

Solvency and Financial Condition Report (SFCR) 2025

Solid Försäkringsaktiebolag
Corp. ID. 516401-8482

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Summary

This is Solid Försäkringsaktiebolag's (the "Company") tenth annual Solvency and Financial Condition Report (SFCR) as a solo company. The Report was adopted by the Company's Board and published on the Company's official website on 7 April 2026. All amounts are presented in thousands of Swedish kronor (KSEK) unless otherwise stated. Figures in brackets refer to the preceding year (ending 31 December 2024) and 2025 has the reference date of 31 December 2025.

Operations and earnings

The Company was founded in 1993 and was granted authorisation from the Financial Supervisory Authority to conduct non-life insurance business. The Company has been listed on Nasdaq Stockholm (Small Cap) since 1 December 2021.

The Company is one of the leading niche insurance companies in the Nordic region in non-life insurance, and is under the supervision of the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority in Sweden. The head office is located in Helsingborg, Sweden, and the operations in Norway and Finland are conducted in the form of branches, while operations in other countries are conducted as cross-border operations. During the year, the Company signed an agreement to transfer the insurance portfolio of the Company's Swiss branch to Mutuaide Assistance. The transaction was completed on 31 October and work to discontinue the branch is ongoing.

The Company offers non-life insurance with a main focus on niche insurance. The non-life insurance operations are divided into three segments: Product, Personal Safety and Assistance. The Company partners with leading retail chains in various sectors, banks, credit market companies, other financial institutions, travel agencies, car workshops and car dealerships. The target group for insurance products comprises private individuals who mainly purchase insurance through the Company's partners when they buy a product or service. The Company's partnerships are mainly long term. In addition, the Company conducts asset management, which is a separate function responsible for all of the Company's investment assets.

System of governance

The Company's system of governance encompasses the risk management system and the internal control system, which aim to manage, identify, measure, control, monitor and report the risks found in the operations. The Company's external audit firm is Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB.

Risk profile

The major risks in the Company's operations have been identified as insurance risk and market risk.

Valuation for solvency purposes

The Company's assets and liabilities are valued in the Solvency II balance sheet according to the main valuation principles of the Solvency II regulations.

- Assets are valued at the amount for which they could be exchanged in a transaction.
- Liabilities are valued at the amount for which they could be transferred, or settled, in a transaction.

Financing

The Company uses EIOPA's standard formula to calculate its Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR).

Annexes

The annexes present the quantitative reports on the Company's solvency and financial position.

A Operations and earnings

A.1 Operations

Solid Försäkringsaktiebolag (publ), Landskronavägen 23, Box 22068, SE-252 32 Helsingborg, Sweden, Corp. ID. No. 516401-8482, (the Company) was founded in 1993 and was granted authorisation from the Financial Supervisory Authority to conduct non-life insurance business. The Company has been listed on Nasdaq Stockholm (Small Cap) since 1 December 2021.

The Company is one of the leading niche insurance companies in the Nordic region in non-life insurance, and is under the supervision of the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority in Sweden. The head office is located in Helsingborg, Sweden, and the operations in Norway and Finland are conducted in the form of branches, while operations in other countries are conducted as cross-border operations. During the year, the Company signed an agreement to transfer the insurance portfolio of the Company's Swiss branch to Mutuaide Assistance. The transaction was completed on 31 October and work to discontinue the branch is ongoing.

Solid Försäkringsaktiebolag's (publ) share is listed on Nasdaq Stockholm (Small Cap) under the ticker SFAB and its ISIN is SE0017082548.

Shareholders (ownership over 10%) on 31 December 2025	Percentages of share capital
Waldakt AB	31,9%
Investment AB Spiltan	11,5%

The Company offers non-life insurance with a main focus on niche insurance. The non-life insurance operations are divided into three segments: Product, Personal Safety and Assistance. The Company partners with leading retail chains in various sectors, banks, other financial institutions, travel agencies and car dealerships. The target group for insurance products comprises private individuals who mainly purchase insurance through the Company's partners when they buy a product or service. The Company's partnerships are mainly long term.

In addition, the Company conducts asset management, which is a separate function responsible for all of the Company's investment assets.

The Company's management team comprises eight individuals with solid experience and expertise in the insurance industry. The Company's management and other key personnel have a long-term commitment with a comprehensive understanding of the Company's business model and the character and dynamics of the niche insurance market. Furthermore, the Company has a dedicated and experienced Board with good insight into the Company's operations and key markets.

Expectations regarding future development are that the Company will focus on realising the potential of completed acquisitions, developing existing partnerships and signing agreements with new partners as well as additional initiatives to strengthen the Company's IT environment and to streamline management of insurance concepts. The Company will also focus on continuing to develop the consumer business and on launching various digital services for the Company's policyholders.

The fourth quarter of 2025 was charged with items affecting comparability from two extraordinary items totalling SEK 6.0 million. The Swiss branch's portfolio transfer had a net positive impact of SEK 2.6 million (SEK -0.9 million in operating expenses and SEK +3.5 million in other technical result), while an acquisition process that did not result in a closing generated acquisition-related expenses of SEK 8.6 million.

Gross written premiums for the full-year 2025 amounted to KSEK 989,533 (1,103,408). Excluding the effects from a renegotiated agreement with Riddermark Bil AB, the concluded cooperation with Power and the portfolio transfer in Switzerland in November, gross written premiums increased 5

per cent compared with the previous year, driven by the performance of the Personal Safety and Assistance segments.

Premium income increased 9 per cent in the Personal Safety segment, primarily as a result of the Company's new partnerships in payment protection insurance in Sweden. Premium income decreased 16% in the Assistance segment. Underlying growth, excluding the aforementioned effects, amounted to 7 per cent, mainly related to car warranty insurance, with the acquisitions of Garantipartner making a positive contribution. Sales in the Product segment declined 36 per cent, mainly related to the concluded agreement with Power and generally lower sales volumes. Underlying sales, excluding the aforementioned effects, decreased 6 per cent.

Profit after tax amounted to KSEK 149,041 (164,711), and basic and diluted earnings per share amounted to SEK 8.31 (8.99 basic and 8.86 diluted). Profit after tax, adjusted for items affecting comparability, decreased 6 per cent year on year.

The combined ratio was 89.9 per cent (89.6) Adjusted for items affecting comparability, the combined ratio improved year-on-year and amounted to 89.0 per cent, which was in accordance with the Company's financial target of <90 per cent. Increased profitability in the Company's segments as well as good cost control contributed to this performance.

The Company's financial stability and solvency situation strengthened, and the SCR ratio improved despite the share buy-back and dividend of KSEK 90,088 paid for 2025, from 180 per cent at the end of 2024 to 189 per cent at the end of December 2025.

At the end of May, following approval from the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority and in accordance with the Board's proposal, 382,742 shares were cancelled and a bonus issue was carried out to restore restricted equity. The number of shares after the cancellation amounted to 18,128,403. During the year, the Company continued the buy-back programme of own shares, in accordance with the mandate decided at the 2025 Annual General Meeting. On 31 December 2025, 278,424 own shares had been repurchased from the total mandate of 900,881 shares for a value of KSEK 21,850 at an average price of SEK 78.48. The Board of the Company proposes that the AGM resolve on an ordinary dividend of SEK 5.25 per share (5.00), an increase of SEK 0.25 corresponding to 5 per cent compared with 2025 and in line with the current dividend policy. The Board also proposes that the Annual General Meeting resolve on an extraordinary dividend of SEK 1.50 per share. The assessment is that the level is balanced and provides scope for growing the Company's business and for creating value for the Company's shareholders in the future through repurchases and attractive dividend levels.

A.2 Technical result

Figures in brackets refer to the preceding year.

The fourth quarter of 2025 included two items affecting comparability that had a total net negative impact of SEK 6.0 million on earnings. One was the transfer of the Swiss branch's portfolio, which had a net positive impact of SEK 2.6 million (SEK -0.9 million in costs and SEK +3.5 million in other technical income). The other was an acquisition process that did not result in a closing, which generated acquisition-related costs of SEK 8.6 million in the fourth quarter. Adjusted figures excludes items affecting comparability.

Technical result declined 10 per cent and amounted to KSEK 133,576 (148,774). Adjusted for currency effects, the decrease was 9 per cent. Excluding items affecting comparability and allocated investment return, the technical result was 1 per cent lower than the previous year. Gross profit decreased in all segments, despite improved profitability and stronger gross margins. The lower gross profit in the Product segment was primarily due to lower sales volumes. Profitability in the

Assistance segment improved for car warranty insurance, but gross profit was negatively impacted by relatively higher claim costs in travel insurance. The decline in gross profit in the Personal Safety segment was primarily due to dissolved claims reserves linked to payment protection insurance with longer maturities in Norway last year, which had a positive impact on earnings at that time. The acquisition of Garantipartner Skandinavien AB in April 2025 had a negative impact of approximately SEK 1.2 million on the technical result.

The transfer of the investment return to the insurance operations resulted in a negative effect of KSEK 8,448 compared with last year, which was primarily due to a lower cost of capital as a result of lower market interest rates as well as the lower technical provisions compared with the previous year. Including items affecting comparability, technical result decreased 10 per cent to KSEK 133,576 (148,774). Adjusted for currency effects, the decrease was 9 per cent.

Gross written premiums amounted to KSEK 989,533 (1,103,408). Adjusted for currency effects, the decrease was 9 per cent. Excluding the effects from a renegotiated agreement with Riddermark Bil AB, the concluded cooperation with Power and the portfolio transfer in Switzerland in November, the underlying increase in gross written premiums amounted to 5 per cent compared with the previous year, driven by the performance of the Personal Safety and Assistance segments. Premium income increased 9 per cent in the Personal Safety segment, primarily as a result of new partnerships in payment protection insurance in Sweden. Premium income decreased 16% in the Assistance segment. Excluding the aforementioned effects, growth amounted to 7 per cent and was mainly related to car warranty insurance, with the acquisitions of Svensk Bilhandelsförsäkring in 2024 and Garantipartner Skandinavien AB in April 2025 making a positive contribution. Sales in the Product segment declined 36 per cent, mainly related to the concluded agreement with Power and generally lower sales volumes. Underlying sales, excluding the aforementioned effects, decreased 6 per cent.

Premiums earned, net of reinsurance declined 6 per cent year-on-year to KSEK 1,063,093 (1,128,588). Adjusted for currency effects, the decrease was 5 per cent. Premiums earned, net of reinsurance, increased 1 per cent year-on-year, excluding the effects of the renegotiated agreement with Riddermark Bil AB, the change in the earnings pattern for car warranty insurance in Sweden last year and the portfolio transfer in Switzerland. In Assistance, premiums earned decreased by 9 per cent compared with the previous year. Excluding the aforementioned effects, the segment reported growth of 14 per cent, driven by car warranty insurance in Sweden and Norway, while premiums earned related to the travel industry decreased. Premiums earned in the Personal Safety segment increased 5 per cent primarily driven by payment protection insurance in the Swedish market. Premiums earned for payment protection insurance in Norway and Denmark declined compared with last year. In the Product segment, premiums earned decreased 18 per cent and by 5 per cent excluding Power due to an overall decline in sales volumes for the segment.

Claims incurred, net of reinsurance, declined 3 per cent to KSEK 274,658 (284,615). Adjusted for currency effects, the decrease was 2 per cent. The claims ratio increased to 25.8 per cent (25.2), driven primarily by the Assistance segment. The Company's provisions for claims outstanding amounted to KSEK 36,393 on 31 December. These provisions have been validated and deemed sufficient by the Company's Actuarial function.

Operating expenses declined 6 per cent to KSEK 681,344 (726,603). Adjusted for currency effects, the decrease was 5 per cent. Adjusted for items affecting comparability, operating expenses decreased KSEK 54,759, driven primarily by lower acquisition costs in the form of brokerage commissions. Adjusted for the effects of the changed agreement with Riddermark Bil AB and the concluded cooperation with Power, brokerage commission was in line with last year. Administrative expenses, adjusted for items affecting comparability, were KSEK 2,668 lower than the previous year but the percentage in relation to premiums earned increased due to lower premiums earned and amounted to 11.5 per cent (11.1). The expense ratio improved to 64.1 per cent (64.4), and to 63.2

per cent adjusted for items affecting comparability, driven by relatively lower acquisition costs in the Product and Assistance segments.

The combined ratio was 89.9 per cent (89.6). Adjusted for items affecting comparability, the combined ratio improved year-on-year and amounted to 89.0 per cent, which was in accordance with the Company's financial target of <90 per cent.

The SCR ratio improved to 189 per cent on 31 December 2025, corresponding to an increase of 9 percentage points compared with the end of December 2024 (180). The increase was primarily attributable to positive earnings for the year, which strengthened own funds, despite share buy-backs and adjustments for the proposed dividend of SEK 6.75 per share (ordinary dividend of SEK 5.25 and extraordinary dividend of SEK 1.50) corresponding to KSEK 119,592. The solvency capital requirement also decreased somewhat. The Company has a stable Solvency II position, and Company management and the Board believe that neither stability nor the capital situation will be jeopardised in the future. However, the Company is closely following external developments to quickly identify any changes in consumer behaviour that could impact the Company's insurance business and thus profitability and earnings.

Cash flow from operating activities amounted to KSEK 70,105 (123,077). During the period, investment assets were acquired for KSEK 415,027 and the value of investment assets that matured or were divested amounted to KSEK 373,230. Cash flow from investing activities amounted to KSEK -9,976 (-9,275). Cash flow from financing activities amounted to KSEK -122,641 (-121,638). During the period, own shares were repurchased for a corresponding KSEK 31,852 and dividends of KSEK 90,088 were paid to shareholders. Cash and cash equivalents fell to KSEK 275,746 (343,855).

Gross provisions at year-end decreased to KSEK 446,679 (574,217). The decrease in gross provisions was primarily due to the Product segment. Reinsurers' share of Technical provisions fell to KSEK 3,128 (8,715).

Operating profit before tax and appropriations decreased 11% to KSEK 187,943 (211,163). Adjusted for currency effects, the decrease was 5 per cent. Adjusted for items affecting comparability, operating profit before tax and appropriations decreased 8 per cent compared with last year. Profit after tax amounted to KSEK 149,041 (164,711), and basic and diluted earnings per share amounted to SEK 8.31 (8.99 basic and 8.86 diluted) for the full-year. Profit after tax, adjusted for items affecting comparability, decreased 6 per cent.

The table below presents the Company's earnings trend per insurance line for 2025 in KSEK.

