AIG Israel Insurance Company Ltd

Interim Financial Report

(Unaudited)

As of September 30, 2023

Contents

Directors' report
AIG Israel Insurance Company Ltd ("the Company")
for the period ended September 30, 2023

The directors' report on the business of the Company as of September 30, 2023 ("**the directors' report**"), reviews the Company and developments in its business in the first three quarters of 2023 ("**the reported period**"). The information in this report is as of September 30, 2023 ("**the date of report**") unless otherwise is indicated explicitly.

The Company is an "insurer" as this term is defined in the Supervision of Financial Services Law (Insurance), 1981 (“**the Supervision Law**”). Therefore, this report is prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Reports to the Public chapter of the Regulation Codex published by the Commissioner of the Capital Markets, Insurance and Savings Authority in the Israel Ministry of Finance ("the **Commissioner of Insurance**", "**the Commissioner**" and “**the Authority**”, respectively). This directors' report was prepared assuming that the user is also holding the Company's 2022 periodic report.

The financial information in this report is in reported amounts. All financial information is in thousand NIS unless otherwise is indicated.

The business of the Company is in fields that require considerable professional knowhow that involves many professional terms that are essential for understanding the business of the Company. To present a description of the corporation that is as clear as possible, those professional terms are used along with an explanation, to the extent possible.

This directors' report is an integral part of the interim financial statements, including all its parts and should be read as one unit.

Forward looking information

This chapter in the periodic report, describing the Company, the development of its business and its fields of operations may contain forward-looking information, as this term is defined in the Israel Securities Law, 1968 ("the Securities Law"). Forward looking information is uncertain information about the future, based on the information available to the Company on report date and includes the subjective assessment of management based on assumptions and estimates of the Company and/or its intentions as of the date of this report. The delivery of such information does not constitute assurance of its accuracy or integrity, and the actual operations and/or results of the Company may be different than those presented as forward-looking information in this report. It is possible in certain cases to detect passages that contain forward looking information by the use of words such as: "the Company assesses", "the Company believes", "it is the intention of the Company", “expected to”, etc., but it is possible to see such information presented using other language or it may be specifically indicated that as a forward-looking information.

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1. Condensed description of the Company:

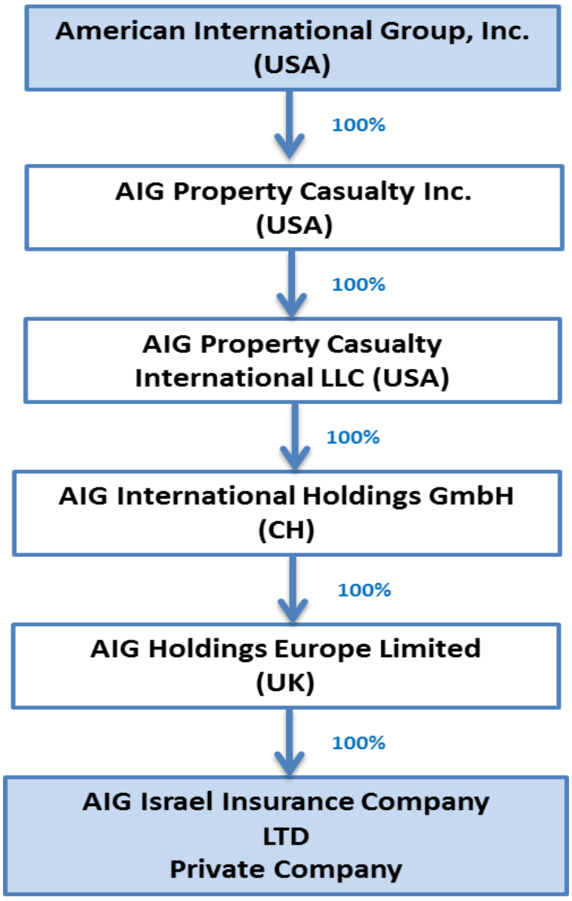
1.1 Organizational structure

AIG Israel Insurance Company Ltd ("**the Company**") was incorporated in Israel on March 27, 1996, as a private limited liability company. The Company began its insurance activity in May 1997. The company does not hold any subsidiaries or related companies. The Company has no activity outside of Israel through branches and associates.

The ultimate parent of the Company is American International Group Inc. (hereinafter: "**the global AIG corporation**", "**AIG**"). The global AIG Corporation is a leading global insurance and financial services corporation, rated BBB+ according to Standard & Poor's (S&P).

The sole shareholder of the Company is AIG Holdings Europe Limited ("**AHEL**"), which holds the entire issued share capital of the Company and which is a company in the global AIG corporation.

The following is the undated holding structure of the Company:



The Company was granted licenses by the Commissioner to practice as an insurer in general insurance and life insurance as follows: motor vehicle insurance, compulsory motor vehicle insurance, comprehensive home insurance, health insurance (personal injury, serious illness, and travel insurance), commercial insurance (property loss, business comprehensive insurance, engineering insurance, employers' liability insurance, third-party liability insurance and product liability insurance), cargo in transit insurance, other risk insurance (limited to crime and fraud damages), comprehensive life insurance, and foreign business insurance for different insurance types.

The Company is operating in three business divisions (vehicle and home insurance, life and health insurance and commercial insurance), headquarters, and private customers division.

The Company is marketing and selling retail insurance policies directly to customers (without insurance agents) through call centers and digitally. Customers are being serviced mainly through a central service call center. Most business of the Company in commercial insurance, and some of the retail insurance business, is done through mediation of insurance agents. As a result of the above marketing methods, the organizational structure of the Company is based on activity through a head office in Petach Tikva.

1.2 Areas of activity

The Company mostly provides coverage to individual customers. The main business areas of the Company are as follows:

- General insurance: property vehicle insurance
- General insurance: compulsory vehicle insurance
- General insurance: home insurance
- General insurance: commercial insurance
- Health insurance: health insurance
- Life insurance: Life insurance, risk only

1.3 Extraordinary and Material Events in the Reported Period and Thereafter

On October 7, 2023, a surprise attack was launched on Israel from the Gaza Strip by terrorist organizations. Consequently, the Government of Israel declared a state of war - “Iron Swords”, which initially focused primarily on fighting the Hamas terrorist organization in Southern Israel and in the Gaza Strip, but was later followed by an escalation of the security situation on Israel’s northern border with Lebanon. Various actions were taken in response, including a nationwide recruitment of reserves and the publication by the Home Front Command of a policy for population defense and emergency work directives. Consequently, many of the employees in Israel were recruited for reserve duty or were instructed to work remotely, and work is performed in limited format and subject to special conditions, in conformity with the state of emergency declared and the population defense policy prescribed by the Home Front Command. These actions reduced the economic activity in Israel (“War Event”).

Consequently, the Company made preparations to ensure its continued orderly operation as regarding the meeting of obligations to its customers and the adjustment of all aspects of its operations. The war affects the Company in several aspects:

1. Business continuity

   The Company took the necessary actions and continues to provide its services in full to all clients in all operating segments, and has even activated a business continuity remote work plan, including support for the employees.

   It is hereby clarified that, despite the state of war, the Company maintains full functionality, with some of the employees working remotely and others working from the offices of the Company. Nevertheless, there have been some impact on the sales of the Company, mainly in the health insurance and life insurance sectors.

2. Results of the insurance underwriting activity

The insurance policies in most insurance sectors, do not cover wartime property damage. Accordingly, to the date of approval of the financial statements, the Company believes that most of the exposure relating to the War Event stems from life insurance and health insurance (mainly personal accidents). It should be noted that the Company has non-proportional reinsurance contracts that provide coverage for death and personal accidents in a catastrophe event, as set out in the terms of the policies, thereby reducing the Company's exposure. According to the Company's assessments, its total exposure in the life insurance and personal accidents insurance sectors, after the activation of non-proportional reinsurance contracts, at NIS 5.5 million.

As stated above, property damages resulting from a war event are not covered by property insurance policies, hence the total exposure to claims in relation to the war is not expected to be material. In the wake of the War Event, the Company decided to fully rescind the November payment in vehicle insurance, including compulsory vehicle insurance, comprehensive insurance and third-party insurance, for policy holders of the Company residing in the Gaza Envelope and Sderot. The payment cancellation applies to existing and renewing customers and is effected automatically, without any action being required on the part of the customers. To the date of approval of the financial statements, the Company believes that the total effect of the War Event on the general insurance sectors is immaterial.

To the date of approval of the financial statements, the Company believes the total exposure relating to the War Event in the overseas travel insurance sector in respect of the war is immaterial.

3. Losses on investments

The operations of the Company expose it to price drops on the financial markets and changes in the interest curves.

In October and November, to the date of approval of the financial statements, the Company has incurred no losses on investments.

4. Capitalization rate

The War Event has increased (for a period to maturity of more than 3 years) the risk-free interest curve, with the addition of the non-liquidity premium, that is used to capitalize the reserves of the liability sectors (compulsory, commercial liability), resulting in a certain reduction in the reserves in those sectors.

This is an evolving event involving significant uncertainty and financial implications on the economy in general. Therefore, to the date of approval of the financial statements, the Company is unable to assess the extent of the war's impact on its business activity and its future results. The Company continuously monitors the related developments and studies the impact on its operations and results.

See section 2 below - Developments in the macroeconomic environment of the Company, concerning the War Event's macroeconomic effects in Israel.

See section 2 below - Effects of laws, regulations and new directives on the business of the Company in the reporting period and on the reported results, concerning the Supervision's circulars issued in the wake of the War Event. It should be noted that the Company has implemented and complied with the applicable regulation.

The assessments of the Company regarding the effects of the war on its business constitute forward-looking information, within its definition in the Securities Law, 1968, which is based, inter alia, on information that is in the possession of the Company to date as well as on the directives of the relevant authorities and the actions initiated by them. There is uncertainty as to the duration, scope and nature of the war as well as in relation to regulatory decisions that could affect the Company. Accordingly, those assessments may not be realized or may be realized partially or in a manner that materially differs from the aforesaid, this, inter alia, due to the significant uncertainty surrounding the scope of the war and its duration, its effect on the Israeli economy, including the insurance sectors in which the Company operates, and/or as a result of factors that are not in the control of the Company, including regulatory decisions that could affect the Company. The Company continues to study the effects of the economic situation and the war on its business activity.

2. Description of business environment:

General

In accordance with data published by the Authority, there are more than 15 Israeli insurance companies currently active in Israel; most of these companies are engaged in general insurance. In accordance with these data, as of 2022, insurance fees from the general insurance business amounted to NIS 27.5 billion; the share of the 5 largest insurance companies – Harel, Phoenix, Migdal, Menorah and Clal – was NIS 17.3 billion, or 63% of the total premiums in the Israeli general insurance sectors.

For further details regarding the competition in the different lines of business of the company and regarding the measures taken by the company to face competition in this competitive market, see Sections 2.1.2, 2.2.2, 2.3.2, 2.4.2, 2.5.2 and 2.6.2 in Chapter A (description of company's business) in the Company's 2022 periodic report.

Developments in the company's macro-economic environment

In the reported period, the Bank of Israel interest rate was raised several times, reaching 4.75%[1] as at the reporting date, while the GDP grew by 6.5% in 2022, the rate of inflation for the past twelve months (until September 2023) reached 3.8% and the unemployment rate in the working-age population (25-64) reached 2.9% in September 2023.

On January 4, 2023, the Minister of Justice presented a plan concerning material changes to the Israeli judicial system, which generated a fierce public debate, both in support and against the move. The political developments in Israel could raise the risk to the State's economic and financial position.

On August 1, 2023, the rating firm, Fitch, announced the downgrading of the United States from AAA to AA+ with a stable outlook, which, in the opinion of the rating firm, reflects the expected fiscal deterioration over the next three years, accompanied by a high and growing general government debt burden in the United States, and the erosion of governance. The downgrading reflects an increase in the risk associated with the United States and could therefore, inter alia, increase the yields on the U.S. long-term bonds, this further to the ongoing increase in the yields on U.S. bonds since the second half of 2020 and the interest rate increases in the United States. The Company does not invest in U.S. bonds and therefore this has no bearing on the results of the Company.

The company invests a considerable part of its investment portfolio in the capital market; therefore, the yields arising from different routes of investments in the capital market have a significant effect on company's profits.

	Jan-Sept 2023	**Jan-Sept. 2022**	**July-Sept. 2022**	**July-Sept. 2022**	**2022**
Government bonds indexes					
General government bonds	0.8%	(8.8%)	(1.6%)	(2.4%)	(9.3%)
Linked government bonds	(1.0%)	(9.1%)	(2.5%)	(2.5%)	(9.8%)
NIS government bonds	(0.6%)	(8.6%)	(1.0%)	(2.3%)	(8.8%)
Corporate bonds indexes					
Tel Bond 60	2.9%	(8.0%)	0.1%	(2.2%)	(8.9%)
Tel Bond NIS	1.4%	(7.1%)	0.4%	(2.2%)	(7.0%)
Share indexes					
Tel-Aviv 125	4.1%	(8.4%)	5.6%	0%	(11.8%)
S&P 500	11.7%	(24.8%)	(3.6%)	(6.3%)	(19.4%)

The Iron Swords War that broke out on October 7, 2023 affected the Israeli capital markets and the revaluation of the dollar in relation to the shekel. The TA-35 and TA-90 indices plunged by 10% and 15%, respectively, in October 2023. The war caused deeper price drops on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, compared to the more

[1] According to the resolution of the Bank of Israel's Monetary Committee from July 10, 2023. On October 23, 2023, the Monetary Committee decided to maintain the interest rate.

moderate price drops of 2%-4% on leading exchanges in the United States and Europe, as well as in Asia. The price drops on the global markets this month reflect the concern for an energy crisis should the war spread across the Middle East. Trading volumes in most trading channels in October 2023 were similar to or below the average for the first nine months of the year. In the bonds market, price drops were recorded in most of the leading indices during October: the long-term government bonds - CPI-linked and shekel - dropped by a substantial 10%-13%, while short- and medium-term government bonds increased by 0.5%-0.8%. Corporate bonds also dropped in October, including Tel-Bond 60 and Tel-Bond Shekel, which dropped by 2.8% and 1.2%, respectively, with the exception of the Tel-Bond Dollar corporate bonds, which increased by 1.8% during the month, influenced by the 6% revaluation of the dollar in relation to the shekel, this further to a 16% revaluation since the beginning of the yea.[2]

In view of the increased economic risk ensuing from the war, the international rating agencies, Fitch and Moody's, have placed Israel's credit rating under "Negative Rating Watch", and the S&P rating agency reaffirmed Israel's AA- credit rating, but lowered the outlook from "stable" to "negative".

The Research Division has updated its macroeconomic forecast based on the preliminary information obtained since the beginning of the war. The forecast includes an assessment of the economic developments assuming that the war will concentrate on the southern front in the final quarter of the year. The forecast involves substantially high uncertainty. [3] GDP is expected to grow by 2.3% in 2023 and by 2.8% in 2024 (compared to 3% growth in each of the years according to the Bank of Israel's previous forecast from July 2023). According to the forecast, unemployment in the working-age population will increase in the first part of 2024 before resuming a downward trend (the projected unemployment rate in 2023 and 2024 is 3.2% and 3.6%, respectively), the projected inflation rate for the following four quarters and for 2024 is 2.9% and 2.5%, respectively, and the interest rate in the third quarter of 2024 is expected to reach 4.0%-4.25%. In view of the anticipated increase in the government expenditure due to the war and the anticipated concurrent reduction in tax revenue as a result of the war's impact on the economy, the Debt-to-GDP ratio is expected to increase to 62% and 65%, respectively, in 2023 and 2024.

For information regarding the composition of the Company's investments see financial investment asset list in note 6 to the condensed interim financial information.

For information on general trends in the insurance sector and their effect on company's business, see Section 4.3 in Chapter A (description of company's business) in the Company's 2022 periodic report.

