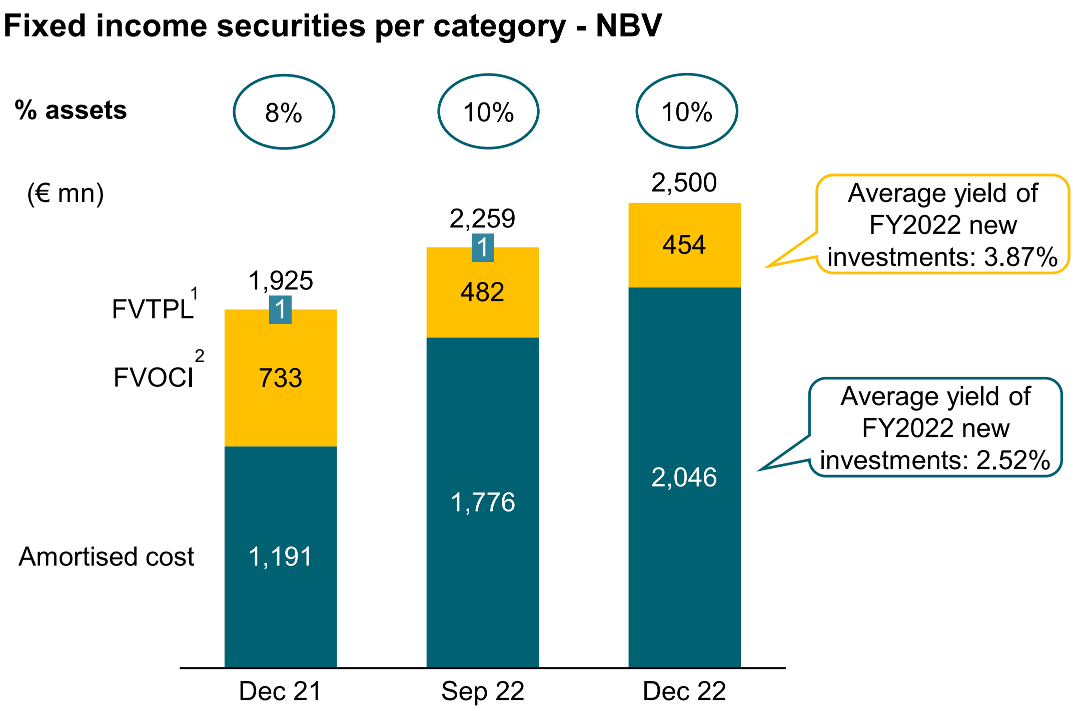


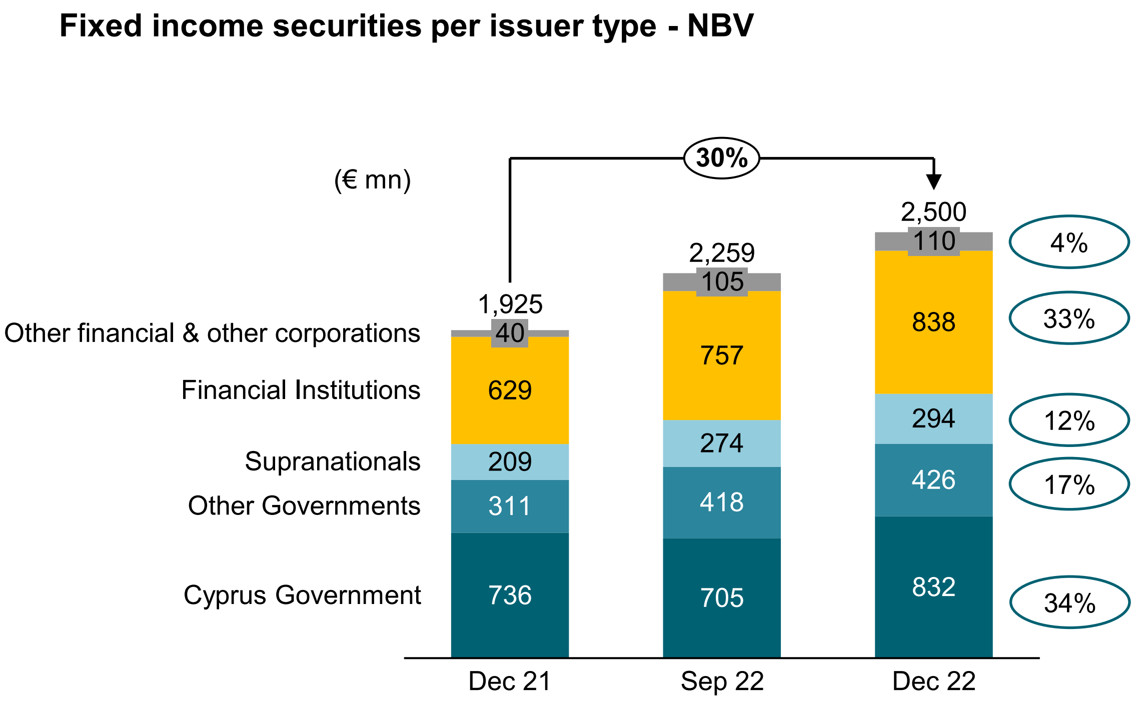
Cypriot banks have lower L/D ratio compared to Euro area



1) Servicing exclusively international activity companies registered in Cyprus and abroad and non residents
2) Origin is defined as the country of passport of the Ultimate Beneficial Owner

Fixed income portfolio up 30% yoy; expansion to continue in 2023[3]





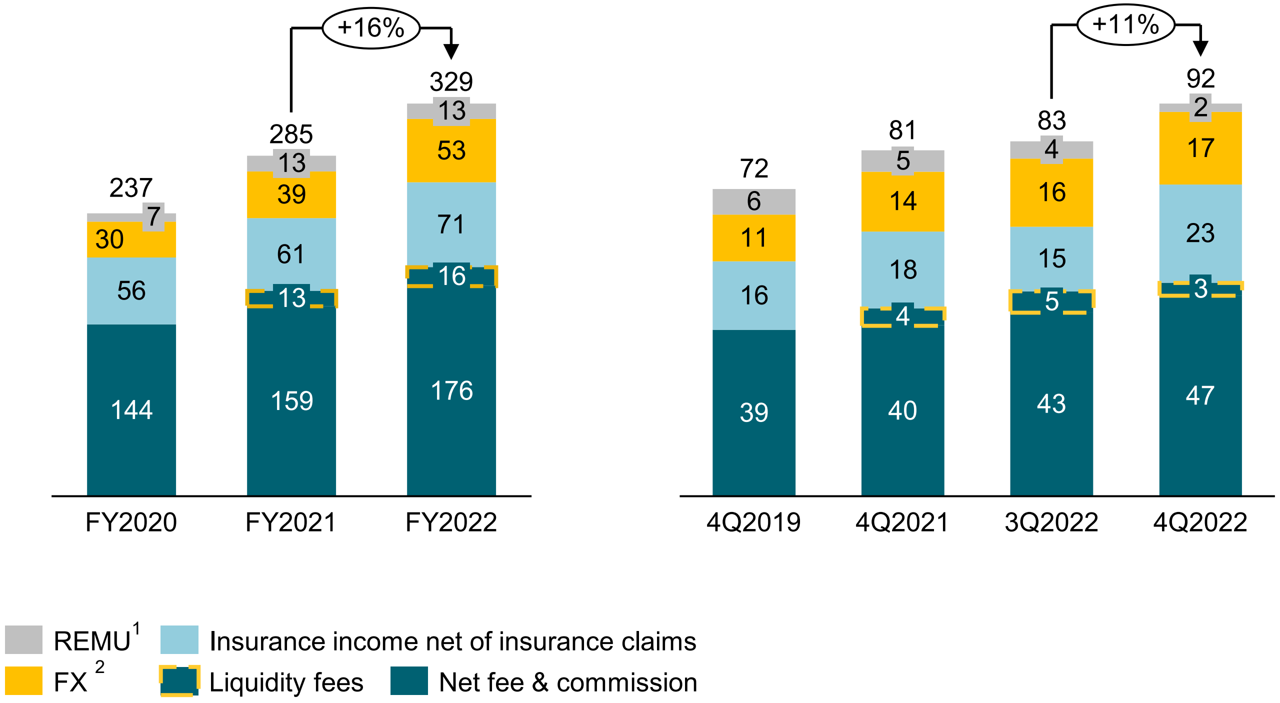
	Amortised cost	FVOCI
Average contractual duration (years)	2.35	3.40
Average duration taking into consideration interest rate hedging (years)	2.22	0.36
Average rating	A2	Baa2

- Highly rated bond portfolio of low average duration; provides reallocation flexibility and allows to benefit from rising interest rates
- Ample excess liquidity conducive for further expansion of fixed income portfolio in 2023[3]
- Majority of positions in the FVOCI[2] book are hedged for interest rate risk, therefore minimal effect on reserves expected from interest rate changes

1) Investments classified as fair value through profit or loss
2) Investments classified as fair value through other comprehensive income
3) Subject to market conditions

Non interest income at €92 mn in 4Q2022, up 11% qoq

Total non – NII (€ mn)



QoQ Performance (4Q2022 vs 3Q2022)

- Net fee and commission income up 4% due to higher non-transactional fees
- Net insurance income up 53% reflecting exceptionally strong new business, lower claims and positive changes in valuations assumptions

YoY Performance (FY2022 vs FY2021)

- Net fee and commission income up 12% driven mainly by the introduction of a revised price list in February 2022 and the extension of liquidity fees to a wider customer group in March 2022 until December 2022
- Net insurance income up 17% mainly due to increased new business and the positive changes in valuation assumptions, partially offset by higher insurance claims
- Net FX and other income[2] up 35% reflecting higher foreign exchange gains through FX swaps

2023 Outlook

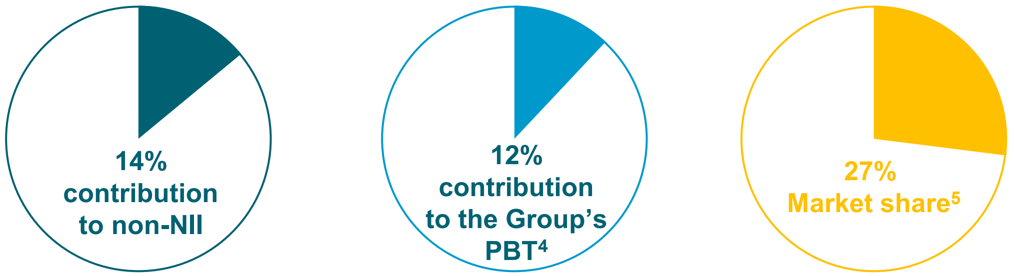
- Non interest income expected to be impacted by:
  - Termination of liquidity fees in Dec 2022 (c.€16 mn p.a.)
  - Termination (1Q2023) of an NPE sale-related servicing fee of c.€6 mn
  - Net FX gains/(losses) & net gains/(losses) on financial instruments are volatile profit contributors
  - Modest annual negative impact from IFRS17

1) Gains/(losses) from revaluation and disposal of investment properties and on disposal of stock of properties
2) Net FX gains/(losses) & Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments, and other income

Profitable Life Insurance business - valuable and sustainable contribution to the Group

eurolife

€ mn	FY2022	FY2021	yoy%
GWP[1]	151.3	137.1	10%
Net reinsurance cost	(18.2)	(18.2)	0%
Net impact of interest rate movements	5.9	(2.6)	-
Costs, claims and change in reserves	(93.0)	(80.2)	16%
Net insurance income	**46.0**	**36.1**	**28%**
Total operating costs	(12.4)	(13.0)	-5%
PBT-contribution to the Group[2] before VEP	**33.6**	**23.1**	**46%**
Restructuring costs - VEP	(1.4)	-	-
PBT-contribution to the Group[2] before VEP and one-off net impact of interest rate movements	**27.7**	**25.7**	**8%**
PBT- contribution to the Group[2]	**32.2**	**23.1**	**40%**
Total Regular income[3]	162.4	138.2	17%



- Highest # of individual customers in Cyprus with 72k life and 17k health customers
- Assets under management at €553 mn broadly flat yoy
- PBT– contribution to the Group[2] before VEP and net impact of interest rate movements up 8% yoy mainly driven by increased new business

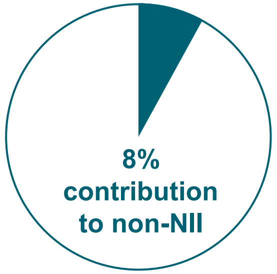
IFRS 17 day 1 (1 January 2023) benefit on insurance business equity estimated at €50-60 mn of which €50 mn distributed to the Bank as dividend in February 2023

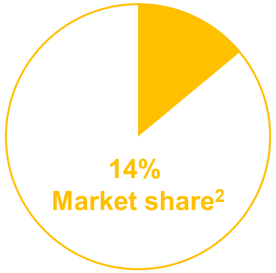
1) Gross written premium
2) PBT is adjusted to exclude intercompany transactions between insurance companies and the Bank
3) Total regular income includes yearly renewable gross written premiums and occupational pension contributions
4) Before non-recurring items and excluding the net impact of interest rate movements
5) As at 31 December 2022 based on draft preliminary market statistics

Profitable Non–Life Insurance business – valuable and sustainable contribution to the Group

Genikes Insurance

€ mn	FY2022	FY2021	yoy%
Insurance income	69.4	60.7	14%
(of which GWP[1])	*59.0*	*53.3*	*11%*
Costs and claims	(44.3)	(35.8)	24%
Net insurance income	**25.1**	**24.9**	**1%**
Total operating costs	(8.8)	(8.5)	4%
Other (expenses)/ income	(0.7)	0.3	-
PBT-contribution to the Group[3] before non-recurring items	**15.6**	**16.7**	**-7%**
Restructuring costs - VEP	(1.1)	(0.6)	71%
Revaluation losses on investments	(2.3)	(0.6)	-
PBT- contribution to the Group[3]	**12.2**	**15.5**	**-22%**





- GWP at €59.0 mn up 11% yoy, reflecting higher new business
- Costs and claims at €44.3 mn up 24% yoy, due to higher reinsurance cost and insurance claims
- PBT– contribution to the Group[3] before non-recurring items down 7% yoy driven by higher new business offset by higher cost of claims and other costs

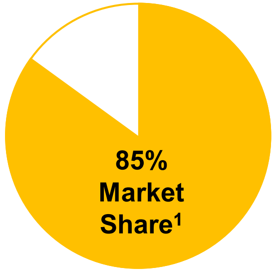
1) Gross written premium
2) As at 31 December 2022 based on draft preliminary market statistics
3) PBT is adjusted to exclude intercompany transactions between insurance companies and the Bank
4) Before non-recurring items

Leading card processing and payment solutions business in Cyprus

JCC PAYMENT SYSTEMS

€ mn	FY2022	FY2021	yoy%
Net fee and commission income	26.7	21.9	22%
Other income	4.5	2.3	94%
FX and net gains on revaluation of investment	2.6	4.0	-33%
Total contribution Group's Non-NII	**33.8**	**28.2**	**20%**
Total operating costs	(17.2)	(16.3)	5%
Other expenses	(0.2)	(0.2)	20%
PBT-contribution to the Group before non-recurring items	**16.4**	**11.7**	**40%**
Restructuring costs - VEP	(3.1)	-	-
PBT-contribution to the Group	**13.3**	**11.7**	**14%**

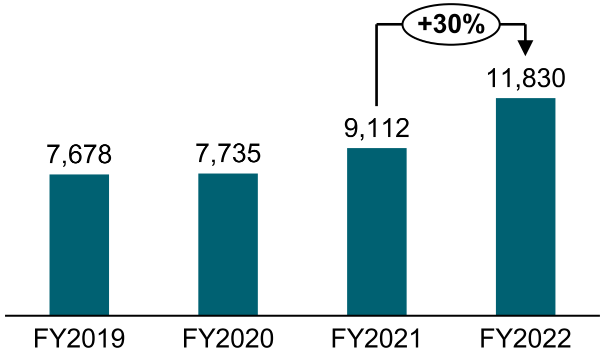
- Net fee and commission income up 22% yoy due to higher volume of transactions; FY2021 was impacted by lockdown
- One-stop shop, providing various innovative solutions
- Strong transaction volume growth (up 30% yoy)
- Backed by BOC with 75% stake



- Market leader in payment business in Cyprus
- Trusted business partner
- Strong market growth reflects transition away from cash transactions
- Compulsory credit card payments in most businesses in Cyprus

JCC card transactions continue to increase

Value of transactions from January to December (€ mn)

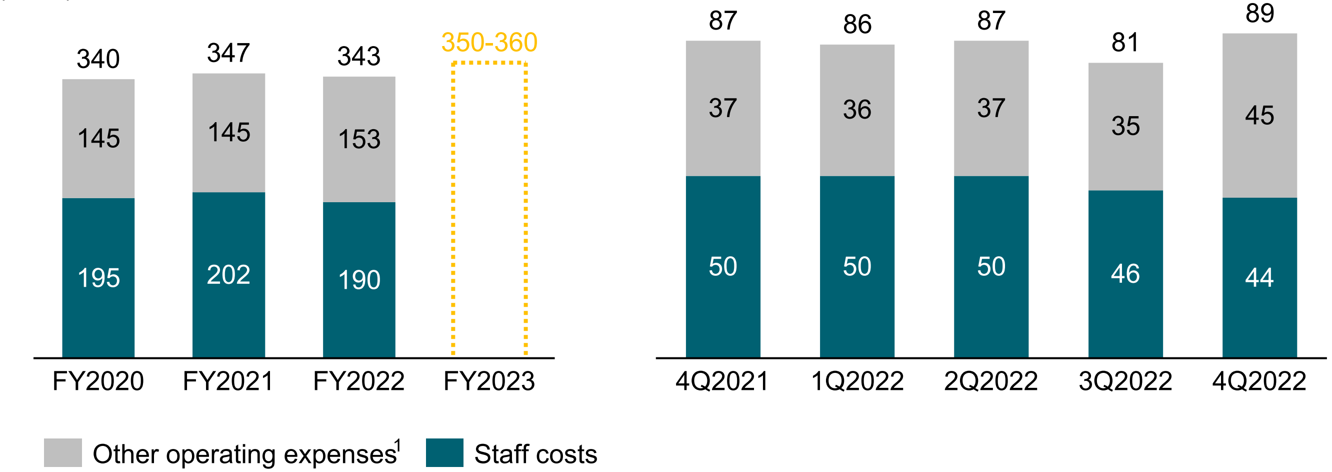


1) As at 31 December 2022 based on market statistics
2) Before non-recurring items