KSEK	Total 2025	Direct insurance of Swedish risks					Income and severance pay	Direct insurance of foreign risks	Assumed re-insurance
		Morbidity and accident	Motor vehicle	Property, household and home-owner	Other property	Assistance			
Technical result for non-life insurance operations									
Premiums earned (after outward reinsurance)*	1 063 093	330 259	181 114	158 216	1 713	59 883	2 738	325 549	3 621
Allocated investment return transferred from non-technical account	22 956	177	8 399	3 914	46	1 227	126	8 898	169
Other technical income	3 529	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 529	0
Claims incurred (after outward reinsurance)*	-274 658	-43 073	-68 484	-35 972	-1 577	-33 256	-992	-88 104	-3 200
Operating expenses	-681 344	-246 300	-105 720	-105 933	-228	-18 115	-342	-204 706	0
Technical result for non-life insurance operations	133 576	41 063	15 309	20 225	-46	9 739	1 530	45 166	590
Run-off result (net of outward reinsurance)	9 841	1 051	1 388	768	-308	1 092	-390	6 841	-601
Provision for unearned premiums and unexpired risks	410 286	2 691	171 337	81 482	1 061	24 862	1 612	125 434	1 807
Provision for claims outstanding	36 393	2 834	13 813	4 048	-104	1 789	1 046	12 967	0
Technical provisions, net of outward reinsurance	446 679	5 525	185 150	85 530	957	26 651	2 658	138 401	1 807
Reinsurers' share of provision for unearned premiums and unexpired risks	3 128	0	0	3 128	0	0	0	0	0
Reinsurers' share of provision for claims outstanding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reinsurer's share of technical provisions	3 128	0	0	3 128	0	0	0	0	0
* Notes on earnings analysis									
Premium income (net of outward reinsurance)	989 533	332 537	178 172	170 270	1 618	60 199	2 596	244 141	0
Outward reinsurance premiums	-22 091	0	0	-18 149	0	-67	0	-3 875	0
Change in provision for unearned premiums and unexpired risks (net of outward reinsurance)	95 843	-2 278	2 942	6 287	95	-249	142	85 283	3 621
Reinsurers' share of change in provision for unearned premiums and unexpired risks	-192	0	0	-192	0	0	0	0	0
Total premiums earned, net of reinsurance	1 063 093	330 259	181 114	158 216	1 713	59 883	2 738	325 549	3 621
Claims paid									
net of outward reinsurance	-284 954	-42 066	-64 652	-43 317	-1 572	-34 124	-1 064	-94 959	-3 200
reinsurers' share	10 434	0	0	6 444	0	0	0	3 990	0
Change in provision for claims outstanding									
net of outward reinsurance	4 548	-1 007	-3 832	901	-5	868	72	7 551	0
reinsurers' share	-4 686	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4 686	0
Total claims incurred (after outward reinsurance)	-274 658	-43 073	-68 484	-35 972	-1 577	-33 256	-992	-88 104	-3 200

The table below shows the geographic specification of gross written premiums in KSEK.

KSEK	2025	2024
Premium income (net of outward reinsurance), geographical specification		
Sweden	745 392	748 690
Norway	85 597	145 339
Denmark	46 989	69 433
Finland	53 664	60 035
Switzerland	17 551	33 353
Rest of Europe	40 340	46 558
Total gross written premiums	989 533	1 103 408

The geographic specification of gross written premiums is based on where the customers are domiciled.

A.3 Earnings from investments

The capital markets in 2025 were characterised by continued uncertainty in the operating environment as well as geopolitical turbulence, not least due to the US administration's trade policies and the introduction of tariffs against Canada, Mexico, the EU and China. All of this created substantial fluctuations

in the global market and led to occasional periods of extreme volatility in the Swedish stock market as well. The trend in the stock market in Sweden was uneven but generally positive for the year as a whole.

Given this context, the Riksbank made further cuts to the key interest rate during the year, and continued its previously announced normalisation of the monetary policy. The interest rate reached 1.75 per cent in September, marking the lowest level since interest rate adjustments began in 2024. The cuts partially offset the effects of the increased global uncertainty and inflation decreased. SEK continued to appreciate, primarily in the first half of 2025.

The Swedish economy showed a cautious recovery during the year. Household consumption only increased marginally and demand in several consumer-related industries remained weak.

The result of asset management for the period amounted to KSEK 74,514 (90,684) and total return to 5.6 per cent (6.6). As a result of lower market interest rates, interest income declined from the interest-rate portfolio and deposits decreased KSEK 13,663 to KSEK 53,444 (67,107). Realised gains on divested holdings

amounted to KSEK 11,080 (14,041) and dividends received to KSEK 3,090 (3,820). The unrealised change in value in the investment portfolio was at KSEK 11,930 (8,714).

The Company's securities portfolio consists primarily of interest-bearing securities with relatively short tenors and variable interest rates. The Company's overall strategy is to hold bonds until maturity. The percentage of equities comprises a limited share of the total portfolio. The total value of the investment portfolio on 31 December was KSEK 1,410,967, of which KSEK 275,746 was interest-bearing cash and cash equivalents, KSEK 109,163 equities and KSEK 1,026,058 other interest-bearing assets, mainly bonds at floating interest rates and relatively short durations. Net investments were made for a corresponding KSEK 41,797 during the year. Investment assets in Switzerland were divested in connection with the portfolio transfer. The liquidity situation was very good and stable for all of 2025.

The table below presents the result of asset management.

KSEK	2025	2024
Kapitalavkastning, intäkter		
Utdelningar aktier och andelar	3 090	3 820
Ränteintäkter m m		
Obligationer och andra räntebärande värdepapper	46 176	56 339
Övriga ränteintäkter *	7 268	10 768
Valutakursvinster (netto)	0	498
Realisationsvinster (netto)	11 080	14 041
Övrigt	23	74
Summa kapitalavkastning, intäkter	67 637	85 540
Orealiserade vinster på placeringstillgångar redovisade i resultaträkningen		
Svenska aktier och andelar	6 834	0
Obligationer och andra räntebärande värdepapper	5 096	11 712
Summa orealiserade vinster på placeringstillgångar (nettovinst per tillgångsslag)	11 930	11 712
Kapitalavkastning, kostnader		
Kapitalförvaltningskostnader	-1 325	-1 617
Driftskostnader för finansförvaltning	-1 620	-1 200
Övriga räntekostnader	-572	-753
Valutakursförlust (netto)	-1 536	0
Summa kapitalavkastning, kostnader	-5 053	-3 570
Orealiserade förluster på placeringstillgångar redovisade i resultaträkningen		
Svenska aktier och andelar	0	-2 998
Summa orealiserade förluster på placeringstillgångar (nettoförlust per tillgångsslag)	0	-2 998
Kapitalförvaltningens resultat	74 514	90 684

*Samtliga Övriga ränteintäkter avser ränteintäkter från tillgångar som redovisas till verkligt värde.

A.4 Earnings from other operations

The Company's non-technical income and expenses are mainly attributable to the sale of registrations in the Company's Norwegian bicycle register and the provision of a consumer disputes service, which is a service for handling disputes regarding second-hand vehicles sold by partners to the Company in the car warranty business on behalf of such partners. The Company recognises revenue at a point in time when a performance obligation has been satisfied, which is when a service is delivered to the customers. Revenue comprises the amount that the Company expects to receive as remunerations for services transferred. The Company recognises an expense at the same time as the expense is incurred.

A.5 Additional information

At the start of June, following approval from the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority and in accordance with the Board's proposal, 382,742 shares were cancelled and a bonus issue was carried out to restore restricted equity. The number of shares after the cancellation thus amounted to 18,128,403. The Annual General Meeting held on 24 April also resolved, in accordance with the Board's proposal, to authorise the Board to acquire the Company's own shares on one more occasions up until the next Annual General Meeting. A new buy-back programme was initiated on 28 April. The acquisition of own shares may occur of at most as many shares as are needed so that the Company's holdings of own shares at any given time do not exceed five per cent of all shares in the Company. The purpose of the share buy-back programme is to give the Board an instrument to continuously adapt and improve the Company's capital structure and thereby create additional value for the shareholders. In addition, the buy-back programme enables the Board to transfer shares to the participants in LTIP 2025. The intention for the shares that are repurchased and that are not attributable to future delivery of shares in relation to LTIP 2025 is to finally be cancelled by resolutions at future general meetings. On 31 December, 278,424 own shares had been repurchased from the total mandate of 900,881 shares for a value of KSEK 21,850 at an average price of SEK 78.48. The Company also holds 110,793 treasury shares for a value of KSEK 8,993, which will be used to transfer to participants in LTIP 2023 and LTIP 2024 and that were repurchased within the framework for the buy-back programmes that ran from 15 May 2023 to 8 March 2024 and from 10 May 2024 to 7 March 2025. The buy-back programme will continue for the period remaining until 11 March 2026. The Company's holdings of treasury shares amounted to 411,117 on 11 March 2026.

Significant events during the year

In March 2025, the Company signed an agreement with Garantipartner Skandinavien AB to acquire the assets and liabilities in the business. The operations were transferred on 15 April and strengthen the Company's position in the Swedish market for insurance concepts for car warranties. In June 2025, the Company signed an agreement to transfer the insurance portfolio of Company's Swiss branch to Mutuaide Assistance. Mutuaide Assistance took over the Swiss branch's insurance risks on 31 October, after which the process to discontinue the Company's branch in Switzerland began. The

Swiss branch has historically generated premium income corresponding to approximately SEK 30 million on an annual basis, but with only a marginal impact on the Company's earnings.

Except for the above, no other significant events occurred during the period in question. No significant events took place after the end of the year.

B System of governance

B.1 General information about the system of governance

Solid Försäkring is a Swedish public limited-liability Company whose shares were listed on Nasdaq Stockholm on 1 December 2021. The Company's corporate governance practices are predominantly based on Swedish law, the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's regulations, the Company's Articles of Association and internal governance documents. The basis of the governance of the Company is the Swedish Companies Act (2005:551), the Company's Articles of Association, Nasdaq Stockholm's Rule Book for Issuers and the Swedish Corporate Governance Code (the "Code"). The Company also applies the Swedish Annual Accounts Act (1995:1554), the Swedish Insurance Business Act (2010:2043) and other applicable Swedish and international laws and regulations that affect listed companies.

The Company's system of governance encompasses the risk management system and the internal control system, which aim to manage, identify, measure, control, monitor and report the risks found in the operations. This applies to risks that are individual and aggregated that the Company is, or could be, exposed to and the mutual dependencies of the risks.

The purpose of the system of governance is to ensure sound and prudent governance of the Company. The framework of the Company's governance is set by external regulations, meaning applicable laws and ordinances, EIOPA's guidelines, regulations/general advice and technical standards for the Company's operations, market practice, internal guidelines and the Company's Articles of Association.

The Company's Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for governing the operations by establishing an effective organisation and by preparing internal governance documents that contain, for example, decision mandates, processes and control activities, as well as deciding on the Company's accepted risk appetite and tolerances.

The system of governance is to be structured in relation to the operations' nature and scale and the complexity of the inherent risks in the operations.

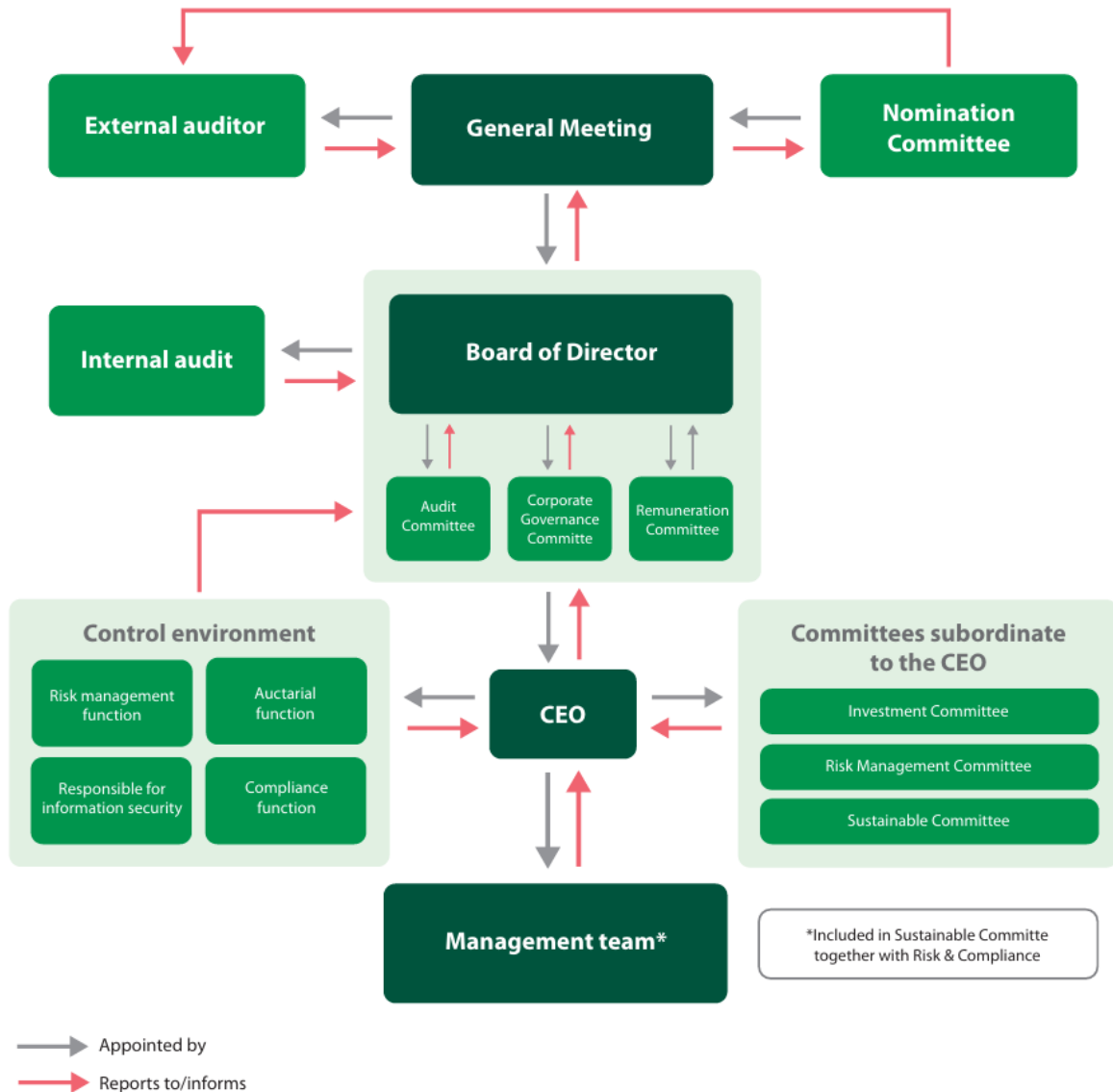
Organisation and responsibility

The Company's organisation is designed and structured to ensure that the external regulation of the relationship between the Company's shareholders and the Board is fulfilled, and to promote the Company's strategic targets and operations.

The Company's Board evaluates the organisational structure and the system of governance at least once a year to ensure that, within a reasonable time, the Company can adapt its structure to changes that affect the Company's strategic targets, operations or business environment.