The impact of new laws, regulations and directives on the business of the Company in the reported period and financial statements information

The following is a summary of major regulatory changes and the key issues that are relevant to the activity of the Company, as published by the Commissioner in circulars and drafts during the reported period until shortly before the date of issuing this report, which were not described in previous periodic reports of the Company:

Circulars

- In August 2023, the Commissioner published an update to the consolidated circular, The Auditors' Chapter, which contains several updates to the circular, including the introduction of a new directive that requires insurance companies to have the quarterly economic solvency ratio report reviewed by the auditors, using the same practices that are applied in the review of the financial statements, and the taking effect of the Commissioner's directive published in January 2021 concerning the compromised independence of the auditors following the performance of an auxiliary service.
- In September 2023, the Commissioner published a letter addressing all public institutions, according to which special reports of the auditors may only address the appropriateness of a specific report or statement and must be in the format prescribed in auditing standards generally accepted in Israel. The letter also requires public institutions to examine and define the format and scope of the requested special report in conformity with the aforesaid principles and based on the specific circumstances of each case.
- In September 2023, the Commissioner published a ruling concerning the offsetting of amounts from the insurance benefits in vehicle (property) insurance in respect of the difference between the prices of spare parts used to repair the vehicle at a shop that is not included in the arrangement, in relation to the

[2] Summary for October 2023 issued by the Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange Ltd. on October 31, 2023.
[3] The macroeconomic forecast of the Bank of Israel's Research Division from October 23, 2023.

customary practice in some of the insurance companies of deducting part of the insurance benefits, based on the difference between the pricelist of the spare-parts importer quoted by the appraiser in the assessment and the amount that would have been payable by the insurance company for the same spare parts had they been purchased from the spare-parts supplier with which the insurance company has an agreement in place. The Commissioner clarifies that this is an implementation of the provisions of Section 61 of the Insurance Contract Law, 1981 concerning the policyholder's obligation to reduce the damage, which are subject to the provisions of the law that apply under the circumstances, including the insurer's obligation to ensure that the policyholder has been clearly instructed what actions he needs to take in order to reduce the damage and that contact is made with policyholder in a timely manner that affords him a reasonably sufficient time to act ahead of the repair. The ruling also clarifies that this constitutes material information that must be provided to the policyholder prior to the signing of the insurance contract. Accordingly, the Commissioner clarifies that an insurance company may not deduct amounts from the insurance benefits payable to a policyholder who acted in good faith to repair his vehicle at a shop that is not included in the arrangement, in the event that an advance disclosure has not been duly given. Therefore, it has been determined that an insurance company will not offset or deduct from the insurance benefits any amount in respect of the cost of spare parts, unless the policyholder has been given clear and conspicuous disclosure as to the action that he is expected to take upon the occurrence of an insurance event, both at the insurance proposal stage and on the date on which the policyholder reports a claim; for an existing policy, an insurance company shall be permitted to inform the policyholder as long as an insurance event had not taken place prior to the disclosure, and shall be required to inform him of the option that is available to him to cancel the policy and be entitled to a proportional reimbursement of the insurance premium for the remaining period, without any additional charge.

The ruling further determines that an insurance company that has deducted insurance benefits in such circumstances is required to examine whether the deduction was made after proper disclosure had been given to the policyholder, and if the deduction was made without proper disclosure, the insurance company must reimburse the difference to the policyholders, if any (if the insurance benefits paid were less than the amount of the repair paid by the policyholders - less the deductible). The insurance companies were required to submit to the Capital Market Authority the results of such examination. Since the Company does not follow this practice, the aforesaid ruling of the Capital Market Authority has no bearing on the Company.

- In September 2023, the Commissioner published the circular, "Online Interface for Surgical Procedures in Israel" (September 28, 2023), which provides for the manner of transfer of information between the HMOs and the insurance companies and specifies the information that the insurance companies and the HMOs are required to exchange via the online interface, this as part of the implementation of the provisions of Chapter G3 of the Supervision Law (Similar Insurance Coverage for Private Surgical Procedures in Israel).
- In September 2023, the Commissioner published an amendment to the provisions of the circular, Requisite Information on the Website of a Public Institution, according to which insurance companies that market a surgical procedures' insurance policy would be required to present a list of the surgeons that are included in the arrangement with the company in relation to surgical procedures' insurance policies in the past 12 months or as from October 1, 2023, as the later of the two, this for the purpose of obtaining the information that will allow the HMO to demand the payment from the insurance company for a surgical procedure funded by the additional healthcare services plan (AHSP) of its policyholders that on the date of performance of the surgical procedure held a "From the First Shekel" surgical insurance policy entered into or renewed commencing on October 1, 2023.
- In October 2023, the Commissioner published emergency directives designed to adapt the work format of supervised entities to the state of war in Israel, as described in section 1.3 above. The directives include amendments to various circulars, including the following:
  - Amendment to Circular 2020-1-10 "Renewal of an Insurance Contract" (February 2, 2021), which permits insurance companies to fully or partially suspend an insurance policy to help policyholders who, within the insurance period, find the insurance coverage to be unnecessary and wish to save on the insurance costs, all subject to the terms that are set out in the amendment. Additionally, insurance companies may renew a policyholder's insurance coverage before obtaining their consent, this also for a period exceeding the 21 days prescribed in the aforesaid circular and for a longer duration than that of which it has notified the policyholder in the notice on the termination of the insurance period. The aforesaid amendment to the circular shall be in effect until the declaration of an emergency state at the home front is rescinded or until January 1, 2024, as the earlier of the two.
  - Amendment to Public Institutions' Circular 2022-9-1, "Service to Customers of a Public Institution" (January 2, 2022), which permits public institutions to exclude from the annual average the wartime handled calls data. The aforesaid amendment to the circular will be in effect until the declaration of an emergency state at the home front is rescinded or until January 1, 2024, as the earlier of the two.

- Amendment to the provisions of Section 3 to Chapter 1 in Part 4 of Volume 5 of the consolidated circular, “Reports to the Public”, which grants an extension of 31 days, until December 31, 2023, for the publication of periodic reports, among others, of insurers, including the solvency ratio report for the June 30, 2023 data (in respect of the final day of the third quarter of 2023).
- Amendment to the provisions of Chapter 3 to Part 4 of Volume 5 of the consolidated circular, “Reports to the Capital Market Commissioner”, which grants an extension of 31 days, until December 31, 2023, for the submission of a quarterly periodic report (including the solvency ratio report and the report on the contribution of investment components of a nostro portfolio) and for the submission of a return components report, as well as a 60-day extension, until March 31, 2024, for the submission of an Own Risk and Solvency Assessment - ORSA (an annual report to the Commissioner concerning an insurance company).
- Amendment to the provisions of Circular 2022-1-2 “Reports to the Capital Market Commissioner - Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA)” (January 5, 2021), which postpones the initial reporting date of forward-looking assessments and of scenarios and sensitivity tests, which are required within the ORSA report, from the upcoming to the subsequent reporting date, taking place in January 2025.
- Amendment of the provisions of the consolidated circular, Volume 5, Part 1, Chapter 2, “Board of Directors of a Public Institution”, which cancels the requirement to physically convene the board of directors and its committees at least once every quarter. Accordingly, boards of directors of public companies are permitted not to physically convene during the period from October 12, 2023 to December 31, 2023.
- Amendment to Section 8 of Chapter 9 in Part 1, Volume 5 of the consolidated circular, “Supervising Actuary and Chief Actuary”, which permits the submission of the Chief Actuary’s report as of December 31, 2023, together with the accompanying solvency ratio reports, by the end of two months of the end of the first quarter of 2024 or by the end of 3 days of the signing of the financial statements for the first quarter of 2024, whichever is earlier.

Legislation/ Bills/ Regulations

- In October 2023, a series of regulatory easements were published, due to the Iron Swords War, including the publication in the Official Gazette of the Deferral Law (Ad Hoc Provisions - Iron Swords) (Contract, Ruling or Payment to an Authority), 2023, which permits the deferral of payments under any contract (including commercial contracts) by a minimum of 30 days (from 7.10.2023 until 7.11.2023 (“**the Record Period**”)), by anyone who has been defined as eligible in the aforesaid law, which, in general, includes anyone significantly affected by the Iron Swords events, such as the missing, hostages and captives, the displaced and members of the security and rescue forces. In November 2023, a Draft Deferral Order (Ad Hoc Provision - Iron Swords) (Contract, Ruling or Payment to an Authority) (Extension of the Record Period and the Deferral Period), 2023 was published, which proposes to extend the “Record Period” prescribed in the aforesaid law (until December 7, 2023 instead of November 7, 2023) and the “Deferral Period” prescribed in the law for the deferral of dates set in contracts, the deferral of dates prescribed in a ruling or in a final decision, and the deferral of due dates of payments to government authorities (for a duration of 60 days or until December 31, 2023, as the earlier of the two, in place of the 30 days prescribed in the aforesaid law).

3. Financial information on the Company's lines of business

Following are principal balance sheet data (NIS thousands):

	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2022
Other assets	532,886	517,803	534,724
Deferred acquisition expenses	204,830	188,206	184,697
Financial investments and cash	2.274,003	2,063,913	2,052,276
Reinsurance assets	754,030	765,350	711,756
Total assets	**3,765,749**	**3,535,272**	**3,483,453**
Equity	829,783	799,648	794,868
Liabilities in respect of insurance contracts	2,505,086	2,304,661	2,261,044
Other liabilities	430,880	430,963	427,541
Total equity and liabilities	**3,765,749**	**3,535,272**	**3,483,453**

Following are principal comprehensive income data (NIS thousands)

	Jan-Sept. 2023	Jan-Sept. 2022	July-Sept. 2022	July-Sept. 2022	Jan-December 2022
Gross earned premiums	1,134,975	964,647	404,062	339,293	1,312,434
Premiums earned by reinsurers	(180,089)	(155,896)	(61,148)	(55,339)	(211,375)
Premiums earned in retention	**954,886**	**808,751**	**342,914**	**283,954**	**1,101,059**
Gains (losses) on investments, net and financing income	70,034	(83,161)	15,644	(28,093)	(77,993)
Income from commissions	41,857	40,147	13,912	13,648	54,767
Total revenue	**1,066,777**	**765,737**	**372,470**	**269,509**	**1,077,833**
Payments and change in liability for insurance contracts, in retention	(732,050)	(655,889)	(249,278)	(220,996)	(887,754)
Total other expenses	(281,646)	(251,048)	(95,422)	(86,035)	(337,625)
Income (loss) before taxes on income	**53,081**	**(141,200)**	**27,770**	**(37,522)**	**(147,546)**
Taxes on income	(18,166)	47,722	(9,650)	13,285	49,288
Income (loss) for the period and total comprehensive income (loss) for the period	**34,915**	**(93,478)**	**18,120**	**(24,237)**	**(98,258)**

Capital and capital requirements

As at September 30, 2023, equity amounted to NIS 829.8 million, as compared to NIS 794.9 million as at December 31, 2022. The change in equity in the reported period is due to a comprehensive income of NIS 34.9 million for the period.

To the best of the Company's knowledge, as at the date of the report no events have taken place that might indicate financial difficulties or a deficiency in the required minimum capital. In addition, the Company believes that in the coming year it will not be required to raise funds for the purpose of meeting the minimum capital requirement.

Solvency-II-based economic solvency regime in insurance companies

In July 2019, the Company made a full transition to an economic solvency ratio regime. For details regarding the regulation applicable to the implementation of a Solvency-II-based economic solvency regime in insurance companies, see section 3 of the Board of Directors' Report for 2022.

On November 21, 2023, , in accordance with the directives of the Commissioner, the Company published on its website the economic solvency report for the June 30, 2023 data.

Presented below are data concerning solvency ratio and MCR:

Solvency ratio (NIS thousands):

	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
Equity for purposes of solvency capital requirement	895,538	880,968
Solvency capital requirement	643,771	669,625
Surplus	**251,767**	**211,343**
Economic solvency ratio (%)	139%	132%

No equity transactions with a direct effect on the Company's economic solvency ratio took place in the reported period. As to the War Event that took place after the reporting date, see explanation in the economic solvency ratio report as of June 30, 2023. The Company believes that in the coming year it would not be required to raise sources for compliance with the statutory solvency ratio and with the solvency ratio target set by the Board of Directors of the Company.

Minimum capital requirement (MCR) (in NIS thousands):

	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
Minimum capital requirement (MCR)	241,863	233,895
Equity for purposes of MCR	895,538	880,968

Solvency ratio excluding the transitional provisions for the deployment period and without share-scenario adjustment

	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
Equity for purposes of solvency capital requirement	895,538	880,968
Solvency capital requirement	718,714	746,947
Surplus	**176,824**	**134,021**
Economic solvency ratio (%)	125%	118%
Surplus (deficiency) in relation to the Board of Directors' target		
Board of Directors' economic solvency ratio target (%)	130%	130%
Surplus in relation to target	**(38,790)**	**(90,063)**

The calculation performed by the Company as at June 30, 2023 was reviewed by the auditors of the Company in accordance with principles of ISAE 3000 – Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information. The calculation performed by the Company as at December 31, 2022 was audited by the auditors of the Company, in accordance with ISAE 3400.

For additional information on the solvency ratio, see the Company's website: https://www.aig.co.il/about/repayment-ratio.

The information that is provided in this section above constitutes forward-looking information, as defined in the Securities Law, 1968, which is based, inter alia, on the current state of the Company's operations. Actual results may differ from the estimated results, including materially, as a result of various factors, most prominently regulatory changes applicable to the Company.

4. Results of operations

In the reported period, the Company continued to increase the volume of gross premiums, which increased by 20.9% compared to the volume of gross premiums in the corresponding period. The Company's total gross premiums amounted to NIS 1,276 million in the reported period, as compared to NIS 1,055 million in the corresponding period in 2022. The increase in gross premiums stems mainly from the vehicle property insurance, compulsory vehicle insurance, home insurance and overseas travel insurance sectors.

Total premiums in retention amounted to NIS 1,084 million in the reported period, as compared to NIS 886 million in the corresponding period in 2022, an increase of 22.3%. The increase in premiums in retention in the reported period stems mainly from the vehicle property insurance, compulsory vehicle insurance and overseas travel insurance sectors.

Premiums by principal operating segments (NIS thousands):

Jan-Sept. 2023	Life insurance	Health insurance	General insurance	Total
Gross	121,352	145,374	1,009,493	1,276,219
In retention	95,809	142,635	845,373	1,083,817
% of total gross	9.5	11.4	79.1	100.0
% of retention	8.8	13.2	78.0	100.0

Jan-Sept. 2022	Life insurance	Health insurance	General insurance	Total
Gross	116,270	130,777	808,272	1,055,319
In retention	92,492	128,487	664,906	885,885
% of total gross	11.0	12.4	76.6	100.0
% of retention	10.4	14.5	75.1	100.0

Jan-December 2022	Life insurance	Health insurance	General insurance	Total
Gross	156,125	174,710	1,049,506	1,380,341
In retention	124,215	171,560	864,275	1,160,050
% of total gross	11.3	12.7	76.0	100.0
% of retention	10.7	14.8	74.5	100.0

Principal comprehensive income data by main operating segments (NIS thousands):

	Jan-Sept. 2023	Jan-Sept. 2022	July-Sept. 2023	July-Sept. 2022	Jan-Dec 2022
Income from compulsory vehicle insurance	10,539	7,992	9,927	4,833	10,054
Loss from vehicle property insurance	(20,431)	(113,048)	(2,897)	(31,382)	(151,282)
Income from home insurance	3,533	4,270	1,845	1,400	2,274
Income (loss) from health insurance	4,683	(5,942)	5,804	(50)	24
Income from life insurance	11,335	1,273	3,706	1,475	8,872
Income (loss) from commercial insurance	6,958	(2,856)	3,416	(290)	784
Other - Income (loss) not allocated to any segment	36,464	(32,889)	5,969	(13,508)	(18,272)
Income (loss) before taxes on income	**53,081**	**(141,200)**	**27,770**	**(37,522)**	**(147,546)**
Taxes on income	(18,166)	47,722	(9,650)	13,285	49,288
Income (loss) for the period and total comprehensive income (loss) for the period	**34,915**	**(93,478)**	**18,120**	**(24,237)**	**(98,258)**

For additional information on key segments – see note 4 to the condensed financial statements.

Following are the explanations of the Company's Board of Directors on developments in some of the data presented above:

a. The comprehensive income of the Company amounted to NIS 34.9 million in the reported period, as compared to a loss of NIS 93.5 million in the corresponding period in 2022. Pre-tax profit in the reported period amounted to NIS 53.1 million, as compared to a loss of NIS 141.2 million in the corresponding period in 2022. The profit stems mainly from investment gains of NIS 70.0 million, net of an underwriting loss of NIS 17.6 million. The underwriting loss of the Company in the corresponding period amounted to NIS 63.8 million. The decrease in the underwriting loss is due mainly to a significant reduction in the underwriting losses in the vehicle property insurance segment.

   The comprehensive income of the Company in the third quarter was NIS 18.1 million, as compared to comprehensive loss of NIS 24.2 million in the corresponding period in 2022. Pre-tax profit in the third quarter totalled NIS 27.8 million, as compared to pre-tax loss of NIS 37.5 million in the corresponding quarter in 2022. The underwriting profit of the Company in the third quarter of 2023 amounted to NIS 12.1 million, as compared to an underwriting loss of NIS 10.3 million in the corresponding quarter in 2022. The transition from underwriting loss to underwriting profit, as above, is due mainly to a substantial reduction in the underwriting loss in the vehicle property insurance segment.

b. Net investment gains amounted to NIS 70.0 million in the reported period, as compared to investment losses of NIS 83.2 million in the corresponding period in 2022. The transition from losses on investments in the corresponding period in 2022 to gains on investments in the reported period was due to rises in the prices of corporate bonds and share indexes in the reported period, as compared to sharp price drops on the Israeli capital market and in global financial markets in the corresponding period. (See section 2 above).

c. The loss of the Company from vehicle property insurance in the reported period was NIS 20.4 million, as compared to a loss of NIS 113.0 million in the corresponding period in 2022. The underwriting loss of the Company from vehicle property insurance in the reported period was NIS 28.7 million, as compared to an underwriting loss of NIS 106.1 million in the corresponding period in 2022. The improvement in the underwriting results was due to a significant reduction in the claims' ratio, mainly as a result of ongoing actions taken by the Company, consisting primarily of the raising of tariffs, in order to regain profitability in the sector. Further to the improvement in the underwriting results for the period, the Company released NIS 12.1 million from the provision for premium deficiency. The balance of the provision totalled NIS 34 million as at the reporting date.