Cost to income ratio[1] at 49% in 2022; to reduce to mid-40s in 2023

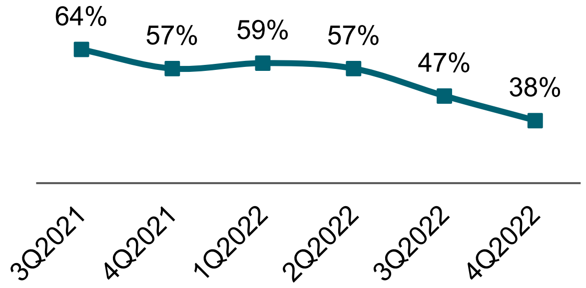
Total operating expenses[1] remain under control; down 1% yoy

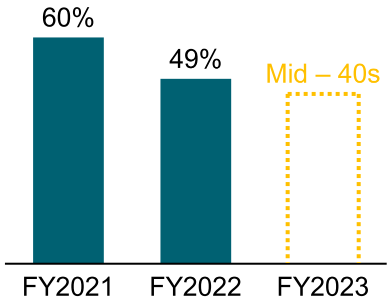
(€ mn)



- Staff costs down 6% qoq and 6% yoy following completion of VEP in July 2022
- Other operating expenses up 25% qoq and 5% yoy driven by seasonally higher professional, marketing and IT costs and inflationary pressures
- C/I ratio[1] at 38% for 4Q2022, down 9 p.p. qoq mainly driven by higher revenues

Improved C/I ratio[1] supported by higher revenues





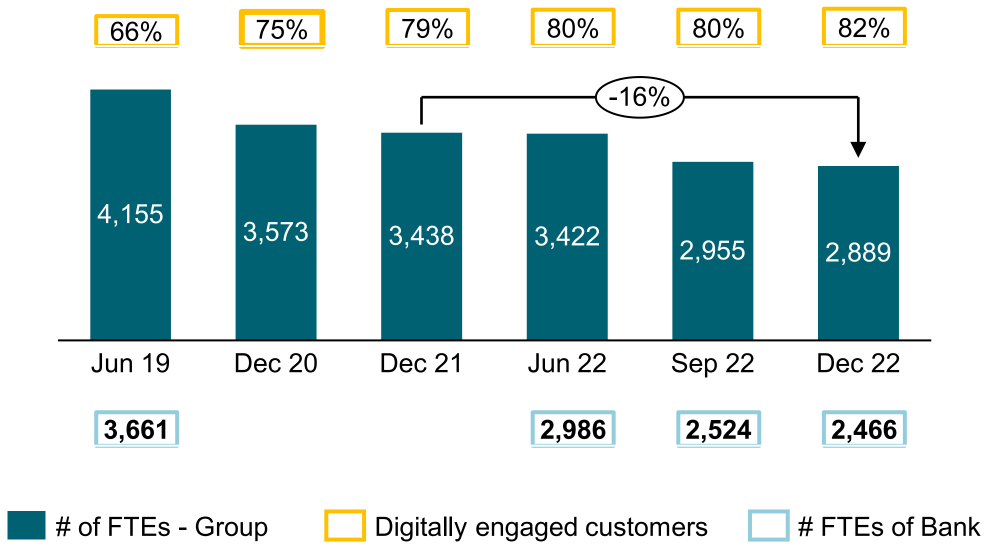
2023 Outlook

- Committing to total operating expenses of c.€350-360 mn for 2023, despite inflation whilst funding digitisation and investment in business and renewal of collective agreement
- C/I ratio[1] to decrease to mid-40s in 2023; to remain at around similar levels in 2024

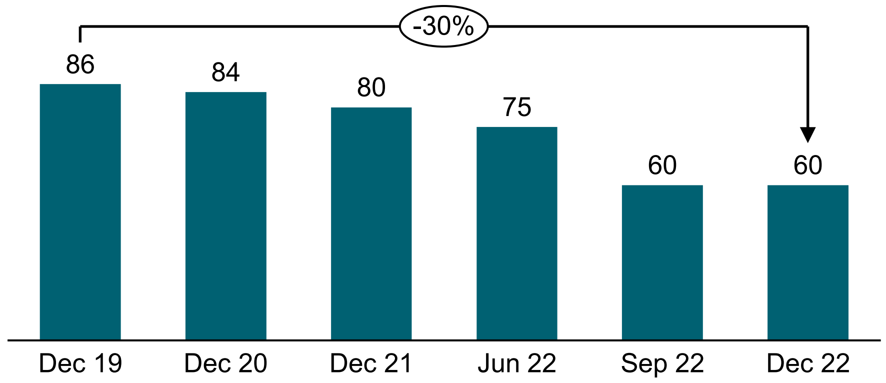
1) Excluding special levy on deposits and other levies/contributions

Efficiency actions achieved in FY2022

Substantial streamlining of workforce and branches



of branches



Successful completion of Voluntary Staff Exit Plan in July 2022

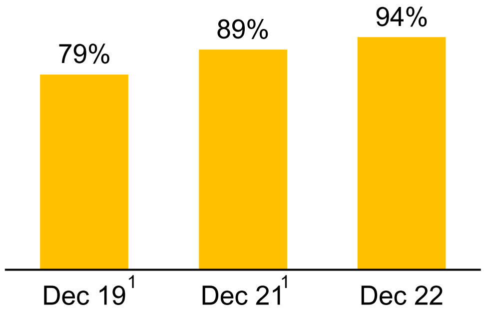
- Reduction of 16% in full time employees
- Payback period of 2.7 years
- Estimated gross annual savings of c.€37 mn (19%) in staff costs

Branch footprint rationalisation

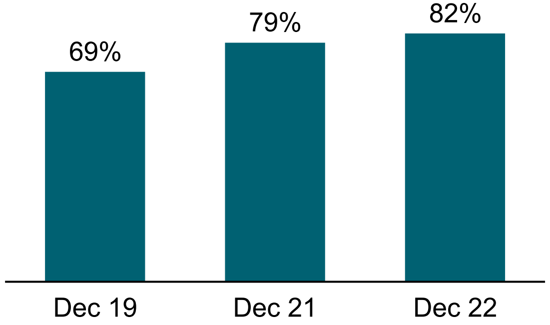
- Facilitated by digital transformation
- Overall 30% reduction since December 2019

Leverage leading Digital Capabilities to serve customers and the economy

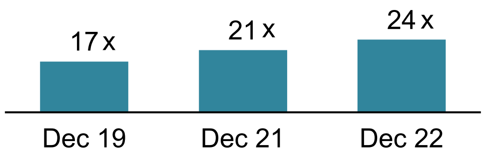
Digital transactions ratio at 94%



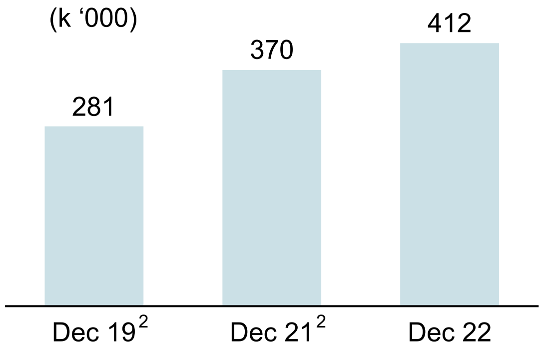
Digitally engaged customers ratio at 82%



Average mobile logins per month



Active users of Internet and/or Mobile Banking



Leader in shaping the digital transformation of local economy

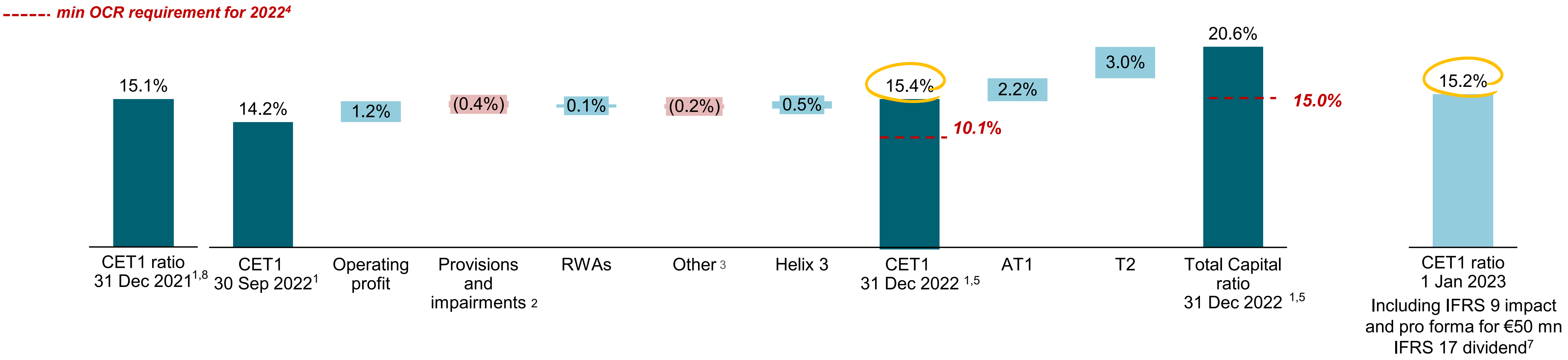
Vision

- Introduction of the **Digital Economy Platform** to optimize processes within the economy and create new revenue sources over the medium-term
  - Bringing stakeholders together
  - Connecting businesses with each other and with consumers
  - Driving opportunities in lifestyle banking and beyond
- Launch of first set of services for digitizing business to business activities (eg: electronic invoicing, remittance management and payments)
- c.1,500 companies registered on the platform

1) Comparative figures have been revised in order to include data for the transactions of "Payroll & Group Transfers" through 1Bank.
2) Comparative figures have been revised in order to include active users for business subscribers

Capital, Liquidity & Asset Quality

Robust capital position with CET1 at 15.4%[1,5] and Total Capital ratio at 20.6%[1,5]



- **Organic capital generation of 120 bps in 4Q2022**
- **CET1 ratio fully loaded at 14.7% as at 31 December 2022;** final phasing in of IFRS9 impact of c.65 bps on 1 January 2023
- IFRS 17 day 1 (1 January 2023) benefit on insurance business equity estimated at €50-60 mn of which €50 mn distributed to the Bank as dividend in February 2023
- The Group continues to monitor opportunities for the optimisation of its capital position including Additional Tier1 capital

Updated capital requirements[6]

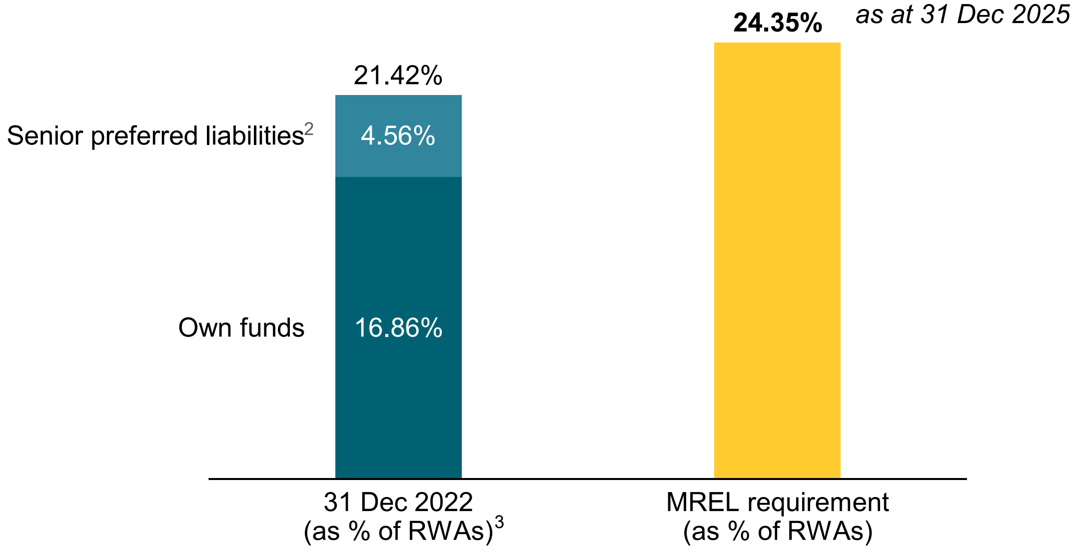
- CET1 and Total capital requirements set at 10.25% and 15.10% respectively
- P2R decreased by 25 bps (refer to slide 48)
- Dividend distribution subject to regulatory approval as per 2022 SREP decision (previous dividend distribution prohibition lifted)

1) Allowing for IFRS 9 and temporary treatment for certain FVOCI instruments' transitional arrangements
2) Loan credit losses and other impairments (include the net change of the prudential charges relating to specific credits and other items)
3) Other relates mainly to the payment of the AT1 coupon
4) OCR - Overall Capital Requirement (refer to slide 48)
5) Includes unaudited/preliminary profits for the year ended 31 December 2022
6) Based on the final SREP decision received in December 2022 effective on 1 January 2023
7) Distributed to the Bank in February 2023
8) Includes profits for the year ended 31 December 2021

MREL position

- MREL ratio as % of RWAs at 21.42%[3] as at 31 December 2022 and at 20.52% as at 1 January 2023
- MREL ratio as % of Leverage Ratio Exposure (LRE) of 10.13% as at 31 December 2022
- Based on latest SRB communication:
  - final target is set at 24.35%[1] of RWAs
  - MREL as % of LRE target at 5.91%
  - to be met by 31 December 2025
  - interim requirement of 1 January 2022 set at 14.94% of RWAs and 5.91% of LRE must continue to be met
- The Bank will continue to evaluate opportunities to advance the build-up of its MREL liabilities

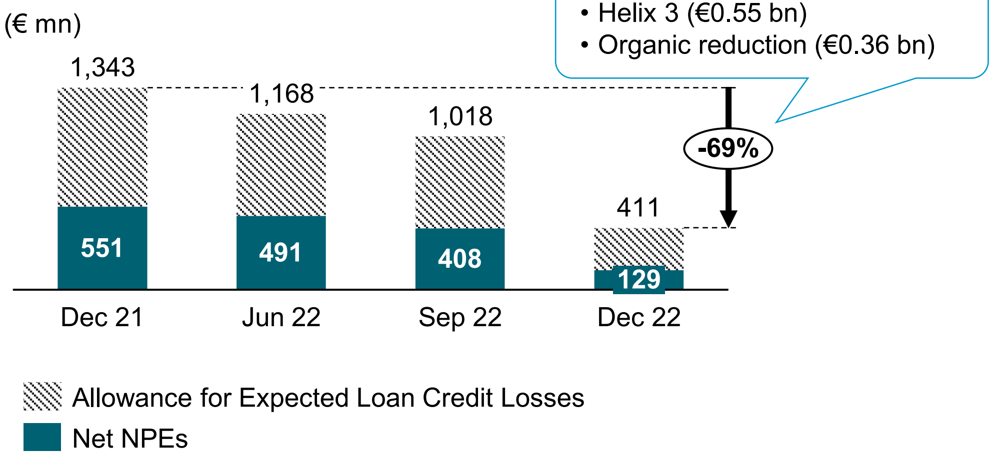
MREL (% of RWAs)



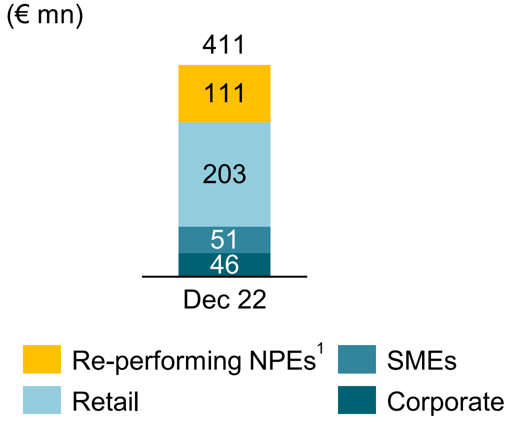
1) The Combined Buffer Requirement (CBR) of 3.77% as at 31 December 2022 and 4.02% as at 1 January 2023 applies on top of MREL as %RWAs
2) MREL-eligible senior preferred bonds of €300 mn and other MREL eligible liabilities
3) Includes unaudited/preliminary profits for the year ended 31 December 2022