The Company's corporate governance structure as per 31 December 2025 is presented below, including information on the Company's Board and CEO, Board committees and key functions. For further information, refer to <https://corporate.solidab.se/en/governance/>

Solid Försäkring's corporate governance structure



General meetings

General meetings of shareholders are the Company's highest decision-making body. A general meeting may resolve on every issue in the Company that does not expressly fall under another Company unit's exclusive competence. At the Annual General Meeting, which is to be held within six months of the end of the financial year, the shareholders exercise their voting rights on issues such as the adoption of income statements and balance sheets, appropriation of the Company's profit or loss, discharge from liability of Board members and the CEO for the financial year, election of Board members and auditors and remuneration of Board members and auditors.

In addition to the AGM, Extraordinary General Meetings may be convened. In accordance with the Articles of Association, the official notice of a general meeting must be announced in the Swedish Official Gazette (Post- och Inrikes Tidningar) and by making the notice available on the Company's website. That the official notification has been issued must simultaneously be announced in Svenska

Dagbladet. Prior to each general meeting, a press release is published in Swedish and English, including the official notice in its entirety.

The Chairman of the Board and as many of the other Board members as are required for the Board of Directors to be quorate, as well as the CEO, must attend general meetings in the Company. In addition to the aforementioned, at least one member of the Nomination Committee, at least one of the Company's auditors and, if possible, all Board members must participate in AGMs.

The Articles of Association contain no specific clauses governing the appointment or dismissal of Board members, limitations on the shares' transferability or amendments of the Articles of Association. At present, there are no resolutions issued by general meetings authorising the Board to decide that the Company will issue new shares.

Nomination Committee

The Nomination Committee represents the Company's shareholders. The Nomination Committee's task is to formulate and submit proposals concerning resolutions on the number and election of Board members, the Chairman of the Board, fees to be paid to the Board of Directors and for work on its committees, election of and fees to be paid to the Company's auditors and the instructions for the Nomination Committee that are to govern the Nomination Committee's work and composition.

The Nomination Committee's work focuses particularly on ensuring that the Board is composed of members possessing knowledge and experience matching the requirements that the prevailing rules and regulations and the Company's owners place on the Company's Board, including the requirements specified in the rules and regulations for insurance companies and the Code. In the process of formulating proposals concerning election of Board members, the Chairman of the Board therefore also presents to the Nomination Committee the evaluation that has been conducted of the work of the Board and the individual members over the past year, and the Nomination Committee is provided with an opportunity to meet the Board members. The Nomination Committee also prepares the election of an auditor. Shareholders may submit proposals to the Nomination Committee in accordance with the instructions presented on the Company's website.

Board of Directors and Board Committees

After a general meeting, the Board of Directors is the highest decision-making body of the Company and the highest executive body. The Board's assignments are primarily governed by the Swedish Companies Act. The work of the Board is also governed by the rules of procedure adopted annually by the Board. The rules of procedure regulate, inter alia, the division of work and responsibilities between the Board and the CEO and contain procedures for financial reporting by the CEO.

The Board also adopts rules of procedure for the Board's committees. The Board's duties include establishing strategies, business plans and budgets, issuing interim reports and statutory accounts and adopting policies. The Board must also monitor the Company's financial development, ensure the quality of the financial reporting and the control functions' reporting and evaluate the Company's operations based on the established objectives and policies adopted by the Board of Directors. Finally, the Board also takes decisions about major investments and organisational and operational changes in the Company.

The Chairman of the Board, in close cooperation with the CEO, shall oversee the Company's performance. The Chairman of the Board directs the work of the Board of Directors and creates an open and constructive dialogue. Other duties of the Chairman include monitoring and evaluating the competencies and work of individual Board members and their contribution to the Board of Directors.

Board Committees

The Board of Directors' overriding responsibility may not be delegated but the Board establishes from among its own members committees that prepare, evaluate and follow up issues within various

areas prior to Board decisions. The Board has established an Audit Committee in accordance with the Swedish Companies Act and a Remuneration Committee in accordance with the Code. In addition, the Company has also established a Corporate Governance Committee. All committees have rules of procedure established by the Board that regulate the work of the committees. Furthermore, the Company has, through the CEO, appointed a Risk Committee, an Investment Committee and a Sustainability Committee.

Audit Committee

The primary tasks of the Audit Committee include ensuring that the Board fulfils the requirements for monitoring responsibility in respect of internal control, audits, internal audits and risk management connected to accounting and financial reporting. Additionally, the Audit Committee's tasks include, following consultation with the Corporate Governance Committee, ensuring that the Company complies with the applicable laws and regulations for the Company's auditing, capital requirements and other financial requirements. In addition, the Audit Committee is to prepare issues about the procurement of audits and other services from the auditor and prepare certain accounting and audit matters that are to be handled by the Board. The committee is also to examine and monitor the auditor's impartiality and independence and, insofar as the Nomination Committee is not assigned this task, the committee is to assist in the preparation of proposals for the general meeting's election of auditors. The Audit Committee satisfies the requirements of accounting and auditing competencies stipulated in the Swedish Companies Act. The Audit Committee is subject to rules of procedure established by the Board that regulate the Committee's work.

Remuneration Committee

The primary tasks of the Remuneration Committee are to prepare the Board's motions on remuneration principles, remuneration and other terms of employment for Company management, to follow and evaluate ongoing programmes of variable remuneration for Company management and programmes completed during the year, as well as to follow and evaluate the application of any guidelines for remuneration of senior executives established by the general meeting as well as the applicable remuneration structures and levels. The Remuneration Committee is also to monitor the completed audits of the control functions concerning remuneration and assess if the remuneration system takes into account all of the risks based on the Company's risk profile and, if necessary, submit proposals for an action plan to the Board. The Remuneration Committee also examines the Board's report on remuneration ("remuneration report"). The Remuneration Committee is subject to rules of procedure established by the Board that regulate the Committee's work.

Corporate Governance Committee

The Corporate Governance Committee's tasks include evaluating the Company's internal control and policies pertaining to compliance, risk control and internal audit, insofar as these do not influence the financial reporting, which is handled by the Audit Committee. The committee is also to evaluate observations and proposals for measures based on reports submitted by the Company's control functions, and review the Company's own risk and solvency assessment (ORSA). The Corporate Governance Committee advises the Board on issues concerning internal control and corporate governance. The Corporate Governance Committee has rules of procedure established by the Board that regulate the Committee's work.

CEO and CEO Committees

The Company's CEO is subordinated to the Board and is responsible for the continuous management of the Company and day-to-day operations. The CEO is also responsible for preparing reports and compiling information from Management prior to Board meetings and serves as a presenter at Board meetings. According to internal governance documents for financial reporting, the CEO is responsible for financial reporting in the Company and thus for ensuring that the Board receives adequate information for being able to continuously evaluate the Company's financial position. Accordingly, the CEO keeps the Board continuously informed about the operations'

development, earnings and financial position, liquidity development, major business events and every other event, circumstance or condition that may be assumed to be of significant importance to the Company's shareholders. The CEO shall also lead executive management and execute the decisions made by the Board. In accordance with the regulations governing management suitability assessments for companies under the supervision of the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority, the Company's CEO must be approved by Authority.

Committees

The CEO has the overall responsibility for the Company's ongoing administration and to assist him in this task, alongside the management team, has established cross-functional committees for preparing, evaluating and monitoring the operations.

Risk Committee

The primary task of the Risk Committee is to continuously address risk and incidents identified by the Company. The Risk Committee's other duties are as follows:

- Assessing, classifying and monitoring the follow-up of reported matters in the Company's risks and incident database.
- Evaluating the control functions' proposals for areas to be included in audits ahead of the audit plans that the control functions are to present to the Board.
- Serving as the reporting authority for the audits that have been carried out by the Company's control functions.
- Recipient of operations reports regarding investments and insurance risks.
- Evaluating and approving the RSR and SFCR prior to distribution to the Corporate Governance Committee and the Board
- The first instance in the ORSA process regarding risk profile valuation, proposer of stress and scenario tests for the Board, issuer of opinion on risk exposure and solvency and reviewer of ORSA documentation prior to distribution to the Corporate Governance Committee and the Board.

In addition, in the event of significant changes to the Company's risk profile, the Risk Committee is to propose to the Company's Board that a new ORSA be carried out.

The Risk Committee comprises the CEO and CFO, and in addition the Actuarial function, Compliance function, Risk Management function and Information Security function serve as rapporteurs but are not decision-making functions.

Investment Committee

The primary task of the Investment Committee is to support the CEO in decisions regarding the ongoing administration of the Company's investment portfolio. The Investment Committee's other duties are as follows:

- Right to decide on the Company's management of financial risks in investments, trading in currencies and financial instruments.
- Monitor and analyse the financial markets, and
- Right to execute on all financial instruments, including currencies, on the Company's behalf.
- Review and adopt every year, or whenever necessary, the Company's return targets
- Monitor and manage currency exposure every month

The Investment Committee comprises the CEO, CFO and external advisors. The Actuarial and Risk Management function have the opportunity to participate to further ensure that internal control is taken into account.

Sustainability Committee

The Company's Sustainability Committee is a link between the operational and strategic

sustainability efforts and is responsible for initiating, driving and following up the operational sustainability efforts with the aim of ensuring compliance with the Company's long-term undertakings. The Committee prepares matters concerning the focus areas, orientation and activities required to achieve decided sustainability targets, prior to them being addressed and decided by the Board of Directors. The Committee is led by the Head of HR and Sustainability and comprises senior executives as well as the Risk Management function and Compliance function.

Control functions

The Company's independent control functions and key functions consist of the Actuarial, Compliance, Internal Audit and Risk Management functions. The Company has also made the assessment that its Information Security function is to be considered as an independent control function. These functions are responsible for reviewing, auditing and supporting operations as well as for reporting to the Company's Board to ensure the Company's internal control.

These functions are permanent, are assigned the resources they need for performing their duties and work independently of the Company's operating activities.

The control functions report regularly and continuously on identified material shortcomings and risks to the Company's Board, the Company's Corporate Governance Committee, the CEO and the Risk Committee. The key functions are described in more detail later in the report.

The Company has also appointed a Data Protection Officer (DPO). The main task of the function is to coordinate the data protection activities and ensure that the Company is compliant with the General Data Protection Regulation. The function is independent in relation to the business activities, and the function's audits are carried out in accordance with the annually adopted audit plan.

Remuneration

The Board of the Company has adopted a remuneration policy that complies with FFFS 2019:23 regarding remuneration policies in management companies, exchanges, clearing organisations and institutions for the issuance of electronic money, and which are designed to create an overall regulatory framework regarding remuneration of all the Company's employees. The Board has established a Remuneration Committee that is responsible for preparing material remuneration decisions, and the Company has a control function that, when appropriate and at least annually, is to independently review how the Company's remuneration corresponds to the regulations. The tasks of the Remuneration Committee include preparing the Board's resolutions on proposals for guidelines concerning remuneration of senior executives. The Remuneration Committee shall also follow and evaluate the programme for variable remuneration for the management team, the application of guidelines for remuneration for senior executives and the relevant remuneration structures and levels in the Company. The Board shall prepare proposals for new guidelines at least once every four years, and submit the proposals for resolution by the Annual General Meeting. The guidelines apply until new guidelines have been adopted by the general meeting.

The Chairman and members of the Board are paid the remuneration resolved by the Annual General Meeting. Remuneration of the Company's senior executives is resolved by the Board in consultation with the Remuneration Committee, in accordance with the Code. The Board has delegated to the CEO to negotiate remuneration of other employees who are members of management and senior executives, and executives responsible for the key functions, such as Risk Management, Compliance and the Actuarial function.

The main principle is that remuneration is to promote the Company's business strategy, long-term interests and sustainability, as well as counteract unsound risk-taking. In addition, remuneration aims to enable competitive total remuneration to senior executives in the Company. Remuneration to the Company's senior executives shall be market-based and consist of fixed salary, pension benefits and

other benefits. Additionally, the general meeting can resolve on such matters as share and share-price-related remunerations.

Variable remuneration earned in 2025 is linked both to qualitative and to quantitative goals. The Company has ensured that all goals related to variable remuneration for 2025 can be reliably measured and, in the Company's assessment, the level of risk applied is well in proportion to the Company's earnings capacity.

The fixed/variable remuneration ratio must be commensurate with the individual's responsibility and authority. The Company believes that there is an appropriate balance and has set a limit on variable remuneration in relation to fixed remuneration. All agreements that regulate variable remuneration have been capped to allow such a limit to be applied. There was no guaranteed variable remuneration in 2025 and it is the Company's intention to continue to limit this type of remuneration.

Further Information about remuneration at the Company is published at <https://corporate.solidab.se/en/governance/remuneration-and-incentive-programmes/>.

B.2 Fit and proper requirements

The Company's Board has established and had documented the process and the procedures and criteria that the Company has implemented for the assessment of the fit and proper requirements for proposed and appointed persons who lead the Company's operations (the members of the Company's Board of Directors, the CEO and their deputies) and the employees who the Company deems can significantly influence the Company's risk level. The aim is to ensure appropriate management of the Company and thus ensure a high standard of internal governance and control. These processes and procedures have been prepared to ensure that the senior executives, either jointly or individually, have suitable qualifications, experience and knowledge, and to ensure that the Company has procedures for taking measures when such persons are not suitable for the positions in question. A senior executive is a person who has a material influence on the Company's direction, i.e., a member of the Board of Directors and their deputy, or a person who the Company has deemed can significantly influence the Company's risk level.

The Company has assessed that the following employees can significantly influence the Company's risk level:

- employees in senior positions
- head of the Actuarial function
- head of the Compliance function
- head of the Risk Management function
- head of the Information Security function
- head of the Internal Audit function

Employees in senior positions means: CEO, CFO, CIO, CCO, Head of Legal, Head of Operations and Head of HR & Sustainability.

In the fit and proper assessment, the Company evaluates whether the senior executive has the requisite insight and experience for a person participating in the governance of an insurance company and also whether the person is otherwise suitable for such an assignment. The senior executives are to possess, at any point in time, sufficient qualifications, knowledge and experience in the area of operations to enable them to exercise sound and prudent management, and in addition their reputation ('proper') and integrity must meet high requirements.

When assessing the experience the senior executives have in relation to the experience required, the Company considers the nature, scale and degree of complexity of the Company's operations, and the work duties that the position has. However, the senior executives must always be proper.

Overall competence of the Board

The members of the Board are to jointly possess the necessary qualifications, competence and experience in the relevant areas of operations so that they can effectively and professionally manage and oversee the Company.

At a minimum, the Board is to collectively possess appropriate qualifications, experience and knowledge about the following:

- a) insurance and financial markets;
- b) business strategy and business model;
- c) system of governance;
- d) financial and actuarial analysis;
- e) regulatory frameworks and requirements;
- f) sustainability;
- g) ICT and information security; and
- h) AI and digitalisation.

Criteria and processes have been documented for each function/executive in the Company's internal governance documents. In these governance documents, the Company has also determined the situations that could result in a new review of the fit and proper requirements.