   In the third quarter of 2023, the Company's loss from vehicle property insurance totalled NIS 2.9 million, as compared to a loss of NIS 31.6 million in the third quarter of 2022. In the third quarter of 2023, the Company's underwriting loss from vehicle property insurance totalled NIS 5.5 million, as compared to an underwriting loss of NIS 29.3 million in the third quarter of 2022. The improved profitability was due to the significant reduction in the claims' ratio, as described above.

d. The profit of the Company from compulsory vehicle insurance in the reported period was NIS 10.5 million, as compared to profit of NIS 8.0 million in the corresponding period in 2022. The increased profit was due to the higher gains on investments. The pool losses, excluding the effect of the interest curve, amounted to NIS 12.4 million in the reported period, as compared to NIS 17.3 million in the corresponding period in 2022.

   In the third quarter of 2023, the profit of the Company from compulsory vehicle insurance totalled NIS 9.9 million, as compared to a profit of NIS 4.8 million in the corresponding period in 2022. The increased profit was due to higher gains on investments in the reported period compared to the corresponding period last year.

e. The profit of the Company from home insurance in the reported period was NIS 3.5 million, as compared to profit of NIS 4.3 million in the corresponding period in 2022. The decrease in profit was due mainly to a reduction in the underwriting profit, which was partly offset by the increase in investment gains in the reported period, as compared to investment losses in the corresponding period in 2022. The underwriting profit of the Company from home insurance amounted to NIS 0.6 million in the reported period, as compared to an underwriting profit of NIS 6.3 million in the corresponding period in 2022. The decrease in the underwriting profit was due to the concurrent increase in the claims' ratio and the expenses' ratio.

In the third quarter of 2023, the profit of the Company from home insurance was NIS 1.9 million, as compared to a profit of NIS 1.4 million in the corresponding period in 2022. In the third quarter of 2023, In the second quarter of 2023, the underwriting profit of the Company from home insurance was NIS 1.0 million, as compared to NIS 2.0 million in the corresponding period in 2022. The decrease in the underwriting profit in the third quarter was due to the rise in the expenses' ratio.

f. The profit of the Company from health insurance in the reported period totalled NIS 4.7 million, as compared to a loss of NIS 5.9 million in the corresponding period in 2022. The transition from loss to profit was due to an increase in the underwriting profit and the higher gains on investments. The underwriting profit from health insurance amounted to NIS 2.7 million in the reported period, as compared to as compared to a loss of NIS 3.2 million in the corresponding period in 2022. The transition from underwriting loss to underwriting profit in the reported period was due mainly to the improved results of the overseas travel insurance sector and the personal accidents sector.

   In the third quarter, the profit of the Company from health insurance amounted to NIS 5.8 million, as compared to a loss of NIS 50 thousand million in the corresponding period last year. The transition from loss to profit was due to an increase in the underwriting profit and the higher gains on investments. The underwriting profit from health insurance in the third quarter was NIS 5.2 million, as compared to a profit of NIS 0.9 million in the corresponding period in 2022. The increase in the underwriting profit in the reported period was due to the higher claims' ratio, most notably in the personal accidents sector.

g. The profit of the Company from life insurance in the reported period was NIS 11.3 million, as compared to a profit of NIS 1.3 million in the corresponding period in 2022. The increased profit was due mainly to the significant reduction in the claims' ratio.

   In the third quarter of 2023, the profit of the Company from life insurance was NIS 3.7 million, as compared to NIS 1.5 million in the corresponding period last year. The increased profit was due to the decrease in the claims' ratio.

h. The profit of the Company from professional liability insurance in the reported period was NIS 6.5 million, as compared to a loss of NIS 2.0 million in the corresponding period in 2022. The transition from loss in the corresponding period in 2022 to profit in the reported period was due mainly to a significant increase in investment gains.

   In the third quarter of 2023, the profit from professional liability insurance totalled NIS 2.5 million, as compared to a loss of NIS 42 thousand in the corresponding period last year. The higher profit was due mainly to the significant increase in investment gains.

i. The profit of the Company from other property insurance sectors in the reported period was NIS 0.9 million, as compared to a profit of NIS 0.7 million in the corresponding period in 2022.

   In the third quarter of 2023, the Company's profit from other property sectors totalled NIS 0.7 million, as compared to a profit of NIS 0.3 million in the corresponding period last year.

j. The loss of the Company from other liability insurance sectors amounted to NIS 0.4 million in the reported period, as compared to a loss of NIS 1.5 million in the corresponding period in 2022. The reduced loss in the reported period was due mainly to the increase in investment gains in the reported period, which were counteracted by a reduction in the underwriting profit in the reported period, compared to the corresponding period in 2022, stemming from the increase in the claims' ratio in the reported period compared to the corresponding period last year, as a result of the reduction in the insurance liabilities in the corresponding period last year.

   In the third quarter of 2023, the profit from other liability sectors was NIS 0.3 million, as compared to a loss of NIS 0.6 million in the corresponding period last year.

Presented below is an analysis of operating results in property insurance sectors:

a. **Underwriting profit (loss) (NIS thousands):**

	Jan-Sept. 2023	Jan- Sept. 2022	July-Sept. 2023	July-Sept. 2022	Jan-Dec 2022
Vehicle property	(28,738)	(106,110)	(5,457)	(29,273)	(25,548)
Home	640	6,298	1,007	2,039	37,580
Other property sectors	501	1,198	468	460	1,723

b. **Principal data regarding the claims' ratio[1] (Loss Ratio "LR") and the claims' and expenses' ratio (Combined Ratio "CR"):**

	Jan-Sept. 2023		Jan- Sept. 2022		Jan-Dec 2022	
	LR%	CR%	LR%	CR%	LR%	CR%
Vehicle property:						
Gross	88%	107	111%	132%	111%	132%
In retention	88%	107%	111%	132%	111%	132%
Property[2]:						
Gross	47%	76%	49%	78%	52%	81%
In retention *	60%	99%	56%	92%	59%	96%

	July-Sept. 2023		July-Sept. 2022	
	LR%	CR%	LR%	CR%
Vehicle property:				
Gross	86%	103%	105%	125%
In retention	86%	103%	105%	125%
Property[2]:				
Gross	53%	81%	49%	77%
In retention *	57%	95%	51%	90%

5. Cash flows and liquidity

Net cash provided by operating activities in the reported period was NIS 86.2 million, compared to NIS 64.0 million in the corresponding period in 2022.

Net cash used in investing activities in the reported period amounted to NIS 19.7 million, compared to NIS 8.2 million in the corresponding period in 2022.

Net cash used in financing activities in the reported period amounted to NIS 4.2 million, as compared to NIS 4.1 million in the corresponding period in 2022.

As a result of the above, the balance of cash and cash equivalents in the reported period increased by NIS 61.9 million and amounted to NIS 97.6 million as at September 30, 2023.

6. Sources of funding

All of the Company's operations are funded using its own resources and capital. As of the date of approving this report, the Company does not use any external funding sources.

[1] For the gross data, the claims' ratio and the expenses' ratio are calculated for gross earned premiums. For the data in retention, the claims' ratio and the expenses' ratio are calculated for premiums earned in retention.
[2] Home and other property sectors.

7. <u>Material events subsequent to the date of the financial statements:</u>

See section 1.3 above, concerning the War Event.

Additionally, the Company published the economic solvency ratio report as at June 30, 2023. See note 5 on equity in the financial statements.

8. <u>CEO and CFO Disclosure regarding the effectiveness of controls and procedures applied to company's disclosures</u>

Controls and procedures applied to disclosure

The public institution's management, with the collaboration of the public institution's CEO and CFO, assessed as of the end of the period covered by this report the effectiveness of the controls and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the public institution. Based on this assessment, the CEO and CFO of the public institution concluded that as of the end of this period the controls and procedures with respect to the public institution's disclosure are effective in order to record, process, summarize and report the information that the public institution is required to disclose in the quarterly report pursuant to the provisions of the law and the reporting provisions issued by the Commissioner of Capital Markets, Insurance and Savings, and on the date set in these provisions.

Internal controls over financial reporting

In the course of the quarter ending on September 30, 2023, no change has occurred in the internal control of the public institution over financial reporting that materially affected or is reasonably expected to materially affect the public institution's internal control on financial reporting.

For purposes of this paragraph, "the covered period" is the reported financial quarter.

Management's statements as to the adequacy of the financial data presented in the Company's financial statements and the existence and effectiveness of internal controls relating to the financial statements are attached hereunder.

The Board of Directors wishes to thank the Company's employees and management for their contribution to its business achievements.

__________________	____________________
Edward Levin	Yfat Reiter
Chairman of the Board of Directors	CEO

November 21, 2023

Declaration

I, Yfat Reiter hereby declare that:

1. I reviewed the interim report of AIG Israel Insurance Company Ltd. (hereafter – "the insurance company") for the quarter ended June 30, 2023 (hereafter – "the report").

2. Based on my knowledge, the report does not include any misstatement of a material fact or omit to disclose a material fact the presentation of which in the report is necessary for the purpose of ensuring that under the circumstances in which those presentations are included, they will not be misleading regarding the period covered by the report.

3. Based on my knowledge, the quarterly financial statements and other financial information included in the report reflect fairly, in all material respects, the financial position, results of operations, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows of the insurance company for the date and periods covered by the report.

4. The Company's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining controls and procedures relating to disclosure[1] and internal controls over financial reporting of the insurance company; and -

    (a) Accordingly, we have designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or have had such disclosure controls and procedures established under our charge, designed to ensure that material information relating to the insurance company is made known to us by others in the insurance company particularly during the period in which the reports were prepared;

    (b) We designed internal controls over financial reporting, or supervised the design of such internal controls designed to provide a reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the financial reporting and assurance to the effect that the financial statements are drawn up in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and in accordance with the directives of the Supervisor of Insurance.

    (c) We assessed the effectiveness of controls and procedures regarding the disclosure of the insurance company and presented our conclusions regarding the effectiveness of disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered in the report, based on our estimate; and

    (d) We disclosed in the report any change in the insurance company's internal controls over financial reporting which took place in this quarter and had a

[1] As defined in the provisions of the Institutional Bodies Circular regarding internal controls over financial reporting – declarations, reports and disclosures.

material effect or is expected to have a material effect on the insurance company's internal controls over financial reporting; and

5. The insurance company's other certifying officers and I have disclosed to the insurance company's auditors, the insurance company's board of directors and its audit committee, based on our most recent evaluation of internal controls over financial reporting, the following:

   a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the insurance company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   b. Any fraud, whether material or not, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the insurance company's internal controls over financial reporting.

There is nothing in the aforesaid to derogate from my responsibility or the responsibility of any other person, pursuant to any law.

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Yfat Reiter - CEO

August 24, 2023

Declaration

I, Usher Gray hereby declare that:

1. I reviewed the interim report of AIG Israel Insurance Company Ltd. (hereafter – "the insurance company") for the quarter ended September 30, 2023 (hereafter – "the report").

2. Based on my knowledge, the report does not include any misstatement of a material fact or omit to disclose a material fact the presentation of which in the report is necessary for the purpose of ensuring that under the circumstances in which those presentations are included, they will not be misleading regarding the period covered by the report.

3. Based on my knowledge, the quarterly financial statements and other financial information included in the report reflect fairly, in all material respects, the financial position, results of operations, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows of the insurance company for the date and periods covered by the report.

4. The Company's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining controls and procedures relating to disclosure[1] and internal controls over financial reporting of the insurance company; and -

   (a) Accordingly, we have designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or have had such disclosure controls and procedures established under our charge, designed to ensure that material information relating to the insurance company is made known to us by others in the insurance company particularly during the period in which the reports were prepared;

   (b) We designed internal controls over financial reporting, or supervised the design of such internal controls designed to provide a reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the financial reporting and assurance to the effect that the financial statements are drawn up in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and in accordance with the directives of the Supervisor of Insurance.

   (c) We assessed the effectiveness of controls and procedures regarding the disclosure of the insurance company and presented our conclusions regarding the effectiveness of disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered in the report, based on our estimate; and

   (d) We disclosed in the report any change in the insurance company's internal controls over financial reporting which took place in this quarter and had a

[1] As defined in the provisions of the Institutional Bodies Circular regarding internal controls over financial reporting – declarations, reports and disclosures.

material effect or is expected to have a material effect on the insurance company's internal controls over financial reporting; and

5. The insurance company's other certifying officers and I have disclosed to the insurance company's auditors, the insurance company's board of directors and its audit committee, based on our most recent evaluation of internal controls over financial reporting, the following:

    a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the insurance company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

    b. Any fraud, whether material or not, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the insurance company's internal controls over financial reporting.

There is nothing in the aforesaid to derogate from my responsibility or the responsibility of any other person, pursuant to any law.

Usher Gray - CFO

November 21, 2023

Directors and Management's Report Regarding Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

Management, with the supervision of the Board of Directors of AIG Insurance Company Ltd. (hereafter the "the Insurance Company") are responsible for setting and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting. The internal controls system of the insurance company was planned in order to provide reasonable assurance to management and Board of Directors to the effect that the financial statements are prepared and presented fairly in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in accordance with the directives of the Supervisor of Insurance.

All internal controls have inherent limitations regardless of the quality of planning. Therefore, even if it is determined that these controls are effective they can only provide a reasonable measure of assurance regarding the preparation and presentation of financial statements.

Management, supervised by the Board of Directors, maintains a comprehensive control system designed to ensure that transactions are carried out in accordance with management's authorization, assets are protected, and accounting records are reliable. In addition, management with the Board of Directors' supervision takes measures in order to ensure that the information and communications channels are effective and monitor implementation, including implementation of the internal control procedures.

The Insurance Company's management with the supervision of its Board of Directors evaluates the effectiveness of the internal control of the Insurance Company over financial reporting as at September 30, 2023, based on criteria set in the internal control model of the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on this evaluation management believes that as at September 30, 2023 the internal control of the Insurance Company over financial reporting is effective.

Mr. Edward Levin Chairman of the Board	Ms. Yfat Reiter CEO	Mr. Usher Gray CFO

Date of approval of financial statements: November 21, 2023

AIG Israel Insurance Company Ltd.

Interim Financial Information
(Unaudited)
As at September 30, 2023

Interim Financial Information as at September 30, 2023 (Unaudited)

Contents

Auditors' review report to shareholders of AIG Israel Insurance Company Ltd.

Introduction

We have reviewed the attached financial information of AIG Israel Insurance Company Ltd (“the Company”), which is comprised of the condensed statement of financial position as of September 30, 2023 and the condensed statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the nine- and three-month periods ended on that date. The Board of Directors and management are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial information for those interim periods in accordance with the directives prescribed by the Commissioner of the Capital Market, Insurance and Savings in conformity with the Supervision of Financial Services (Insurance) Law, 1981, as described in note 2. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion with respect to the financial information for those interim periods, based on our review.

Scope of review

Our review was conducted in accordance with the provisions of Review Standard (Israel) 2410 of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants in Israel, concerning ‘Review of financial information for interim period undertaken by the entity's auditor.’ A review of financial information for an interim period consists of the making of enquiries, in particular, of those officials responsible for financial and accounting matters, and of the application of analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially lesser in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Israel and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, no matter has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the above financial information is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance the directives prescribed by the Commissioner of the Capital Market, Insurance and Savings in conformity with the Supervision of Financial Services (Insurance) Law, 1981, as described in note 2 to the financial information.

Emphasis of a matter

Without qualifying our conclusion, as above, we draw attention to the stated in Note 7 to the financial information referred to above concerning the exposure to contingent liabilities.

Somekh Chaikin
Certified Public Accountants (Isr.)