NPE ratio at 4.0% following completion of Helix 3; NPE inflows remain limited

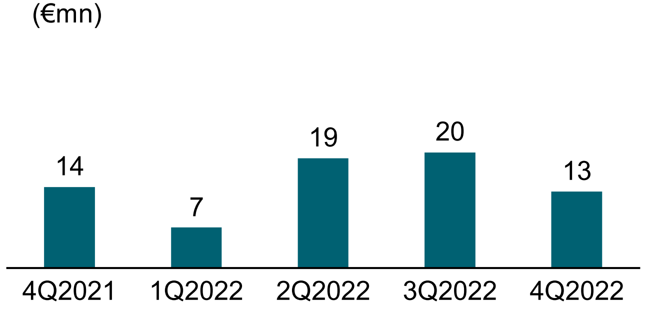
NPE reduced to €0.4 bn in 4Q2022



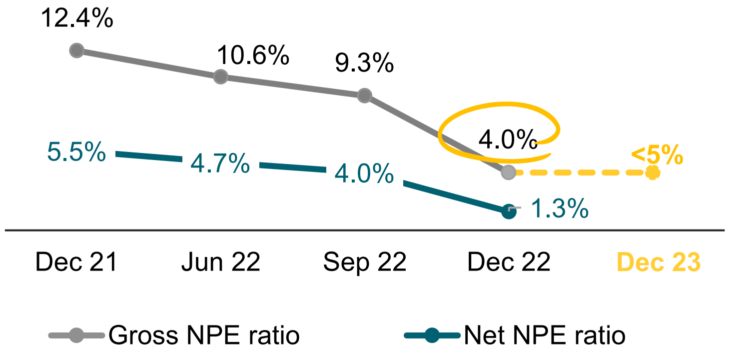
Residual NPEs comprises mainly Retail



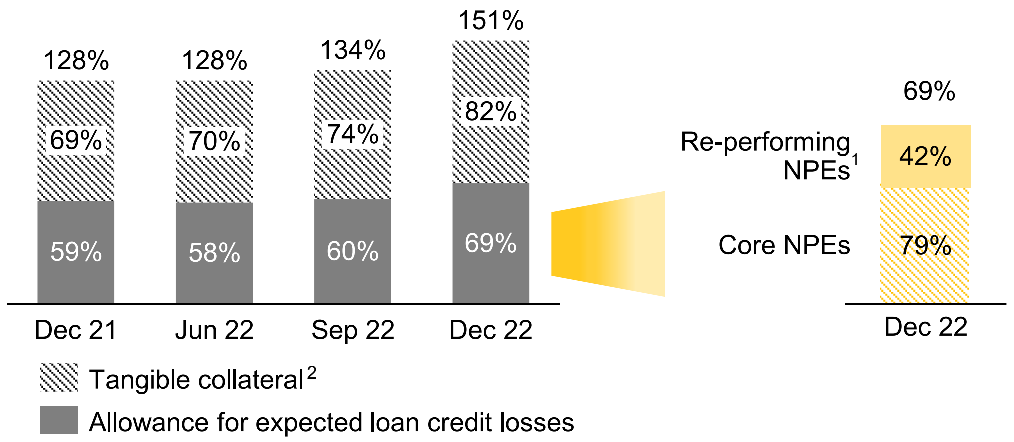
NPE inflows remain under control



NPE ratio reduced to 4.0%; 1.3% on a net basis



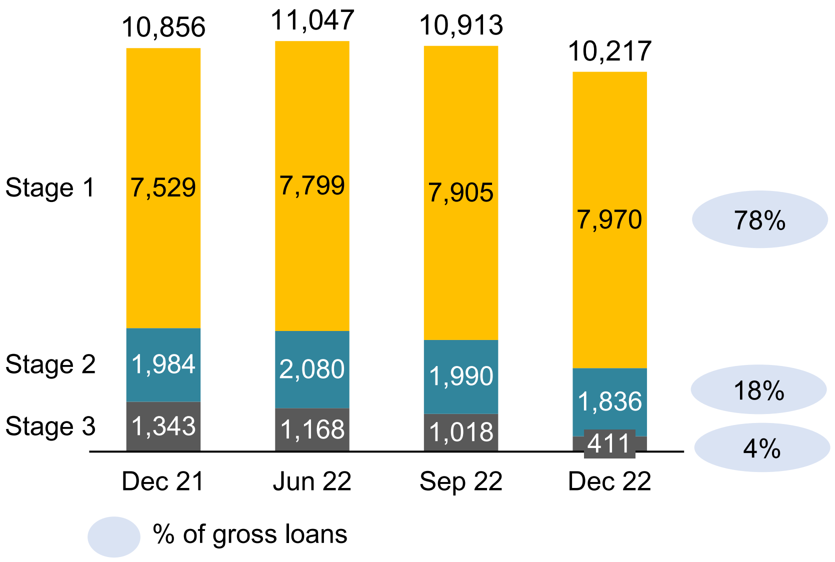
NPE coverage increased to 69%



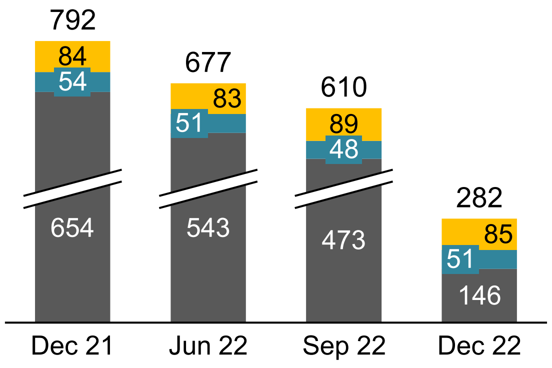
1) In pipeline to exit NPEs subject to meeting all exit criteria; the analysis is performed on a customer basis
2) Restricted to Gross IFRS balance

Gross loans and coverage by IFRS 9 staging

Gross loans by IFRS 9 stage (€ mn)



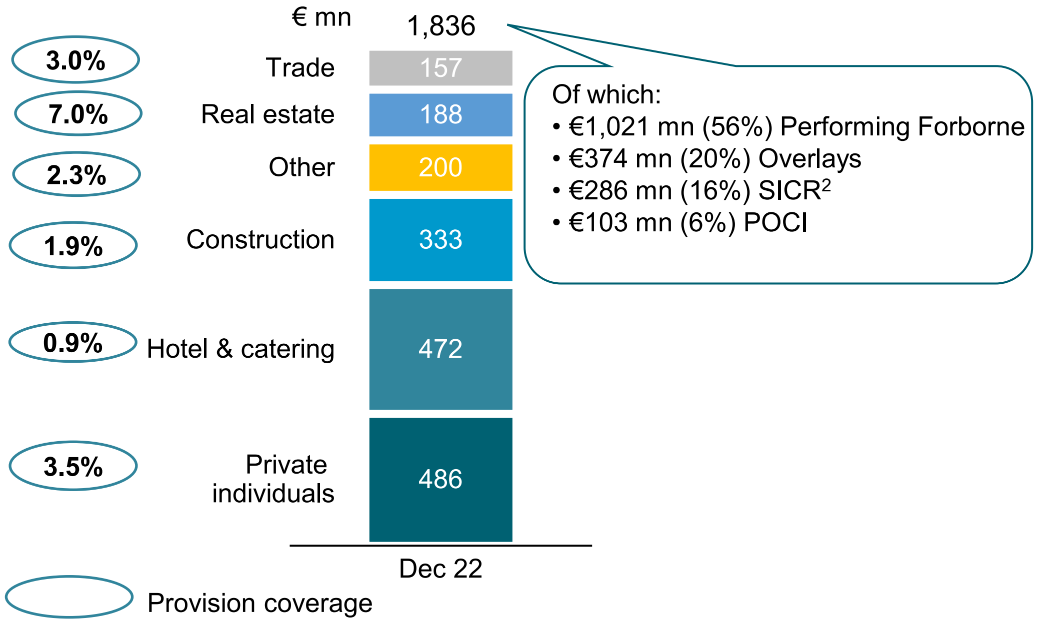
Allowance for expected loan credit losses (€ mn)



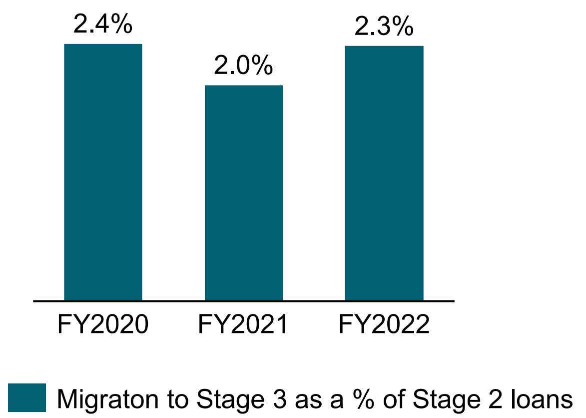
Coverage ratio

	Dec 21	Jun 22	Sep 22	Dec 22
Stage 1	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
Stage 2	2.7%	2.5%	2.4%	2.8%
Stage 3	48.7%	46.5%	46.5%	35.4%

Stage 2 exposures well collateralised with low migration history



Limited historic migration of Stage 2 to Stage 3



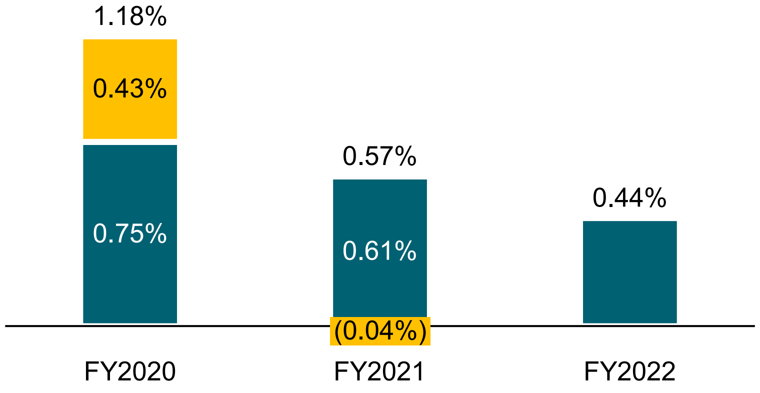
- Strong performance of Stage 2 exposures; 99% present no arrears
- Only c.2% p.a. of Stage 2 loans migrated to Stage 3 in the last three years
- 98% of Stage 2 loans are collateralised
- 18% of gross loans classified as Stage 2 of which:
  - 56% were classified as Stage 2 due to Covid-19 forbearances (of which 42% relate to hotel & catering exposures)
    - 49% expected to be eligible for transfer to Stage 1 in 2023
  - 20% were classified as Stage 2 due to overlays; reviewed on an on going basis and expected to be eligible for transfer to Stage 1 in 2023

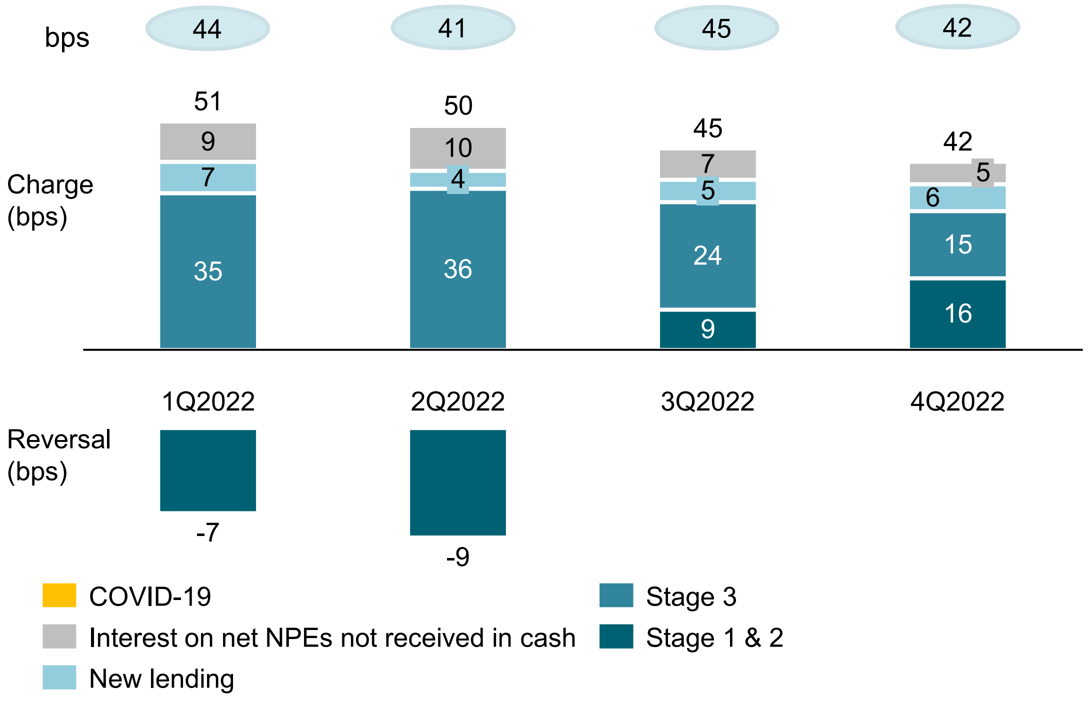
Days past due	**0 dpd**	**1-30 dpd**	**>30 dpd**
Private Individuals	97%	2%	1%
Business	99%	1%	0%

LTV[1]	**0-75%**	**75%-100%**	**>100%**
Private Individuals	70%	10%	20%
Business	78%	6%	16%
Total	76%	7%	17%

1) Loan to Value (LTV) is calculated as the Gross IFRS Balance to the indexed market value of the property. Under Pillar 3 disclosures LTV is calculated as the Gross IFRS Balance to the indexed market value of collateral. Collateral takes into consideration the mortgage amount registered in the land registry plus legal interest from registration date to the reference date
2) Significant increase in credit risk

COR of 44 bps for FY2022; conservative COR assumptions of 50-80 bps for 2023





Bank's IFRS 9 Macroeconomic assumptions

Base line	GDP rate	Unemployment rate
2022	5.8%	6.5%
2023	2.8%	6.2%

- Cost of risk of 44 bps for FY2022, down by 13 bps yoy reflecting strong asset quality performance in FY2022
- Cost of risk of 42 bps for 4Q2022 (€11 mn), broadly flat qoq

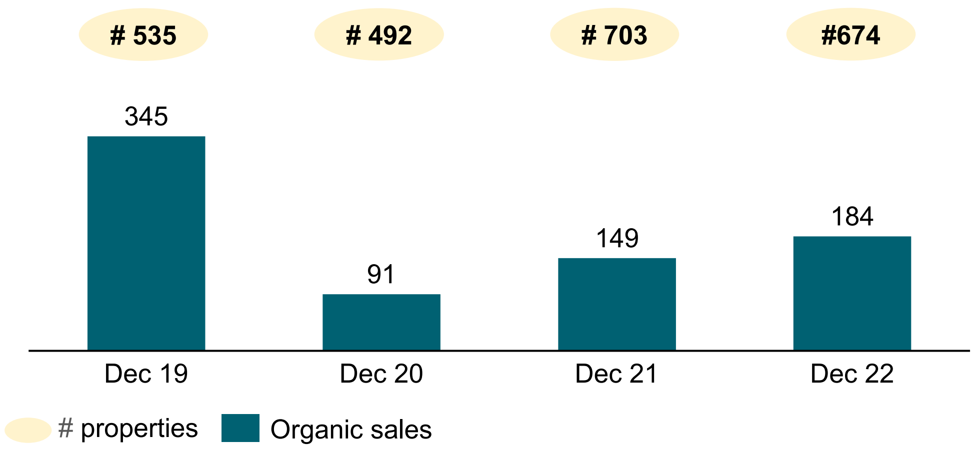
2023 COR outlook

- 2023 COR at 50-80 bps, to start normalising from 2024 onwards towards 40-50 bps

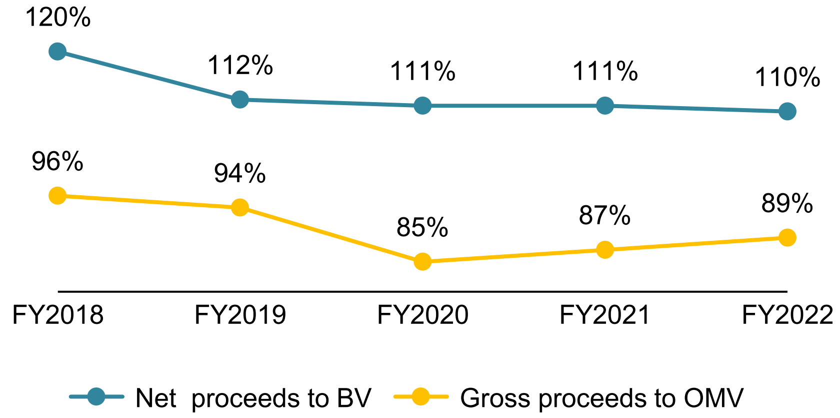
REMU: Asset disposals are recovering

Organic sales of €184 mn in FY2022

Organic sales € mn (contract prices[1])

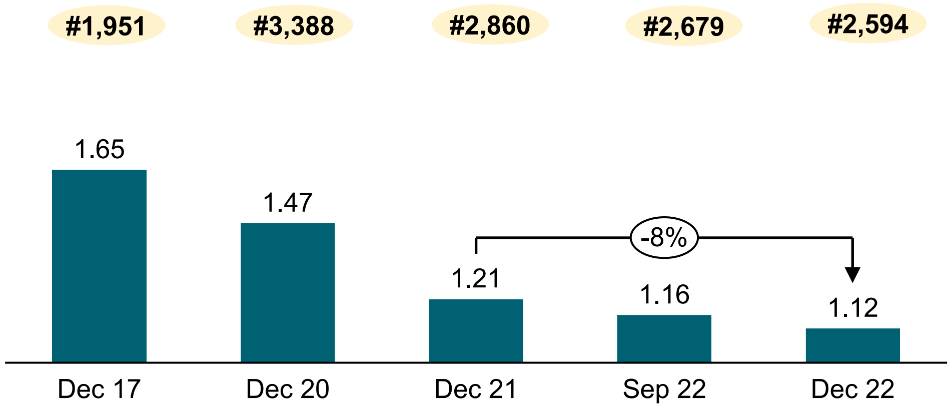


Organic sales consistently close to Open Market Value; comfortably above Book Value



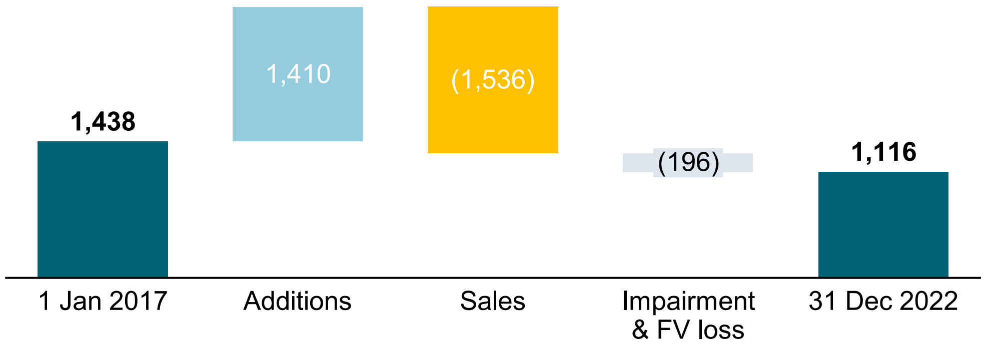
REMU stock reduced to €1.12 bn as at 31 Dec 2022