The Head of HR & Sustainability is responsible for ensuring that fit and proper assessments are performed when situations that require such an assessment arise. The CEO approves the fit and proper assessments administered by the Head of HR & Sustainability. The CEO also approves the administrative fit and proper assessment of the Head of HR & Sustainability, in order to establish duality in the assessment. The Board Chairman is responsible for approving the fit and proper assessment of the CEO.

The CEO and all Board members have been subject to a suitability assessment by the Financial Supervisory Authority.

B.3 Risk management system including own risk and solvency assessment

It is of great importance for the Company's risk-taking to be conducted under controlled conditions, and its risk management framework comprises an integral component of its operations, and brings together the Company's strategic targets with risk management. The risk management framework includes the Company's functions, governance documents, strategies, processes, ORSA processes, procedures, internal rules, limits, risk mandates, risk appetite, risk tolerance, controls and reporting procedures necessary for identifying, measuring, monitoring, managing and reporting risks.

The Company has standardised the process for identifying, assessing and reporting risk, and the process has been implemented in the entire organisation to promote risk awareness and efficient risk management.

Risk strategy

The risk strategy is the Company's strategy for governing and controlling the risks that the Company is, or could be, exposed to. The Company's business must always be conducted in a risk-aware manner with a responsible level of risk-taking that ensures at all times that the Company has adequate solvency in relation to the risks to which the Company is exposed.

Risk-related governance documents

The Company has adopted internal governance documents as part of the Company's system of governance. These governance documents follow the requirements of external regulations and have

been adapted to each other and to the Company's business strategy and the scale, nature and complexity of the operations.

Risk appetite and risk tolerance

The Company's overall risk appetite is adopted every year by the Company's Board and is expressed in the form of a solvency ratio based on SCR. Risk appetites and tolerances are reviewed annually in the context of the review of governance documents, taking into account the current regulatory framework.

Limits and indicators

Limits are primarily controlled by the Risk Management function's audits and indicators via quarterly reports to the Risk Management function.

Identify and measure risks

The identification and measurement of risks in the Company's operations take place in connection with analysing and updating key processes, self-assessments of control activities, reporting via the Company's risk and independent reporting, other operational reporting and the control functions' audits.

The Company has determined which processes in its operations are of material importance. Each material process is documented and has a designated process owner. The process documentation is to include a description of the primary activities of the process and their inter-connection, identified risks, when the control is to be performed and decisions made in the process, stakeholders and the results of the process. The documentation is to be updated by the process owner when changes are made to the process. Process owners whose process is classified as material and is deemed to support one of the Company's critical and important functions are also responsible for ensuring that the process is updated on which ICT systems and ICT service providers support the maintenance of the processes. The process documentation is to be revised at least once a year.

A more detailed risk assessment is to be carried out or updated at least once per year. The Company has established a number of control activities that counteract the most material risks in the risk assessment with the aim of ensuring a minimum level of control. These control activities serve as a basis for the minimum level of control that must be established and function in the Company's overall processes.

A self-assessment of minimum requirements of defined controls is to be conducted and reported each year. The CFO is responsible for the self-assessment process concerning the financial risks that are reported to the Audit Committee and thereafter to the Board. The CEO is responsible for the self-assessment process for the remaining components, which are reported to the Corporate Governance Committee and thereafter to the Board. The Risk Management function is responsible for the practical implementation of the self-assessment process and follows up that all of the sub-sections are tested and reported internally.

The Company's employees report risks and incidents to the Company's Risk Management function, which documents and analyses reported risks and incidents. Any losses arising in conjunction with incidents are also documented. The Company has procedures in place to ensure the accuracy of this information. Reported risks are registered in a risk database, and the purpose of this database is to enable the Company to take action to minimise losses and reduce the risk.

A risk owner is appointed for all identified risks and incidents, and this owner appoints an individual as responsible for implementing an action plan. All actions are marked with an implementation deadline and degree of severity. The degree of severity of the risk or the incident reported to the risk database is then assessed by the Risk Committee based on probability and consequence. The Risk Committee also assesses the adequacy of proposed controls and/or actions, and whether the risk should be mitigated or accepted. The Risk Committee provides the Board with proposals for

risk-reducing measures for the areas in which risks have been identified. The Company has established guidelines for the classification, management and reporting of ICT-related incidents and cyber threats due to the DORA regulation and its narrow classification and reporting deadlines. The reason for this is that the Company has an obligation to investigate and classify ICT-related incidents and determine their impact on the Company based on a number of criteria to evaluate whether the ICT-related incident is sufficiently critical to be classified as a major incident and thus reported to the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority in to the specified timeframes.

Management and oversight of risks

It is primarily the risk owner who manages risks in the operations and the Risk Committee. Monitoring mainly takes place via audits performed by the control functions according and in addition to plan, and via documented controls in the first and second lines.

Reporting and monitoring

The risk owner reports back to the Risk Management function and, when applicable, the Risk Committee.

The Company's Risk Management function and the Compliance function report to the CEO, Board and Corporate Governance Committee at least four times a year, both in writing and verbally. In the case of material risks, the Risk Management function, Compliance function or the Actuarial function are to inform the CEO and the Board outside the regular reporting.

Risk Management function

The function is tasked with the independent and autonomous monitoring and review of the Company's risks. The review is to include, inter alia, analysis of the development of risks as well as how the Company manages existing and expected risk factors in its operating activities.

The responsibilities, tasks and reporting procedures of the function are governed by the policy for the Risk Management function adopted by the Board. The function's tasks include the following:

- Assist the Board, CEO and other functions for the purpose of ensuring the effective operation of the risk management system.
- Oversee the risk management system.
- Reporting on risk exposures and advising on risk management issues.

The function is independent in relation to the business activities, and the function's audits are carried out in accordance with the audit plan adopted annually by the Board. The audit plan includes the focus and scope of the audits, meaning the scale of the auditing activities to be carried out, the areas in which the audits are to take place and the resources required for performing the audits. The focus and scope are based on the annual overall risk analysis.

The function is an independent key function immediately under the CEO and is ultimately responsible to and reports directly to the CEO and Board. Completed audits and observations are reported on a quarterly basis both verbally and in writing to the CEO, the Board and the Corporate Governance Committee.

In its work, the Risk Management function is to have access to all parts of the operations and also be granted access to company management and the management teams if required. Furthermore, the CEO is to ensure that the function has access to the necessary and adequate resources to be able to perform its duties as well as unrestricted access to all information required to be able to discharge its duties.

The Risk Management function works together with the Company's other control functions in the performance of its duties. The Risk Management function has an obligation to inform the Compliance, Internal Audit and Actuarial functions about any circumstances that are relevant for

their respective duties. The Company must also ensure that the relevant organisational units in the Company inform the Risk Management function of any circumstances relevant to its duties.

Own risk and solvency assessment

The Company makes use of an Own Risk And Solvency Assessment (ORSA) to combine Pillar I and II according to the Solvency II Directive. Under Pillar I, quantitative calculations are made of the risk-weighted Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) using EIOPA's standard formula, which is to compare the Company's own view of risks identified and measured based on the Company's risk management system and handled in Pillar II.

Accordingly, the ORSA is used to ensure that risks are adequately managed and to evaluate how well the Company-specific risks correspond to the capital requirements for the various risk groups under Pillar I. The second purpose of the ORSA is to carry out a forward-looking assessment for at least a three-year period of the development of the operations, risk profile and capital requirements, and the relationship with the Company's established risk appetite and available capital. The ORSA process takes place at least once annually.

The process is based on the ORSA policy adopted by the Board. This policy describes the activities and functions that are involved.

1. The Board adopts the risks that the Company accepts based on budget, business plan and other commitments by determining the Company's risk appetite, tolerances and limits to ensure that the operations are governed according to the desired risk level. The established levels are communicated in the Company's policies.
2. The Company's risks are quantified using the internal risk model, which results in the own solvency assessment. This assessment is based on the exposures measured according to the financial reporting and are described in more detail in section C Risk profile.
3. The current solvency situation is assessed based on the Solvency II regulations by reviewing the SCR calculation, which is then qualitatively compared with the own solvency assessment. The assessment of the current solvency situation also includes risks that are not specifically managed by the capital requirement calculations of the standard formula, such as reputation risk, strategic risks, emerging risks and sustainability risks.
4. The assessment of the future solvency situation for three years is carried out by analysing the trend in the risk appetite over the selected time elapsed if the adopted business plan and budget are executed as planned and given a base scenario of assumptions for risk drivers. The analysis is supplemented with stress tests and scenario analyses which stress test the calculations. These stress tests mean that a number of selected risk drivers are individually stressed and the outcome described. A scenario analysis is a description of a number of risk drivers that combine to form a scenario and their joint impact on the Company. The forward-looking assessment is used to ensure that the Company will maintain sufficient capital in the future to cover the risks inherent in the business plan and budget. If the results show that the risk appetite is exceeded, a decision must be made as to whether to change the business plan or budget, introduce risk-reducing measures, raise capital or carry out a combination of these actions.
5. The ORSA is adopted by the Board and submitted to the Financial Supervisory Authority within two weeks. This takes place at least once annually. Once the ORSA has been adopted, the relevant parts are communicated to the employees concerned at the Company and the necessary governance documents are updated.

The ORSA process is an integrated part of the framework of the Company's risk management and the ORSA is integrated into the decision-making progress of the operations, and thus material and strategic decisions and business planning. This process includes evaluating capital requirements based on the SCR, which involves evaluating the effects on capital planning and measuring risks in connection with new initiatives.

Materiality assessment of climate risks in the Company

As part of the 2025 ORSA process, the Company carried out a materiality assessment of the Company's exposure to future climate change in the long term, and has thus identified and quantified the climate-related risks to which the Company is exposed. The materiality assessment performed shows that, in relation to the Company's risk profile, the Company has a low and immaterial exposure to effects from climate change. This aligns well with the valuation of climate-related risks included in the Company's risk profile and quantified by the Company's own solvency assessment and within the framework of the Company's normal risk management activities. Since the effects of climate change are deemed to have a minor impact on the Company's operations, no additional climate scenarios were analysed in the ORSA report.

B.4 Internal control system

The Company integrated a control system into the business in order to establish a good corporate culture for internal governance and control whereby all employees and functions strive to achieve a good control environment. This system is documented and communicated to all employees.

Since the corporate culture is, in the first instance, established by the management body and then implemented in the rest of the organisation, the Board and the CEO are responsible for establishing such an integrated control system for the entire business. The central parts of this system are:

- The Company's control environment, which can be described as three lines of defence with different areas of responsibility with joint responsibility for a high level of internal governance and control,
- The Company's internal governance documents that contain the Company's integrated control processes,
- The Company's contingency and continuity management,
- The Company's procedures and processes for reporting and communication, and
- The Company's internal controls carried out in the first line.

The Company's three lines

The Company's operations are based on the customised application of the three lines of defence principle. The aim of this principle is to ensure a well-defined division of responsibilities as regards risk and regulatory compliance in the operations and where the combination of the various lines can ensure effective risk management in the daily operations. These three lines are to cooperate and coordinate their work as far as possible in order to achieve cost-effectiveness and the least possible negative impact on the operating activities. However, such cooperation and coordination may not take place in a manner that interferes with the legal position of the functions in the business. The CEO and the Board receive regular reports from the second and third line of defence functions and have a responsibility to follow up on the issues raised. The CEO and the Board are also responsible for ensuring that the lines of defence function effectively and efficiently for the operations conducted by the Company.

First line of defence

The first line of defence comprises the operating activities. The operating activities are responsible for ensuring that processes, including embedded controls, are effective and well-functioning and that risks in the operations are identified and managed. The Company's operational personnel, meaning the employees in the operations, are closest to the risks and identify and proactively work on risk awareness in the day-to-day business. Risk owners are primarily found in the first line.

Second line of defence

The second line of defence is separate from operating activities and consists of the Risk Management, Compliance, Actuarial and Information Security functions. These functions are to support the Board and the CEO in their work to ensure a high level of and appropriate compliance, risk management and risk control in the Company. The functions are also to independently, objectively and autonomously support the operating activities, in such areas as risk management and regulatory compliance, and perform independent controls and monitoring of the operating activities. These control functions regularly report to the CEO, Board and the Board committees.

Third line of defence

The third line of defence, which is independent and fully separated from operating activities, is the Internal Audit function. This function is responsible for independently auditing the Company's overall organisation, procedures and internal control, including functions that are part of the Company's second line of defence. The third line of defence is thus responsible for an independent evaluation of the work of both the first and second lines of defence. The Internal Audit function reports continuously to the Board and the Board committees.

Internal governance documents

The Company's system of governance comprises internal rules, in the form of governance documents, adopted at different levels of the Company that interact and together set the framework for its system of internal control. The governance documents are adapted to the applicable rules for the operations and to the Company's business strategy and the size, nature and complexity of the operations.

The Company's internal governance documents define the areas of responsibility and the duties of the three lines of defence. The internal governance documents have consistently been prepared based on the requirements of transparency and clarity so as to thereby ensure continuity in the operations.

All governance documents contain descriptions of the purpose, the tasks to be performed and the person or function who is responsible for them, the reporting and monitoring procedures for internal and, if applicable, external reporting that are to be applied and how each governance document is to be communicated to stakeholders in the Company's organisation. Each governance document is also to have a document owner who is responsible for updates/revisions of the governance document and to ensure compliance with the governance document.

All governance documents are to be reviewed annually, revised if necessary and adopted by the appointed management, supervisory or administrative body, regardless of whether changes have been made. The Company's Board has established a schedule for when each governance document is to be adopted during the financial year.

The Company shall have a uniform structure for the naming of all documents that involve governance of the Company's operations. A structure that makes it clear and easy for all relevant parties to understand what they have to comply with. The Company uses the following categories of documents, organised by who adopts them.

Policies

Policies set the framework for the Company's corporate governance, containing overall instructions and delegations of responsibility from the Board of Directors. Policies are adopted at Board meetings and the decision is recorded in the minutes. Policies are mandatory and apply to the defined target group. Each policy is to have a person in the management team, or a person responsible for one of the Company's control functions, as the designated document owner. The aim of a policy is to maintain values and ethical norms, manage material operational risks and define frameworks for internal governance and control of the operations.

Guidelines

Guidelines describe, in greater detail, how to comply with policies. They are to be regarded as providing guidance that describes the framework of the practical work and contain instructions on how to comply with the policy. There may be several guidelines for one and the same policy since they might address different aspects of the policy document. Each guideline has an owner who is responsible for monitoring and updating the guideline. Adherence with the guidelines is mandatory. Guidelines are adopted by the CEO or by delegation by the manager/person responsible for the area to which the guideline applies. The document owner of each guideline adopts the guideline alone by communicating it, either by publishing it on the Company's intranet or by the document owner informing all relevant parties in the manner that the document owner deems appropriate.