November 21, 2023

Condensed Interim Statements of Financial Position as at

	September 30, 2023 (Unaudited) NIS thousands	September 30, 2022 (Unaudited) NIS thousands	December 31, 2022 (Audited) NIS thousands
Assets:			
Intangible assets	**27,341**	22,926	26,625
Deferred acquisition costs	**204,830**	188,206	184,697
Property and equipment	**21,242**	22,754	23,580
Reinsurance assets	**754,030**	765,350	711,756
Premiums collectible	**333,419**	250,417	239,085
Current tax assets	**70,400**	128,454	139,712
Deferred tax assets, net	**11,296**	18,135	26,942
Other receivables	**69,188**	75,117	78,780
	1,491,746	1,471,359	1,431,177
Financial investments:			
Marketable debt instruments	**1,946,105**	1,773,938	1,817,997
Non-marketable debt instruments	**103,630**	81,358	93,244
Other	**126,653**	95,148	105,314
Total financial investments	**2,176,388**	1,950,444	2,016,555
Cash and cash equivalents	**97,615**	113,469	24,721
Total assets	**3,765,749**	3,535,272	3,483,453

Edward Levin **Chairman of the Board** **of Directors**	**Yfat Reiter** **C.E.O**	**Usher Gray** **C.F.O**

Date of approval of the interim financial information by the Board of Directors of the Company: November 21, 2023

Condensed Interim Statements of Financial Position as at

	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2022
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	NIS thousands	NIS thousands	NIS thousands
Equity and liabilities:			
Equity:			
Share capital	**6**	6	6
Share premium	**250,601**	250,601	250,601
Capital reserves	**15,708**	15,708	15,708
Retained earnings	**563,468**	533,333	528,553
Total equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company	**829,783**	799,648	794,868
Liabilities:			
Liabilities in respect of insurance contracts and investment contracts that are not yield dependent	**2,505,086**	2,304,661	2,261,044
Retirement benefit obligation, net	**3,569**	4,161	3,659
Liabilities to reinsurers	**306,723**	311,576	279,493
Other payables	**120,588**	115,226	144,389
Total liabilities	**2,935,966**	2,735,624	2,688,585
Total equity and liabilities	**3,765,749**	3,535,272	3,483,453

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

Condensed Interim Statements of Profit or Loss and Comprehensive Income

	9-month period ended September 30		3-month period ended September 30		Year ended December 31,
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2022**
	(Unaudited)	**(Unaudited)**	**(Unaudited)**	**(Unaudited)**	**(Audited)**
	NIS thousands	**NIS thousands**	**NIS thousands**	**NIS thousands**	**NIS thousands**
Gross earned premiums	**1,134,975**	964,647	**404,062**	339,293	1,312,434
Premiums earned by reinsurers	**(180,089)**	(155,896)	**(61,148)**	(55,339)	(211,375)
Premiums earned in retention	**954,886**	808,751	**342,914**	283,954	1,101,059
Gains (losses) on investments, net and financing income	**70,034**	(83,161)	**15,644**	(28,093)	(77,993)
Commission income	**41,857**	40,147	**13,912**	13,648	54,767
Total income	**1,066,777**	765,737	**372,470**	269,509	1,077,833
Payments and change in liabilities with respect to insurance contracts, gross	**(834,325)**	(721,137)	**(288,497)**	(253,099)	(932,241)
Share of reinsurers in the change in insurance liabilities and in payments for insurance contracts	**102,275**	65,248	**39,219**	32,103	44,487
Payments and change in liabilities with respect to insurance contracts, in retention	**(732,050)**	(655,889)	**(249,278)**	(220,996)	(887,754)
Commissions, marketing expenses and other acquisition costs	**(211,855)**	(192,740)	**(71,983)**	(65,940)	(263,759)
General and administrative expenses	**(70,426)**	(64,090)	**(23,459)**	(20,996)	(85,615)
Financing income	**635**	5,782	**20**	901	11,749
Total expenses	**(1,013,696)**	(906,937)	**(344,700)**	(307,031)	(1,225,379)
Income (loss) before taxes on income	**53,081**	(141,200)	**27,770**	(37,522)	(147,456)
Taxes on income	**(18,166)**	47,722	**(9,650)**	13,285	49,288
Income (loss) for the period and total comprehensive income (loss) for the period	**34,915**	(93,478)	**18,120**	(24,237)	(98,258)
Basic earnings per share:					
Basic earnings (loss) per share (NIS thousands)	**6.09**	(16.31)	**3.16**	(4.23)	(17.15)
Number of shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	**5,730**	5,730	**5,730**	5,730	5,730

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

Condensed Interim Statements of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Share premium	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total
			NIS thousands		
Nine-month period ended September 30, 2023					
Balance as of January 1, 2023 (Audited)	**6**	**250,601**	**15,708**	**528,553**	**794,868**
Total comprehensive income for the period (Unaudited)				**34,915**	**34,915**
Balance as at September 30, 2023 (Unaudited)	**6**	**250,601**	**15,708**	**563,468**	**829,783**
Nine-month period ended September 30, 2022					
Balance as of January 1, 2022 (Audited)	6	250,601	15,708	626,811	893,126
Total comprehensive loss for the period (Unaudited)				(93,478)	(93,478)
Balance as at September 30, 2022 (Unaudited)	6	250,601	15,708	533,333	799,648
Three-month period ended September 30, 2023					
Balance as at July 1, 2023 (unaudited)	**6**	**250,601**	**15,708**	**545,348**	**811,663**
Total comprehensive income for the period (Unaudited)				**18,120**	**18,120**
Balance as at September 30, 2023 (Unaudited)	**6**	**250,601**	**15,708**	**563,468**	**829,783**

Condensed Interim Statements of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Share premium	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total
			NIS thousands		
Three-month period ended September 30, 2022					
Balance as at July 1, 2022 (unaudited)	6	250,601	15,708	557,570	823,885
Total comprehensive loss for the period (Unaudited)				(24,237)	(24,237)
Balance as at September 30, 2022 (Unaudited)	6	250,601	15,708	533,333	799,648
Year ended December 31, 2022					
Balance as at January 1, 2022 (audited)	6	250,601	15,708	626,811	893,126
Total comprehensive loss for the year (Audited)				(98,258)	(98,258)
Balance as of December 31, 2022 (audited)	6	250,601	15,708	528,553	794,868

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

Condensed Interim Statements of Cash Flows

	9-month period ended September 30		3-month period ended September 30		Year ended December 31,
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2022**
	(Unaudited)	**(Unaudited)**	**(Unaudited)**	**(Unaudited)**	**(Audited)**
	NIS thousands	**NIS thousands**	**NIS thousands**	**NIS thousands**	**NIS thousands**
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Net cash provided by (used in) operations (Appendix A)	**(13,427)**	67,172	**38,790**	48,850	5,445
Interest paid	**(142)**	(225)	**(40)**	(68)	(287)
Interest received	**33,282**	36,153	**11,007**	13,350	43,890
Income taxes paid	**(5,803)**	(48,860)	**(2,163)**	(18,331)	(60,676)
Income taxes received	**72,344**	9,730	**-**	-	9,728
Net cash provided by operating activities	**86,254**	63,970	**47,594**	43,801	(1,900)
Cash flow from investing activities:					
Acquisition of property and equipment	**(5,701)**	(912)	**(1,261)**	(391)	(4,084)
Acquisition of intangible assets	**(14,014)**	(7,267)	**(4,367)**	(3,175)	(15,016)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(19,715)**	(8,179)	**(5,628)**	(3,566)	(19,100)
Cash flow from financing activities:					
Repayment of principal of lease liability	**(4,200)**	(4,117)	**(1,407)**	(1,379)	(5,503)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(4,200)**	(4,117)	**(1,407)**	(1,379)	(5,503)
Impact of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalent balances	**(445)**	213	**(783)**	248	642
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**61,894**	51,887	**39,776**	39,104	(25,861)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	**35,721**	61,582	**57,839**	74,365	61,582
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**97,615**	113,469	**97,615**	113,469	35,721

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

Condensed Interim Statements of Cash Flows

	9-month period ended September 30		3-month period ended September 30		Year ended December 31,
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2022**
	(Unaudited)	**(Unaudited)**	**(Unaudited)**	**(Unaudited)**	**(Audited)**
	NIS thousands	**NIS thousands**	**NIS thousands**	**NIS thousands**	**NIS thousands**
Appendix A - cash flows from operating activity:					
Income (loss) for the period	**34,915**	(93,478)	**18,120**	(24,237)	(98,258)
Adjustments for:					
Income and expenses not involving cash flows:					
Change in liabilities for insurance contracts that are not yield dependent	**244,042**	153,248	**97,720**	74,929	109,631
Change in reinsurance assets	**(42,274)**	2,259	**(21,619)**	(18,328)	55,853
Change in deferred acquisition costs	**(20,133)**	(15,679)	**(9,245)**	(7,017)	(12,170)
Taxes on income	**18,166**	(47,722)	**9,650**	(13,285)	(49,288)
Change in retirement benefit obligations, net	**(90)**	(1,100)	**-**	(500)	(1,602)
Depreciation of property and equipment	**8,039**	7,108	**2,775**	2,362	9,454
Amortization of intangible assets	**13,298**	11,535	**4,495**	3,872	15,585
Losses (gains), net, on financial investments:					
Marketable debt instruments	**(15,622)**	104,438	**(2,240)**	34,686	116,838
Non-marketable debt instruments	**(10,755)**	(405)	**(3,976)**	(2,828)	(12,292)
Marketable exchange traded notes	**(21,339)**	13,222	**(2,218)**	6,293	3,056
Impact of fluctuation in exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents	**445**	(213)	**783**	(248)	(642)
	173,177	226,691	**76,125**	79,936	234,423
Changes in assets and liabilities:					
Liabilities to reinsurers	**27,230**	5,986	**20,173**	7,643	(26,097)
Investments in financial assets, net	**(112,117)**	26,804	**(32,829)**	23,680	(29,652)
Premiums collectible	**(94,334)**	(54,668)	**(41,735)**	(25,692)	(43,336)
Other receivables	**9,592**	9,131	**5,073**	(1,904)	5,468
Other payables	**(19,601)**	(17,398)	**4,646**	2,664	13,151
Current taxes, net	**251**	32	**184**	42	(6,651)
	(188,979)	(30,113)	**(44,488)**	6,433	(87,117)
Adjustments for interest and dividend:					
Interest paid	**142**	225	**40**	68	287
Interest received	**(33,282)**	(36,153)	**(11,007)**	(13,350)	(43,890)
	(33,140)	(35,928)	**(10,967)**	(13,282)	(43,603)
Net cash provided by (used in) operations	**(13,427)**	67,172	**38,790**	48,850	5,445

Cash flows from operating activities include those stemming from financial investment purchases and sales (net) that relate to operations involving insurance contracts.

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

Note 1 - General

A. Reporting Entity

AIG Israel Insurance Company Ltd. (hereinafter - "the Company") was incorporated in Israel on March 27, 1996 as a private company in which the shareholders have limited responsibility. The Company commenced its insurance operations in May 1997. The Company does not hold any subsidiaries or related companies. The Company has no foreign operations through branches or investee companies.

The ultimate parent company is American International Group Inc. (hereinafter - "AIG Global Corporation" or "AIG"), which is a leading international insurance and financial concern.

The Company's sole shareholder is AIG Holdings Europe Limited (hereinafter - "AHEL"), which holds all the issued share capital of the Company. AHEL is a member of the AIG Global Corporation.

The registered office of the Company is at 25 HaSivim St. Petach Tikva, Israel.

B. Definitions:

1. The Company – AIG Israel Insurance Company Ltd.
2. Commissioner - Commissioner of Capital Market, Insurance and Savings.
3. The Supervision Law – The Supervision of Financial Services (Insurance) Law, 1981.
4. Reinsurance assets – the reinsurer's share in the reserves for insurance contracts and in the contingent claims.
5. Outstanding claims - Known outstanding claims, with the addition of the expected progression of claims that have been incurred but not enough reported (I.B.N.E.R.) plus claims that have been Incurred but not reported (I.B.N.R).
6. Insurance contract - A contract under which one party (the insurer) takes a significant insurance risk from another party (policyholder), by agreement to indemnify the policyholder if an uncertain a defined future event (insurance event) negatively affects the policyholder.
7. Liability for insurance contracts - Insurance reserves and outstanding claims.
8. Premiums - Premiums including fees and proceeds for related services
9. Premiums earned - premiums that relate to the reporting period.

Note 2 - Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

A. Financial Reporting Framework

Until December 31, 2022, the financial statements of the Company were prepared in accordance with IFRSs. As described below, the condensed interim financial statements as at September 30, 2023 and for the 9- and 3-month periods ended on that date (hereinafter: “the interim financial information”) have been prepared in accordance with the directives prescribed by the Commissioner of the Capital Market, Insurance and Savings in conformity with the Supervision of Financial Services (Insurance) Law, 1981 (hereinafter: “the Insurance Law”) and do not include all of the information required for full annual financial statements. The interim financial information should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements as at December 31, 2022 and for the year ended on that date (hereinafter – "the annual financial statements of the Company").

Further to the stated in Note 2(w)(1) to the annual financial statements, concerning the Draft Roadmap for the Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standard No. 17 - Insurance Contracts, published by the Capital Market, Insurance and Savings Authority in December 2022 (hereinafter: “the Roadmap”), on June 1, 2023 the Capital Market, Insurance and Savings Authority published the “Roadmap for the Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standard No. 17 - Insurance Contracts - Third Update” (hereinafter: “the Current Roadmap”).

According to the Current Roadmap, the date of initial implementation of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 by the insurance companies in Israel (which pursuant to IFRSs would have been required to be implemented by the Company on January 1, 2023) has been updated and shall apply starting in the quarterly and annual periods commencing on January 1, 2025. Hence, the transition date will be January 1, 2024. The Current Roadmap determines that, at this stage, early adoption of IFRS 17 in Israel will not be permitted.

Accordingly, commencing on January 1, 2023 to the initial implementation date of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 by the insurance companies in Israel, as aforesaid, the Company will continue to implement the provisions of International Accounting Standard No. 4, “Insurance Contracts”, and International Accounting Standard No. 39, “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement” that have been applied by the Company up till now and which were superseded by IFRS 17 and IFRS 9, respectively. The remaining IFRSs are implemented by the Company on the dates stipulated therein.

Consequently, commencing on January 1, 2023, the financial statements of the Company are not fully compliant with IFRSs, but rather are prepared in accordance with the directives prescribed by the Commissioner of the Capital Market, Insurance and Savings in conformity with the Supervision Law.

The interim financial information was approved for publication by the Board of Directors of the Company on November 21, 2023.

Note 2 - Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements (cont'd)

B. Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of condensed interim financial statements in conformity with the directives prescribed by the Commissioner of the Capital Market, Insurance and Savings in conformity with the Supervision of Financial Services (Insurance) Law, 1981 requires management of the Company to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. It is hereby clarified that actual results may differ from these estimates.

The significant judgments made by management in applying the Group's accounting policies and the principal assumptions used in the estimation of uncertainty were the same as those applied in the preparation of the annual financial statements of the Company for 2022.

Note 3 - Significant Accounting Policies

Except as stated above, the significant accounting policies and the computational methods applied in the preparation of the interim financial information are consistent with the policies and methods applied in the preparation of the annual financial statements of the Company for 2022.

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted in accordance with the directives of the Commissioner of the Capital Market, Insurance and Savings:

International Financial Reporting Standard No. 17, Insurance Contracts (hereinafter: "the Standard" or "IFRS 17") and International Financial Reporting Standard No. 9, Financial Instruments (hereinafter: "IFRS 9")

Until December 31, 2022, the financial statements of the Company were prepared in accordance with IFRSs.

As stated in Note 2(a) above, according to the Current Roadmap, the date of initial implementation of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 by the insurance companies in Israel (which pursuant to IFRSs would have been required to be implemented by the Company on January 1, 2023) has been updated and shall apply starting in the quarterly and annual periods commencing on January 1, 2025. Hence, the transition date will be January 1, 2024. The Current Roadmap determines that, at this stage, early adoption of IFRS 17 in Israel will not be permitted.

Accordingly, commencing on January 1, 2023 to the initial implementation date of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 by the insurance companies in Israel, as aforesaid, the Company will continue to implement the provisions of International Accounting Standard No. 4, "Insurance Contracts", and International Accounting Standard No. 39, "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" that have been applied by the Company up till now and which were superseded by IFRS 17 and IFRS 9, respectively. The remaining IFRSs are implemented by the Company on the dates stipulated therein.

Consequently, commencing on January 1, 2023, the financial statements of the Company are not fully compliant with IFRSs, but rather are prepared in accordance with the directives prescribed by the Commissioner of the Capital Market, Insurance and Savings in conformity with the Supervision of Financial Services (Insurance) Law, 1981.

Note 3 - Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

In addition to the aforesaid, the Current Roadmap specifies the public disclosure that must be provided regarding the effects of the adoption of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 in the interim and the annual financial statements for 2024. Furthermore, the Current Roadmap specifies the preparations and the principal updated timetables that the Capital Market Insurance and Savings Authority believes to be necessary for ensuring that the Insurance companies in Israel are prepared for the high-quality implementation of the Standard, inter alia, as regarding the adaptation of the IT system, finalizing the accounting policy and preparing for the various requisite reports, the performance of quantitative impact studies of the implementation of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9, preparation for the calculation of the risk adjustment for non-financial risk, and preparation for the audit by the independent auditors.

The Company continuously studies the implications of the adoption of the aforementioned standards on its financial statements and is preparing for their implementation within the timetables stated above.

Note 4 - Segment Information

The operating segments were determined on the basis of the information examined by the chief operational decision-maker for the purposes of evaluating performance and deciding upon the allocation of resources.

The Company operates in the following operating segments: general insurance, health insurance and life insurance, as set out below. Activities that are not attributed to the segments includes the equity, the non-insurance liabilities and their covering assets.

A. Life insurance segment

The life insurance segment provides cover for life insurance risk only as well as coverage of other risks such as disability, occupational disability and other health related services

B. Health insurance segment

All the Company's health insurance operations are concentrated within this segment. The segment provides personal accident cover, severe illness cover and foreign travel cover.

C. General insurance segment

The general insurance segment encompasses the property and liability sectors. In accordance with the directives of the Commissioner of Insurance, the segment is divided into the following sectors: the compulsory motor vehicle sector, the motor vehicle property sector, the home insurance sector, other property sectors, other liability sectors, and the professional liability sector.

- **Compulsory motor vehicle sector**

  The compulsory motor vehicle sector focuses on the provision of cover, the purchase of which, by the owner or driver of a vehicle, is compulsory by law. This insurance provides cover for bodily injury occasioned to the driver of the vehicle, any passengers therein or pedestrians as a result of the use of an engine vehicle.