Group BV (€ bn)



Properties sold exceed properties acquired since 2017

Group BV (€ mn)



1) Amounts as per Sales Purchase Agreements (SPAs)

Steady delivery against our ESG ambition

Carbon Neutral by 2030

2022:

- **1.838K KWh** energy savings
- **c.€270k** investment in energy-saving activities
- Installation of Photovoltaics at 12 owned buildings
- Ambitious energy savings initiatives to further reduce Scope 2 emissions
- Launched internal portal communication and **"Green at work"** program to enhance awareness and provide tips for energy efficient actions at work

Net Zero by 2050

- Joined the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) in October 2022
- Initiated estimation of financed emissions of loan portfolio
- Science-based targets to be set following the estimation of financed Scope 3 emissions
- Finalisation of Sustainable Finance Framework to enable the Bank to issue Green bonds with the proceeds allocated to green lending

Customers

- Launched low emission vehicle loan product (hybrid or electric) in 2022
- Introduced New Visa Debit Card made from Recycled **Ocean** Plastic in 2023

Steady delivery against our ESG ambition

Maintaining leading role, fully aligning with selected SDGs

BOC Oncology Centre

- Cumulative investment of c.€70 mn from 1998 to December 2022
- 60% of diagnosed cancer cases in Cyprus are being treated at the Centre

Network Support CY[1]

- 166 members contributing >€880k to the society (monetary, products and services) from March 2020 to December 2022

Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation

- «AISTHISEIS» - Multi sensory museum experience for people with disabilities was introduced in 2022
- Faneromeni 2022 Arts Festival promoting youth

IDEA
(Non-profit organization, acting as incubator accelerator for start-ups)

2022

- 82 new companies created, **7,000** entrepreneurs trained
- €4 mn invested in startup business creation

Well at work

2022

- 1,424 employees attended webinars, team building activities and family events with sole purpose to enhance mental health, physical, financial and social health

Women representation at Board and Senior Management levels

As at 31 December 2022

- 27% of women representation in Group's management[2] bodies as
- 40% at Board Level are female
- 39% for key positions below Extended EXCO are female

27%	27%	≥ 30%
2021	2022	2030 Target

MSCI ESG RATINGS AA

CCC	B	BB	BBB	A	AA	AAA

1) SupportCY is a network of companies and NGOs, created and coordinated by Bank of Cyprus since March 2020, with the aim to support the public services performing frontline duties during the Pandemic. SupportCY has become the leading network for offering assistance and support to the society in general. The members on 31/12/2022 were 166 companies and NGOs.
2) EXCO and extended EXCO

Concluding remarks

✓ **Strong performance in 2022**

✓ **2022 financial targets exceeded**

✓ **ROTE[1] targets upgraded to >13%**

Intention to commence meaningful dividend distributions from 2023 onwards[2]

1) ROTE: calculated as Profit after tax and before non-recurring items divided by(average shareholder's equity minus intangible assets)
2) Subject to regulatory approval and market conditions

Key Information and Contact Details

Contacts

Investor Relations & ESG

Tel: +35722122239, Email: investors@bankofcyprus.com

Annita Pavlou Manager Investor Relations & ESG
Tel: +357 22 122740, Email: annita.pavlou@bankofcyprus.com

Elena Hadjikyriacou (elena.hadjikyriacou@bankofcyprus.com)

Andri Rousou (andri.rousou@bankofcyprus.com)

Stephanie Olympiou (stephanie.olympiou@bankofcyprus.com)

Dafni Georgiou (dafni.georgiou@bankofcyprus.com)

Executive Director Finance & Legacy

Eliza Livadiotou, Tel: +35722 122128, Email: eliza.livadiotou@bankofcyprus.com

	Moody's Investors Services	S&P Global Ratings	Fitch Ratings
Long-term Deposit rating	Ba2	N/A	BB-
Long-term Counterparty Risk Rating	Ba1	BB+	N/A
Short-term Deposit Rating	Not Prime	N/A	B
Senior unsecured Debt	B1	BB-	N/A
Subordinate (Tier 2)	B2	CCC	N/A
AT1	Unrated	Unrated	Unrated
Outlook	Positive	Stable	Positive
Last update	5 October 2022	6 September 2022	6 December 2022

Listing:

LSE – BOCH, CSE – BOCH/TPKH, ISIN IE00BD5B1Y92

Visit our website at: www.bankofcyprus.com

Appendix

Macroeconomic overview

EU Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF)

To mitigate the socioeconomic impact of the pandemic & to strengthen the resilience and competitiveness of the Cypriot economy

€1.2 bn
from EU mechanism

\+

€1.0 bn
additional funds mobilised in Cyprus

58 reforms

75 investments

41% Green Transition

23% Digital Transition

36% Other

- Prefinancing €157 mn received in Sep 2021 and;
- First payment of €85 mn received in Dec 2022

c.7% increase in GDP for 2022-2026

c.3% increase in employment for 2021-2026

+11,000 new high value-added jobs

preparing for a green and digital era

75 new investments to be initiated including:

- Interconnection between Cyprus, Greece and Israel
- Promotion of diversification and competitiveness via introduction of financing schemes to SMEs and start-ups
- Promotion of sustainable transport (eg: electric vehicles)

58 reforms to be introduced including:

- Modernising public and local authorities, improving efficiency in judicial system
- Introducing green taxation
- Establishing e-government

Limited economic effects on BOCH from Russia-Ukraine war

Direct Impact

- No banking operations in Ukraine/Russia since 2015; <€1 mn net legacy exposure as at 31 Dec 2022
- No exposure to Russian bonds nor to banks which are the subject of sanctions
- Limited direct exposure to loans (c.€108 mn of which c.€98 mn is performing) related to Russia, Belarus and Ukraine; granular portfolio and secured mainly by real estate properties in Cyprus; none of which are under sanctions

Exposure to Russia, Belarus & Ukraine

c.6%
of deposits

c.1%
of net loans

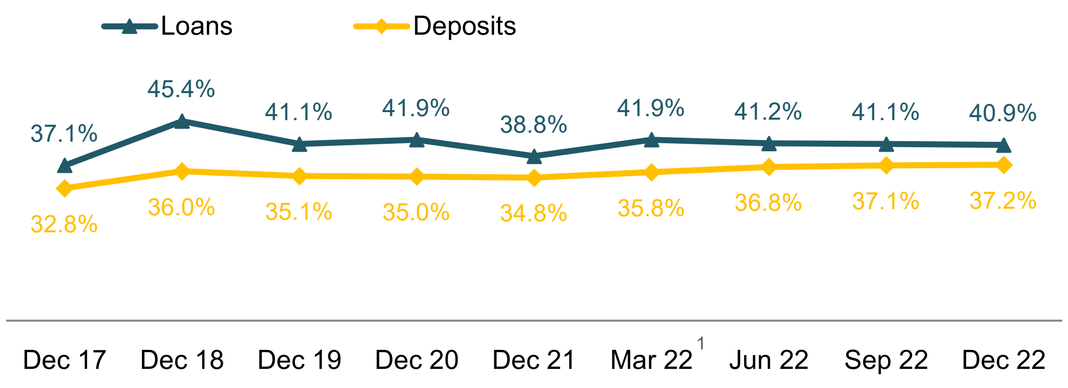
Indirect Impact

- The economic effects result from higher inflation and a slowdown in activity, with tourism sector most impacted
- **Tourism sector recovering to pre-pandemic levels.** Stronger than anticipated tourist arrivals from markets other than Russia (like UK, Greece, Germany)
- **Cyprus is not an importer of Russian oil/gas** though it is indirectly affected by pricing pressures in the international energy markets. Cyprus mainly imports oil from other countries (like Greece, Italy, the Netherlands), though a steady increase in contribution from renewables is noted
- **Services** accounting for c.10% of GDP[1] of which some relate to Russia/Ukraine and thus expected to be adversely impacted**; no credit risk exposure as sector not levered**
- Between 2018-2020, Cyprus recorded net FDI outflow to Russia; Special Purpose Entities make a large contribution to Cypriot FDI; these entities have similar inward and outward income due to the structure of their financial assets and liabilities
- Shipping in Cyprus is German dominated, so there will be no impact on this sector from the sanctions on Russian ships

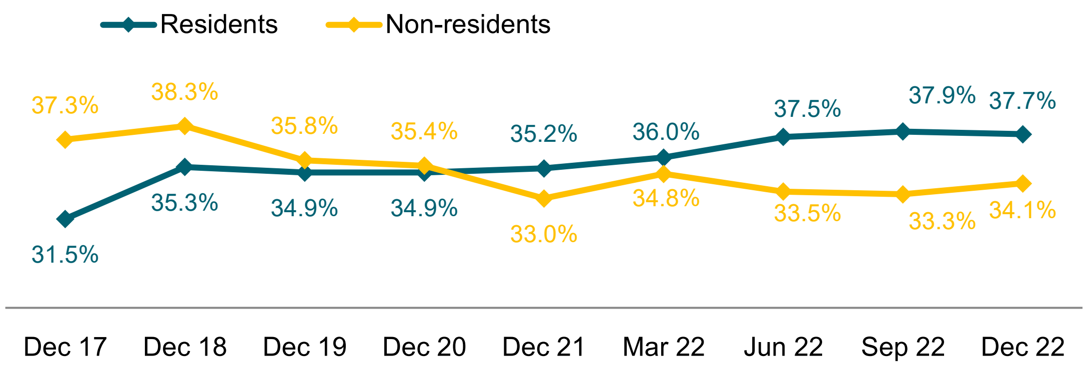
1) In accordance with 2021 structure of the economy

Macro & Banking Overview

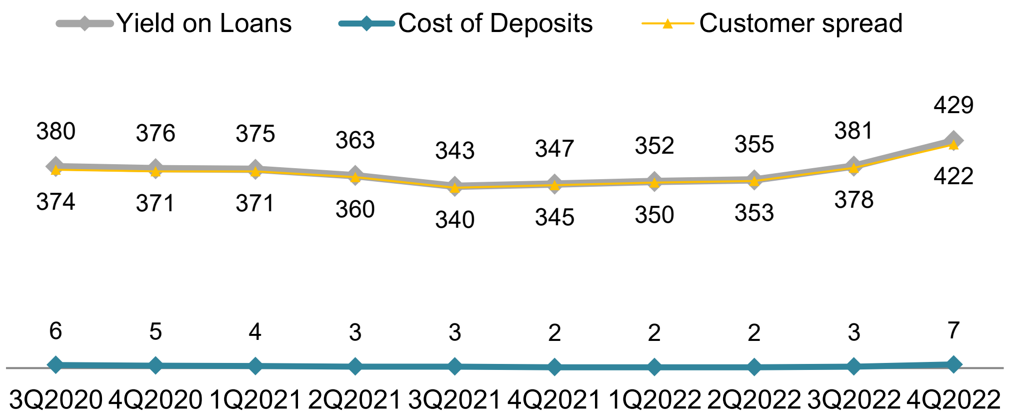
Loan market share at 41% in Dec 2022



Strong market shares in resident and non-resident deposits



Average contractual interest rates (bps) (Cy)



1) The market share as at 31 March 2022 was affected by the decrease in total loans in the banking sector, following RCB's intention to phase out its banking activities, and NPE disposal of a peer

Appendix

Additional financial information

Income Statement

€ mn	FY2022	FY2021 (restated)[1]	4Q2022	3Q2022	qoq%	yoy%
Net Interest Income	370	296	136	89	53%	25%
Net fee and commission income	192	172	50	48	4%	12%
Net foreign exchange gains and net gains/(losses) on financial instruments	36	25	12	13	-8%	45%
Insurance income net of claims and commissions	71	61	23	15	53%	17%
Net gains/(losses) from revaluation and disposal of investment properties and on disposal of stock of properties	13	13	2	4	-36%	4%
Other income	17	14	5	3	57%	17%
Total income	**699**	**581**	**228**	**172**	**33%**	20%
Staff costs	(190)	(202)	(44)	(46)	-6%	-6%
Other operating expenses	(153)	(145)	(45)	(35)	25%	5%
Special levy on deposits and other levies/contributions	(38)	(36)	(11)	(10)	17%	6%
Total expenses	**(381)**	**(383)**	**(100)**	**(91)**	**9%**	-1%
Operating profit	**318**	**198**	**128**	**81**	**60%**	62%
Loan credit losses	(47)	(66)	(11)	(13)	-10%	-30%
Impairments of other financial and non-financial assets	(33)	(36)	(13)	(7)	72%	-9%
Provisions for pending litigations, regulatory and other matters (net of reversals)	(11)	2	(8)	(2)	202%	-
Total loan credit losses, impairments and provisions	**(91)**	**(100)**	**(32)**	**(22)**	**42%**	-8%
Profit before tax and non-recurring items	**227**	**98**	**96**	**59**	**67%**	133%
Tax	(36)	(5)	(16)	(8)	94%	-
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	(3)	(2)	(1)	(1)	-16%	32%
Profit after tax and before non-recurring items (attributable to the owners of the Company)	**188**	**91**	**79**	**50**	**64%**	107%
Advisory and other restructuring costs – organic	(11)	(22)	(1)	(5)	-70%	-48%
Profit after tax – organic (attributable to the owners of the Company)	**177**	**69**	**78**	**45**	**78%**	155%
Provisions/net profit/(loss) relating to NPE sales	1	(7)	2	(1)	-	-109%
Restructuring and other costs relating to NPE sales	(3)	(16)	0	(2)	-79%	-82%
Restructuring costs – Voluntary Staff Exit Plan (VEP)	(104)	(16)	-	(101)	-100	-
Profit/ (loss) after tax (attributable to the owners of the Company)	**71**	**30**	**80**	**(59)**	**-**	**139%**

1) Comparative information was restated following a reclassification of approximately €1 million loss relating to disposal/dissolution of subsidiaries and associates from 'Net foreign exchange gains and net gains/(losses) on financial instruments' to 'Other income'.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

Assets (€ mn)	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	% change
Cash and balances with central banks	9,567	9,231	4%
Loans and advances to banks	205	292	-30%
Debt securities, treasury bills and equity investments	2,703	2,139	26%
Net loans and advances to customers	9,953	9,836	1%
Stock of property	1,041	1,112	-6%
Investment properties	85	118	-28%
Other assets	1,881	1,876	0%
Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	0	359	-100%
Total assets	**25,435**	**24,963**	**2%**

Liability and Equity (€ mn)	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	% change
Deposits by banks	508	457	11%
Funding from central banks	1,977	2,970	-33%
Customer deposits	18,998	17,531	8%
Debt securities in issue	298	303	-2%
Subordinated liabilities	302	340	-11%
Other liabilities	1,251	1,281	-2%
Total liabilities	**23,334**	**22,882**	**2%**
Shareholders' equity	**1,859**	**1,839**	**1%**
Other equity instruments	220	220	-
Total equity excluding non-controlling interests	**2,079**	**2,059**	**1%**
Non-controlling interests	22	22	-1%
Total equity	**2,101**	**2,081**	**1%**
Total liabilities and equity	**25,435**	**24,963**	**2%**

- As at 31 December 2022 there were 446,199,933 issued ordinary shares

Risk Weighted Assets– Regulatory Capital

Risk Weighted Assets by Geography (€ mn)

	31.12.19	31.12.20	31.12.21	30.09.22	31.12.22
Cyprus	12,678	11,477	10,595	10,472	10,059
Overseas	212	159	99	66	55
RWAs	**12,890**	**11,636**	**10,694**	**10,538**	**10,114**
RWA intensity	**61%**	**54%**	**43%**	**40%**	**40%**

Risk Weighted Assets by type of risk (€ mn)

	31.12.19	31.12.20	31.12.21	30.09.22	31.12.22
Credit risk	11,547	10,505	9,678	9,523	9,103
Market risk	-	-	-	-	-
Operational risk	1,343	1,131	1,016	1,015	1,011
Total	**12,890**	**11,636**	**10,694**	**10,538**	**10,114**

Reconciliation of Group Equity to CET1

€ mn	31.12.22
Total equity	2,101
Less: Intangibles	(30)
Less: Deconsolidation of insurance entities	(204)[1]
Less: Deconsolidation of other entities	(13)
Less: Regulatory adjustments	(40)
Less: Revaluation reserves and equity instruments transferred to AT1	(251)
CET1[2]	**1,563**
Risk Weighted Assets	**10,114**
CET1 ratio[2,4]	**15.4%**
CET1 ratio fully loaded	**14.7%**

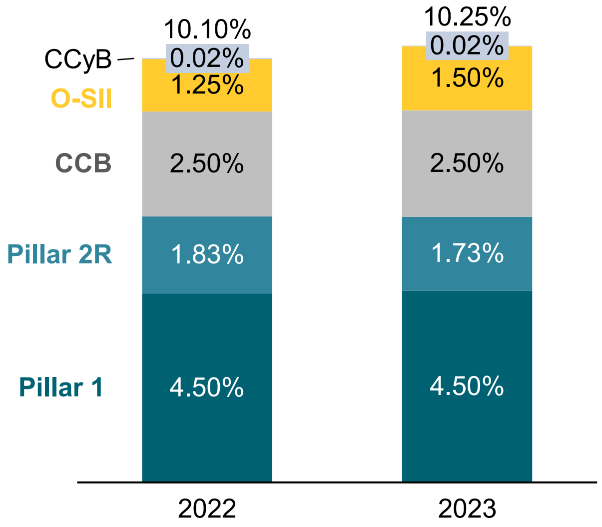
	31.12.20	31.12.21[3]	30.09.22	31.12.22[4]
Total equity excl. non-controlling interests	**2,051**	**2,059**	**2,017**	**2,079**
CET1 capital	**1,723**	**1,620**	**1,495**	**1,563**
Tier I capital	1,943	1,840	1,715	1,783
Tier II capital	192	300	300	300
Total regulatory capital (Tier I + Tier II)	**2,135**	**2,140**	**2,015**	**2,083**

1) €101 mn of €204 mn relates to the Life insurance in-force business reserve
2) Allowing for IFRS 9 and temporary treatment for certain FVOCI instruments' transitional arrangements
3) Capital amounts and ratios include profits for the year ended 31 December 2021
4) Capital amounts and ratios include unaudited/preliminary profits for the year ended 31 December 2022