Procedures

Procedures contain descriptions and detailed information adapted to the daily operations on how the relevant employees are to perform the addressed procedure/instruction, as issued by managers in the organisation. Procedures are adopted by these managers themselves by communicating them, either by publishing the procedures on the Company's intranet or by the document owner informing all relevant parties in the manner that the document owner deems appropriate.

Reporting

Reporting from control functions – Internal Audit, Compliance, Risk Management and Information Security regularly report on their observations, assessments and proposed action to the CEO, the Corporate Governance Committee and the Company's Board. The Actuarial function reports significant events continuously and in an Actuarial Report every year to the CEO and Board.

Reporting procedures for the functions are documented in governance documents for each function.

Reporting from the administrative body – In order to ensure that relevant information is reported to the management and administrative body for the decision-making processes, the Company has established reporting procedures for each function. These procedures are detailed in the Company's adopted position descriptions and the head of each function is ultimately responsible for the reporting.

External reporting – The Company's external reporting and reporting processes are documented in internal governance documents. The governance document states the responsible reporting function, the reporting process, who is to prepare the report, who is to check the report and who is to approve the report, and the time schedule for the reporting.

Internal communication

In order to promote a good internal control environment with continuity, all functions and employees must notify the Risk Management, Compliance, Actuarial, Information Security and Internal Audit functions about circumstances that are relevant to the internal control of the Company.

The control functions are to have the right to gain access to all the information required in order for the functions to be able to perform their duties. The control functions are, in turn, to handle this information with the level of due care required in each individual case.

The CEO and all heads of functions must ensure and promote that all employees in the Company are aware of and have information about how they are to work towards and contribute to achieving efficient and good internal governance and control. This is mainly achieved through regular training on internal and external regulations. On the Company's intranet, employees are able to access the Company's governance documents and other training material.

Continuity management

The Company has adopted a continuity plan to ensure its ability to maintain its operations and limit losses in the event of a major disruption to the operations. Based on an analysis, the Company has

assessed in the plan the most important main and support processes, established an order of priority among these processes and identified the risks that should be considered.

Compliance function

The Compliance function is responsible for monitoring and assessing the adequacy and effectiveness of the measures implemented by the Company to meet its obligations under applicable external regulatory frameworks pertaining to the licenced operations.

The responsibilities, tasks and reporting procedures of the function are governed by the policy for the Compliance function adopted by the Board. The function is independent in relation to the business activities.

The Compliance function is to establish a strategy and produce a detailed audit plan for regulatory compliance. The strategy describes the function's responsibilities, authorities and reporting obligations. The Board establishes the scope and frequency of internal audits of the system of governance, taking into account the nature, scale and complexity of the Company's operations. The Board establishes the scope and frequency of the Compliance function's internal audits of the system of governance in the audit plan proposed by the Compliance function.

Based on materiality and risk, the focus and scope of the audit to be performed by the Compliance function is to be specified in the audit plan in order to ensure regulatory compliance based on applicable regulations regarding licensable operations and the Company's governance documents.

The function is independent in relation to the business activities, is immediately under the CEO and is ultimately responsible to and reports directly to the CEO and Board. Completed audits and observations are reported on a quarterly basis both verbally and in writing to the CEO, Board and the Company's Corporate Governance Committee.

In its work, the Compliance function is to have access to all parts of the operations and also be granted access to company management and the management teams if required. Furthermore, the CEO is to ensure that the function has access to the necessary and adequate resources to be able to perform its duties as well as unrestricted access to all information required to be able to discharge its duties.

When necessary, the Compliance function works together with the Company's other functions for the purpose of performing its duties. The Compliance function has an obligation to inform the Risk Management, Information Security, Internal Audit and Actuarial functions about any circumstances that are relevant for their respective duties. The Company must also ensure that the relevant organisational units in the Company inform the Compliance function of any circumstances relevant to its duties.

Information Security function

This function is an independent second line function that provides support for the Board, the CEO and other members of management in their work on ensuring a high level, and appropriate management and control of the Company's information and communication technology (ICT) and security risks and business continuity. The function is to work independently, base its work on risk and independently and objectively check to ensure that ICT and security risks to which the Company is exposed are identified and managed by the relevant functions, and control and analyse the Company's risk exposure and development of ICT and security risks, and business continuity. The function is to have suitable and customised work processes for risk management, which are to comprise regular action and annual activities. The function is to follow an audit plan that is established every year and approved by the Board, and the Company's risk framework.

The function is an independent function immediately under the CEO and is ultimately responsible to and reports directly to the CEO and Board. Completed audits and observations are reported on a

quarterly basis both verbally and in writing to the CEO, the Board and the Corporate Governance Committee.

B.5 Internal Audit function

The role of the Internal Audit function is, independent of the Company's operating activities and the other control functions, to audit and evaluate the Company's operations to ensure that they are being conducted in accordance with external regulations and the internal rules determined by the Company's Board and/or CEO/head of function. Under the framework of this work, the function is to audit and evaluate to ensure that the Company's organisation, governance and internal control are effective and appropriate. Furthermore, the function is to present recommendations and estimated time schedules for taking action on potential shortcomings to the relevant stakeholders, based on the observations made and monitor to ensure compliance with the recommendations provided.

The responsibilities, tasks and reporting procedures of the Internal Audit function are governed by the Policy for Internal Audit Function adopted by the Board. The internal audit work is conducted pursuant to the audit plan, adopted annually by the Board, and based on a general multi-year plan. The audit plan aims to describe the internal audit's focus and actions linked to specified risk areas. These risk areas are based on a completed risk analysis. The Company's Internal Audit function is outsourced to an external party.

The responsibility of the Internal Audit function is, by applying an independent, impartial, systematic and structured way of working, to evaluate and improve the efficiency of and provide recommendations about the Company's risk management, internal governance, IT systems, regulatory compliance, financial reporting and systems for internal control and other parts of the system of governance.

The Internal Audit function is an independent key function and reports to the Company's Corporate Governance Committee and the Company's Board. When necessary, the Internal Audit function works together with the Company's other functions for the purpose of performing its duties. The Internal Audit function has an obligation to inform the Risk Management, Compliance and Actuarial functions about any circumstances that are relevant for their respective duties. The Company must also ensure that the relevant organisational units in the Company inform the Internal Audit function of any circumstances relevant to its duties. The function is to cooperate and exchange information with the Company's external auditors.

B.6 Actuarial function

The Actuarial function is responsible for the coordination and validation of technical calculations as well as the data quality on which they are based. It also includes the evaluation of the appropriateness of the methods, models and assumptions used. Furthermore, the Actuarial function checks and validates the calculations of the legal Solvency Capital Requirements under Solvency II and the valuation principles used for the technical provisions. Validation follows the framework established by the Board in the policy for technical guidelines and the reserve levels. The function also participates in the Company's risk management and supports the effective implementation of the Company's risk management system.

The Actuarial function is an independent key function immediately under the CEO and is ultimately responsible to and reports directly to the CEO and Board. The primary role of the function is to audit and coordinate.

The head of the function is responsible for submitting a written report to the CEO and Board, at least once a year in connection with the closing of the annual accounts, that describes and provides commentary on the validations of the technical provisions that have been completed. The Actuarial function shall, at least once a year, report a compilation and commentary on the legal capital

requirement calculations to the Risk Management function and the Company's risk management system. At least once a year, a written report is submitted to the Board and the CEO in which the Actuarial function documents all activities that it has carried out and their results, clearly identifies all shortcomings and provides recommendations on what action to take to remedy these shortcomings.

The Actuarial function is to rapidly report all major problems within its area of responsibility to the CEO and the Board.

The Actuarial function is to have the opportunity, on its own initiative, to communicate with all employees and have the necessary authority and expertise and unrestricted access to all relevant information that the function needs in order to carry out its obligations. In its work, the Actuarial function is to have access to all parts of the operations and also be granted access to Company management and the management teams if required. Furthermore, the CEO is to ensure that the function has access to the necessary and adequate resources to be able to perform its duties.

When necessary, the Actuarial function works together with the Company's other functions for the purpose of performing its duties.

The Compliance function has an obligation to inform the Risk Management, Internal Audit and Actuarial functions about any circumstances that are relevant for their respective duties. The Company must ensure that the organisational units concerned inform the Actuarial function of any circumstances relevant to its tasks.

B.7 Outsourcing

The Company has documented processes and procedures for outsourcing to service providers as regards functions and/or other parts of the Company's insurance operations in the Company's policy for outsourcing operations. The processes and procedures include:

1. procedures, processes and criteria for the selection of service provider;
2. procedures for examining and documenting the effects of the outsourcing agreement on the Company's operations, risks and risk profile;
3. The Company's requirements for information and structure as regards written agreements between the Company and the service provider;
4. procedures for evaluating performance and results;
5. reporting and monitoring procedures;
6. business contingency plans; and
7. procedures and processes for outsourcing material operational functions or activities or critical or important cloud services, including criteria for determining whether a function or an activity is material, or if a cloud service is critical or important.

The policy states that all of the operations of material significance and/or a critical or important cloud service are to be approved by the Company's Board **before** they are outsourced to external contractors. The CEO is responsible for presenting any outsourcing of operations to the Board, including summarising the completed risk and vulnerability analysis.

When the Company gives partners, agents and insurance intermediaries the right to enter into insurance contracts, based on outsourcing, and in certain cases the right to adjust claims, in the Company's name and on its behalf, the Company has identified the process for outsourcing operations as a material process. As a result, the process is to be regularly assessed and examined by both the administrative and supervisory body. The Compliance function is to ensure monitoring, control and compliance with this policy. The results of such controls are reported in writing to the CEO, Corporate Governance Committee and the Company's Board. Any serious shortcomings that are identified are to be reported to the Company's Board immediately.

The Company's material outsourcing agreements as per 31 December 2025 that have been reported to the Financial Supervisory Authority:

- Claims adjustment
- Archiving

- IT operation services
- Support for the implementation of a new ERP system

The jurisdictions regarding outsourcing of claims adjustment as per 31 December 2024 are Switzerland, the UK (discontinued in February 2025), Denmark and Finland. The jurisdiction is otherwise Sweden.

The Company checks legislation and updates to laws and monitors relevant amendments and regulations on an annual basis to ensure that the Company complies with the regulatory requirements stipulated for the Company's operations. In cases where the Company's internal functions are unable to monitor and continuously follow up on current legislation and other regulatory requirements, the Company's lawyers engage, if necessary, local law firms in the countries where the Company operates.

B.8 Additional information

The Company's legal responsibility is defined by the laws and ordinances in effect for insurance operations at a national and an EU-law level. Regulatory compliance is an integrated part of the Company's day-to-day operations. The Company strives to comply with applicable regulations for the Company's licence to operate and with the rules where a breach could lead to sanctions from a supervisory authority.

In 2025, the Company's regulatory focus was on digital operational resilience and cybersecurity. Under the Omnibus package, the Company will no longer be subject to the requirements of the CSRD. Instead, it will report according to the voluntary reporting standard for SMEs (VSME). The Company will continue to monitor other sustainability initiatives in the EU's Green Deal, the ongoing review of Solvency II, the forthcoming Insurance Recovery and Resolutions Directive (IRR), which aim to create a joint framework for how insurance companies manage financial difficulties and crises, as well as the ongoing implementation of the EU Consumer Rights Directive, the EU Consumer Credit Directive and the EU Pay Transparency Directive.

C Risk profile

The operations conducted by the Company are non-life insurance and the most material risk exposures are insurance risks and market risks. Under Solvency II, the Company is exposed to non-life insurance risk through the majority of its products, but with the introduction of simpler accident products the Company also has exposure to health similar to non-life insurance risk. In the calculation of regulatory capital requirements following the standard formula, the capital requirement is calculated individually for non-life insurance risk and health similar to non-life insurance risk. However, in other sections such as own solvency assessment and disclosures on technical provisions and revaluations, this line of business is treated under other direct non-life insurance. The Company is exposed to counterparty risk through reinsurance, bank deposits and other receivables. Finally, the business is exposed to operational risks. Sustainability risks are an integrated part of the Company's risk management, but from a reporting perspective these types of risks are handled separately (under Other risks).

The Company's ORSA that was submitted to the Financial Supervisory Authority for 2025 presented a base scenario, three scenario analyses including stress tests and a reverse stress test of the identified material risks in order to prepare an appropriate basis for assessing the Company's total solvency requirements. To develop the base scenario, the Company used budgets and forecasts for 30 June 2025–31 December 2028 and the SCR was calculated for the full-years 2025–2028 based on this input. The base scenario shows a strong solvency position over the time horizon. The scenarios and stresses established for testing the strength and resilience of the solvency position over a given time horizon provide good insight into the types of risk that the Company is most sensitive to. The Company's risks are quantified in the Company's annual ORSA process, using the internal risk model, which results in the own solvency assessment.

Internal risk model for quantifying risks

The Company has developed an internal risk measure for each risk group in the Company's risk profile. The measure is used to quantify the Company's risks used in the own solvency assessment. The internal model is adapted to match the Company's operations and is used to highlight any differences compared with the calculations in the standard model. The assessment of the current solvency situation also includes risks that are not specifically managed by the capital requirement calculations of the standard formula, such as reputation risk, strategic risks, emerging risks and sustainability risks.

The Company's internal risk model and own solvency assessment are based on exposures valued according to the financial reporting and are thus related to the Company's earnings according to the financial reporting and the volatility that can arise in this. Accordingly, this model should not be compared with the model (EIOPA's standard formula) that the Company uses to calculate the regulatory Solvency and Minimum Capital Requirements (SCR and MCR) since these models are based on exposures valued according to Solvency II. The internal valuation of the Company's risks is presented in the table below. Similarly, the own funds used for the ORSA are measured according to the financial reporting where, for example, no adjustment has been made for expected dividends and ownership of treasury shares is not recognised as an asset but instead is included in own funds.

According to the internal valuation of the Company's risks on 31 December 2025, the Company has calculated that the total valuation of the Company's risks amounted to KSEK 283,081 (343,097). Based on how the Company's internal risk model quantifies risks in the various groups above, and how these risks are expected to arise, the Company has assumed in its internal risk model that there is a certain correlation (diversification) between the various risk groups of Market risk, Counterparty risk and Insurance risk, which means that the total risk estimates for the total of all risk groups are considered together with a set correlation between the risk types. This risk equalisation between the risk groups of Market risk, Counterparty risk and Insurance risk in the internal risk model was valued at KSEK -57,692 (-64,931) on 31 December 2025. Any correlation within/between Operational risks and Other risks is addressed through the identification and valuation within these risk categories.

Own solvency assessment KSEK	2025-12-31	2024-12-31	Change for the year
Market risk	90 940	98 047	-7 107
Counterparty risk	14 409	14 603	-194
Insurance risk	193 647	259 827	-66 180
Liquidity risk	0	0	0
Diversification	-57 692	-64 931	7 239
Operational risk	24 340	20 074	4 266
Other risks	17 437	15 477	1 960
Total own solvency assessment	283 081	343 097	-60 016

The internal valuation of all risks compared with the capital to satisfy the own funds according to the own solvency assessment in the financial statements, which amounted to KSEK 1,021,988 (992,499), means that the Company's own solvency assessment is deemed to be good. The Company's quantified total risk profile does not exceed the statutory SCR and the Company thus believes that no additional capital add-on to the SCR is needed.