- **Motor vehicle property sector**

  The motor vehicle property sector focuses on the provision of cover for property damage occasioned to the motor vehicle of the insured and for property damage that the motor vehicle of the insured causes to a third party.

Note 4 - Segment Information (cont'd)

C. General insurance segment (cont'd)

- **Home insurance sector**

  The apartment's insurance sector focuses in providing coverage for damages caused to apartments and includes coverage in respect of damages caused by earthquake.

- **Professional liability sector**

  The professional liability sector provides cover to practitioners of the various liberal professions for any claims that may be made against them in relation to injury occasioned to a third party as a result of a mistake or professional negligence. Insurance coverage to directors and office holders in respect of an unlawful act or oversight carried out by the directors and office holders in their professional capacity, for funds misappropriation damages and for cyber events.

- **Other property sectors**

  Other property sectors provide cover with respect to those property lines which are not connected with the motor vehicle or liability sectors. Cover is principally provided with respect to property insurance, subcontractors and mechanical breakdown insurance.

- **Other liability sectors**

  Other liability sectors provide cover for the liability of the insured with respect to damage that the insured causes to a third party. Amongst the liabilities covered by these sectors are third party liability, employer's liability and product liability.

Note 4 - Segment Information (cont'd)

	9-month period ended September 30, 2023 (unaudited)				
	Life insurance	Health Insurance *	General insurance	Not attributed to operating segments	Total
			NIS thousands		
Gross earned premiums	**121,399**	**142,229**	**871,347**		**1,134,975**
Premiums earned by reinsurers	**(25,544)**	**(2,739)**	**(151,806)**		**(180,089)**
Premiums earned in retention	**95,855**	**139,490**	**719,541**		**954,886**
Gains on investments, net, and financing income	**185**	**2,027**	**30,007**	**37,815**	**70,034**
Commission income	**6,559**	**497**	**34,801**		**41,857**
Total income	**102,599**	**142,014**	**784,349**	**37,815**	**1,066,777**
Payments and change in liabilities with respect to insurance contracts, gross	**(53,280)**	**(90,155)**	**(690,890)**		**(834,325)**
Share of reinsurers in increase of insurance liabilities and payments with respect to insurance contracts	**8,433**	**3,627**	**90,215**		**102,275**
Payments and change in liabilities with respect to insurance contracts, in retention	**(44,847)**	**(86,528)**	**(600,675)**		**(732,050)**
Commissions and other acquisition costs	**(32,261)**	**(34,418)**	**(145,176)**		**(211,855)**
General and administrative expenses	**(14,156)**	**(16,385)**	**(39,885)**		**(70,426)**
Financing income (expenses), net	**-**	**-**	**1,986**	**(1,351)**	**635**
Total comprehensive income before taxes on income	**11,335**	**4,683**	**599**	**36,464**	**53,081**
Liabilities for insurance contracts, gross, as at September 30, 2023	**80,685**	**115,497**	**2,308,904**		**2,505,086**

	9-month period ended September 30, 2022 (unaudited)				
	Life insurance	Health Insurance *	General insurance	Not attributed to operating segments	Total
			NIS thousands		
Gross earned premiums	117,336	126,922	720,389		964,647
Premiums earned by reinsurers	(23,774)	(2,290)	(129,832)		(155,896)
Premiums earned in retention	93,562	124,632	590,557		808,751
Gains (losses) on investments, net, and financing income	5	(2,723)	(43,626)	(36,817)	(83,161)
Commission income	6,423	340	33,384		40,147
Total income	99,990	122,249	580,315	(36,817)	765,737
Payments and change in liabilities with respect to insurance contracts, gross	(72,718)	(82,662)	(565,757)		(721,137)
Share of reinsurers in increase of insurance liabilities and payments with respect to insurance contracts	19,184	2,164	43,900		65,248
Payments and change in liabilities with respect to insurance contracts, in retention	(53,534)	(80,498)	(521,857)		(655,889)
Commissions and other acquisition costs	(31,454)	(32,546)	(128,740)		(192,740)
General and administrative expenses	(13,729)	(15,147)	(35,214)		(64,090)
Financing income, net	-	-	1,854	3,928	5,782
Total comprehensive income (loss) before taxes on income	1,273	(5,942)	(103,642)	(32,889)	(141,200)
Liabilities for insurance contracts, gross, as at September 30, 2022	84,948	103,532	2,116,181		2,304,661

* The health insurance segment primarily comprises the results of the personal accidents and overseas travel sectors.

Note 4 - Segment Information (cont'd)

	3-month period ended September 30, 2023 (unaudited)				
	Life insurance	Health Insurance *	General insurance	Not attributed to operating segments	Total
			NIS thousands		
Gross earned premiums	**41,007**	**53,553**	**309,502**		**404,062**
Premiums earned by reinsurers	**(8,367)**	**(946)**	**(51,835)**		**(61,148)**
Premiums earned in retention	**32,640**	**52,607**	**257,667**		**342,914**
Gains on investments, net, and financing income	**84**	**592**	**8,300**	**6,668**	**15,644**
Commission income	**2,134**	**175**	**11,603**		**13,912**
Total income	**34,858**	**53,374**	**277,570**	**6,668**	**372,470**
Payments and change in liabilities with respect to insurance contracts, gross	**(19,080)**	**(31,106)**	**(238,311)**		**(288,497)**
Share of reinsurers in the change in insurance liabilities and payments with respect to insurance contracts	**3,609**	**1,683**	**33,927**		**39,219**
Payments and change in liabilities with respect to insurance contracts, in retention	**(15,741)**	**(29,423)**	**(204,384)**		**(249,278)**
Commissions, marketing expenses and other acquisition costs	**(10,948)**	**(12,586)**	**(48,449)**		**(71,983)**
General and administrative expenses	**(4,733)**	**(5,561)**	**(13,165)**		**(23,459)**
Financing income (expenses), net	**-**	**-**	**719**	**(699)**	**20**
Total comprehensive income before taxes on income	**3,706**	**5,804**	**12,291**	**5,969**	**27,770**

	3-month period ended September 30, 2022 (unaudited)				
	Life insurance	Health Insurance *	General insurance	Not attributed to operating segments	Total
			NIS thousands		
Gross earned premiums	39,674	48,774	250,845		339,293
Premiums earned by reinsurers	(7,990)	(825)	(46,524)		(55,339)
Premiums earned in retention	31,684	47,949	204,321		283,954
Gains (losses) on investments, net, and financing income	5	(906)	(13,394)	(13,798)	(28,093)
Commission income	(2,207)	131	11,310		13,648
Total income	33,896	47,174	202,237	(13,798)	269,509
Payments and change in liabilities with respect to insurance contracts, gross	(23,931)	(29,880)	(199,288)		(253,099)
Share of reinsurers in increase of insurance liabilities and payments with respect to insurance contracts	6,129	350	25,624		32,103
Payments and change in liabilities with respect to insurance contracts, in retention	(17,802)	(29,530)	(173,664)		(220,996)
Commissions and other acquisition costs	(10,123)	(12,539)	(43,278)		(65,940)
General and administrative expenses	(4,496)	(5,155)	(11,345)		(20,996)
Financing income, net	-	-	611	290	901
Total comprehensive income (loss) before taxes on income	1,475	(50)	(25,439)	(13,508)	(37,522)

* The health insurance segment primarily comprises the results of the personal accidents and overseas travel sectors.

Note 4 - Segment Information (cont'd)

	Year ended December 31, 2022 (audited)				
	Life insurance	**Health Insurance ***	**General insurance**	**Not attributed to operating segments**	**Total**
			NIS thousands		
Gross earned premiums	157,173	173,216	982,045		1,312,434
Premiums earned by reinsurers	(31,909)	(3,150)	(176,316)		(211,375)
Premiums earned in retention	125,264	170,066	805,729		1,101,059
Gains (losses) on investments, net and financing income	17	(3,066)	(47,311)	(27,633)	(77,993)
Commission income	8,672	485	45,610		54,767
Total income	133,953	167,485	804,028	(27,633)	1,077,833
Payments and change in liabilities with respect to insurance contracts, gross	(88,211)	(105,670)	(738,360)		(932,241)
Share of reinsurers in increase of insurance liabilities and payments with respect to insurance contracts	21,187	2,126	21,174		44,487
Payments and change in liabilities with respect to insurance contracts, in retention	(67,024)	(103,544)	(717,186)		(887,754)
Commissions and other acquisition costs	(40,650)	(43,718)	(179,391)		(263,759)
General and administrative expenses	(17,407)	(20,199)	(48,009)		(85,615)
Financing income, net	-	-	2,388	9,361	11,749
Total comprehensive income (loss) before taxes on income	8,872	24	(138,170)	(18,272)	(147,546)
Liabilities for insurance contracts, gross, as at December 31, 2022	80,842	101,754	2,078,448		2,261,044

* The health insurance segment primarily comprises the results of the personal accidents and overseas travel sectors.

Note 4 - Segment Information (cont'd)

Additional information relating to general insurance segment:

	9-month period ended September 30, 2023 (unaudited)						
	Compulsory motor vehicle	Motor vehicle property	Home	Professional liability	Other property sectors*	Other liability sectors*	Total
	NIS thousands						
Gross premiums	202,741	533,058	125,988	78,489	43,487	25,730	1,009,493
Reinsurance premiums	(2,741)	-	(23,150)	(72,196)	(43,423)	(22,610)	(164,120)
Premiums in retention	200,000	533,058	102,838	6,293	64	3,120	845,373
Change in balance of unearned premiums, in retention	(13,377)	(101,558)	(10,441)	(67)	(4)	(385)	(125,832)
Premiums earned in retention	186,623	431,500	92,397	6,226	60	2,735	719,541
Gains on investments, net, and financing income	14,719	7,243	1,991	3,500	318	2,236	30,007
Commission income	-	-	902	21,915	6,947	5,037	34,801
Total income	201,342	438,743	95,290	31,641	7,325	10,008	784,349
Payments and change in liabilities with respect to insurance contracts, gross	(169,006)	(380,420)	(57,103)	(44,308)	(14,691)	(25,362)	(690,890)
Share of reinsurers in increase of insurance liabilities and payments with respect to insurance contracts	13,518	-	2,913	39,724	13,784	20,276	90,215
Payments and change in liabilities with respect to insurance contracts, in retention	(155,488)	(380,420)	(54,190)	(4,584)	(907)	(5,086)	(600,675)
Commissions and other acquisition costs	(25,821)	(63,110)	(26,968)	(19,304)	(4,981)	(4,992)	(145,176)
General and administrative expenses	(9,494)	(16,708)	(11,501)	(1,301)	(518)	(363)	(39,885)
Financing income, net	-	1,064	902	12	1	7	1,986
Total expenses	(190,803)	(459,174)	(91,757)	(25,177)	(6,405)	(10,434)	(783,750)
Total comprehensive income (loss) before taxes on income	10,539	(20,431)	3,533	6,464	920	(426)	599
Liabilities for insurance contracts, gross, as at 30.09.2023	960,219	545,131	131,971	337,833	107,617	226,133	2,308,904
Liabilities for insurance contracts, retention, as of 30.09.2023	824,157	545,131	126,555	38,421	2,789	37,825	1,574,878

* Other property sectors reflect mainly the results of the property insurance sector, which accounts for aprx. 97% of the total premiums attributable to these sectors. Other liability sectors reflect mainly the results of the third-party insurance sector, which accounts for aprx. 39% of the total premiums attributable to these sectors.

Note 4 - Segment Information (cont'd)

Additional information relating to general insurance segment (cont'd):

	9-month period ended September 30, 2022 (unaudited)						
	Compulsory motor vehicle	Motor vehicle property	Home	Professional liability	Other property sectors*	Other liability sectors*	Total
	NIS thousands						
Gross premiums	177,806	381,820	112,125	81,764	33,551	21,206	808,272
Reinsurance premiums	(2,408)	-	(13,746)	(75,519)	(33,107)	(18,586)	(143,366)
Premiums in retention	175,398	381,820	98,379	6,245	444	2,620	664,906
Change in balance of unearned premiums, in retention	(17,989)	(48,454)	(7,381)	(269)	3	(259)	(74,349)
Premiums earned in retention	157,409	333,366	90,998	5,976	447	2,361	590,557
Losses on investments, net, and financing income	(22,812)	(7,924)	(2,875)	(5,474)	(500)	(4,041)	(43,626)
Commission income	-	-	766	22,810	5,779	4,029	33,384
Total income	134,597	325,442	88,889	23,312	5,726	2,349	580,315
Payments and change in liabilities with respect to insurance contracts, gross	(96,082)	(371,687)	(52,290)	(31,511)	(12,194)	(1,993)	(565,757)
Share of reinsurers in increase of insurance liabilities and payments with respect to insurance contracts	2,642	-	1,499	25,866	11,398	2,495	43,900
Payments and change in liabilities with respect to insurance contracts, in retention	(93,440)	(371,687)	(50,791)	(5,645)	(796)	502	(521,857)
Commissions, marketing expenses and other acquisition costs	(23,430)	(53,397)	(24,833)	(18,914)	(3,973)	(4,193)	(128,740)
General and administrative expenses	(9,735)	(14,392)	(9,842)	(802)	(259)	(184)	(35,214)
Financing income, net	-	986	847	17	-	4	1,854
Total expenses	(126,605)	(438,490)	(84,619)	(25,344)	(5,028)	(3,871)	(683,957)
Total comprehensive income (loss) before taxes on income	7,992	(113,048)	4,270	(2,032)	698	(1,522)	(103,642)
Liabilities for insurance contracts, gross, as at 30.09.2022	932,498	418,789	117,972	325,272	96,562	225,088	2,116,181
Liabilities for insurance contracts, retention, as of 30.09.2022	765,510	418,789	112,613	39,400	2,138	36,986	1,375,436

* Other property sectors reflect mainly the results of the property insurance sector, which accounts for aprx. 98% of the total premiums attributable to these sectors. Other liability sectors reflect mainly the results of the third-party insurance sector, which accounts for aprx. 47% of the total premiums attributable to these sectors.

Note 4 - Segment Information (cont'd)

Additional information relating to general insurance segment (cont'd):

	3-month period ended September 30, 2023 (unaudited)						
	Compulsory motor vehicle	Motor vehicle property	Home	Professional liability	Other property sectors*	Other liability sectors*	Total
	NIS thousands						
Gross premiums	72,255	195,734	44,143	28,386	18,834	8,058	367,410
Reinsurance premiums	(966)	-	(8,738)	(26,103)	(18,805)	(6,903)	(61,515)
Premiums in retention	71,289	195,734	35,405	2,283	29	1,155	305,895
Change in balance of unearned premiums, in retention	(5,769)	(37,993)	(4,474)	117	(9)	(100)	(48,228)
Premiums earned in retention	65,520	157,741	30,931	2,400	20	1,055	257,667
Gains on investments, net, and financing income	3,950	2,147	532	958	103	610	8,300
Commission income	-	-	305	7,256	2,394	1,648	11,603
Total income	69,470	159,888	31,768	10,714	2,417	3,313	277,570
Payments and change in liabilities with respect to insurance contracts, gross	(56,971)	(135,939)	(18,092)	(10,416)	(9,702)	(7,191)	(238,311)
Share of reinsurers in increase of insurance liabilities and payments with respect to insurance contracts	9,050	-	971	8,733	9,333	5,840	33,927
Payments and change in liabilities with respect to insurance contracts, in retention	(47,921)	(135,939)	(17,121)	(1,683)	(369)	(1,351)	(204,384)
Commissions and other acquisition costs	(8,534)	(21,756)	(9,263)	(6,009)	(1,305)	(1,582)	(48,449)
General and administrative expenses	(3,088)	(5,490)	(3,852)	(439)	(174)	(122)	(13,165)
Financing income, net	-	400	313	4	-	2	719
Total expenses	(59,543)	(162,785)	(29,923)	(8,127)	(1,848)	(3,053)	(265,279)
Total comprehensive income (loss) before taxes on income	9,927	(2,897)	1,845	2,487	669	260	12,291

* Other property sectors reflect mainly the results of the property insurance sector, which accounts for aprx. 95% of the total premiums attributable to these sectors. Other liability sectors reflect mainly the results of the third-party liability insurance sector, which accounts for aprx. 49% of the total premiums attributable to these sectors.