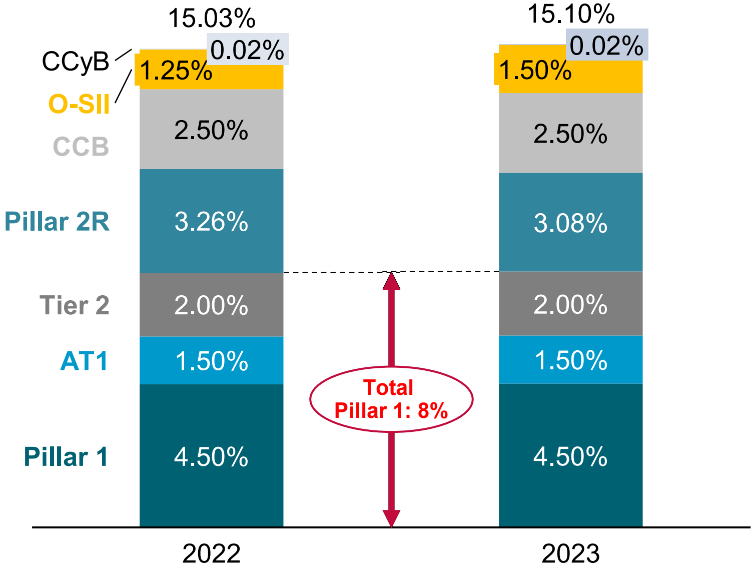
Overall capital requirements

Overall capital requirements for 2022 and 2023

CET1 ratio



Total capital ratio

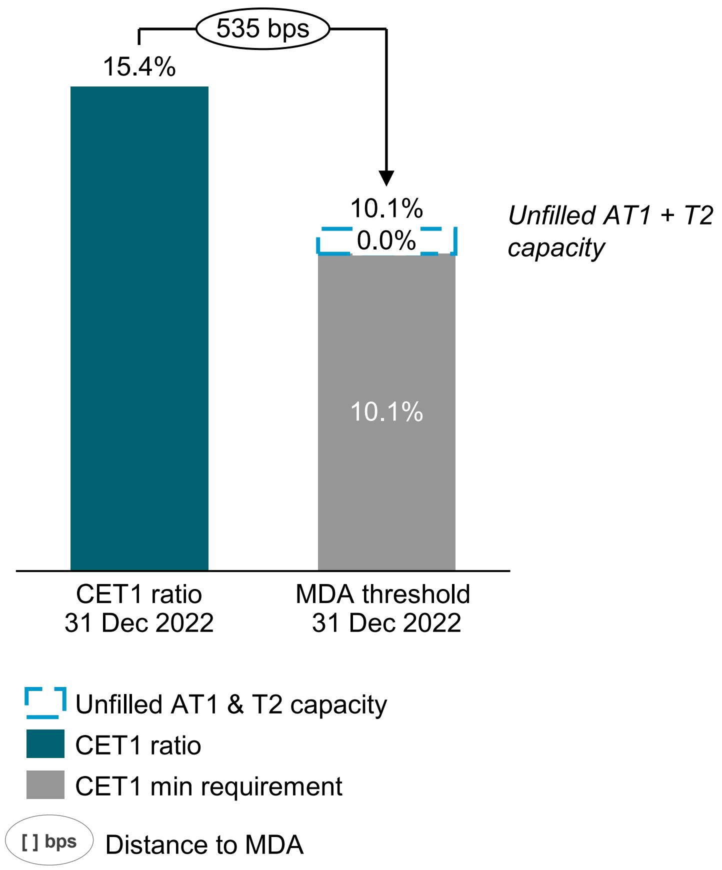


- CET1 and Total capital ratio minimum capital requirements for 2023 set at 10.25%[1] and 15.10%[1]
- P2R decreased by 25 bps to 3.08%[1] in 2023. The revised P2R includes a revised P2R add-on of 0.33% relating to ECB's prudential provisioning expectations
- Non-public guidance for P2G remains unchanged
- Total O-SII buffer fully phased in January 2023 at 1.50%
- Following the CBC's revised methodology described in its macroprudential policy in November 2022, the CCyB for the Group is expected to increase[2]

1) Based on the final SREP decision received in December 2022 effective on 1 January 2023
2) According to CBC, following the revised methodology described in its macroprudential policy in November 2022, decided to increase the CCyB from 0.00% to 0.50% of the total risk exposure amounts in Cyprus of each licensed credit institution incorporated in Cyprus. The new rate of 0.50% must be observed as from 30 November 2023

Buffer to MDA Restrictions Level & Distributable Items[1]

CET1 Ratios



- No prohibition applies to the payment of coupons on any AT1 capital instruments issued by the Company and the Bank
- Significant CET1 MDA buffer as at 31 Dec 2022: 535 bps (€541mn)
- M-MDA buffer as at 31 Dec 2022: 648 bps (€655 mn)[2]
- Dividend distribution subject to regulatory approval as per 2022 SREP decision (previous dividend distribution prohibition lifted)
- Previous variable pay restriction was lifted

1) Distributable Items definition per CRR
2) The SRMR2 introduces the Maximum Distributable Amount related to MREL (M-MDA). The SRB may set restrictions for banks that do not comply with the CBR, which under the new Banking Package is added on top of the MREL requirements expressed in TREA, preventing them from distributing more than the M-MDA via various actions (including dividend payments on CET1, variable remuneration and payments on AT1 instruments). The M-MDA is calculated against the binding interim requirement of 14.94%

Income Statement bridge[1] for FY2022

€ mn	Underlying basis	NPE sales	Other	Statutory Basis
Net interest income	370	-	-	370
Net fee and commission income	192	-	-	192
Net foreign exchange gains and net gains on financial instruments	36	-	5	41
Net gains on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost	-	-	5	5
Insurance income net of claims and commissions	71	-	-	71
Net gains from revaluation and disposal of investment properties and on disposal of stock of properties	13	-	-	13
Other income	17	-	-	17
Total income	**699**	**-**	**10**	**709**
Total expenses	(381)	(3)	(126)	(510)
Operating profit	**318**	**(3)**	**(116)**	**199**
Loan credit losses	(47)	1	46	-
Impairments of other financial and non-financial assets	(33)	-	33	-
Credit losses on financial assets and impairment net of reversals of non-financial assets	-	-	(89)	(89)
Provisions for pending litigations, regulatory and other matters (net of reversals)	(11)	-	11	-
Profit before tax and non-recurring items	**227**	**(2)**	**(115)**	**110**
Tax	(36)	-	-	(36)
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	(3)	-	-	(3)
Profit after tax and before non-recurring items (attributable to the owners of the Company)	**188**	**(2)**	**(115)**	**71**
Advisory and other restructuring costs - organic	(11)	-	11	-
Profit after tax – Organic (attributable to the owners of the Company)	**177**	**(2)**	**(104)**	**71**
Provisions/net profit relating to NPE sales	1	(1)	-	-
Restructuring and other costs relating to NPE sales	(3)	3	-	-
Restructuring costs – Voluntary Staff Exit Plan (VEP)	(104)	-	104	-
Profit after tax - attributable to the owners of the Company	**71**	**-**	**-**	**71**

1) Please refer to section B.1 'Unaudited reconciliation of consolidated income statement for the year ended 31 December 2022 between statutory basis and underlying basis' of the press release

Analysis of Interest Income and Interest Expense

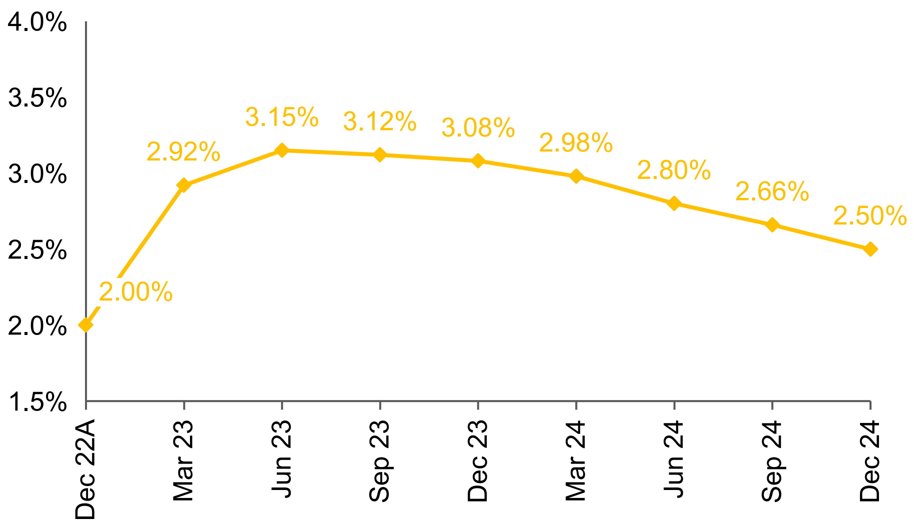
Analysis of Interest Income (€ mn)	1Q2022	2Q2022	3Q2022	4Q2022
Loans and advances to customers	77	81	87	102
Loans and advances to banks and central banks	9	9	11	41
Investment at amortised costs	2	2	3	6
Investments FVOCI	3	2	2	2
	91	**94**	**103**	**151**
Trading Investment				
Derivative financial instruments	2	2	2	5
Other investments at fair value through profit or loss				
Total Interest Income	**93**	**96**	**105**	**156**

Analysis of Interest Expense (€ mn)				
Customer deposits	(1)	(1)	(1)	(3)
Funding from central banks and deposits by banks	0	0	(1)	(6)
Loan stock	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Repurchase agreements	0	0	0	0
Negative interest on loans and advances to banks and central banks	(10)	(10)	(3)	0
	(18)	**(18)**	**(12)**	**(16)**
Derivative financial instruments	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Total Interest Expense	**(22)**	**(22)**	**(16)**	**(20)**

Business plan forward curves

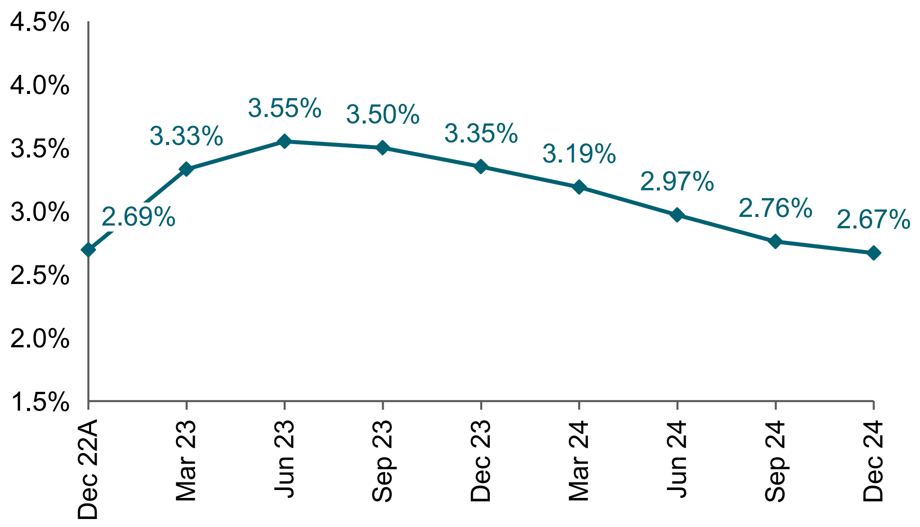
Immediate benefit

ECB Deposit rate[1]



Loan repricing sensitivity

6m Euribor rate[2]



1) Source: Bloomberg Economic weighted average forecasts (23/01/2023)
2) Source: Bloomberg (curve date 23/01/2023)

Income Statement by business line for FY2022

€ mn	Consumer Banking	SME Banking	Corporate and large Banking	International corporate Banking	International Banking Services	Wealth & Markets	RRD	REMU	Insurance	Treasury	Other	Total
Net interest income/(expense)	137	35	114	23	45	5	31	(35)	-	15	-	**370**
Net fee & commission income/(expense)	62	12	22	2	56	5	8	-	(8)	1	32	**192**
Other income	2	-	1	-	6	-	-	26	69	25	8	**137**
Total income	**201**	**47**	**137**	**25**	**107**	**10**	**39**	**(9)**	**61**	**41**	**40**	**699**
Total expenses	**(154)**	**(23)**	**(45)**	**(8)**	**(30)**	**(7)**	**(33)**	**(22)**	**(23)**	**(12)**	**(24)**	**(381)**
Operating profit/ (loss)	**47**	**24**	**92**	**17**	**77**	**3**	**6**	**(31)**	**38**	**29**	**16**	**318**
Loan credit losses of customer loans net of gains/(losses) on derecognition of loans and changes in expected cash flows	1	(1)	(7)	-	1	(2)	(38)	(2)	-	-	1	**(47)**
Impairment of other financial and non financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(25)	-	-	(8)	**(33)**
Provision for litigation, claims, regulatory and other matters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11)	**(11)**
Profit/ (loss) before tax	**48**	**23**	**85**	**17**	**78**	**1**	**(32)**	**(58)**	**38**	**29**	**(2)**	**227**
Tax	(6)	(3)	(11)	(2)	(10)	-	4	7	(7)	(4)	(4)	**(36)**
Profit attributable to non controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	**(3)**
Profit/(loss) after tax and before non-recurring items (attributable to the owners of the Company)	**42**	**20**	**74**	**15**	**68**	**1**	**(28)**	**(51)**	**31**	**25**	**(9)**	**188**

The above analysis is prepared on the basis of the Bank's internal MIS, which includes FTP and central cost allocation

Income Statement for insurance businesses for FY2022

eurolife

€ mn	FY2022	FY2021	yoy%
Gross written premiums (GWPs)	**151.3**	**149.8**	**1%**
Reinsurance premiums	(30.6)	(29.1)	5%
Commissions from reinsurers and other insurance income	12.5	11.0	13%
Investment income/(expense) and gains/(losses) from investments and other assets	(42.0)	34.5	-
Total net income	**91.2**	**166.2**	**-45%**
Gross payments to policyholders	(76.8)	(60.1)	28%
Reinsurers' share of payments to policyholders	9.9	9.4	5%
Gross change in insurance contract liabilities	62.9	(64.1)	-
Reinsurers' share in the change of insurance contract liabilities	(2.3)	2.8	-
Commissions paid to agents and other selling costs	(26.4)	(23.2)	14%
Staff costs	(6.8)	(6.2)	9%
Other operating costs	(9.0)	(7.6)	19%
Total net expenses	**(48.5)**	**(149.0)**	**-67%**
Profit before tax	**42.7**	**17.2**	**148%**
Tax expense	(7.3)	(2.7)	169%
Profit after tax	**35.4**	**14.5**	**144%**

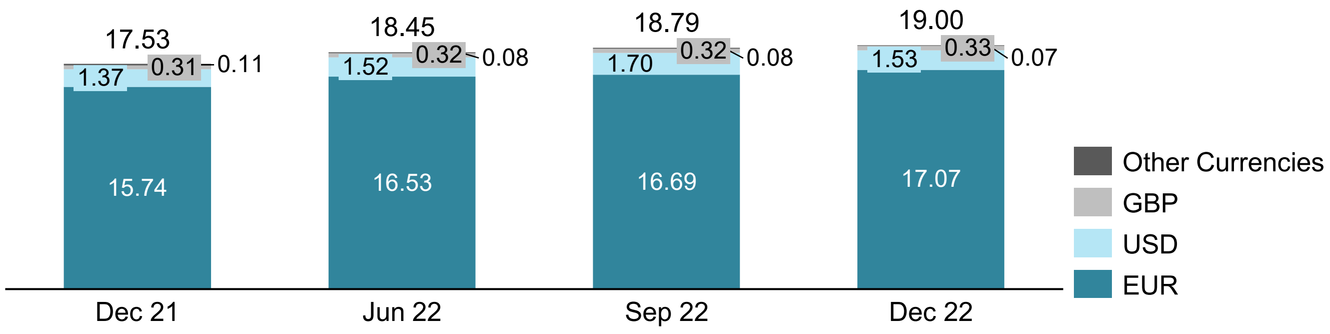
Genikes Insurance

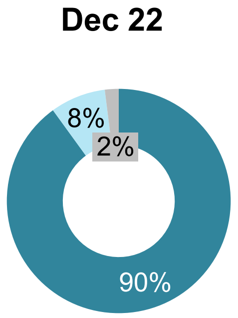
€ mn	FY2022	FY2021	yoy%
Gross written premiums (GWPs)	**59.0**	**53.3**	**11%**
Reinsurance premiums	(30.4)	(23.3)	31%
Change in provision for unearned premiums	0.9	(0.7)	-
Commissions from reinsurers and other insurance income	9.5	8.1	17%
Total net income	**39.0**	**37.4**	**4%**
Gross payments to policyholders	(13.4)	(13.8)	-2%
Reinsurers' share of payments to policyholders	5.0	4.4	13%
Gross change in insurance contract liabilities	(4.5)	0.9	-
Reinsurers' share in the change of insurance contract liabilities	2.2	(1.7)	-
Commissions paid to agents and other selling costs	(7.6)	(6.8)	12%
Staff costs	(6.8)	(6.2)	9%
Other operating costs	(4.5)	(3.1)	46%
Loss from revaluation and/or sale of investments	(2.4)	(0.5)	-
Provision for impairment of financial assets	(0.5)	(0.1)	-
Total net expenses	**(32.5)**	**(26.9)**	**21%**
Profit before tax	**6.5**	**10.5**	**-39%**
Tax expense	(1.3)	(1.5)	-19%
Profit after tax	**5.2**	**9.0**	**-43%**

Income statement based on the statutory financial statements of Eurolife and Genikes Insurance and including transactions with the Bank and does not include change in value of in-force business net of tax which is only recognised at Group level