C.1 Underwriting risk (Insurance risk)

Insurance risk is the risk of a change in value due to deviations between actual and expected insurance costs. This means the risk that actual outcome deviates from the expected outcome due to, for example, a higher claims frequency, larger average claims costs, or one or more major claims. To quantify the Company's insurance risk, it is divided into two components, premium risk and reserve risk.

The Company manages and minimises insurance risk by means of the policies issued by the Board on managing underwriting and reinsurance risks, technical provisions and reserve levels. These policies govern the limits and areas in which insurance may be taken out and how and using which methods the technical provisions are to be calculated.

The risks that the Company may assume and the deductible that is to apply are set by the Company's Board, taking into consideration the Articles of Association, the Company's policy for actuarial guidelines and the limits that apply for the Company regarding its equity and otherwise taking into account the limits stipulated in the Insurance Business Act. The Company's CEO is responsible for ensuring that the Company has satisfactory reinsurance cover for underwritten risks.

The Company's insurance risk in the own solvency assessment decreased KSEK 66,180 during the year and amounted to KSEK 193,647 (259,827).

C.2 Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss or an adverse change in the financial position caused directly or indirectly by fluctuations in the market prices of assets and liabilities. Losses in the investment portfolio may arise as a result of unfavourable changes in the level or volatility of interest rates, equity prices or currencies or based on differences in the characteristics of assets and liabilities (ALM). The Company's asset management, and also the Company's investment strategy, must be characterised by risk-taking that is commensurate with the Company's risk appetite, and with compliance and efficiency ensured through regular monitoring.

The Company's assets are invested according to the prudent person principle, which means that investments are made in instruments whose risks the Company can identify, measure, oversee, manage, control and report. Assets held to cover technical provisions are entered into a precedence register with information about their localisation and availability.

The Company has a policy established by the Board that regulates such matters as limits and power for the type of investments, counterparties and trading venues. These limits are continuously monitored and considered when making new investments.

A large proportion of the Company's investments are in interest-bearing securities, which means that the Company is exposed to the risk of changes in market interest rates. Investment decisions are managed and limited by the policy on investments adopted by the Board and by monitoring the duration of these investments. Cash flows from investments are matched against cash flows from the insurance operations. Fixed interest-rate periods for the investments corresponding to provisions for net technical liabilities are to essentially be the same as the durations of the technical liabilities. The Company's durations for technical liabilities are short and matching takes place by investing a large portion of the investment assets in interest-bearing instruments.

The insurance operations short-tailed, which leads to relatively low exposure to changes in interest rates. The Company's fixed-income investments are in conventional government and corporate bonds.

The Company is exposed to changes in equity prices through its investments in shares, which represent a relatively small proportion of the Company's total investments.

Equity risk is managed and restricted by issuing governance documents in the form an investment policy that describes the proportion of the Company's total investments that may be invested in shares. The Company has, as per the reference date of this report, not made use of the full mandate and instead is restrictive in its equities investments.

Currency risk arises when the values of assets and liabilities in foreign currency translated to SEK are subject to unfavourable changes due to fluctuations in exchange rates.

To minimise the Company's currency risk, the Company endeavours to ensure that assets and liabilities in each individual currency match. If over exposure arises that cannot be managed by matching, the use of currency derivatives is considered to handle this. However, any currency derivatives are not used speculatively.

Concentration risk inherent in investments is primarily the result of a small number of investments that exceed the Company's concentration limits. These investments are primarily in well-capitalised Swedish companies that are in line with the Company's accepted tolerances and limits. The reason that the concentration exists is that the investments offer relatively high returns on the Company's operational risk and compared with other investment options in the current low interest-rate climate.

The impact of concentration risk is continuously monitored by the Investment Committee when investments are made or changed in the investment portfolio.

The Company's market risk decreased KSEK 7,107 during the year to KSEK 90,939 (98,046).

Market risk KSEK	2025-12-31	2024-12-31	Change for the year
Interest rate risk	3 034	3 558	-524
Equity price risk	44 976	57 056	-12 080
Spread risk	31 229	26 500	4 729
Concentration risk	45 821	38 817	7 004
Currency risk	15 083	23 444	-8 361
Diversification in Market risk	-49 204	-51 329	2 125
Total Market risk	90 939	98 046	-7 107

C.3 Credit risk (Counterparty risk)

Counterparty risk is the type of risk that is inherent in every type of contractual relationship and financial stability is mainly taken into consideration. Counterparty risk is limited using limits for individual counterparties and analyses of the counterparty's financial position. The Company is exposed to counterparty risk in the receivables included in deposits in commercial banks, reinsurance and receivables attributable to direct insurance.

The Company manages and restricts the risk through policies issued by the Board of directors that set out the framework for assessing the counterparty's ability to discharge its obligations. Counterparty risk to reinsurers is limited by only signing agreements with reinsurers that have a credit rating of BBB for short contractual periods or A or higher for long contractual periods.

Receivables, direct insurance are recognised at the amounts expected to be received, meaning after deductions for doubtful receivables. The Company makes an assessment at the end of every reporting period as to whether there is objective evidence of an impairment requirement. Objective evidence includes indications that a borrower or group of borrowers has significant financial difficulties, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments or that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation. Impairment is not reversed until there is verifying information that the impairment requirement no longer exists.

Counterparty risk in the Company's own solvency assessment decreased KSEK 194 during the year to KSEK 14,409 (14,603).

C.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk of the Company being unable to realise investments and other assets in order to discharge its financial obligations when they fall due for payment. To limit liquidity risk, investments in bonds, bills, commercial paper and equities are to be made in securities that are listed in a marketplace where there are conditions for daily trading and high volumes in relation to the investment made. Total liquidity risk is governed by limits for each type of investment by a counterparty. Short and long-term liquidity are monitored on a monthly basis via the Company's Investment Committee.

The Company consciously monitors its excess liquidity, meaning the liquidity available in bank accounts that is not needed in the daily operations for 12 months ahead. Since the Company has a large amount of excess liquidity as per 31 December 2025, liquidity risk in the own solvency assessment is deemed to be SEK 0 (0).

C.5 Operational risk

Operational risk refers to the risk of loss due to incorrect or non-appropriate internal processes and procedures, ICT and cyber risks, human errors, incorrect systems or external events, including legal risks.

Operational risk is countered by internal control. The establishment of effective internal control is an ongoing process in the Company, and this includes:

- the requirement for appropriate policies, guidelines and procedures for recurring work duties;
- a defined division of responsibilities and duties for employees;
- compliance with laws, regulations and provisions;
- ICT support in the form of an accounting and finance system with built-in automated checks and controls;
- internal information and reporting systems, for example, to meet management's demands for information; and
- information security, effective incident management and physical safety to protect the Company's assets and personnel

All risks reported via risk and incident reporting and other highlighted risks are addressed by the Risk Committee and valued and documented in the Company's risk register. The risk register enables the Company to gain an overall view of the quantification of all of the Company's identified operational risks. At least once a year, the Company is to review all registered operational risks in the risk register together with the risk owner to ensure that sufficient controls are in place or that

other risk-reducing processes are appropriate and effective and to potentially reassess the risk in question. If a material risk with shortcomings is identified, a specific action plan is prepared that is continuously monitored.

Every year, the Company reviews its insurance coverage as regards, for example, liability and property, to ensure that the Company's insurance coverage corresponds to the Company's desired risk level.

In 2025, the Company analysed its operational risks together with the risk owners in the Company, the risk and incident reporting, other operational reporting, process mapping, control functions' audits and follow-ups of risk appetites, tolerances, limits and indicators. The purpose of the analysis is to map the operational risks to which the Company is exposed and assess their potential impact on the Company's operations. The operational risks that have been identified based on the analysis have been quantified based on their probability and consequence with the help of each risk owner and have been entered into the Company's risk register. Net risks have then been aggregated to provide the Company of an idea of the capital required for the operational risks. The various components of operational risks are: compliance risks, personnel risks, process risks, ICT risk and external risks.

Based on the Company's total risk register for operational risks, the aggregated net exposure to these risks amounted to KSEK 24,340 (20,074) in the Company's own solvency assessment. In many cases, the Company has a control environment for reducing the probability of the risk occurring and/or the consequence of its occurring.

C.6 Other material risks

A description is provided below of the other risks to which the Company believes it is exposed and the reasoning behind the Company's management of these risks. The Company has identified the other risks as strategic risk, reputation risk, liquidity risk, emerging risks and sustainability risks. During the year, the Company analysed the other risks to which the Company believes it is exposed. Based on expert statements from senior executives at the Company, an assessment was made of the potential impact that these risks could have on the Company's operations. Using this input, the other risks have been quantified based on their probability and consequence and have been entered into the Company's risk register. Net risks have then been aggregated to provide the Company with an idea of the capital required for the other risks. Parts of the other risks are described below.

Strategic risk

The Company has a tradition of working in a changing environment where conditions constantly vary over time. The adaptability that the Company possesses is a strength. The Company has increasingly transitioned to selling insurance valid for a period of one year, which means that changes in terms and conditions have a rapid impact that reduces the strategic risk. Policy decisions that result in changes to consumer laws and tax legislation or other regulatory requirements that apply to the Company may also pose a risk. One of the Company's pillars involves continuously taking account of changes in external factors, for example through regular external analysis meetings regarding the factors that affect the markets in which the Company operates in order to minimise strategic risks. Insurance cycles, changes in customer behaviour and the competitive situation are considered.

Reputation risk

The Company is stable and has a good reputation. If serious rumours were to circulate about the Company, it could result in lower sales and fewer opportunities to partner with agents. The Company has a highly functional organisation for managing mass media questions and clearly defined reporting procedures for handling customer complaints.

Emerging risks

Emerging risks are defined as future, potential risks that the Company could be exposed to moving

forward. The Company works continuously to identify emerging risks and, when they appear, categorises them in the following sub-categories: The Company works continuously to identify emerging risks and, when they appear, categorises them in the following sub-categories: Market risk, Counterparty risk, Insurance risk, Operational risks and Strategic risks.

Sustainability risks

Under the framework of its normal risk activities and in its Sustainability Report, the Company identified during the year the types of sustainability risks to which the Company is exposed, which encompasses the areas of diversity and equal opportunity, insurance distribution, and environment and climate. Regarding climate-related risks, the Company identified unique risks in the Company's operations from climate change and categorised them into the following main categories, meaning that sustainability risks are thus included in the Company's risk profile through:

- Lower earnings due to higher claim costs
- Lower earnings due to lower premiums
- Lower earnings due to operational risks
- Lower earnings due to strategic risks
- Lower earnings due to market and financial risks

The various risks identified above are already included in the Company's risk profile and in its own solvency assessment. In the Company's own solvency assessment, these types of risk are managed by estimating the probability of the risk occurring with an assessment horizon of 12 months and consistency in the form of an impact on earnings if they occur. The risks were quantified by obtaining expert opinions from the Company's senior executives and key individuals and the risks were entered into the Company's risk register by using this input, which means that sustainability risks are an integrated part of the Company's risk management framework.

Based on the Company's total risk register for other risks, the aggregated net exposure to these risks amounted to KSEK 17,437 (15,477) in the Company's own solvency assessment. This is a weighting of probability multiplied by consequence, whereby a risk owner makes an estimate and the Risk Committee validates and an assessment following the methods and models described above.

C.7 Additional information

No additional information.

D Valuation for solvency purposes

The following section describes the overall valuation principles followed by a table of the Company's Solvency II balance sheet as per 31 December 2025 and the carrying amounts for these items according to the financial statements. This section also provides a more detailed description of the valuation principles for the various items in assets, technical provisions and other liabilities.

The Company's assets and liabilities are valued in the Solvency II balance sheet according to the main valuation principles of the Solvency II directive below.

- Assets are valued at the amount for which they could be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction.
- Liabilities are valued at the amount for which they could be transferred, or settled, between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

The valuation of assets and liabilities is based on their valuation in the Company's statutory reporting (financial statements) according to legally restricted IFRS. As necessary, assets and liabilities are revalued if the Solvency II regulations prescribe different valuation rules to these financial statements.

The Company does not apply matching and volatility adjustments.

KSEK	Financial reporting	Solvency balance sheet	Revaluation
Assets			
Goodwill	12 004	0	-12 004
Deferred acquisition costs (DAC)	98 893	0	-98 893
Other intangible assets	12 861	0	-12 861
Property, machinery and equipment for own use	0	0	0
Equities	109 163	109 163	0
Government bonds	0	0	0
Corporate bonds and subordinated debt	1 030 824	1 030 824	0
Structured products	0	0	0
Money market and bond funds	0	0	0
Derivatives	0	0	0
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions	3 128	1 171	-1 957
Receivables, direct insurance	70 125	24 342	-45 783
Cash and bank balances	279 173	279 174	0
Other Assets and Receivables	33 275	24 317	-8 958
Deferred tax assets	0	369	369
Own shares	0	30 844	30 844
Assets total	1 649 447	1 500 204	-149 243
Liabilities			
Gross technical provisions	446 679	276 244	-170 435
Derivatives	0	0	0
Liabilities, direct insurance	151 653	152 383	730
Liabilities, reinsurance	49	49	0
Deferred tax liability	1 006	1 006	0
Other liabilities	28 073	19 115	-8 958
Liabilities total	627 459	448 795	-178 663
	0	0	0
Assets minus liabilities	1 021 988	1 051 409	29 421

D.1 Assets

Goodwill

The item goodwill relates the acquisition of a company that previously brokered the Company's car warranty products that took place in 2019, the value of the asset acquisition of CarProtect AS that took place in 2023 and the value of the asset acquisition of Svensk Bilhandelsförsäkring AB that took place in 2024. This asset is not expected to be eligible according to the Solvency II regulations.

In the financial statements, goodwill represents the difference between the cost of acquisition and the fair value of the acquired identifiable assets, assumed liabilities and contingent liabilities. Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units and is tested for impairment at least annually. The value of goodwill is assessed regularly and amortised over its estimated useful life at any given time. Goodwill is amortised over seven years which is considered to represent the period during which the Company expects to obtain economic benefits from the investment. In accordance with Solvency II, the Company's total goodwill of KSEK 0 thus entails a negative adjustment in relation to the financial statements.

Deferred acquisition costs (DAC)

The asset Deferred acquisition costs is not expected to be eligible according to the Solvency II regulations since we cannot report a value for which they could be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Direct costs that have a clear connection with the signing of insurance contracts are recognised as an asset in the financial statements. Direct costs mainly refer to fee & commission expense.