Note 4 - Segment Information (cont'd)

Additional information relating to general insurance segment (cont'd):

	3-month period ended September 30, 2022 (unaudited)						
	Compulsory motor vehicle	**Motor vehicle property**	**Home**	**Professional liability**	**Other property sectors***	**Other liability sectors***	**Total**
	NIS thousands						
Gross premiums	60,663	133,391	39,906	31,222	12,909	6,456	284,547
Reinsurance premiums	(820)	-	(5,284)	(28,995)	(12,839)	(5,534)	(53,472)
Premiums in retention	59,843	133,391	34,622	2,227	70	922	231,075
Change in balance of unearned premiums, in retention	(6,035)	(16,788)	(4,078)	201	(5)	(49)	(26,754)
Premiums earned in retention	53,808	116,603	30,544	2,428	65	873	204,321
Losses on investments, net, and financing income	(7,110)	(2,412)	(939)	(1,673)	(143)	(1,117)	(13,394)
Commission income	-	-	265	7,660	1,976	1,409	11,310
Total income	46,698	114,191	29,870	8,415	1,898	1,165	202,237
Payments and change in liabilities with respect to insurance contracts, gross	(40,046)	(122,994)	(17,885)	(12,804)	(4,040)	(1,519)	(199,288)
Share of reinsurers in payments and change in insurance liabilities with respect to insurance contracts	8,801	-	758	10,993	3,770	1,302	25,624
Payments and change in liabilities with respect to insurance contracts, in retention	(31,245)	(122,994)	(17,127)	(1,811)	(270)	(217)	(173,664)
Commissions, marketing expenses and other acquisition costs	(7,551)	(18,254)	(8,423)	(6,377)	(1,222)	(1,451)	(43,278)
General and administrative expenses	(3,069)	(4,628)	(3,220)	(276)	(89)	(63)	(11,345)
Financing income, net	-	303	300	7	-	1	611
Total expenses	(41,865)	(145,573)	(28,470)	(8,457)	(1,581)	(1,730)	(227,676)
Total comprehensive income (loss) before taxes on income	4,833	(31,382)	1,400	(42)	317	(565)	(25,439)

* Other property sectors reflect mainly the results of the property insurance sector, which accounts for aprx. 99% of the total premiums attributable to these sectors. Other liability sectors reflect mainly the results of the third-party insurance sector, which accounts for aprx. 37% of the total premiums attributable to these sectors.

Note 4 - Segment Information (cont'd)

Additional information relating to general insurance segment (cont'd):

	Year ended December 31, 2022 (audited)						
	Compulsory Motor Vehicle	**Motor vehicle Property**	**Home**	**Professional liability**	**Other property sectors***	**Other liability sectors***	**Total**
	NIS thousands						
Gross premiums	230,827	497,661	145,743	103,598	42,742	28,935	1,049,506
Reinsurance premiums	(3,129)	-	(18,763)	(95,159)	(42,648)	(25,532)	(185,231)
Premiums in retention	227,698	497,661	126,980	8,439	94	3,403	864,275
Change in balance of unearned premiums, in retention	(12,010)	(41,363)	(5,056)	158	2	(277)	(58,546)
Premiums earned in retention	215,688	456,298	121,924	8,597	96	3,126	805,729
Losses on investments, net, and financing income	(25,053)	(8,184)	(3,155)	(5,980)	(533)	(4,406)	(47,311)
Commission income	-	-	1,041	30,608	8,060	5,901	45,610
Total income	190,635	448,114	119,810	33,225	7,623	4,621	804,028
Payments and change in liabilities with respect to insurance contracts, gross	(124,195)	(505,981)	(72,268)	(23,304)	(19,891)	7,279	(738,360)
Share of reinsurers in increase of insurance liabilities and payments with respect to insurance contracts	(12,812)	-	2,308	19,065	18,255	(5,642)	21,174
Payments and change in liabilities with respect to insurance contracts, in retention	(137,007)	(505,981)	69,960	(4,239)	(1,636)	1,637	(717,186)
Commissions, marketing expenses and other acquisition costs	(31,780)	(74,972)	(34,895)	(26,534)	(5,456)	(5,754)	(179,391)
General and administrative expenses	(11,794)	(19,713)	(13,778)	(1,620)	(650)	(454)	(48,009)
Financing income	-	1,270	1,097	16	-	5	2,388
Total expenses	(180,581)	(599,396)	(117,536)	(32,377)	(7,742)	(4,566)	(942,198)
Total comprehensive income (loss) before taxes on income	10,054	(151,282)	2,274	848	(119)	55	(138,170)
Liabilities for insurance contracts, gross, as at December 31, 2022	916,184	428,059	119,656	301,527	101,945	211,077	2,078,448
Liabilities with respect to insurance contracts, in retention, as at December 31, 2022	770,29	428,059	114,397	36,529	2,634	34,755	1,386,665

* Other property sectors reflect mainly the results of the property loss insurance sector, which accounts for aprx. 99% of the total premiums attributable to these sectors. Other liability sectors reflect mainly the results of the third-party insurance sector, which accounts for aprx. 45% of the total premiums attributable to these sectors.

Note 4 - Segment Information (cont'd)

4.1 Additional information relating to life insurance segment:

Nine-month period ended September 30, 2023 (unaudited):

	Policies not containing savings element
	Risk sold as single policy
	Private
	NIS thousands
Gross risk premiums	**121,352**
53,280 insurance contracts, gross	**34,200**

Nine-month period ended September 30, 2022 (unaudited):

	Policies not containing savings element
	Risk sold as single policy
	Private
	NIS thousands
Gross risk premiums	116,270
Payments and change in liabilities with respect to insurance contracts, gross	72,718

Three-month period ended September 30, 2023 (unaudited):

	Policies not containing savings element
	Risk sold as single policy
	Private
	NIS thousands
Gross risk premiums	**40,823**
Payments and change in liabilities with respect to insurance contracts, gross	**19,080**

Three-month period ended September 30, 2022 (unaudited):

	Policies not containing savings element
	Risk sold as single policy
	Private
	NIS thousands
Gross risk premiums	39,464
Payments and change in liabilities with respect to insurance contracts, gross	23,931

Note 4 - Segment Information (cont'd)

4.1 Additional information relating to life insurance segment (cont'd):

Year ended December 31, 2022 (audited):

	Policies not containing savings element
	Risk sold as single policy
	Private
	NIS thousands
Gross risk premiums	156,125
Payments and change in liabilities with respect to insurance contracts, gross	88,211

4.2 Additional information relating to healthcare segment:

Nine-month period ended September 30, 2023 (unaudited):

	Long-term	Short-term	Total
	NIS thousands	NIS thousands	NIS thousands
Gross premiums	**97,772**	**47,602**	*** 145,374**
Payments and change in liabilities with respect to insurance contracts, gross	**65,567**	**24,588**	**90,155**

Nine-month period ended September 30, 2022 (unaudited):

	Long-term	Short-term	Total
	NIS thousands	NIS thousands	NIS thousands
Gross premiums	94,914	35,863	* 30,777
Payments and change in liabilities with respect to insurance contracts, gross	64,248	18,414	82,662

Three-month period ended September 30, 2023 (unaudited):

	Long-term	Short-term	Total
	NIS thousands	NIS thousands	NIS thousands
Gross premiums	**32,711**	**22,813**	*** 55,524**
Payments and change in liabilities with respect to insurance contracts, gross	**20,959**	**10,147**	**31,106**

Three-month period ended September 30, 2022 (unaudited):

	Long-term	Short-term	Total
	NIS thousands	NIS thousands	NIS thousands
Gross premiums	32,182	18,144	* 50,326
Payments and change in liabilities with respect to insurance contracts, gross	24,936	4,944	29,880

* Consists primarily of policies issued to individuals.

Note 4 - Segment Information (cont'd)

4.2 Additional information relating to healthcare segment (cont'd):

Year ended December 31, 2022 (audited):

	Long-term	Short-term	Total
	NIS thousands	NIS thousands	NIS thousands
Gross premiums	127,256	47,454	* 174,710
Payments and change in liabilities with respect to insurance contracts, gross	80,542	25,128	105,670

* Consists primarily of policies issued to individuals.

Note 5 - Shareholders' Equity and Capital Requirements

A. Capital management and requirements

The policy of the Company is to maintain a strong capital base in order to ensure its solvency and its ability to meet its obligations to policyholders, to preserve the ability of the Company to continue its business activities and to generate yield to its shareholders. The Company is subject to the capital requirements stipulated by the Commissioner. The Board of Directors of the Company has set a target Solvency II-based solvency ratio.

B. Solvency II-based economic solvency regime

1. On June 1, 2017, the Commissioner issued a circular on the provisions for implementing a Solvency II-based regime. The provisions of the circular are mostly based on the quantitative tier of the related European directive, adjusted for the Israeli market.
2. On July 7, 2019, the Company received the Commissioner's approval of the audit of the capital ratio report that it had submitted pursuant to the guidelines, and is therefore no longer subject to the old Capital Regulations concerning the "minimum capital required" and now fully follows an economic solvency ratio regime.
3. The directives of the Commissioner prescribe, inter alia, transitional provisions that allow the gradual deployment of the capital requirements until December 31, 2024.
4. According to the Commissioner's guidelines from October 1, 2017 concerning dividend distributions, an insurance company that distributes a dividend is required to deliver to the Commissioner, within 20 business days of the date of distribution, all of the following:
    - An annual profit forecast for the two years following the dividend distribution date;
    - An updated debt service plan of the insurance company approved by the Company's Board of Directors, as well as an updated debt service plan of the holding company that holds the insurance company that was approved by the board of directors of the holding company;
    - An updated capital management plan approved by the Board of Directors of the insurance company, which also includes extensive reference to meeting the repayment ratio target set by the Board of Directors over time;
    - A copy of the minutes of the Board of Directors of the insurance company in which the distribution of the dividend was approved, together with the background material for the discussion.

Note 5 - Shareholders' Equity and Capital Requirements (Cont'd)

B. Solvency II-based economic solvency regime (cont'd)

5. On November 21, 2023, in accordance with the Commissioner's directives, the Company published on its website its economic solvency ratio report for the June 30, 2023 data.

   According to the solvency ratio report as of June 30, 2023 and December 31, the Company has surplus capital independent of the transitional provisions.

   The calculation performed by the Company as of June 30, 2023 has been reviewed by the Company's independent auditors in accordance with principles of ISAE 3000 – Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information. The calculation performed by the Company as of December 31, 2022 has been audited by the independent auditors of the Company in accordance with ISAE 3400 – The Examination of Prospective Financial Information. These standards apply to the examination and review of the Solvency calculations and are not part of the auditing standards that apply to financial statements.

   It is hereby stressed that the forecasts and the assumptions, which served as a basis for the drawing up of the economic solvency ratio report, are substantially based on past experience, as reflected in actuarial studies that are performed from time to time. In view of the capital market, insurance and savings reforms and the changes in the economic environment, past data are not necessarily indicative of future results.

Note 6 - Financial Instruments and Financial Risks

A. Fair value hierarchy:

The various levels of fair value are determined as follows:

- Level 1 – fair value measured by use of quoted prices (unadjusted) on an active market for identical instruments.
- Level 2 – fair value measured by using observable inputs, direct and indirect, which are not included in Level 1 above.
- Level 3 – fair value measured by using inputs that are not based on observable market data.

Fair value measurements of all of the Company's marketable financial investments (excluding non-marketable debt instruments) that are measured at fair value through profit or loss constitute Level 1 assets. Fair value measurements of non-marketable debt assets of the Company that are measured at depreciated cost and the fair value of which is presented for disclosure purposes only (see d(2) above), constitute Level 2.

Pursuant to the aforesaid, during the 9 months ended September 30, 2022, no fair value amounts in respect of financial assets were transferred into or out of the various levels of the hierarchy.

B. The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

- The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, premiums collectible, accounts receivable, and accounts payable are identical or close to their fair values.
- For details on the fair value of financial investments, see c. below.

Note 6 - Financial Instruments and Financial Risks (cont'd)

C. Composition of financial investments:

	September 30, 2023 (unaudited)		
	Measured at fair value through profit or loss	Loans and receivables	Total
	NIS thousands	NIS thousands	NIS thousands
Marketable debt instruments (1)	**1,946,105**	**-**	**1,946,105**
Non-marketable debt instruments (2)	**-**	**103,630**	**103,630**
Other (3)	**126,653**	**-**	**126,653**
Total	**2,072,758**	**103,630**	**2,176,388**

	September 30, 2022 (unaudited)		
	Measured at fair value through profit or loss	Loans and receivables	Total
	NIS thousands	NIS thousands	NIS thousands
Marketable debt instruments (1)	1,773,938	-	1,773,938
Non-marketable debt instruments (2)	-	78,529	78,529
Other (3)	104,441	-	104,441
Total	1,933,790	78,529	2,012,259

	December 31, 2022 (audited)		
	Measured at fair value through profit or loss	Loans and Receivables	Total
	NIS thousands	NIS thousands	NIS thousands
Marketable debt instruments (1)	1,817,997	-	1,817,997
Non-marketable debt instruments (2)	-	93,244	93,244
Other (3)	105,314	-	105,314
Total	1,923,311	93,244	2,016,555

(1) **Composition of marketable debt instruments** (designated upon initial recognition to the fair value through profit or loss category):

	September 30, 2023 (Unaudited)	
	Carrying amount	Amortized Cost
	NIS thousands	NIS thousands
Government bonds	**829,814**	**850,004**
<u>Other debt assets:</u>		
other non-convertible debt assets	**1,116,291**	**1,159,245**
Total marketable debt assets	**1,946,105**	**2,009,249**

Note 6 - Financial Instruments and Financial Risks (cont’d)

C. Composition of financial investments (cont’d):

(1) **Composition of marketable debt instruments** (designated upon initial recognition to the fair value through profit or loss category) (cont’d):

	September 30, 2022 (Unaudited)	
	Carrying amount	Amortized Cost
	NIS thousands	NIS thousands
Government bonds	540,996	559,739
Other debt assets:		
other non-convertible debt assets	1,232,942	1,284,243
Total marketable debt assets	1,773,938	1,843,982

	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	
	Carrying amount	Amortized Cost
	NIS thousands	NIS thousands
Government bonds	559,822	565,277
Other debt assets:		
other non-convertible debt assets	1,258,175	1,309,394
Total marketable debt assets	1,817,997	1,874,671

(2) **Composition of non-marketable debt instruments:**

	September 30, 2023 (Unaudited)	
	Carrying amount	Fair value
	NIS thousands	NIS thousands
Bank deposits	**569**	**576**
Other non-convertible debt assets	**103,061**	**102,941**
Total non-marketable debt assets	**103,630**	**103,517**

	September 30, 2022 (Unaudited)	
	Carrying amount	Fair value
	NIS thousands	NIS thousands
Bank deposits	684	769
Other non-convertible debt assets	80,674	80,641
Total non-marketable debt assets	81,358	81,410

Note 6 - Financial Instruments and Financial Risks (cont'd)

C. Composition of financial investments (cont'd):

(2) **Composition of non-marketable debt instruments (cont'd):**

	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	
	Carrying amount	Fair value
	NIS thousands	NIS thousands
Bank deposits	700	770
Other non-convertible debt assets	92,544	92,462
Total non-marketable debt assets	93,244	93,232

(3) **Composition of other financial investments** (designated upon initial recognition to the fair value through profit or loss category):

	September 30, 2023 (Unaudited)	
	Carrying amount	Cost
	NIS thousands	NIS thousands
Marketable financial investments	**126,653**	**95,837**

	September 30, 2022 (Unaudited)	
	Carrying amount	Cost
	NIS thousands	NIS thousands
Marketable financial investments	95,148	95,837

	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	
	Carrying amount	Cost
	NIS thousands	NIS thousands
Marketable financial investments	105,314	95,837

Note 7 - Contingent Liabilities

There is a general exposure which cannot be evaluated or quantified resulting, inter alia, from the complexity of the services provided by the Company to its policy holders and the frequent changes in regulation. The complexity of these arrangements embodies, inter alia, the potential for arguments pertaining to a long series of commercial and regulatory conditions. It is impossible to anticipate in advance the types of arguments that might be raised in this field, and the exposure resulting from these and other contentions.

In addition, there is a general exposure due to complaints that are filed from time to time with various authorities, such as Supervision, concerning the rights of policy holders under insurance policies and/or the law. These complaints are handled on a current basis by those functions in the Company that oversee customer concerns. The rulings of the authorities on such complaints, to the extent that any ruling is made, are often given across the board. Additionally, in some cases the complaining parties even threaten to initiate legal proceedings in relation to their complaints, including in the form of a petition for certification a class action. At such preliminary stage, the development of such proceedings cannot be assessed and at any rate the potential exposure in their regard or the very initiation of such proceedings cannot be estimated. Accordingly, no provision was created for said exposure.

In the opinion of management of the Company, as to the chances of such proceedings, which is based on the opinion of its legal counsel, the provisions included in the financial statements, where necessary, are sufficient to cover damages from such claims. For proceedings that are at a preliminary stage and their chances cannot be estimated, no provision was included in the financial statements. If compromise is a possibility in any such proceedings, a provision was included in the amount of the potential compromise. The provision included in the financial statements is in an immaterial amount.

A. Motions to certify class actions

1. On June 9, 2016, a motion for certification of a class action was filed against the Company, alleging that the Company did not pay salary and statutory employee benefits as legally required. The class action seeks a total of NIS 9,769 thousand.

The response of the Company to the motion to certify the claim as class action was filed on January 1, 2017. The plaintiffs filed a response on their behalf to the Company response dated June 1, 2017. Concurrently, the plaintiffs filed a motion for discovery of documents. On October 1, 2017, the Company filed its response to the motion for discovery.

On February 12, 2018, a first pretrial hearing was held in the case. On July 15, 2018, the court ruled on the stay of proceedings pending a ruling on an appeal that was filed with the High Court of Justice regarding a ruling by the National Court in another case (HCJ 5148/18, Or Shacham et al. - National Labor Court and Castro Model Ltd., hereafter: “Castro HCJ”), on the issue of overtime.