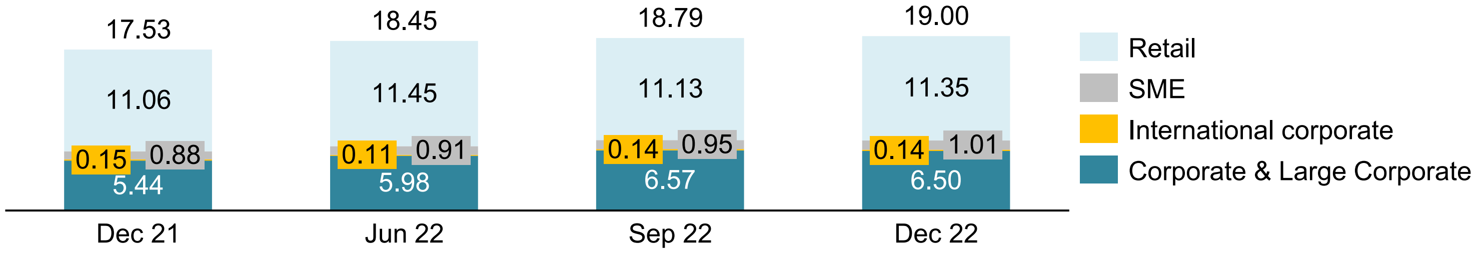
Analysis of Deposits and liquidity

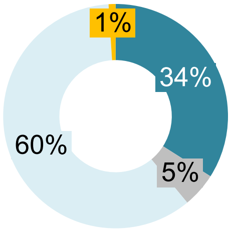
Deposits by Currency (€ bn)





Deposits by customer Sector (€ bn)





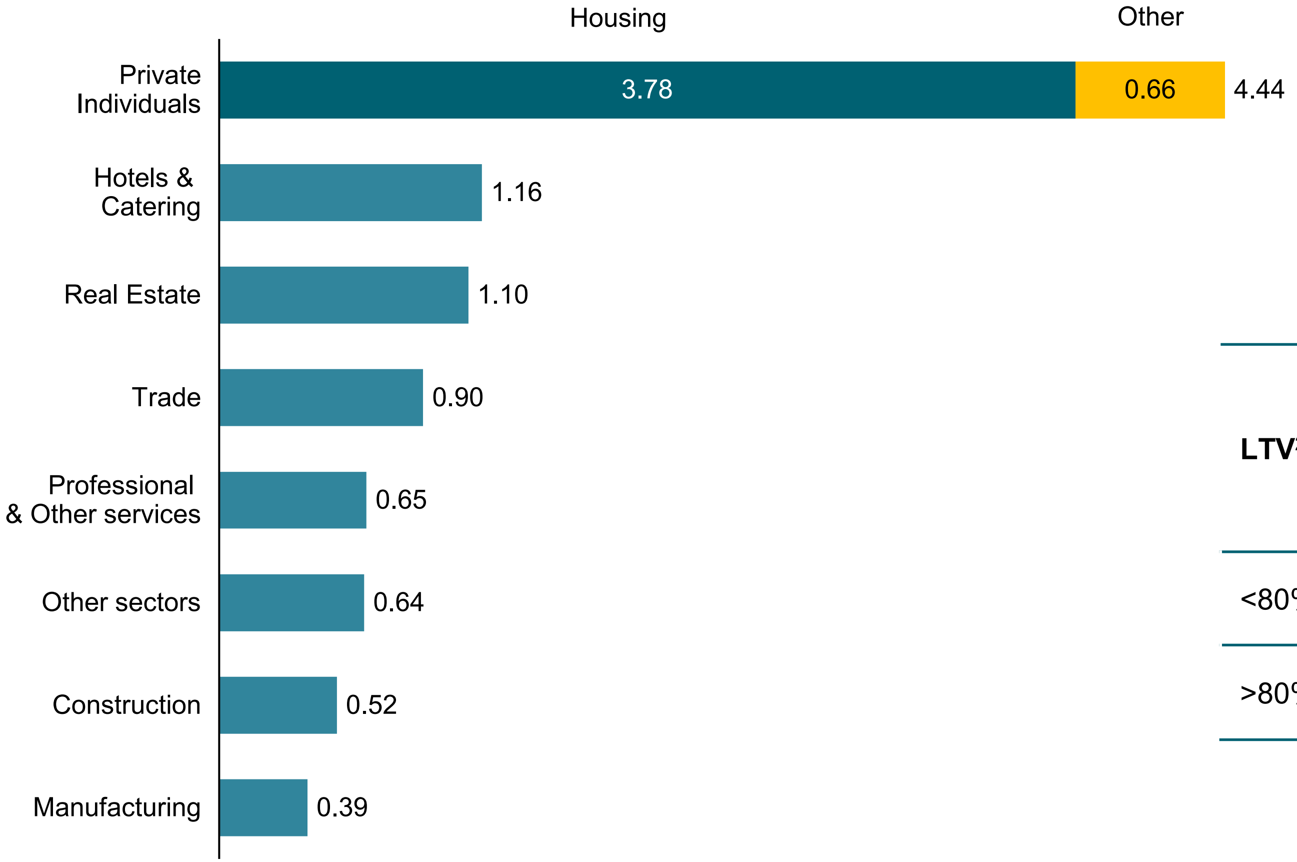
Liquidity ratio	Minimum required	31 December 2022	Surplus
LCR (Group)	100%	291%	€7,179 mn
NSFR	100%	168%	€7,926 mn

Appendix
Additional asset quality slides

Well diversified loan portfolio with high quality collateral

Gross loans (excluding legacy)[1] by business sector of €9.80 bn

€ bn

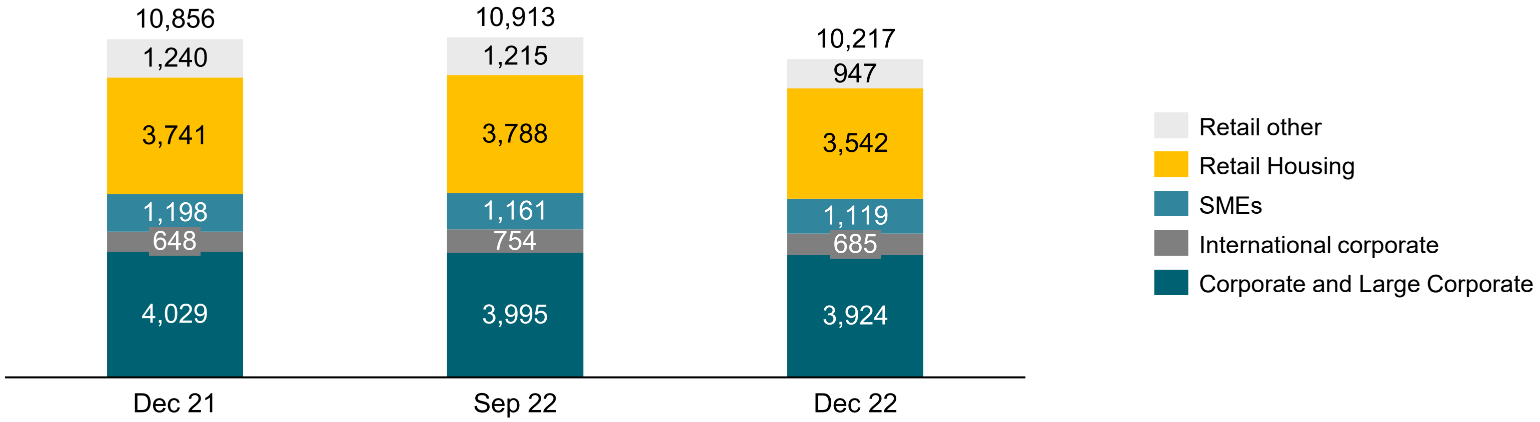


LTV[2]	Private individuals housing €3.78 bn	Private individuals other €0.66 bn	Business €5.36 bn
<80%	89%	36%	74%
>80%	11%	64%	26%

1) Gross loans as at 31 December 2022 of Corporate (incl. IB and W&M, Large corporate and International corporate), SME and Retail
2) Loan to Value (LTV) is calculated as the Gross IFRS Balance to the indexed market value of the property. Under Pillar 3 disclosures LTV is calculated as the Gross IFRS Balance to the indexed market value of collateral. Collateral takes into consideration the mortgage amount registered in the land registry plus legal interest from registration date to the reference date

Gross loans and NPE coverage by Customer Type

Gross loans by customer type (€ mn)



Corporate

	Dec 2021	Sep 2022	Dec 2022
NPE ratio	6.0%	3.0%	2.4%
NPE coverage	80%	110%	130%
NPE total coverage	122%	176%	198%

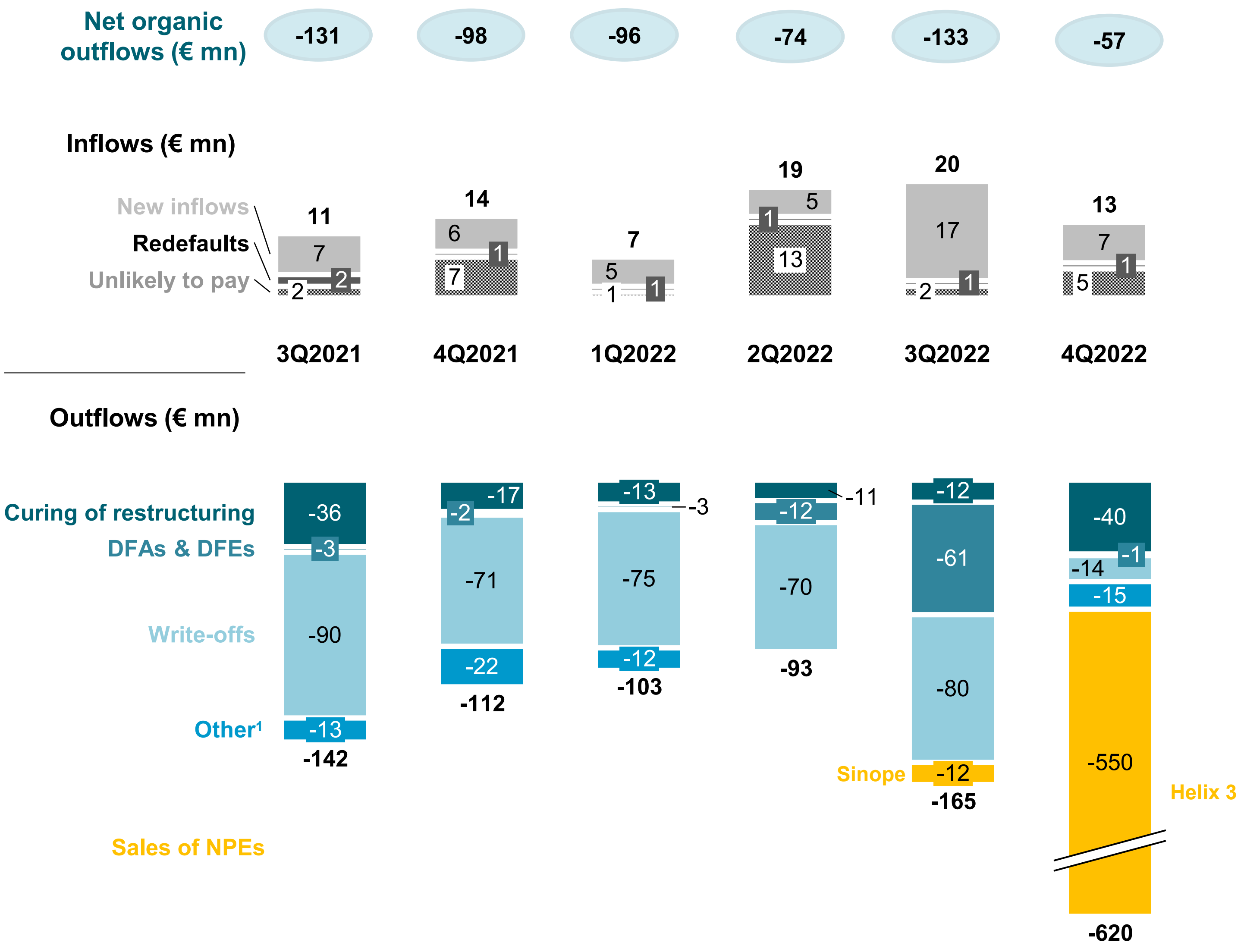
SME

	Dec 2021	Sep 2022	Dec 2022
NPE ratio	9.4%	7.0%	5.3%
NPE coverage	63%	65%	68%
NPE total coverage	136%	140%	148%

Retail

	Dec 2021	Sep 2022	Dec 2022
NPE ratio	19.1%	15.9%	5.4%
NPE coverage			
➢ Retail Housing	46%	42%	39%
➢ Retail Other	62%	62%	49%
NPE total coverage	130%	125%	130%

€57 mn net organic NPE reduction in 4Q2022



- €70 mn organic NPE outflows in 4Q2022, leading to €57 mn net organic NPE reduction
- Strong track record in dealing with restructurings
- Project Helix 3 was completed in November 2022 (€550 mn)
- Project Sinope NPE trade was completed in August 2022 (€12 mn)

1) Other includes interest, cash collections and changes in balances

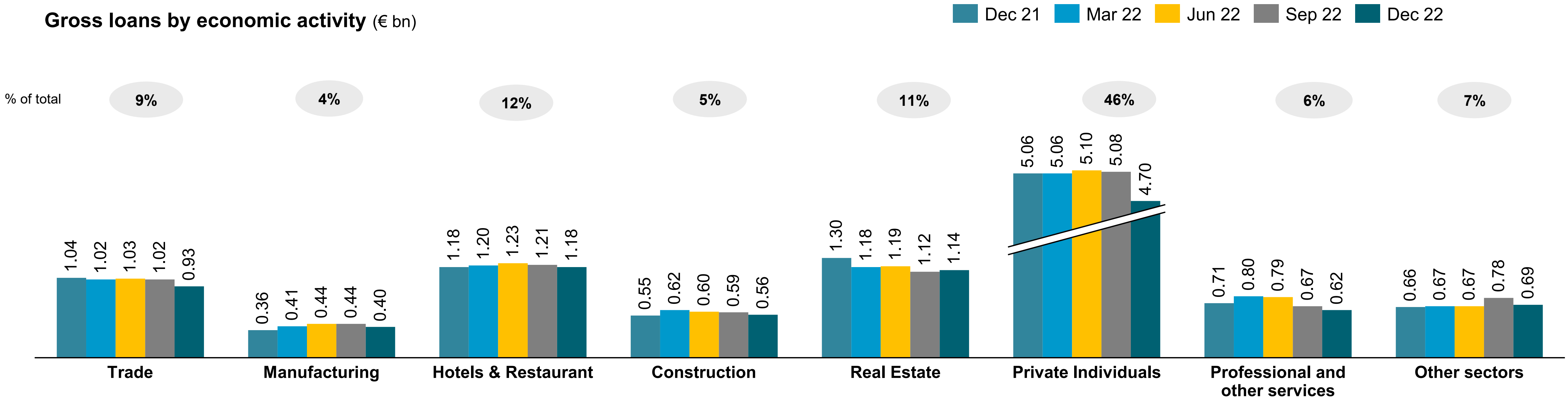
Asset quality - NPE analysis

(€ mn)	Dec-22	Sep-22	Jun-22	Mar-22	Dec-21	Sep-21	Jun-21	Mar-21	Dec-20
A. Gross Loans after Residual Fair value adjustment on initial recognition	**10,131**	**10,797**	**10,902**	**10,815**	**10,678**	**10,683**	**10,708**	**12,055**	**12,031**
Residual Fair value adjustment on initial recognition	86	116	145	149	178	181	185	226	230
B. Gross Loans	**10,217**	**10,913**	**11,047**	**10,964**	**10,856**	**10,864**	**10,893**	**12,281**	**12,261**
B1. Loans with no arrears	**9,788**	**9,874**	**9,840**	**9,681**	**9,492**	**9,385**	**9,268**	**9,230**	**9,149**
B2. Loans with arrears but not NPEs	**18**	**21**	**39**	**36**	**21**	**31**	**36**	**39**	**26**
1-30 DPD	12	13	25	31	16	23	29	27	21
31-90 DPD	6	8	14	5	5	8	7	12	5
B3. NPEs	**411**	**1,018**	**1,168**	**1,247**	**1,343**	**1,449**	**1,589**	**3,012**	**3,086**
With no arrears	170	217	307	312	348	363	413	536	548
Up to 30 DPD	2	4	6	3	4	5	11	15	16
31-90 DPD	5	9	6	10	10	11	16	35	26
91-180 DPD	12	25	13	11	19	24	31	18	18
181-365 DPD	30	22	28	40	49	41	16	31	81
Over 1 year DPD	192	741	808	871	913	1,005	1,102	2,377	2,397
NPE ratio (NPEs / Gross Loans)	**4.0%**	**9.3%**	**10.6%**	**11.4%**	**12.4%**	**13.3%**	**14.6%**	**24.5%**	**25,2%**
Allowance for expected loan credit losses (including residual fair value adjustment on initial recognition[1])	**282**	**610**	**677**	**734**	**792**	**849**	**947**	**1,869**	**1,902**
Gross loans coverage	**3%**	**6%**	**6%**	**7%**	**7%**	**8%**	**9%**	**15%**	**16%**
NPEs coverage	**69%**	**60%**	**58%**	**59%**	**59%**	**59%**	**60%**	**62%**	**62%**

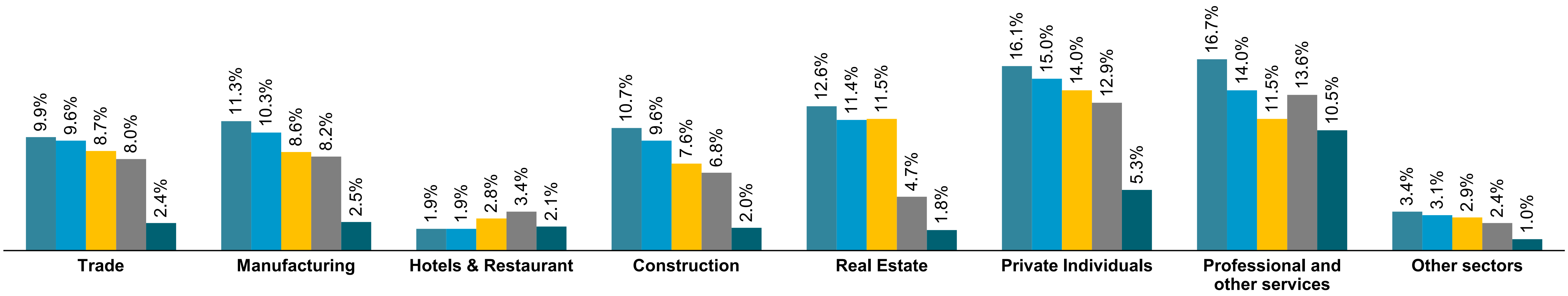
1) Comprise (i) loan credit losses for impairment of customer loans and advances, (ii) the residual fair value adjustment on initial recognition of loans acquired from Laiki Bank and on loans classified at FVPL, and (iii) loan credit losses on off-balance sheet exposures disclosed on the balance sheet within other liabilities