The valuation principle in the Solvency II regulations entails a negative adjustment of KSEK 98,893 for the asset item DAC, but this is offset by a corresponding change in the liability item for technical provisions.

Other intangible assets

Intangible assets refers to the value of the acquisition of the bicycle insurance operations of Falck Secure AB in 2015, a Norwegian customer register of bicycle registrations that took place in 2020 and the value of the asset acquisition of Svensk Bilhandelsförsäkring AB in 2024. Other intangible assets are amortised over five to seven years and amortisation is recognised through profit or loss.

The Company believes that the intangible assets do not warrant the same value according to the Solvency II regulations since they are not directly transferable to a third party and thus a negative adjustment of KSEK 12,861 has been made to the value recognised in the financial statements.

Property, machinery and equipment for own use

Items of property, plant & equipment are recognised at cost less accumulated depreciation. Cost includes expenses directly attributable to the acquisition of an asset. Subsequent expenditure is added to the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset (whichever is more suitable) only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced component is derecognised from the balance sheet. All other types of repair and maintenance are recognised as an expense through profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Depreciation of property, plant & equipment for the Company's own use is applied on a straight-line basis in order to allocate the cost or the revalued amount down to the residual value over the estimated useful life. Assets are depreciated over their estimated useful life of five years from the date of acquisition.

This valuation principle is considered to provide a market-based value under Solvency II and therefore no adjustment is made.

Investments

Financial instruments are measured at their fair value. Derivatives and instruments classified as financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, excluding transaction costs. A financial instrument is classified on initial recognition according to the purpose for which it was acquired, but also according to the options specified in IFRS 9.

Classification determines how a financial instrument is measured subsequent to initial recognition, as described below. Financial instruments in the category of assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are regularly measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised through profit or loss. For financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, both realised and unrealised changes in value are recognised under the income statement item "Non-technical account." For the 2025 financial year, the Company has held bonds, other interest-bearing securities and shares measured at fair value through profit or loss. The measurement category of amortised cost primarily comprises subordinated loans, cash and bank balances, and receivables attributable to direct insurance and reinsurance that have fixed or fixable payments and that are not listed on an active market. Amortised cost is calculated based on the effective interest rate used at initial recognition. Receivables, direct insurance are recognised at the amounts expected to be received, meaning after deductions for doubtful receivables.

Reinsurer's share of technical provisions

A table of the best estimate of the reinsurers' share of technical provisions using the Solvency II valuation principles is presented below.

The differences in the valuation between Solvency II and the financial statements for the reinsurer's share of technical provisions follow the same valuation principles as the provisions (gross) described in section D.2.

Reinsurer's share, KSEK	Solvency II		
	Premium reserve	Provision for claims payments	Best estimate
Direct non-life insurance			
Income protection insurance	0	0	0
Other motor vehicle insurance	0	0	0
Insurance for fire and other damage to property	1 171	0	1 171
Assistance insurance	0	0	0
Insurance for miscellaneous financial loss	0	0	0
Total Direct non-life insurance	1 171	0	1 171

Receivables, direct insurance

Receivables, direct insurance are recognised at the amounts expected to be received, meaning after deductions for doubtful receivables. The Company makes an assessment at the end of every reporting period as to whether there is objective evidence of an impairment requirement for a financial asset or a group of financial assets. Objective evidence that an impairment requirement exists includes indications that a borrower or group of borrowers has significant financial difficulties, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments or that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation. Impairment is reversed when there is verifying information that the impairment requirement no longer exists. Other financial assets are also frequently subject to testing as to whether there is objective evidence for reserves and if impairment testing indicates a loss.

In the Solvency II valuation, adjustments are made to this item since the valuation of the technical provisions includes the cash flow for the recognised premium income that has not yet fallen due for payment. The adjustments that arise from future premium payments are also included as adjustments to the Solvency II balance-sheet items Technical provisions and Liabilities, direct insurance, and thus have no effect on own funds under Solvency II.

Cash and bank balances

The carrying amount of bank balances is deemed to reflect the fair value and the financial statements correspond to the Solvency II regulations.

Other assets and receivables

Other assets and receivables refers to prepaid expenses and accrued income and receivables from the Swedish Tax Agency. The value was recognised at the amount that is expected to be received and the financial statements are considered to be compatible with the Solvency II regulations.

Deferred tax assets

In the financial statements, no values are recognised for this item, whereas under the Solvency II regulations the Company recognises the net effect of the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities that arise in the revaluation of the balance sheet on the transition from the financial statements and the Solvency II regulations. The tax assets are not deemed to be material.

Treasury shares

When the Company buys back its own shares under its buy-back programme, these are recognised directly against equity in the financial statements and therefore are not accounted for as an asset in the balance sheet. However, under Solvency II balance sheet no treasury shares are to be recognised as an asset item in the Solvency II balance sheet. To ensure solvency capital does not increase on the basis of the asset item, treasury shares, solvency capital is adjusted down with a corresponding item in the reconciliation reserve, which is a component of the solvency capital.

D.2 Technical provisions

The technical provisions recognised in the Solvency II balance sheet are valued at the current amount that would need to be paid in order to transfer the insurance and reinsurance undertaking to another insurance company. This value comprises the total of the best estimate and the risk margin.

The best estimate corresponds to the expected present value of future cash flows. The calculation of the best estimate is based on up-to-date and credible information and realistic assumptions.

Applicable and relevant actuarial and statistical methods are used to calculate the technical provisions and the expected present value of the future cash flows. The cash-flow projection used in the calculation of the best estimate shall take account of all the cash inflows and outflows required to settle the insurance and reinsurance obligations over the lifetime thereof. The Company conducts only operations in non-life insurance with insurance contracts without the options of guaranteed renewals or bonuses.

The risk margin is part of the technical provisions to ensure that the value of these provisions corresponds to an amount that an insurance company can be expected to demand for taking over the undertakings. The risk margin is calculated to correspond to the cost of maintaining the capital that corresponds to the SCR needed to meet the commitments until they have been finally settled. This cost has been estimated using the simplified method entitled Method 3 in EIOPA's Guidelines on the valuation of technical provisions.

The gross and net best estimate according to the Solvency II valuation principles for each line of business are presented below. A table is also provided for the total net provisions recognised in the Solvency II balance sheet as per 31 December 2025 per business line.

Best estimate of gross provisions on 31 December 2025

Gross, KSEK	Solvency II		
	Premium reserve	Provision for claims payments	Best estimate
Direct non-life insurance			
Income protection insurance	982	0	982
Other motor vehicle insurance	133 318	18 002	151 320
Insurance for fire and other damage to property	71 220	6 225	77 446
Assistance insurance	19 575	4 213	23 788
Insurance for miscellaneous financial loss	-13 187	6 909	-6 278
Total Direct non-life insurance	211 908	35 350	247 258

Best estimate of net provisions on 31 December 2025

Net, KSEK	Solvency II		
	Premium reserve	Provision for claims payments	Best estimate
Direct non-life insurance			
Income protection insurance	982	0	982
Other motor vehicle insurance	133 318	18 002	151 320
Insurance for fire and other damage to property	70 049	6 225	76 275
Assistance insurance	19 575	4 213	23 788
Insurance for miscellaneous financial loss	-13 187	6 909	-6 278
Total Direct non-life insurance	210 737	35 350	246 086

Total net provisions including Risk margin on 31 December 2025

Net, KSEK	Solvency II		
	Best estimate	Risk margin	Total technical provisions
Direct non-life insurance			
Income protection insurance	982	90	1072
Other motor vehicle insurance	151 320	4 295	155 615
Insurance for fire and other damage to property	76 275	4 222	80 496
Assistance insurance	23 788	1 508	25 296
Insurance for miscellaneous financial loss	-6 278	18 871	12 593
Total Direct non-life insurance	246 086	28 986	275 072

In the financial statements, the valuation of the technical provisions differs from the valuation used for the provisions in the Solvency II balance sheet, and an explanation of these valuation differences is provided below.

For the premium reserve, provisions for unearned premiums for the financial statements are calculated individually for each separate insurance commitment using an adopted earnings pattern and remaining lifetime. For unprofitable business, an add-on is made to the expected costs that exceed the provision for unearned premiums on the basis of a provision for unexpired risks. The Company does not discount premium reserves in the financial statements.

Under Solvency II, the best estimate of the premium reserve is calculated as the present value of future net cash flows that are expected to arise on the undertaking for existing insurance contracts. Under Solvency II, the premium reserves are also adjusted for accrued premium income that has not yet fallen due for payment. In practice, the above means that the premium reserve for the financial statements is adjusted by capitalised acquisition costs (DAC, see the section above), expected future gains and future premium payments. The cash flows are also discounted since the valuation comprises the present value of future cash flows. The adjustments that arise from future premium payments are also included as adjustments to the Solvency balance-sheet items Receivables, direct insurance and Liabilities, direct insurance, and thus have no effect on own funds under Solvency II.

The provision for claims payments is calculated for the financial statements using actuarial and statistical models that provide an estimate of the future cash flows for claims incurred. In the financial statements, discounting is only permitted for classes to which the Company does not have any exposure. The Company did not include any uncertainty margin in its valuation of provisions for the provision for claims payments under the rules for the financial statements, and instead recognised the provisions as best estimates of the future cash flows. The Company does not discount provisions for claims payments in the financial statements.

In Solvency II, the best estimate of the provision for claims payments is valued as the present value of the expected net cash flows for claims that have already occurred, both known and unknown. This valuation is not different to how the provision for claims payments is valued under the financial statements, except that the cash flows under Solvency II are discounted.

A summary of the changes in the technical net provisions due to changed valuation principles between the financial statements and the valuation under Solvency II is provided below along with a description of the valuation principles used for each separate business line.

Net, KSEK	Financial reporting	Solvency II	Revaluation
Direct non-life insurance	Total technical provisions	Total technical provisions	Total technical provisions
Income protection insurance	1681	1072	-609
Other motor vehicle insurance	229 421	155 615	-73 807
Insurance for fire and other damage to property	154 545	80 496	-74 048
Assistance insurance	34 212	25 296	-8 916
Insurance for miscellaneous financial loss	23 692	12 593	-11 099
Total Direct non-life insurance	443 551	275 072	-168 479

Income protection insurance

This line of business consists of the reserve class that has been opened up since the Company started offering accident products itself. These accident products are simple and short-tailed in nature, with fixed lump sums for various types of claims.

The difference of KSEK 609 in the valuation between the financial statements and Solvency II arises on the basis of KSEK 90 in risk margin and a devaluation of KSEK -700 of the best estimate. The majority of the devaluation of the best estimate is related to the revaluation of the premium reserve.

Other motor vehicle insurance

This business line largely comprises separate insurance that covers repairs of car glass and are all within the same homogeneous reserve class.

The difference of KSEK 73,807 in the valuation between the financial statements and Solvency II arises on the basis of KSEK 4,295 in risk margin and a devaluation of KSEK -78,101 of the best estimate. The majority of the devaluation of the best estimate is related to the premium reserve.

Insurance for fire and other damage to property

This business line comprises several different homogeneous reserve classes of which the largest by far is product insurance.

The difference of KSEK 74,048 in the valuation between the financial statements and Solvency II arises on the basis of KSEK 4,222 in risk margin and a devaluation of KSEK -78,270 of the best estimate. The majority of the devaluation of the best estimate is related to the revaluation of the premium reserve.

Assistance insurance

This business line comprises the two homogeneous reserve classes of travel insurance and roadside assistance insurance.

The difference of KSEK 8,916 in the valuation between the financial statements and Solvency II arises on the basis of KSEK 1,508 in risk margin and a devaluation of KSEK -10,424 of the best estimate. The majority of the devaluation of the best estimate is related to the revaluation of the premium reserve.

Insurance for miscellaneous financial loss

This business line comprises insurance in the Personal Safety segment for which temporary and time-limited financial compensation is provide in the event of a loss of income due to termination of employment or sick leave. This business lines comprises two homogeneous reserve classes.

The difference of KSEK 11,099 in the valuation between the financial statements and Solvency II arises on the basis of KSEK 18,871 in risk margin and a devaluation of KSEK -29,969 of the best estimate. The majority of the devaluation of the best estimate is related to the revaluation of the premium reserve.

D.3 Other liabilities

Liabilities are current obligations arising from past events, the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow of resources from the Company. A liability is capitalised when it is probable that an outflow of resources from the Company will result from the settlement of a current obligation and the amount at which the settlement will take place can be measured reliably.

Derivatives

Derivatives are regularly measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised through profit or loss. The valuation is provided by external suppliers and checked by the Company following an internally established process.

Derivatives are measured at fair value excluding transaction costs. Transaction costs are the costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

No revaluation takes place between the financial statements and Solvency II.

Liabilities, direct insurance

Liabilities attributable to direct insurance are measured in the financial statements at amortised cost and accrued interest expense is continuously allocated according to the effective interest method. In the Solvency II valuation, adjustments are made to this item since the valuation of the technical provisions includes the cash flow for the recognised premium income that has not yet fallen due for payment. The adjustments that arise from future premium payments are also included as adjustments to the Solvency II balance-sheet items Technical provisions and Receivables, direct insurance, and thus have no effect on own funds under Solvency II.

Liabilities, reinsurance

Liabilities, reinsurance are measured, where applicable, at amortised cost and accrued interest expense is continuously allocated according to the effective interest method. The amount is KSEK 0.

No revaluation takes place between the financial statements and Solvency II.

Other liabilities

The item comprises accrued expenses and deferred income. Other liabilities measured at fair value.

No revaluation takes place between the financial statements and Solvency II.

D.4 Alternative valuation methods

The Company does not use any alternative valuation methods.

D.5 Additional information

No additional information.

E Financing

E.1 Capital base

The following section describes the build-up of Solvency II own funds and the bridge from equity according to the financial statements. The section also describes the structure and quality of the Solvency II own funds.

The table below describes the build-up of Solvency II own funds and the bridge from equity according to the financial statements.

Bridge from equity financial reporting to own funds Solvency II on 31 December 2025

KSEK	Bridge Equity to Own Funds
Equity Financial reporting	533 870
Untaxed reserves	488 118
Equity and untaxed reserves	1 021 988
Revaluations:	
Goodwill	-12 004
Other intangible assets	-12 861
Deferred acquisition costs (DAC)	-98 893
Deferred tax assets, net	369
Net technical provisions	168 479
Receivables and liabilities for direct insurance	-46 514
Money market and bond funds	0
Expected dividend	-119 592
Roundings	0
Solvency II own funds	900 973

Own funds according to Solvency II comprise equity according to the financial statements, untaxed reserves (contingency reserve) och revaluations of the Solvency II balance sheet in the financial statements.

Structure and quality of the Solvency II own funds

The table below shows the items that are included in the Solvency II own funds and their distribution between Tiers 1–3. The classification of these items depends on whether they are Tier 1 capital or ancillary own funds and the extent to which they meet the prescribed characteristics in the form of permanent availability, subordination and sufficient duration. Except for the item deferred tax assets, net, which is classified as Tier 3 capital, the Company's entire own funds have been deemed to meet the requirements for unrestricted Tier 1 capital.

