

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS FOR HEIR AUTHENTICATION FOR PROPERTY DISTRIBUTION

CASE A

Intestate Succession (i.e., without a will) – Total value of assets up to €40,000

1. **Death certificate.**
2. **Certificate of next of kin** issued by the Municipality where the deceased maintained a family record.
3. a. If the date of death of the deceased is prior to 01.11.2025, Certificate from the **Wills Registry**, Certificate from the Clerk of the **Court of First Instance** having jurisdiction over the **deceased's last place of residence**, and, in the event that the place of residence of the deceased is at a Regional Unit outside Athens, Certificate from the Clerk of the **Court of First Instance of Athens** regarding non-publication of a will, all recent.
 b. If the date of death of the deceased is later than 01.11.2025, Certificate from the **Wills Registry** regarding non-publication of a will, recent.
4. **Certificate from the Clerk of the Court of First Instance** having jurisdiction over the deceased's last place of residence regarding non-contestation of the inheritance right of those appearing as heirs, recent.
5. **Inheritance tax declaration** submitted via the **MyProperty** platform, bearing a certification that it serves as a tax clearance certificate and accompanied by the solemn declaration referred to in said certification, alternatively, a **Certificate issued pursuant to Article 105 of Law 2961/2001** by the competent Tax Office, bearing the seal and signature of the competent official, indicating either a clear instruction for the Bank to withhold a specific amount as tax, or confirmation that the assessed tax has been paid, or that no tax is due. Submission of this certificate is not required when the amount to be distributed to the heir does not exceed €1,500 per share.

CASE B

Testamentary Succession – Total value of assets up to €40,000

1. **Death certificate.**
2. **Certificate of next of kin** issued by the Municipality where the deceased maintained a family record.
3. **Certified copy of the published will** and **publication minutes** from the competent authority.

For a holographic will to produce legal effects, it must be declared valid. The act declaring its validity must reference a handwriting expert's report—conducted in accordance with the

procedure set out in Article 808A of the Code of Civil Procedure—to establish the authenticity of the testator's handwriting and signature. By way of exception, a holographic will produces legal effects prior to being declared valid only if it benefits descendants or a spouse and has been published within two years of the date of the deceased's death.

4. a. If the date of death of the deceased is prior to 01.11.2025, Certificate from the **Wills Registry**, Certificate from the Clerk of the **Court of First Instance** having jurisdiction over the **deceased's last place of residence**, and, in the event that the place of residence of the deceased is at a Regional Unit outside Athens, Certificate from the Clerk of the **Court of First Instance of Athens** regarding non-publication of no other will, all recent.
 b. If the date of death of the deceased is later than 01.11.2025, Certificate from the **Wills Registry** regarding non-publication of no other will, recent.
5. **Certificate from the Clerk of the Court of First Instance** in whose jurisdiction the deceased had their last residence regarding non-contestation of the inheritance right of those appearing as heirs and non-challenge of the validity of the published will, recent.
6. **Inheritance tax declaration** submitted via the **MyProperty** platform, alternatively, a **Certificate issued pursuant to Article 105 of Law 2961/2001** (see details in Case A, no. 5 above). Submission of this certificate is not required when the total value of the deposit to be distributed to the heir does not exceed the amount of €1,500 per share.

CASE C

Inheritance under a Mortis Causa Inheritance Contract– Total value of assets up to €40,000

1. **Death certificate.**
2. **Certificate of next of kin** issued by the Municipality where the deceased maintained a family record.
3. **Notarial deed establishing the mortis causa inheritance contract and the minutes of publication** by the competent body.
4. **Certificate from the Wills Registry** regarding publication of the inheritance contract upon death and non-publication of another, recent.
5. **Certificate from the Clerk of the Court of First Instance** in whose jurisdiction the deceased had their last residence regarding non-contestation of the inheritance right of those appearing as heirs and non-challenge of the validity of the published inheritance contract, recent.
6. **Inheritance tax declaration** submitted via the **MyProperty** platform, alternatively, a **Certificate issued pursuant to Article 105 of Law 2961/2001** (see details in Case A, no. 5 above). Submission of this certificate is not required when the amount to be distributed to the heir does not exceed €1,500 per share.

CASE D
Total value of assets over €40,000

1. **Death certificate.**
2. **Certificate of next of kin** issued by the Municipality where the deceased maintained a family record.
3. **Certificate of Inheritance and Deed** for the inheritance right of the heir and their corresponding share.
4. **Certificate from the Clerk of the competent Court of First Instance**, showing that no application has been filed, nor has the removal, declaration as invalid, modification, or revocation of the certificate of inheritance been ordered, recent.
5. *If a will has been published*, certified copy of the published will and publication minutes from the competent authority (see details in Case **B**, no. **3** above).
6. *If an inheritance contract upon death has been published*, notarial deed establishing the mortis causa inheritance contract and the minutes of publication.
7. **Inheritance tax declaration** submitted via the **MyProperty** platform, *alternatively*, a **Certificate issued pursuant to Article 105 of Law 2961/2001** (see details in Case **A**, no. **5** above).

All of the above apply mutatis mutandis to the withdrawal by the heirs etc. of the contents of a safe deposit box that was in the name of the deceased, as well as to the transfer to the name of the heirs etc. of shares and securities in general that were owned by the deceased. In these cases, however, submission of a Tax Office certificate is always required (see Case A, no. 5).

Where recent supporting documents are required, these must not be dated more than 4 months from the date of submission of the application for investigation and provision of information, and must be dated at least 30 days after the death.

The Bank reserves the right to request any other element it deems necessary to supplement the above documents or a certificate of heirship, regardless of the amount of the inherited claim.