Analysis of gross loans and NPE ratio by Economic activity

Gross loans by economic activity (€ bn)

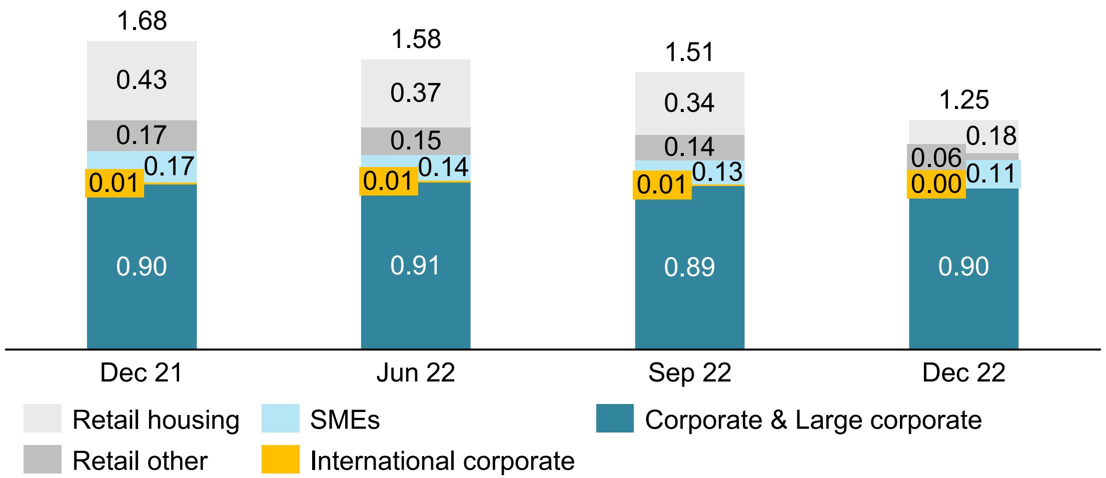


NPE ratio by economic activity

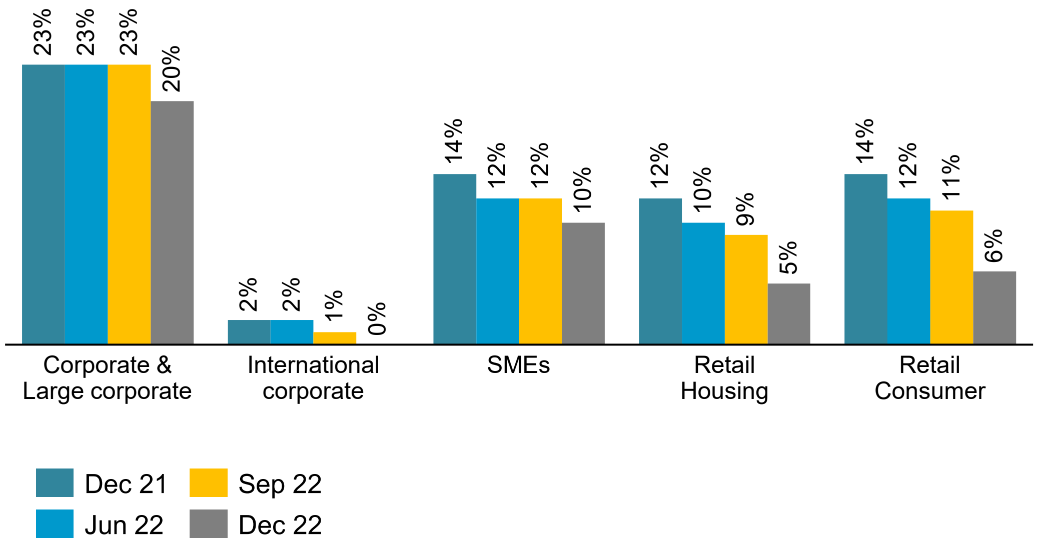


Rescheduled Loans[1]

Rescheduled loans[1] by customer type (€ bn)



Rescheduled loans[1] % gross loans by customer type



Rescheduled loans[1] - Asset Quality

31 December 2022	€ mn
Stage 1	-
Stage 2	857
Stage 3	216
POCI	33
FVPL	147
Total	**1,253**

Fair value of collateral and credit enhancements

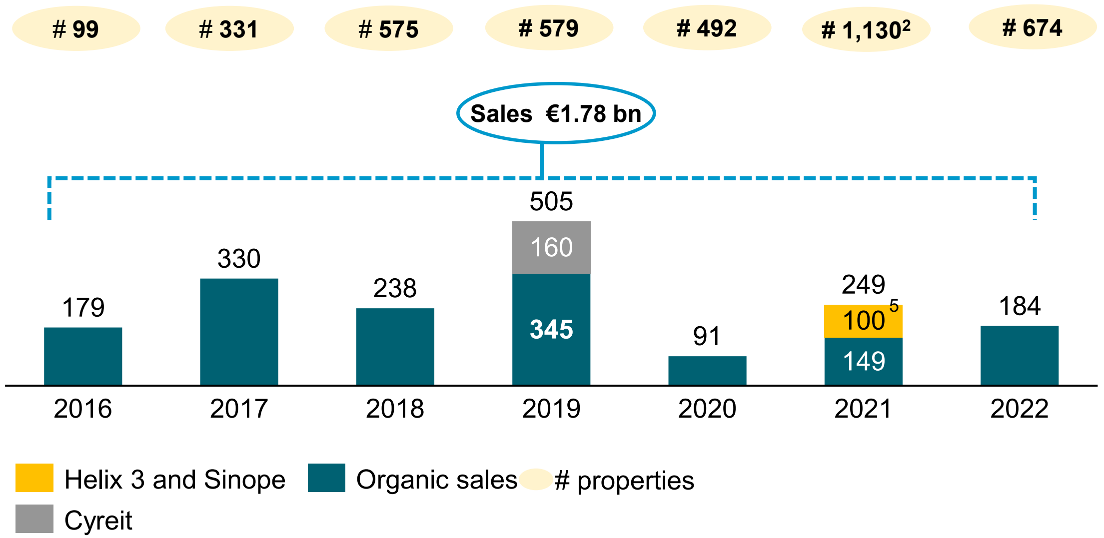
Loans and advances to customers	31 December 2022 (€ mn)
Cash	506
Securities	557
Letters of credit / guarantee	133
Property	15,800
Other	274
Surplus collateral	(8,232)
Net collateral	**9,038**

1) Rescheduled loans are presented net of fair value

REMU - decline of foreclosed assets inflows and sales record positive results

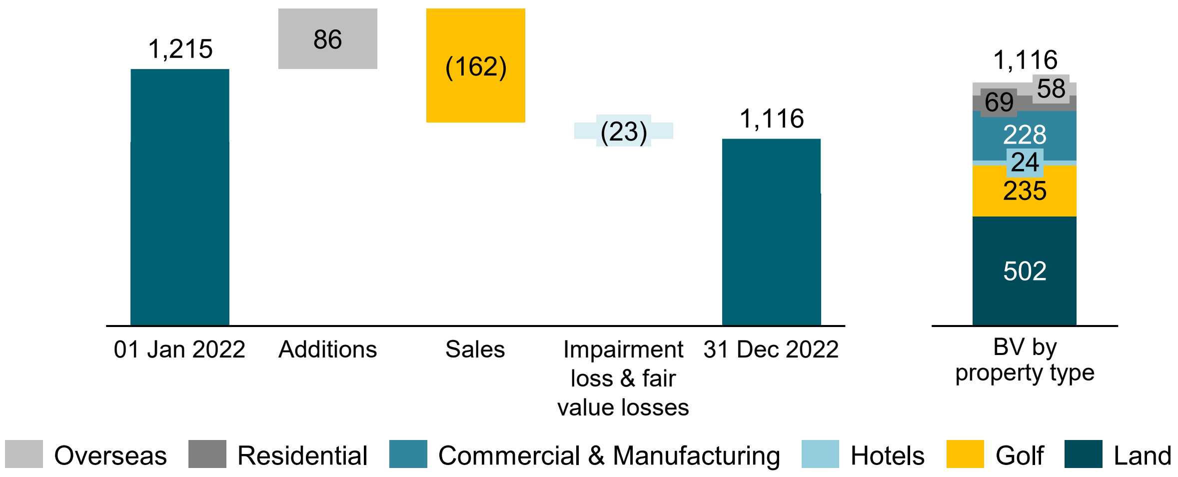
€1.78 bn sales of 3,880 properties across all property classes since set-up

Sales € mn (contract prices[1])



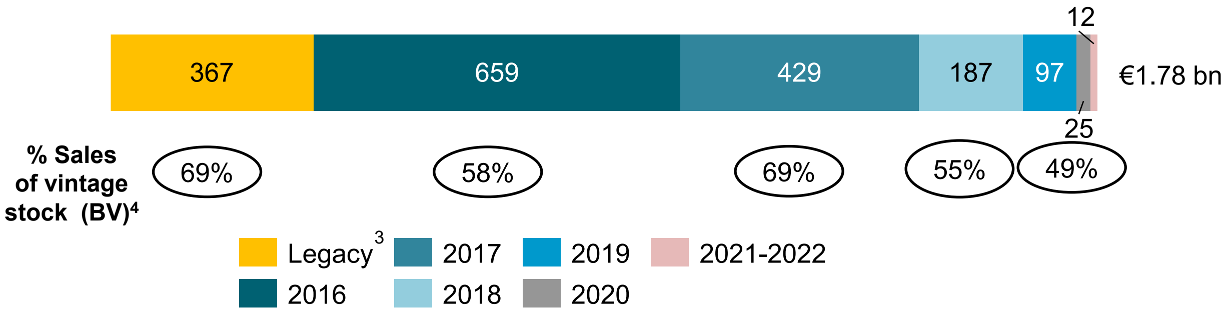
Evolution of properties managed by REMU

Group BV (€ mn)



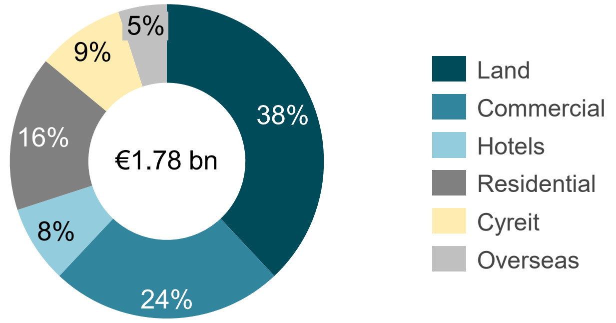
Breakdown of cumulative sales[1]

by on-boarding year (€ mn)



Cumulative sales by property type; 38% of sales relate to land

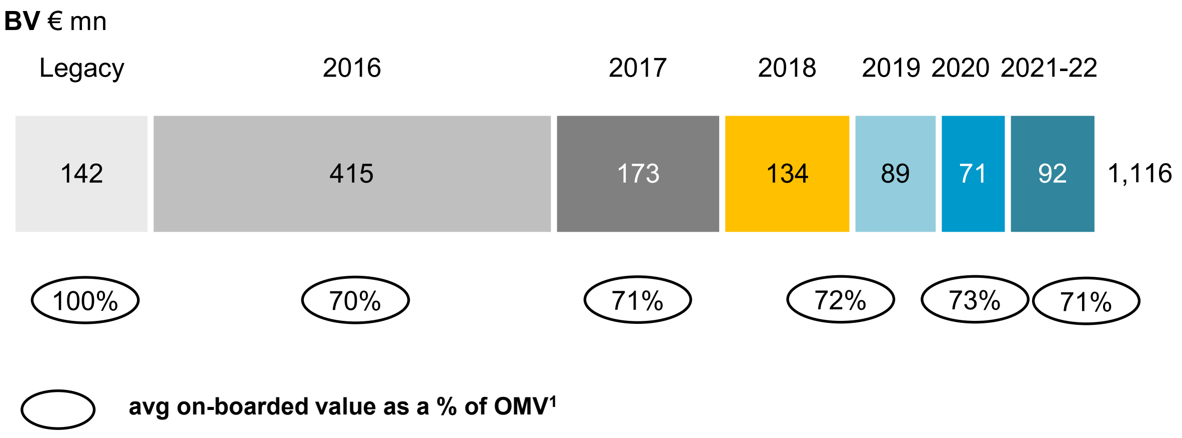
Sales contract price



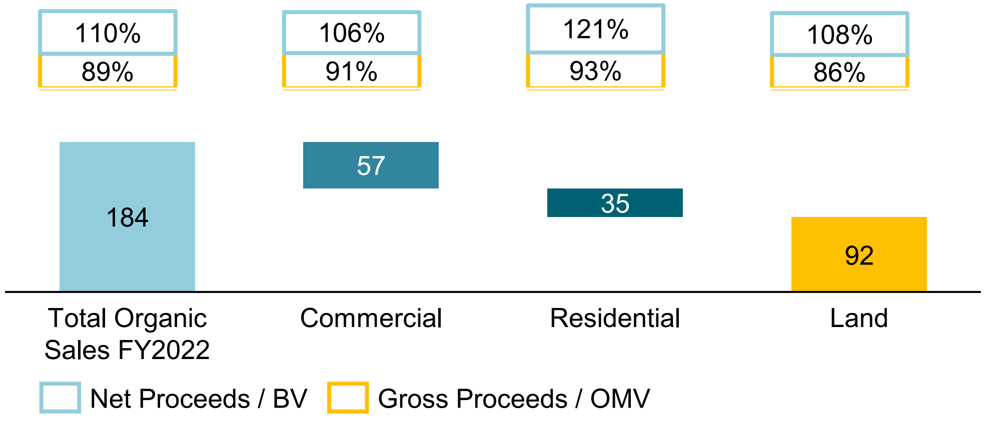
1) Amounts as per Sales purchase Agreements (SPAs)
2) Number of properties include 421 properties from Project Helix 3 and 6 from Project Sinope
3) Legacy properties relate to properties that were on-boarded before REMU set-up in January 2016
4) The BV of the properties disposed at the date of disposal as a proportion of the: BV of the properties disposed at the time of the disposal plus the BV of the residual properties managed by REMU as at 31 December 2022
5) Classified as non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale" since 2021 and were derecognised with the completion of Project Helix 3 in November 2022

REMU - the engine for dealing with foreclosed assets

On-board assets in REMU at conservative c.25%-30% discount to OMV

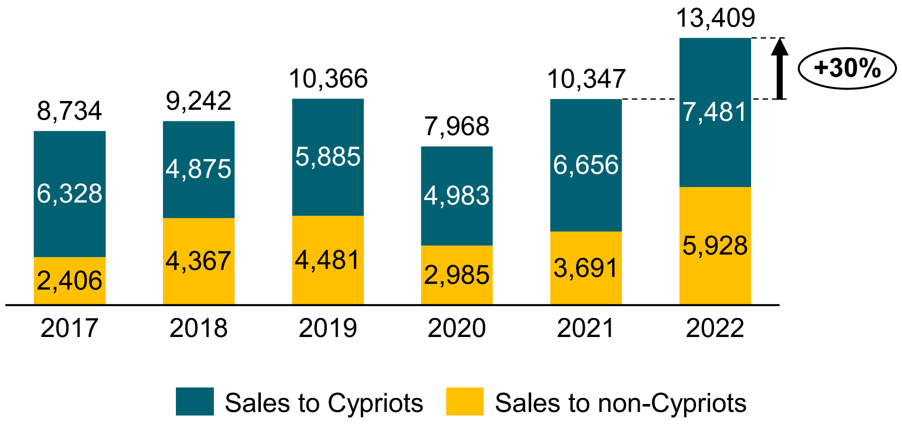


€184 mn organic sales in FY2022; comfortably above Book Value

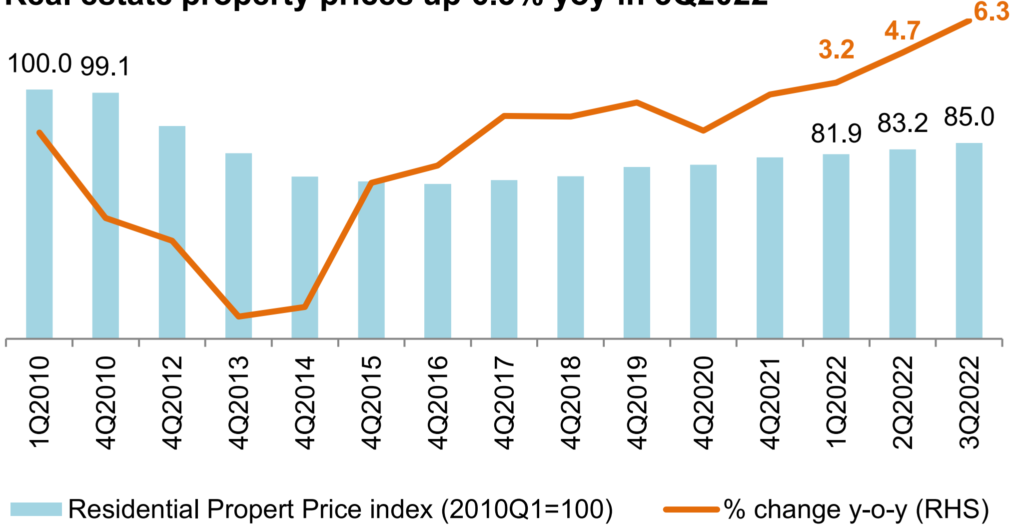


- Strong pipeline of €70 mn by contract value as at 31 December 2022, of which €47 mn related to SPAs signed