Change in own funds

No own-fund items were issued during the reporting period.

Eligible own funds (31 Dec 2025)

KSEK	Total	Tier 1		Tier 2	Tier 3
		Unrestricted	Restricted		
Share capital	30 055	30 055	0	0	0
Surplus funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other approved balance-sheet items	0	0	0	0	0
Reconciliation reserve*	870 918	870 918	0	0	0
Deferred tax assets, net	0	0	0	0	0
Total Tier 1 capital	900 973	900 973	0	0	0
Ancillary own funds	0	0	0	0	0
Total Own funds	900 973	900 973	0	0	0

*Reconciliation reserve includes adjustment for own shares and expected dividend

KSEK	Total	Tier 1		Tier 2	Tier 3
		Unrestricted	Restricted		
Total available capital to meet SCR	900 973	900 973	0	0	0
Total available capital to meet MCR	900 973	900 973	0	0	0
Total eligible own funds to meet SCR	900 973	900 973	0	0	0
Total eligible own funds to meet MCR	900 973	900 973	0	0	0
SCR ratio for eligible own funds	188,8%				
MCR ratio for eligible own funds	755,1%				

E.2 Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement

Solvency Capital Requirement (31 Dec 2025)

KSEK	Build-up of SCR
Market risk	96 315
Counterparty risk	14 876
Insurance risk, Non-Life	402 629
Insurance risk, Health	1 498
Intangible assets risk	0
Diversification	-70 583
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement (BSCR)	444 735
Operational risk	32 561
Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR)	477 296

The Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) has been calculated in accordance with EIOPA's standard formula. Since the operations conducted are non-life insurance activities, the Company is exposed to insurance risk for non-life insurance, market risks, counterparty risks and operational risks.

The SCR and the Company's eligible own funds result in an SCR ratio of 188.8 per cent.

The Company does not use any simplified methods or undertaking-specific parameters.

Minimum Capital Requirement (31 Dec 2025)

KSEK	Calculation of MCR
Linear MCR	117 663
MCR ceiling (SCR x 0.45)	214 783
MCR floor (SCR x 0.25)	119 324
Combined MCR	119 324
MCR threshold value	29 538
Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)	119 324

Linear MCR is calculated separately for non-life and life insurance and is then added together to obtain the total linear MCR. Since the Company only underwrites non-life insurance, only this portion contributes to linear MCR. It is calculated based on set parameters, best estimate of net FTA and net premium income for the various business lines. Combined MCR is calculated by first taking the largest of linear MCR and the MCR floor and then subtracting the smaller of this value and the MCR ceiling. The Company's MCR is above the MCR threshold value and between the values of 25 per cent and 45 per cent of SCR.

The MCR and the Company's eligible own funds result in an MCR ratio of 755.1 per cent.

E.3 Use of the duration-based equity risk sub-module in the calculation of the SCR

The Company does not use the duration-based equity risk sub-module in the calculation of the SCR.

E.4 Difference between the standard formula and internal models used

The Company does not use any internal models.

E.5 Breaches of the MCR and SCR

The Company has no breaches of the MCR or the SCR.

E.6 Additional information

No additional information.

Forms

S.02.01.02

S.02.01.02

Balance sheet

Assets		Solvency II value
		C0010
Intangible assets	R0030	0
Deferred tax assets	R0040	369
Pension benefit surplus	R0050	0
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	R0060	0
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	R0070	1 139 987
Property (other than for own use)	R0080	0
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	R0090	0
Equities	R0100	109 163
Equities - listed	R0110	109 163
Equities - unlisted	R0120	0
Bonds	R0130	1 030 824
Government Bonds	R0140	0
Corporate Bonds	R0150	1 030 824
Structured notes	R0160	0
Collateralised securities	R0170	0
Collective Investments Undertakings	R0180	0
Derivatives	R0190	0
Deposits other than cash equivalents	R0200	0
Other investments	R0210	0
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	R0220	0
Loans and mortgages	R0230	0
Loans on policies	R0240	0
Loans and mortgages to individuals	R0250	0
Other loans and mortgages	R0260	0
Reinsurance recoverables from:	R0270	1 171
Non-life and health similar to non-life	R0280	1 171
Non-life excluding health	R0290	1 171
Health similar to non-life	R0300	0
Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0310	0
Health similar to life	R0320	0
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0330	0
Life index-linked and unit-linked	R0340	0
Deposits to cedants	R0350	0
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	R0360	24 342
Reinsurance receivables	R0370	0
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	R0380	0
Own shares (held directly)	R0390	30 844
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	R0400	0
Cash and cash equivalents	R0410	279 174
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	R0420	24 317
Total assets	R0500	1 500 204

S.02.01.02 continued

Liabilities		C0010
Technical provisions - non-life	R0510	276 244
Technical provisions - non-life (excluding health)	R0520	275 172
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0530	0
Best Estimate	R0540	246 276
Risk margin	R0550	28 896
Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)	R0560	1 072
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0570	0
Best Estimate	R0580	982
Risk margin	R0590	90
Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	R0600	0
Technical provisions - health (similar to life)	R0610	0
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0620	0
Best Estimate	R0630	0
Risk margin	R0640	0
Technical provisions - life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	R0650	0
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0660	0
Best Estimate	R0670	0
Risk margin	R0680	0
Technical provisions - index-linked and unit-linked	R0690	0
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0700	0
Best Estimate	R0710	0
Risk margin	R0720	0
Contingent liabilities	R0740	0
Provisions other than technical provisions	R0750	0
Pension benefit obligations	R0760	0
Deposits from reinsurers	R0770	0
Deferred tax liabilities	R0780	1 006
Derivatives	R0790	0
Debts owed to credit institutions	R0800	0
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	R0810	0
Insurance & intermediaries payables	R0820	152 383
Reinsurance payables	R0830	49
Payables (trade, not insurance)	R0840	0
Subordinated liabilities	R0850	0
Subordinated liabilities not in Basic Own Funds	R0860	0
Subordinated liabilities in Basic Own Funds	R0870	0
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	R0880	19 115
Total liabilities	R0900	448 795
Excess of assets over liabilities	R1000	1 051 409

S.04.05.21

S.04.05.21
Premiums, claims and expenses by country

Home country: Non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations

	R0010	Home country C0010	Top 5 countries: non-life						
			NO C0020	FI C0020	DK C0020	CH C0020	FR C0020		
Premiums written (gross)									
Gross Written Premium (direct)	R0020	745 392	85 596	53 665	46 989	17 551	10 084		
Gross Written Premium (proportional reinsurance)	R0021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gross Written Premium (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Premiums earned (gross)									
Gross Earned Premium (direct)	R0030	752 331	141 962	64 198	60 907	22 297	10 211		
Gross Earned Premium (proportional reinsurance)	R0031	0	3 621	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gross Earned Premium (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0032	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Claims incurred (gross)									
Claims incurred (direct)	R0040	171 768	41 477	7 963	10 783	7 691	2 325		
Claims incurred (proportional reinsurance)	R0041	0	3 200	0	0	0	0	0	0
Claims incurred (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0042	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Expenses incurred (gross)									
Gross Expenses Incurred (direct)	R0050	519 076	76 623	41 295	36 862	13 523	5 532		
Gross Expenses Incurred (proportional reinsurance)	R0051	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gross Expenses Incurred (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0052	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

S.05.01.02

S.05.01.02
Premiums, claims and expenses by line of
business

	Line of Business for: non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance)									
	Medical expense insurance C0010	Income protection insurance C0020	Workers' compensation insurance C0030	Motor vehicle liability insurance C0040	Other motor insurance C0050	Marine, aviation and transport insurance C0060	Fire and other damage to property insurance C0070	General liability insurance C0080	Credit and suretyship insurance C0090	
Premiums written										
Gross - Direct Business		4 224			219 455		184 706			
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted		0			0		0			
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted		0			0		0			
Reinsurers' share		0			0		18 149			
Net		4 224			219 455		166 556			
Premiums earned										
Gross - Direct Business		2 543			219 286		269 734			
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted		0			0		0			
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted		0			0		0			
Reinsurers' share		0			0		18 341			
Net		2 543			219 286		251 393			
Claims incurred										
Gross - Direct Business		63			92 010		64 364			
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted		0			0		0			
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted		0			0		0			
Reinsurers' share		0			0		6 444			
Net		63			92 010		57 920			
Expenses incurred										
Other expenses					100 216		131 889			
Total expenses										

S.05.01.02 continued

	Line of Business for: non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance)				Line of Business for: accepted non-proportional reinsurance				Total	
	Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss	C0100	Health	Casualty	Marine, aviation, transport	Property		C0200
	C0100	C0110	C0120		C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160		
Premiums written										
Gross - Direct Business		125 714	455 435						989 533	
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted		0	0						0	
Gross - Non-Proportional reinsurance accepted		0	0						0	
Reinsurers' share		3 942	0						22 091	
Net		121 772	455 435						967 441	
Premiums earned										
Gross - Direct Business		127 833	465 980						1 085 376	
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted		0	0						0	
Gross - Non-Proportional reinsurance accepted		0	0						0	
Reinsurers' share		3 942	0						22 283	
Net		123 892	465 980						1 063 093	
Claims incurred										
Gross - Direct Business		46 014	52 388						254 839	
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted		0	0						0	
Gross - Non-Proportional reinsurance accepted		0	0						0	
Reinsurers' share		-696	0						5 748	
Net		46 710	52 388						249 091	
Expenses incurred		51 232	293 678						577 015	
Other expenses									129 897	
Total expenses									706 912	

S.17.01.02

S.17.01.02
Non-life Technical Provisions

	Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance									
	Medical expense insurance C0020	Income protection insurance C0030	Workers' compensation insurance C0040	Motor vehicle liability insurance C0050	Other motor insurance C0060	Marine, aviation and transport insurance C0070	Fire and other damage to property insurance C0080	General liability insurance C0090	Credit and suretyship insurance C0100	
Technical provisions calculated as a whole										
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP calculated as a whole										
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM										
Best estimate										
Premium provisions										
Gross		982		133 318			71 220			
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default		0		0			1 171			
Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions		982		133 318			70 049			
Claims provisions										
Gross				18 002			6 225			
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default				0			77 446			
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions				18 002			76 275			
Total Best estimate - gross		982		151 320			76 275			
Total Best estimate - net		982		151 320			4 222			
Risk margin		30								
Technical provisions - total		1 072		155 615			81 668			
Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total		0		0			1 171			
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total		1 072		155 615			80 496			

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Own funds

		Total	Tier 1 - unrestricted	Tier 1 - restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
Basic own funds before deduction for participations in other financial sector as foreseen in article 68 of Delegated Regulation 2015/35						
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	R0010	30 055	30 055			
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	R0030					
Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own - fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	R0040					
Subordinated mutual member accounts	R0050					
Surplus funds	R0070					
Preference shares	R0090					
Share premium account related to preference shares	R0110					
Reconciliation reserve	R0130	870 918	870 918			
Subordinated liabilities	R0140					
An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	R0160					
Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	R0180					
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds						
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds	R0220					
Deductions						
Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions	R0230					
Total basic own funds after deductions	R0290	900 973	900 973			
Ancillary own funds						
Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	R0300					
Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual - type undertakings, callable on demand	R0310					
Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	R0320					
A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand	R0330					
Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0340					
Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0350					
Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0360					
Supplementary members calls - other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0370					
Other ancillary own funds	R0390					
Total ancillary own funds	R0400					
Available and eligible own funds						
Total available own funds to meet the SCR	R0500	900 973	900 973			
Total available own funds to meet the MCR	R0510	900 973	900 973			
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	R0540	900 973	900 973			
Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	R0550	900 973	900 973			
SCR	R0580	477 296				
MCR	R0600	119 324				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR	R0620	188,8%				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR	R0640	755,1%				

		C0060
Reconciliation reserve		
Excess of assets over liabilities	R0700	1 051 409
Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	R0710	30 844
Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	R0720	119 592
Other basic own fund items	R0730	30 055
Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	R0740	
Reconciliation reserve	R0760	870 918
Expected profits		
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business	R0770	
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non- life business	R0780	12 455
Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)	R0790	12 455

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Solvency Capital Requirement - for undertakings on Standard Formula

		Gross solvency capital requirement	Undertaking specific parameters	Simplifications
		C0110	C0090	C0120
Market risk	R0010	96 315		
Counterparty default risk	R0020	14 876		
Life underwriting risk	R0030	0		
Health underwriting risk	R0040	1 498		
Non-life underwriting risk	R0050	402 629		
Diversification	R0060	-70 583		
Intangible asset risk	R0070	0		
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	R0100	444 735		

Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement		C0100
Operational risk	R0130	32 561
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	R0140	0
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	R0150	0
Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	R0160	0
Solvency Capital Requirement excluding capital add-on	R0200	477 296
Capital add-on already set	R0210	0
of which, capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type a	R0211	
of which, capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type b	R0212	
of which, capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type c	R0213	
of which, capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type d	R0214	
Solvency capital requirement	R0220	477 296
Other information on SCR		
Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module	R0400	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for remaining part	R0410	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring fenced funds	R0420	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for matching adjustment portfolios	R0430	
Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304	R0440	

Approach to tax rate		Yes/No
		C0109
Approach based on average tax rate	R0590	3

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Minimum Capital Requirement - Only life or only non-life insurance or reinsurance activity
Linear formula component for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations

Minimum Capital Requirement _{ML} Resultat		C0010		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole		Net (of reinsurance) written premiums in the last 12 months	
		R0010	117 663	C0020		C0030	
Medical expense insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0020			0		0	
Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0030			982		4 224	
Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0040			0		0	
Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0050			0		0	
Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0060			151 320		218 069	
Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0070			0		0	
Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0080			76 275		166 196	
General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0090			0		0	
Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0100			0		0	
Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0110			0		0	
Assistance and proportional reinsurance	R0120			23 788		120 135	
Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0130			0		452 466	
Non-proportional health reinsurance	R0140			0		0	
Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	R0150			0		0	
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	R0160			0		0	
Non-proportional property reinsurance	R0170			0		0	

Linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations

Minimum Capital Requirement _L Resultat		C0040		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) total capital at risk	
		R0200		C0050		C0060	
Obligations with profit participation - guaranteed benefits	R0210						
Obligations with profit participation - future discretionary benefits	R0220						
Index-linked and unit-linked insurance obligations	R0230						
Other life (re)insurance and health (re)insurance obligations	R0240						
Total capital at risk for all life (re)insurance obligations	R0250						

Overall MCR calculation

		C0070	
Linear MCR	R0300		117 663
SCR	R0310		477 296
MCR cap	R0320		214 783
MCR floor	R0330		119 324
Combined MCR	R0340		119 324
Absolute floor of the MCR	R0350		29 538
			C0070
Minimum Capital Requirement	R0400		119 324