On July 11, 2022, a ruling was issued in Castro HCJ, pursuant to which it is permissible to certify a class action for the payment of overtime on commissions or incentives. The ruling further determined that the matter of the existence of a substantial right would be deliberated within the framework of the class action. This ruling overturns the ruling of the National Labor Court in the same matter, in practice ratifying the ruling of the Regional Labor Court that partially certified the class action. The two other components claimed in the class action (selection of a day off and/or delay in the payment of wages) were not included in Castro HCJ.

Note 7 - Contingent Liabilities - Class Action (cont'd)

A. Motions to certify class actions (cont'd)

1. (cont'd)

On March 7, 2023, the petitioners submitted an update notice to the court, stating that, in view of the ruling in the Castro matter, the proceedings in the case should have been renewed. Nevertheless, the petitioners requested to maintain the stay of proceedings, in anticipation of a ruling in another proceeding that is pending in the National Labor Court against I.D.I Insurance Company (hereinafter: "the IDI Matter"). The Company's response was that the IDI Matter differs materially from that of the Company (in light of the collective relations at the Company) and that, therefore, the Company maintains all of its arguments in the matter and is not bound by rulings that will be given in the IDI Matter. The Company left the decision concerning the stay of proceedings to the court.

On March 13, 2023, by virtue of a court decision, the proceeding was transferred to a different panel at the District Labor Court. On April 23, 2023, the court ordered to reinstate the stay of proceedings in the case.

In the assessment of the Company's management, which is based on the opinion of its legal counsel, the petition to certify the claim as a class action is more likely to be rejected than accepted.

2. On January 8, 2017, a petition to certify a class action was filed against the Company and another insurance company (hereinafter: "the respondents").

The petition alleges the overcharging of policy holders and the breach of the enhanced duties of the insurance companies to their policy holders, as reflected in the ability to update age and/or years of driving experience when moving into another age and/or driving experience bracket, which entitle the policy holders to discounted insurance rates.

The claim amount for all class members in relation to the Company is estimated at NIS 12,250 thousand. The amount of the personal damage claimed from the Company is negligible.

On July 18, 2019, the court accepted the parties' joint motion for a procedural arrangement. Evidentiary hearings were held in October-November 2020 and March-May 2021.

On June 28, 2021, the petitioners filed a motion for the amendment of the minutes of the evidentiary hearings held on April 22, 2021 and May 19, 2021. On July 11, 2021, the court accepted the motion.

On February 9, 2022, another evidentiary hearing was held in the case, in which the declarants on behalf of Menora Mivtachim Ltd. testified.

On March 3, 2022, petitioners 1-12 submitted an update notice to the court, pursuant to which, in February 2022 a ruling was issued in PC 48191-07-14 Litvinov vs. Call (hereinafter: "the Litvinov Matter"), rejecting the motion to certify a class action. The notice also stated that the named plaintiff in the Litvinov Matter is planning to appeal the ruling to the Supreme Court. In addition, the notice states that the representative of the petitioners believes that it would be appropriate to suspend the proceedings here in the evidentiary hearing stage, pending a ruling by the Supreme Court on the expected appeal in the Litvinov Matter.

Note 7 - Contingent Liabilities - Class Action (cont’d)

A. Motions to certify class actions (cont’d)

2. (cont’d)

On March 10, 2022, the respondents submitted their response to the petitioners’ notice.

The evidentiary hearing that was scheduled for March 20, 2022 has been converted into a pre-trial hearing in which the issue of the suspension of proceedings in the case was discussed.

The court issued a ruling, suspending the proceedings in the case pending the issue of a ruling on the appeal in the case of Litvinov. The court ruled that these are not similar or identical matters, but noted that. at this stage, the ruling on the appeal that would be submitted has bearing on the proceedings and could have substantial implications on the furtherance of proceedings. Should the proceedings be renewed following the issue of a ruling by the Supreme Court and subject to such ruling, they would pick up from the point on which they were suspended, prior to the testimonies of the defense on behalf of the respondents and subject to necessary changes in light of the Supreme Court’s ruling.

On April 25, 2022, an appeal was filed with the Supreme Court regarding the Central District Court’s ruling in the Litvinov Matter. On July 20, 2023, a Supreme Court hearing was held in the Litvinov Matter.

The parties will submit an update notice shortly after a ruling is issued in the Litvinov Matter and not later than January 31, 2024.

In the opinion of the Company's management, which is based on the opinion of its legal counsel, the petition to certify the claim as a class action is more likely to be rejected than accepted.

3. On January 16, 2020, a petition to certify a class action was filed against the Company and 3 other companies (hereinafter: “the respondents”).

The petition alleges that the Company does not provide original windowpanes with Israeli accreditation to policyholders as stipulated in the terms of service concerning windowpanes.

On March 23, 2020, the court accepted the petitioners’ motion to amend the certification petition. On October 27, 2020, the Company submitted a statement of response to the certification petition. On December 16, 2020, the petitioners submitted their response to the respondents’ response to the certification petition.

A court hearing was held on March 18, 2021. In the hearing it has been determined that the parties will consider, within 45 days, a possible amendment to the relevant clause in the service appendices towards the advancement understandings that will facilitate a consensual termination of the claim.

On July 13, 2021, the petitioners submitted an update notification, pursuant to which the discussions between the parties have not been successful. On October 4, 2021, a hearing was held to examine the reason for the parties’ inability to reach understandings.

On November 2, 2021, the parties submitted another notice, informing the court that the discussions between the parties did not evolve into an understanding and, accordingly, requesting that the court rule on the motions concerning the discovery of documents and questionnaires and a motion to subpoena a witness for the presentation of documents.

Note 7 - Contingent Liabilities - Class Action (cont'd)

A. Motions to certify class actions (cont'd)

3. (cont'd)

On December 10, 2021, the court issued a ruling, rejecting substantially all of the motions. The Company was required by the court to answer two questions only and to attach the full agreement with Ilan Car Glass, with the commercial data redacted.

In the pretrial hearing held on September 7, 2022, dates have been set for the submission of summations by the parties.

On September 14, 2022, the respondents submitted answers to the questionnaire that they had been requested to complete.

The petitioner submitted its summations on November 15, 2022; the respondents submitted its summations on March 29, 2023. On May 29, 2023, the response summations were submitted by the petitioner.

In the opinion of the Company's management, which is based on the opinion of its legal counsel, the motion is more likely to be rejected than accepted.

4. On April 19, 2020, a petition to certify a class action was filed against the Company and 11 other companies. The petition alleges that the insurance companies continue to charge full payments and/or fail to refund monies to policy holders in vehicle insurance (compulsory, comprehensive and third party), while many vehicle owners are unable to use their vehicles as a result of the coronavirus crisis. The total amount claimed for all class members in relation to the Company is estimated at NIS 47,000 thousand. The amount of the personal damage claimed from the Company is negligible.

On April 20, 2020, a ruling was given, pursuant to which perusal of the petition suggests that it does not address the personal insurance agreement between each of the class members and the respective insurance company, but rather relates to the general agreement between the entire Israeli population and all insurance companies. Accordingly, the court ordered the petitioners to clarify whether the petition relates to the personal insurance agreements between the class members and their respective insurance companies, or to an alleged general insurance agreement between all policy holders and all 12 insurance companies.

On April 26, 2020, the petitioners notified the court that they have become aware of the filing of two additional claims with two other courts, in connection with the same issues of fact and law. Accordingly, negotiations were held between the representatives of the parties in all three claims for the purpose of transferring the claims to a single court.

On May 20, 2020, the petitioners filed a motion for a change of venue. On June 4, 2020, the court accepted the motion, transferring the case to the Tel Aviv Court. A hearing was scheduled for January 21, 2021.

Pursuant to the motion to clarify submitted with regard to the topics that are to be discussed at the hearing, on October 12, 2020, the court responded that on the date of the scheduled hearing, the petition will be discussed in accordance with Section 7(B) of the Class Actions Law, 2006. The court also determined that responses to the certification petition are to be submitted by all the respondents within 90 days of a ruling on the petition in accordance with Section 7(B).

Note 7 - Contingent Liabilities - Class Action (cont'd)

A. Motions to certify class actions (cont'd)

4. (cont'd)

On January 11, 2021, in view of the increase in morbidity and the guidelines of the Courts Administration to avoid hearings with multiple participants, the court cancelled the hearing scheduled for January 21, 2021 and determined that a ruling will be issued in accordance with Section 7 of the Law - without a hearing.

On February 22, 2021, a ruling was issued by virtue of Section 7(B) of the Law, pursuant to which the petitioners in this claim and in claim 5 below will jointly deliberate the claim against all of the defendants that they have named and that were also named in CA 17072-04-20 Manirav et. Al. vs. Harel (hereinafter: "the Manirav Matter") concerning vehicle insurance policies.

On August 30, 2021, the respondents in CA 3510-04-20, Segal et al vs. Agricultural Insurance - Central Cooperative Society et al (hereinafter: "the Segal Matter") filed a consensual motion for the suspension of hearings until the issue of a peremptory ruling in CA 25472-04-20, CamaMia Textile Ltd. et al vs. Migdal Insurance Company Ltd. et al (hereinafter: "the CamaMia Matter") that is being deliberated at the Haifa District Court, which addresses similar issues to those of the aforesaid proceeding or, to the extent that the ruling is appealed to the Supreme Court - until a ruling is given in the appeal.

On October 5, 2021, the petitioners submitted their position on the motion to postpone the hearing. On October 19, 2021, the court ruled on the motion, ordering the stay of proceedings in the case.

On November 5, 2021, the court issued a ruling, cancelling the hearing that had been scheduled for February 28, 2022, and determining that by said date the parties will submit a notice concerning the outcome of the parallel proceeding (the CamaMia Matter).

On December 6, 2021, the petitioners in the aforesaid proceeding (Nir petition) and in proceeding PC 19832-04-20 (Nachum petition) submitted a notice, informing the court that the representatives of the petitioners, who are also the petitioners in the CamaMia petition, have decided not to appeal the ruling in the CamaMia petition, which eliminates the need for the stay of proceedings in the Nir and Nachum petitions.

Accordingly, the parties submitted a procedural arrangement concerning the dates for the submission of the respondents' response and the petitioners' response to the responses as well as agreed dates for a pretrial hearing.

On April 8, 2022, the respondent submitted its response to the certification petition.

On December 1, 2022, the petitioners submitted their response to the Respondents' response to the motion to certify the class action.

A pretrial hearing in all cases was held on January 3, 2023. In the hearing, it was ruled that the parties will refer to mediation and will update the Court on the status of their discussions by February 12, 2023.

It was also ruled that the matter of Manirav will be deliberated and conducted separately from the proceeding.

On February 12, 2023, the respondents submitted an update notice, pursuant to which they believe that there is no room for mediation in this case and that the court should issue a ruling on the certification motion based on the materials that are available in the case.

Note 7 - Contingent Liabilities - Class Action (cont'd)

A. Motions to certify class actions (cont'd)

4. (cont'd)

On April 23, 2023, the parties submitted a joint motion for the validation as a ruling of a procedural arrangement, pursuant to which they relinquish the examination of the declarants and the experts in the case.

Two hearings have been scheduled in the proceeding for supplemental oral summations, on January 9, 2024 and January 10, 2024.

On June 29, 2023, the petitioners submitted their summations and a motion to include evidence. The response of the respondents to the motion to include evidence was submitted on July 24, 2023. The respondents are required to submit their summations by October 23, 2023; the petitioners are required to submit their response summations by December 24, 2023.

On October 15, 2023, the court issued a ruling that allows the inclusion as evidence in the case the actuarial report of Manbara that had been drawn up for the Capital Market, Insurance and Savings Authority.

The respondents are required to submit their summations by January 1, 2024; the petitioners are required to submit their response summations by March 3, 2024.

In the opinion of the Company's management, which is based on the opinion of its legal counsel, the motion is more likely to be rejected than accepted.

5. On April 20, 2020, a claim and a petition to certify it as a class action were filed against the Company and 7 other companies. These allege that the insurance companies continue to charge full payments and/or fail to refund monies to policy holders in vehicle insurance (compulsory, comprehensive and third party), while many vehicle owners were unable to use their vehicles as a result of the coronavirus crisis.

The remedy requested is to order the respondents to refund to the class members the premiums overpaid by them to the respondents, and to order the respondents to refund to the class members the proportion of premiums that would be overpaid by them in relation to the actual insurance risk that will apply after the filing of the petition through to the issue of a final ruling. The total amount claimed for all class members in relation to the Company is estimated at NIS 37,285 thousand. The amount of the personal damage claimed from the Company is negligible.

On May 20, 2020, the petitioners filed a motion for the change of venue in accordance with the provisions of Section 7(A) of the Class Actions Law, 2006. On June 3, 2020, the respondents submitted their response to the motion. On June 4, 2020, the court accepted the motion, transferring the case to the Tel Aviv Court.

Pursuant to a motion to clarify submitted by the respondents with regard to the topics that are to be discussed at the hearing scheduled for January 21, 2021. On October 12, 2020, the court responded that on the date of the scheduled hearing, the petition will be discussed in accordance with Section 7(B) of the Class Actions Law, 2006. The court also determined that responses to the certification petition are to be submitted by all the respondents within 90 days of a ruling on the petition in accordance with Section 7(B).

On January 11, 2021, in view of the increase in morbidity and the guidelines of the Courts Administration to avoid hearings with multiple participants, the court cancelled the hearing scheduled for January 21, 2021.

Note 7 - Contingent Liabilities - Class Action (cont'd)

A. Motions to certify class actions (cont'd)

5. (cont'd)

On February 22, 2021, a ruling was issued by virtue of Section 7(B) of the Law, pursuant to which proceeding 4 above and this proceeding will be deliberated jointly against all of the defendants that they have named and that were also named in the Manirav Matter concerning vehicle insurance policies.

On August 30, 2021, the respondents filed a consensual motion for the suspension of hearings until the issue of a peremptory ruling in the CamaMia Matter that is being deliberated at the Haifa District Court, which addresses similar issues to those of the aforesaid proceeding or, to the extent that the ruling is appealed to the Supreme Court - until a ruling is given in the appeal.

On October 19, 2021, the court ruled on the motion, ordering the suspension of proceedings in the case.

On November 5, 2021, the court issued a ruling, cancelling the hearing that had been scheduled for February 28, 2022, and determining that by said date the parties will submit a notice concerning the outcome of the parallel proceeding (concerning CamaMia).

On December 6, 2021, the petitioners in the aforesaid proceeding (Nachum petition) and in proceeding PC 16971-04-20 (Nir petition) submitted a notice, informing the court that the representatives of the petitioners, who are also the petitioners in the CamaMia petition, have decided not to appeal the ruling in the CamaMia petition, which eliminates the need for the stay of proceedings in the Nir and Nachum petitions.

On April 7, 2022, the respondent submitted its response to the certification petition.

On December 1, 2022, the petitioners submitted their response to the Respondents' response to the motion to certify the class action.

A pretrial hearing in all cases was held on January 3, 2023. In the hearing, it was ruled that the parties will refer to mediation and will update the Court on the status of their discussions by February 12, 2023.

It was also ruled that the matter of Manirav will be deliberated and conducted separately from the proceeding.

On February 12, 2023, the respondents submitted an update notice, pursuant to which they believe that there is no room for mediation in this case.

On April 23, 2023, the parties submitted a joint motion for the validation as a ruling of a procedural arrangement, pursuant to which they relinquish the examination of the declarants and the experts in the case.

Two hearings have been scheduled in the proceeding for supplemental oral summations, on January 9, 2024 and January 10, 2024.

On June 29, 2023, the petitioners submitted their summations and a motion to include evidence. The response of the respondents to the motion to include evidence was submitted on July 24, 2023.

Note 7 - Contingent Liabilities - Class Action (cont'd)

A. Motions to certify class actions (cont'd)

5. (cont'd)

On October 15, 2023, the court issued a ruling that allows the inclusion as evidence in the case the actuarial report of Manbara that had been drawn up for the Capital Market, Insurance and Savings Authority.

The respondents are required to submit their summations by January 1, 2024; the petitioners are required to submit their response summations by March 3, 2024.

In the opinion of the Company's management, which is based on the opinion of its legal counsel, the motion is more likely to be rejected than accepted.

6. On January 17, 2021, a petition to certify a class action was filed against the Company.

The petition alleges that the Company, as an insurance company that markets, inter alia, structural home insurance, automatically renews the home insurance policies of policy holders without obtaining their consent to the increased insurance premium.

The amount of the class action against the Company for all class members is estimated at more than NIS 2.5 million. The amount of the personal damage claimed from the Company is negligible.

The petitioner is requesting a mandatory injunction for the Company to desist from unilaterally issuing insurance policies that contain a change compared to the previous policy that has been approved by the policy holder and/or where the policy holder has not approved the automatic renewal of the policy, ordering the Company to reimburse to its customers the amounts paid in excess as a result of the unilateral premium and/or deductible rises, unless they have received the policy holder's consent to the change in the policy.

The petitioner also requests that the Company be ordered to compensate the class members by an amount equal to its enrichment from the changes made to the policies of the class members and that the amount of enrichment will reflect the profits derived by the Company, less the reimbursement of amounts collected in excess, and would be linearly distributed among the class members.