Sales contracts (excl. DFAs)[2] for FY2022 up 30% yoy



Real estate property prices up 6.3% yoy in 3Q2022[3]



1) Open market value at on-boarding date
2) Based on data from Land of Registry- Sales contracts
3) Based on Residential price index published by Central Bank dated on 3 February 2023

Appendix

Glossary & Definitions

Glossary & Definitions

Advisory and other restructuring costs	Comprise mainly (a) fees of external advisors in relation to: (i) disposal of operations and non-core assets, and (ii) customer loan restructuring activities, and (b) the cost of the tender offer for the Old T2 Capital Notes, where applicable.
Allowance for expected loan credit losses (previously 'Accumulated provisions')	Comprises (i) allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) on loans and advances to customers (including allowance for expected credit losses on loans and advances to customers held for sale), (ii) the residual fair value adjustment on initial recognition of loans and advances to customers (including residual fair value adjustment on initial recognition on loans and advances to customers classified as held for sale), (iii) allowance for expected credit losses for off-balance sheet exposures (financial guarantees and commitments) disclosed on the balance sheet within other liabilities, and (iv) the aggregate fair value adjustment on loans and advances to customers classified and measured at FVPL.
AIEA	This relates to the average of 'interest earning assets' as at the beginning and end of the relevant quarter. Average interest earning assets exclude interest earning assets of any discontinued operations at each quarter end, if applicable. Interest earning assets include: cash and balances with central banks (including cash and balances with central banks classified as non-current assets held for sale), plus loans and advances to banks, plus net loans and advances to customers (including loans and advances to customers classified as non-current assets held for sale), plus 'deferred consideration receivable' included within 'other assets', plus investments (excluding equities and mutual funds).
AT1	AT1 (Additional Tier 1) is defined in accordance with the Capital Requirements Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, as amended by CRR II applicable as at the reporting date.
Average contractual interest rates	Interest rates on cost of deposits were previously calculated as the Interest Expense over Average Balance. The current calculation which the Bank considers more appropriate is based on the weighted average of the contractual rate times the balance at the end of the month. The rates are calculated based on the month end contractual interest rates. The quarterly rates are the average of the three quarter month end contractual rates.
Book Value	BV= book value = Carrying value prior to the sale of property.
Basic earnings/(losses) after tax and before non-recurring items per share (attributable to the owners of the Company)	Basic earnings/(losses) after tax and before non-recurring items per share (attributable to the owners of the Company) is the Profit/(loss) after tax and before non-recurring items (as defined below) (attributable to the owners of the Company) divided by the weighted average number of shares in issue during the period, excluding treasury shares.
Carbon neutral	The reduction and balancing (through a combination of offsetting investments or emission credits) of greenhouse gas emissions from own operations.
CET1 capital ratio (transitional basis)	CET1 capital ratio (transitional basis) is defined in accordance with the Capital Requirements Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, as amended by CRR II applicable as at the reporting date.
CET1 fully loaded (FL)	The CET1 fully loaded (FL) ratio is defined in accordance with the Capital Requirements Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, as amended by CRR II applicable as at the reporting date.
Cost of Funding	Effective yield of cost of funding: Interest expense of all interest bearing liabilities after hedging, over average interest bearing liabilities (customer deposits, funding from the central bank, interbank funding, subordinated liabilities). Historical information has been adjusted to take into account hedging.
Cost to Income ratio	Cost-to-income ratio comprises total expenses (as defined) divided by total income (as defined).
Cost of Risk	Loan credit losses charge (cost of risk) (year -to -date) is calculated as the annualised 'loan credit losses' (as defined) divided by average gross loans. The average gross loans are calculated as the average of the opening balance and the closing balance, for the reporting period/year.
CRR DD	Default Definition.
DFAs	Debt for Asset Swaps.

Glossary & Definitions

DFEs	Debt for Equity Swaps.
Digitally engaged customers ratio	This is the ratio of digitally engaged individual customers to the total number of individual customers. Digitally engaged customers are the individuals who use the digital channels of the Bank (mobile banking app, browser and ATMs) to perform banking transactions, as well as digital enablers such as a bank-issued card to perform online card purchases, based on an internally developed scorecard.
Digital transactions ratio	This is the ratio of the number of digital transactions performed by individuals and legal entity customers to the total number of transactions. Transactions include deposits, withdrawals, internal and external transfers. Digital channels include mobile, browser and ATMs.
DTA	Deferred tax asset.
DTC	Deferred Tax Credit.
EBA	European Banking Authority.
ECB	European Central Bank.
Effective yield	Interest Income on Loans/Average Net Loans.
Effective yield of liquid assets	Interest income on liquids after hedging, over average liquids (Cash and balances with central banks, placements with banks and bonds).
FTP	Fund transfer pricing methodologies applied between the business lines to present their results on an arm's length basis.
GBV	Gross Book Value.
Gross Loans	Gross loans comprise: (i) gross loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost before the residual fair value adjustment on initial recognition (including loans and advances to customers classified as non-current assets held for sale) and (ii) loans and advances to customers classified and measured at FVPL adjusted for the aggregate fair value adjustment Gross loans are reported before the residual fair value adjustment on initial recognition relating mainly to loans acquired from Laiki Bank (calculated as the difference between the outstanding contractual amount and the fair value of loans acquired) amounting to €86 mn as at 31 December 2022 (compared to €116 mn as at 30 September 2022 and €178 mn at 31 December 2021). Additionally, gross loans include loans and advances to customers classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss adjusted for the aggregate fair value adjustment of €211 mn as at 31 December 2022 (compared to €229 mn as at 30 September 2022 and €336 mn at 31 December 2021).
Gross Sales Proceeds	Proceeds before selling charge and other leakages.
Group	The Group consists of Bank of Cyprus Holdings Public Limited Company, "BOC Holdings" or the "Company", its subsidiary Bank of Cyprus Public Company Limited, the "Bank" and the Bank's subsidiaries.

Glossary & Definitions

IB, W&M	International Banking, Wealth and Markets.
IBU	Servicing exclusively international activity companies registered in Cyprus and abroad and not residents.
Impact of parallel shifts in interest curves	The sensitivity is calculated assuming a constant balance sheet. This sensitivity is not a forecast of interest rate expectations, and the Bank's pricing decisions in the event of an interest rate change may differ from the assumptions underlying this sensitivity. Accordingly, in the event of an interest rate change the actual impact on Group NII may differ from that presented in this analysis.
Legacy exposures	Legacy exposures are exposures relating to (i) Restructuring and Recoveries Division (RRD), (ii) Real Estate Management Unit (REMU), and (iii) non-core overseas exposures.
Leverage Ratio Exposure (LRE)	Leverage Ratio Exposure (LRE) is defined in accordance with the Capital Requirements Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, as amended.
Liquid assets	Cash, placements with banks, balances with central banks and bonds.
Loan credit losses (PL) (previously 'Provision charge')	Loan credit losses comprise: (i) credit losses to cover credit risk on loans and advances to customers, (ii) net gains on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost and (iii) net gains on loans and advances to customers at FVPL, for the reporting period/year.
Loan to Value ratio (LTV)	Loan to Value (LTV) is calculated as the Gross IFRS Balance to the indexed market value of the property. Under Pillar 3 disclosures LTV is calculated as the Gross IFRS Balance to the indexed market value of collateral. Collateral takes into consideration the mortgage amount registered in the land registry plus legal interest from registration date to the reference date.
Market shares	Both deposit and loan market shares are based on data from the CBC. The Bank is the single largest credit provider in Cyprus with a market share of 40.9% as at 31 December 2022, compared to 41.1% as at 30 September 2022 and 38.8% at 31 December 2021. The increase during 2022 is mainly due to a reduction in loans in the banking system.
MSCI ESG Rating	The use by the Company and the Bank of any MSCI ESG Research LLC or its affiliates ('MSCI') data, and the use of MSCI Logos, trademarks, service marks or index names herein, do not constitute a sponsorship, endorsement, recommendation or promotion of the Company or the Bank by MSCI. MSCI Services and data are the property of MSCI or its information providers and are provided "as-is" and without warranty. MSCI Names and logos are trademarks or service marks of MSCI.
Net Proceeds	Proceeds after selling charges and other leakages.
Net fee and commission income over total income	Fee and commission income less fee and commission expense divided by total income (as defined).
Net interest margin (NIM)	Net interest margin is calculated as the net interest income (annualised) divided by the 'quarterly average interest earning assets' (as defined).
Net loans and advances to customers	Net loans and advances to customers comprise gross loans (as defined) net of allowance for expected loan credit losses (as defined, but excluding allowance for expected credit losses on off-balance sheet exposures disclosed on the balance sheet within other liabilities).
Net performing loan book	Net performing loan book is the total net loans and advances to customers (as defined) excluding the legacy exposures (as defined).
Net zero emissions	The reduction of greenhouse gas emissions to net zero through a combination of reduction activities and offsetting investments.

Glossary & Definitions

New lending	New lending includes the disbursed amounts of the new and existing non-revolving facilities (excluding forborne or re-negotiated accounts) as well as the average year-to-date change (if positive) of the current accounts and overdraft facilities between the balance at the beginning of the period and the end of the period. Recoveries are excluded from this calculation since their overdraft movement relates mostly to accrued interest and not to new lending.
Non-interest income	Non-interest income comprises Net fee and commission income, Net foreign exchange gains/(losses) and net gains/(losses) on financial instruments and (excluding net gains on loans and advances to customers at FVPL), Insurance income net of claims and commissions, Net gains/(losses) from revaluation and disposal of investment properties and on disposal of stock of properties, and Other income.
Non-recurring items	Non-recurring items as presented in the 'Interim Condensed Consolidated Income Statement – Underlying basis' relate to the following items, as applicable: (i) Advisory and other restructuring costs - organic, (ii) Provisions/net loss relating to NPE sales, (iii) Restructuring and other costs relating to NPE sales, and (iv) Restructuring costs relating to the Voluntary Staff Exit Plan.
NPE coverage ratio (previously 'NPE Provisioning coverage ratio')	The NPE coverage ratio is calculated as the allowance for expected loan credit losses (as defined) over NPEs (as defined).
NPE ratio	NPEs ratio is calculated as the NPEs as per EBA (as defined) divided by gross loans (as defined).
NPEs	As per the European Banking Authorities (EBA) standards and European Central Bank's (ECB) Guidance to Banks on Non-Performing Loans (which was published in March 2017), non-performing exposures (NPEs) are defined as those exposures that satisfy one of the following conditions: (i) The borrower is assessed as unlikely to pay its credit obligations in full without the realisation of the collateral, regardless of the existence of any past due amount or of the number of days past due. (ii) Defaulted or impaired exposures as per the approach provided in the Capital Requirement Regulation (CRR), which would also trigger a default under specific credit adjustment, diminished financial obligation and obligor bankruptcy. (iii) Material exposures as set by the CBC, which are more than 90 days past due. (iv) Performing forborne exposures under probation for which additional forbearance measures are extended. (v) Performing forborne exposures previously classified as NPEs that present more than 30 days past due within the probation period. From 1 January 2021 two regulatory guidelines came into force that affect NPE classification and Days-Past-Due calculation. More specifically, these are the RTS on the Materiality Threshold of Credit Obligations Past-Due (EBA/RTS/2016/06), and the Guideline on the Application of the Definition of Default under article 178 (EBA/RTS/2016/07). The Days-Past-Due (DPD) counter begins counting DPD as soon as the arrears or excesses of an exposure reach the materiality threshold (rather than as of the first day of presenting any amount of arrears or excesses). Similarly, the counter will be set to zero when the arrears or excesses drop below the materiality threshold. Payments towards the exposure that do not reduce the arrears/excesses below the materiality threshold, will not impact the counter. For retail debtors, when a specific part of the exposures of a customer that fulfils the NPE criteria set out above is greater than 20% of the gross carrying amount of all on balance sheet exposures of that customer, then the total customer exposure is classified as non performing; otherwise only the specific part of the exposure is classified as non performing. For non retail debtors, when an exposure fulfils the NPE criteria set out above, then the total customer exposure is classified as non performing. Material arrears/excesses are defined as follows: (a) Retail exposures: Total arrears/excess amount greater than €100, (b) Exposures other than retail: Total arrears/excess amount greater than €500 and the amount in arrears/excess in relation to the customer's total exposure is at least 1%. For further information please refer to the Annual Financial Report 2021.

Glossary & Definitions

NPE sales	NPE sales refer to sales of NPE portfolios completed, as well as contemplated and potential future sale transactions, irrespective of whether or not they met the held for sale classification criteria at the reporting dates.
Non-legacy (performing)	Relates to all business lines excluding Restructuring and Recoveries Division ("RRD"), REMU and non-core overseas exposures.
Phased-in Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB)	In accordance with the legislation in Cyprus which has been set for all credit institutions, the applicable rate of the CCB is 1.25% for 2017, 1.875% for 2018 and 2.5% for 2019 (fully phased-in).
NSFR	The NSFR is calculated as the amount of "available stable funding" (ASF) relative to the amount of "required stable funding" (RSF). The regulatory limit, enforced in June 2021, has been set at 100% as per the CRR II.
OMV	Open Market Value.
Operating profit	The operating profit comprises profit before Total loan credit losses, impairments and provisions (as defined), tax, (profit)/loss attributable to non-controlling interests and non-recurring items (as defined).
p.p.	percentage points.
Profit/(loss) after tax and before non-recurring items (attributable to the owners of the Company)	This refers to the profit or loss after tax (attributable to the owners of the Company), excluding any 'non-recurring items' (as defined).
Profit/(loss) after tax – organic (attributable to the owners of the Company)	This refers to the profit or loss after tax (attributable to the owners of the Company), excluding any 'non-recurring items' (as defined, except for the 'advisory and other restructuring costs – organic').
Pro forma for HFS (held for sale)	References to pro forma figures and ratios as at 30 September 2022 refer to Project Helix 3. Numbers on a pro forma basis are based on 30 September 2022 underlying basis figures and are adjusted for Project Helix 3 and assume its completion, currently expected to occur by the end of November 2022, which remains subject to customary regulatory and other approvals.
Project Helix 3	Project Helix 3 refers to the agreement the Group reached in November 2021 with funds affiliated with PIMCO, for the sale of a portfolio of gross loans with book value of €555 mn (of which €551 mn relate to NPEs), as well as real estate properties with book value of €88 mn, as at 30 September 2022. Project Helix 3 was completed in November 2022. For further information please refer to section 'B.2.5 Loan portfolio quality' of the Press release.
Project Sinope	Project Sinope refers to the agreement the Group reached in December 2021 for the sale of a portfolio of NPEs with gross book value of €12 mn, as well as properties in Romania with carrying value of €0.6 mn as at 31 December 2021. Project Sinope was completed in August 2022. For further information please refer to section 'B.2.5 Loan portfolio quality' of the Press release.
Qoq	Quarter on quarter change.
Restructured loans	Restructuring activity within quarter as recorded at each quarter end and includes restructurings of NPEs, performing loans and re-restructurings.
Return on Tangible equity (ROTE) after tax and before non-recurring items	Return on Tangible Equity (ROTE) after tax and before non-recurring items is calculated as Profit/(loss) after tax and before non-recurring items (attributable to the owners of the Company) (as defined) (annualised), - (based on year to date days)), divided by the quarterly average of Shareholders' equity minus intangible assets at each quarter end.

Glossary & Definitions

Return on Tangible equity (ROTE)	Return on Tangible Equity (ROTE) is calculated as Profit/(loss) after tax (attributable to the owners of the Company) (as defined) (annualised - (based on year to date days)), divided by the quarterly average of Shareholders' equity minus intangible assets at each quarter end.
Risk adjusted yield	Interest Income on Loans net of allowance for expected loan credit losses/Average Net Loans.
RRD	Restructuring and Recoveries Division.
RWAs	Risk Weighted Assets.
RWA Intensity	Risk Weighted Assets over Total Assets.
Special levy on deposits and other levies/contributions	Relates to the special levy on deposits of credit institutions in Cyprus, contributions to the Single Resolution Fund (SRF), contributions to the Deposit Guarantee Fund (DGF), as well as the DTC levy, where applicable
Stage 2 & Stage 3 Loans	Include purchased or originated credit-impaired.
Tangible Collateral	Restricted to Gross IFRS balance.
Total Capital ratio	Total capital ratio is defined in accordance with the Capital Requirements Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, as amended by CRR II applicable as at the reporting date.
Total expenses	Total expenses comprise staff costs, other operating expenses and the special levy on deposits and other levies/contributions. It does not include (i) 'advisory and other restructuring costs-organic', (ii) restructuring and other costs relating to NPE sales, or (iii) restructuring costs relating to the Voluntary Staff Exit Plan. (i) 'Advisory and other restructuring costs-organic' amounted to €1 mn for 4Q2022 (compared to €5 mn for 3Q2022, €4 mn for 2Q2022 and €1 mn for 1Q2022) (ii) Restructuring costs relating to NPE sales for 4Q2022 amounted to €0.3 mn (compared to €1 mn for 3Q2022, €0.8 mn for 2Q2022 and €1 mn for 1Q2022 and €0.2 mn for 4Q2021), and (iii) Restructuring costs relating to the Voluntary Staff Exit Plan (VEP) for 4Q2022 was nil (compared to 3Q2022 was €101 mn, nil for 2Q2022 and €3 mn for 1Q2022).
Total income	Total income comprises net interest income and non-interest income (as defined).
Total loan credit losses, impairments and provisions	Total loan credit losses, impairments and provisions comprises loan credit losses (as defined), plus impairments of other financial and non-financial assets, plus (provisions)/net reversals for litigation, claims, regulatory and other matters.
T2	Tier 2 Capital.
Underlying basis	This refers to the statutory basis after being adjusted for certain items as explained in the Basis of Presentation.
Write offs	Loans together with the associated loan credit losses are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery. Partial write-offs, including non-contractual write-offs, may occur when it is considered that there is no realistic prospect for the recovery of the contractual cash flows. In addition, write-offs may reflect restructuring activity with customers and are part of the terms of the agreement and subject to satisfactory performance.
Yoy	Year on year change.