On June 15, 2021, the respondent submitted its response to the certification petition. On July 19, 2021, a statement of response was submitted to the response on the certification petition.

On August 2, 2021, the respondent filed a motion, requesting that the court order the petitioner to amend (shorten) his response to the respondent's response in accordance with Regulation 2(G) of the Class Actions Law, 2010. On September 13, 2021, the petitioner submitted an amended statement of response.

In a hearing held on October 18, 2021 it was determined that, in the event that the parties are unable to reach understandings within 60 days, i.e. by December 19, 2021, the petitioner's representative would be permitted to file a discovery motion within another 30 days. After several motions to extend, on March 8, 2022 the parties submitted an update notification, pursuant to which they are holding discussions in an attempt to conclude the proceeding outside the court.

Note 7 - Contingent Liabilities - Class Action (cont'd)

A. Motions to certify class actions (cont'd)

6. (cont'd)

On May 12, 2022, the petitioner submitted a list of requests. On June 23, 2022, the respondent submitted a response to the list of requests.

On January 5, 2023, a pretrial hearing was held in the case, in which it was ruled that the respondent will submit its response to the discovery motion and to the questionnaires submitted by the petitioner, by January 15, 2023.

On January 13, 2023, the respondent submitted a notice and a motion, informing the Court that it has delivered to the petitioner a list of all of the documents and questionnaires that it has consented to furnish. However, according to the respondent, at the conclusion of the discussions between the parties, there are still disagreements between the parties concerning the discovery of documents and the completion of the questionnaires, which will be addressed at a later date.

On February 20, 2023 and March 13, 2023, the petitioner submitted notices concerning the preliminary proceedings and the continuation of the proceeding.

On March 30, 2023, the petitioner submitted an update notice, requesting the court to schedule an evidentiary hearing in the case and approve the submission of documents that had been received as part of disclosure; and on May 8, 2023 the petitioner submitted the documents that were received as part of the disclosure. An evidentiary hearing in the case has been scheduled for January 8, 2024.

In the opinion of the Company's management, which is based on the opinion of its legal counsel, at this stage the motion is more likely to be rejected than accepted.

7. On August 5, 2021, a claim and a motion to certify the claim as a class action have been filed against the Company.

The petitioner is a vehicle third party, whose car has been damaged by a vehicle that is insured by the Company. The claim alleges that, in instances where the damage is not actually repaired by the third party, the Company does not indemnify the third party for the full amount of the damage, as specified in the third party's appraiser's report.

The petitioner estimates the total class damages at more than NIS 2.5 million (district court jurisdiction). The amount of the personal damage claimed from the Company is negligible.

The parties have agreed to perform a sample in order to assess the potential scope of the class. Within this framework, an external auditor was appointed to audit the data that would be presented by the Company in the sample.

On May 9, 2023, the parties received the draft report of the external auditor and are conducting negotiations based thereon.

In the opinion of the Company's management, which is based on the opinion of its legal counsel, should the court address the findings of the external auditor and adopt his opinion, the petition would be more likely to be rejected than accepted.

Note 7 - Contingent Liabilities - Class Action (cont'd)

A. Motions to certify class actions (cont'd)

8. On November 30, 2022, a motion to certify a class action was filed against the Company, alleging wrongful collection by the Company in overseas travel insurance policies.

The motion alleges that in instances where the policyholder purchases an overseas travel insurance policy and cuts short his stay overseas or cancels his trip, the Company does not reimburse to the policyholder the full amount of insurance premiums to which he is entitled for the expansions that he had purchased and that the Company retroactively raises the insurance premiums without notifying the policyholder and obtaining his consent.

The overall damages attributed to the Company are in excess of NIS 2.5 million. The amount of the personal damage claimed from the Company is negligible.

On April 13, 2023, the Company submitted its response to the certification motion; on June 8, 2023, the petitioner submitted its response to the response of the Company.

The hearing in the case that had been scheduled for October 30, 2023 was cancelled due to the security situation and a new date has yet to be set.

In the opinion of management of the Company, which is based on the opinion of its legal counsel, at this stage the motion is more likely to be rejected than accepted.

9. On January 12, 2023, a motion to certify a class action was filed against the Company concerning personal accidents insurance.

The motion alleges that the Company does not compensate its policyholder for days of hospitalization at a rehabilitation facility (in the case of the petitioner - Loewenstein Hospital), since a rehabilitation facility is excluded in the insurance policy from the definition of "hospital" and therefore does not create entitlement to compensation. The motion further alleges that the definition of "hospital", as presented in the policy, does not coincide with the increased disclosure requirement that applies to insurers, pursuant to which the Company is obligated to provide greater clarity and disclosure in formulating the insurance contract.

The personal damage of the petitioner against the respondent is NIS 800 per day of hospitalization over a duration of 100 days, totaling a nominal NIS 80,000. The cumulative class damage is estimated NIS 2.5 million, but cannot be accurately assessed at the certification motion stage.

On July 6, 2023, the respondent submitted its response to the certification motion.

A pre-trial hearing in the case was held on September 11, 2023. In the hearing it was determined, inter alia, that the respondent shall be required to submit its position on the referral of the case to mediation by November 10, 2023 (the respondent has not yet submitted its position).

In the opinion of management of the Company, which is based on the opinion of its legal counsel, at this stage the motion is more likely to be rejected than accepted.

Note 7 - Contingent Liabilities - Class Action (cont'd)

A. Motions to certify class actions (cont'd)

10. On September 12, 2023, a motion was filed for the certification of a class action against the Company and against another insurance company, alleging that the Company is acting contrary to the law by charging the payment for overseas travel insurance policies based on the exchange rate on the day preceding the payment date, whereas according to the terms of the policy the charge should be based on the exchange rate as of the payment date.

The overall amount of damages attributed to the Company is NIS 2.1 million. The amount of personal damages sought of the Company is negligible.

The Company is required to submit its response to the certification motion by January 17, 2024.

An evidentiary hearing in the case has been scheduled for June 16, 2024.

At this early stage, the chances of the claim and the certification motion cannot be estimated.

11. On September 14, 2023, a motion was filed for the certification of a class action against the Company and 7 other insurance companies, alleging that the respondents refuse to include flatbed towing in the towing terms of service, requiring the vehicle owners to pay an additional separate charge where flatbed towing is required.

The overall amount of damages attributed to all the companies named in the claim is NIS 80 million. The amount of personal damages sought of the Company is negligible. At this early stage, the chances of the claim and the certification motion cannot be estimated.

	Number of claims	**The amount claimed - NIS thousands**
Pending petitions for certification of class actions:		
Amount of claim specified	6	108,554
Amount of claim not specified	5	-
Total	11	108,554

B. Pending Claims - claims resolved during the reported period:

1. On April 19, 2020, a petition to certify a class action was filed against the Company and 12 other companies (hereinafter: "the respondents").

The petition alleges that the insurance companies continue to charge full payments and/or fail to refund monies to policy holders in vehicle insurance (compulsory, comprehensive and third party) and in home contents insurance, despite the reduced risk in each of said policies as a result of the global coronavirus crisis. The remedies requested are: requiring the respondents to refund the premiums that they had charged due to the reduction in risk; and ordering the respondents to provide to the petitioners all the data and information that they hold, for the purpose of calculating the exact damage and obtaining appropriate compensation accordingly. The total amount claimed for all class members in relation to the Company is estimated at NIS 35,194 thousand.

Note 7 - Contingent Liabilities - Class Action (cont'd)

B. Pending Claims - claims resolved during the reported period (cont'd)

1. (cont'd)

On April 26, 2020, it was ruled that, prima facie, there is no justification for the filing of a single action against all defendants, even where the cause of claim is identical and/or similar. Accordingly, the petitioners are required to explain, by May 11, 2020, their reasons for not filing separate claims against each of the defendants. On May 7, 2020, the petitioners submitted their response to the court's question concerning the filing of separate certification petitions against each of the respondents. On May 12, 2020, the court ruled that the matter will be discussed at the pre-trial hearing.

On May 20, 2020, the petitioners in claim no. 4 above and in claim no. 6 below filed a motion for the change of venue in accordance with the provisions of Section 7(A) of the Class Actions Law, 2006. On June 3, 2020, the respondents submitted their response to the motion. On June 4, 2020, the court accepted the motion for the change of venue, transferring the case to the Tel Aviv Court, where this petition is now deliberated.

On June 22, 2020, the petitioners in claim no. 4 above and in claim no. 6 below filed a motion to withdraw. On July 21, 2020, the petitioners submitted a notification of their consent to a mediation proceeding.

On July 26, 2020, the respondents in claim no. 4 above and in claim no. 6 below submitted their response to the petitioners' motions.

On August 3, 2020, the respondents informed the court of their objection to the mediation proceeding.

On August 12, 2020, the petitioners in claim no. 4 above and in claim no. 6 below submitted their response to the responses to the motion.

On October 12, 2020, the court ruled on the respondents' motion to clarify, determining that, on the date of the scheduled hearing, the petition will be discussed in accordance with Section 7(B) of the Class Actions Law, 2006. The court also determined that responses to the certification petition are to be submitted by all the respondents within 90 days of a ruling on the petition in accordance with Section 7(B). On January 11, 2021, in view of the increase in morbidity and the guidelines of the Courts Administration to avoid hearings with multiple participants, the court cancelled the hearing scheduled for January 21, 2021 and determined that a ruling will be issued in accordance with Section 7 of the Law - without a hearing.

On February 22, 2021, a ruling was issued by virtue of Section 7(B) of the Law, pursuant to which proceeding 4 above and proceeding 6 below will be deliberated jointly against all of the defendants that they have named in those proceedings and that were also named in this proceeding concerning vehicle insurance policies. Additionally, the claim of the plaintiff in this claim, together with the accompanying motion to certify, is dismissed in relation to the vehicle insurance policies, other than in relation to defendant 13 - Libra Insurance Company Ltd. (which has not been named in proceeding 4 above and proceeding 6 below). Additionally, it has been determined that the petitioner in this proceeding may continue to pursue the proceeding concerning home contents insurance against all of the defendants that are named in the certification petition.

On April 6, 2021, a joint motion was filed for the certification of the claim as a class action. In April 2021, the respondents submitted their responses to the amendment of the motion to certify the class action.

Note 7 - Contingent Liabilities - Class Action (cont'd)

B. Pending Claims - claims resolved during the reported period (cont'd)

1. (cont'd)

On April 28, 2021, the petitioners submitted their response to the respondents' responses to the motion for permission to amend the motion to certify the class action.

On June 8, 2021, the court rejected the motion to amend the certification petition and determined that the petitioners will bear the respondents' expenses in a total amount of NIS 39 thousand.

On August 30, 2021, the respondents in proceeding 3510-04-20 filed a consensual motion for the suspension of hearings until the issue of a peremptory ruling in proceeding 25472-04-20 that is being deliberated at the Haifa District Court, which addresses similar issues to those of the aforesaid proceeding or, to the extent that the ruling is appealed to the Supreme Court - until a ruling is given in the appeal.

On October 19, 2021, the court ruled on the motion, ordering the suspension of proceedings in the case.

On April 5, 2022, a consensual notification was submitted, pursuant to which, since the certification petition does not include a petitioner that had purchased a home contents insurance from the Company, the arguments in said proceeding concerning home contents insurance are not addressed at the Company and therefore it is not obligated to submit a response to the certification petition.

On December 1, 2022, the petitioners submitted their response to the Respondents' response to the motion to certify the class action.

A pretrial hearing in all cases was held on January 3, 2023. In the hearing it was determined that the Company and respondent 10 will be removed from the statement of claim.

On February 27, 2023, a ruling was issued that approved the motion to withdraw filed by the petitioners, without adjudication of compensation and fees and without ordering the naming of a substitute plaintiff.

2. On January 16, 2023, a motion to certify a class action was filed against the Company, alleging the violation by the Company of the provisions of Section 30A of the Telecommunications Law (Bezeq and Broadcasting), 1982 by sending prohibited advertising without obtaining the explicit consent of the recipients.

The petitioner claims an amount of NIS 350; and the overall damages attributed to the Company are at least NIS 3.5 million.

On May 17, 2023, a consensual motion to withdraw was filed, requesting the court to approve the petitioner's withdrawal of the motion to certify the claim as a class action and to order the rejection of the petitioner's personal claim against the Company.

Note 7 - Contingent Liabilities - Class Action (cont'd)

B. Pending Claims - claims resolved during the reported period (cont'd)

2. (cont'd)

On May 30, 2023, the court approved the petitioner's withdrawal, rejected his personal claim and struck out the certification motion that had been filed.

3. On January 16, 2018, a motion to certify a class action was filed against the Company and other insurance companies, alleging that the insurers refrain from paying their policyholders and/or third parties the VAT component that applies to the cost of the damages where the claimed damages have not been repaired in practice. The plaintiff estimates the compensation due to members of the class for each year in respect of the Company at NIS 5,744 thousand. Following the evidentiary hearings and the submission of summations by the parties, a ruling was issued that rejects the motion to certify a class action and requires the petitioner to pay the expenses.

On April 11, 2022, a civil appeal was filed regarding the District Court's ruling. The appeal argues that the court was wrong to determine that the existence of a phenomenon of non-payment of VAT has not been proven; that the court was wrong in not giving weight to the respondents', including the Company, failure to respond with regard to vehicle insurance; that the court was wrong to determine that it is difficult to deliberate the arguments in a class action proceeding; that the court was wrong to determine that the appellant is not suitable as a named plaintiff; and that the court was wrong with regard to the period of limitations, where, according to the appellant, the relevant period is from the date of issue of the Supreme Court's ruling in Civil Appeal 17229/99 Zlucin vs. Diur La'Ole Ltd., issued on June 4, 2001, which determined that, even if no repairs were performed, the respondent (the injurer in that matter) is required to bear the VAT payment.

On September 27, 2023, a ruling was issued, rejecting the appeal.

NOTE 8 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On October 7, 2023, a surprise attack was launched on Israel from the Gaza Strip by terrorist organizations. Consequently, the Government of Israel declared a state of war - “Iron Swords”, which initially focused primarily on fighting the Hamas terrorist organization in Southern Israel and in the Gaza Strip, but was later followed by an escalation of the security situation on Israel’s northern border with Lebanon. Various actions were taken in response, including a nationwide recruitment of reserves and the publication by the Home Front Command of a policy for population defense and emergency work directives. As a result, many of the employees in Israel were recruited for reserve duty or were instructed to work remotely, and work is performed in limited format and subject to special conditions, in conformity with the state of emergency declared and the population defense policy prescribed by the Home Front Command. These actions reduced the economic activity in Israel (“War Event”).
Consequently, the Company made preparations to ensure its continued orderly operation as regarding the meeting of obligations to its customers and the adjustment of all aspects of its operations. The war affects the Company in several aspects:

1. **Business continuity**

   The Company took the necessary actions and continues to provide its services in full to all clients in all operating segments.

   It is hereby clarified that, despite the state of war, the Company maintains full functionality, with some of the employees working remotely and others working from the offices of the Company. Nevertheless, there have been some impact on the sales of the Company, mainly in the health insurance and life insurance sectors.

2. **Results of the insurance underwriting activity**

   The insurance policies in most insurance sectors, do not cover wartime property damage. Accordingly, to the date of approval of the financial statements, management of the Company assesses that most of the exposure relating to the War Event stems from life insurance and health insurance (mainly personal accidents). It should be noted that the Company has non-proportional reinsurance contracts that provide coverage for death and personal accidents in a catastrophe event, as set out in the terms of the policies, thereby reducing the Company’s exposure. According to the Company’s assessments, its total exposure in the life insurance and personal accidents insurance sectors, after the activation of non-proportional reinsurance contracts, is NIS 5.5 million.

   As stated above, property damages resulting from a war event are not covered by property insurance policies, hence the total exposure to claims in relation to the war is not expected to be material. In the wake of the War Event, the Company decided to fully rescind the November payment in vehicle insurance, including compulsory vehicle insurance, comprehensive insurance and third-party insurance, for policy holders of the Company residing in the Gaza Envelope and Sderot. The payment cancellation applies to existing and renewing customers and is effected automatically, without any action being required on the part of the customers. To the date of approval of the financial statements, management of the Company assesses that the total effect of the War Event on the general insurance segment is immaterial.

   In the assessment of the Company, the total exposure in the overseas travel insurance sector in respect of the war is immaterial.

NOTE 8 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS (cont'd)

3. **Losses on investments**

   The operations of the Company expose it to price drops on the financial markets and changes in the interest curves.

   In October and November, to the date of approval of the financial statements, the Company has incurred no losses on investments.

4. **Capitalization rate**

   The War Event has increased (for a period to maturity of more than 3 years) the risk-free interest curve, with the addition of the non-liquidity premium, that is used to capitalize the reserves of the liability sectors (compulsory, commercial liability), resulting in a certain reduction in the reserves in those sectors.

   This is an evolving event involving significant uncertainty and financial implications on the economy in general. Therefore, to the date of approval of the financial statements, the Company is unable to assess the extent of the war's impact on its business activity and its future results.

   The Company continuously monitors the related developments and studies the impact on its operations and results.