



Annual Report
2025

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Comments by the Chairman of the Board

Morten Thorsrud

Proud of how we deliver – and the difference we make by helping a lot

2025 was another year when If helped its customers a lot. In a world that continues to feel less predictable, customers increasingly seek stability, safety and reliability for themselves, their families, and their businesses. With our scale advantages and focus on improving digital customer experience, If continued to provide confidence and support to our 4.6 million customers across the Nordics and the Baltics.

During the year, we delivered solid growth and high customer loyalty, supported by disciplined cost and pricing management and continued momentum in our key growth areas. Demand for personal insurance remained strong among both private and corporate customers, reflecting a growing awareness that personal risks such as illness and long-term sick leave are just as important to insure as physical assets. We supported this shift by combining insurance with preventive services and health solutions, helping customers not only when incidents occur, but also in preparing for the future.

Digitalisation continues to play an increasingly important role as our business grows. Customers are increasingly choosing digital channels to buy insurance and report claims, reflecting the significant investments we have made over many years to simplify customer journeys and improve accessibility, including integrating personalised advisory support into the digital experience. This strengthens both customer satisfaction and operational efficiency, while allowing us to scale our services across markets.

A major milestone in 2025 was the successful completion of the integration of Topdanmark into If. By welcoming more than 2,000 new, highly skilled colleagues, two strong companies were united under one Nordic structure. The integration strengthens our market leading position, and significantly expands our ability to serve commercial, agricultural and private customers in Denmark and across the Nordic region. With this integration, we have never been better positioned to deliver consistent, high-quality customer experiences and create long-term value for customers.

Throughout the year, our role as a stable partner was underlined by our daily ability to help customers when something happens, and to prevent incidents from happening in the first place. This would not be possible without the dedication of our employees, who go the extra mile every day to deliver on our promise to help a lot. This commitment was particularly evident toward the end of the year, when storms Amy and Johannes (known as Hannes in Finland) hit the Nordic region. During these events, our claims and customer teams acted quickly and with great care, supporting customers in a demanding situation and ensuring that help was available when it was needed the most. Handling large volumes of claims while maintaining high service quality once again showed the importance of scale, preparedness and a strong customer focus, and how these moments truly distinguish high-quality insurers such as If.

In an increasingly changing world, If provides stability. With our market leading position, financial strength and clear focus on what matters most to customers, we are well prepared to continue making a difference.

This is how If helps a lot.

Morten Thorsrud, Group CEO, Sampo Group and Chairman of the Board, If P&C Insurance Holding



Board of Directors' Report

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director of If P&C Insurance Holding Ltd (publ), corporate registration number 556241-7559, hereby issue their annual report and consolidated financial statements for the 2025 financial year.

Organisation

If is a Nordic Group that also conducts insurance operations in the Baltic countries. The Group's headquarters are located in Solna, Sweden.

The Parent Company of the If Group, If P&C Insurance Holding Ltd (publ), is a wholly owned subsidiary of Sampo plc, a Finnish listed company, whose registered office is in Helsinki.

The main role of If P&C Insurance Holding is to manage shares in wholly owned property and casualty insurance operations as well as other significant holdings. The most significant subsidiaries of If P&C Insurance Holding are the Swedish companies If P&C Insurance Ltd (publ) and If Livförsäkring AB, the Danish company Topdanmark Bidco A/S with its subsidiary Oona Health A/S, the Norwegian company Viking Assistance Group AS and the Estonian company If P&C Insurance AS. For a complete list of the parent company's shareholdings, see the parent company's Note 4. Of the companies acquired in the acquisition of the Topdanmark Group in 2024, Topdanmark Forsikring A/S was merged into If P&C Ltd (publ) during 2025.

If's insurance operations in Denmark, Norway and Finland and to some extent Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, are conducted via branches of If P&C Insurance Ltd (publ) in each country. In

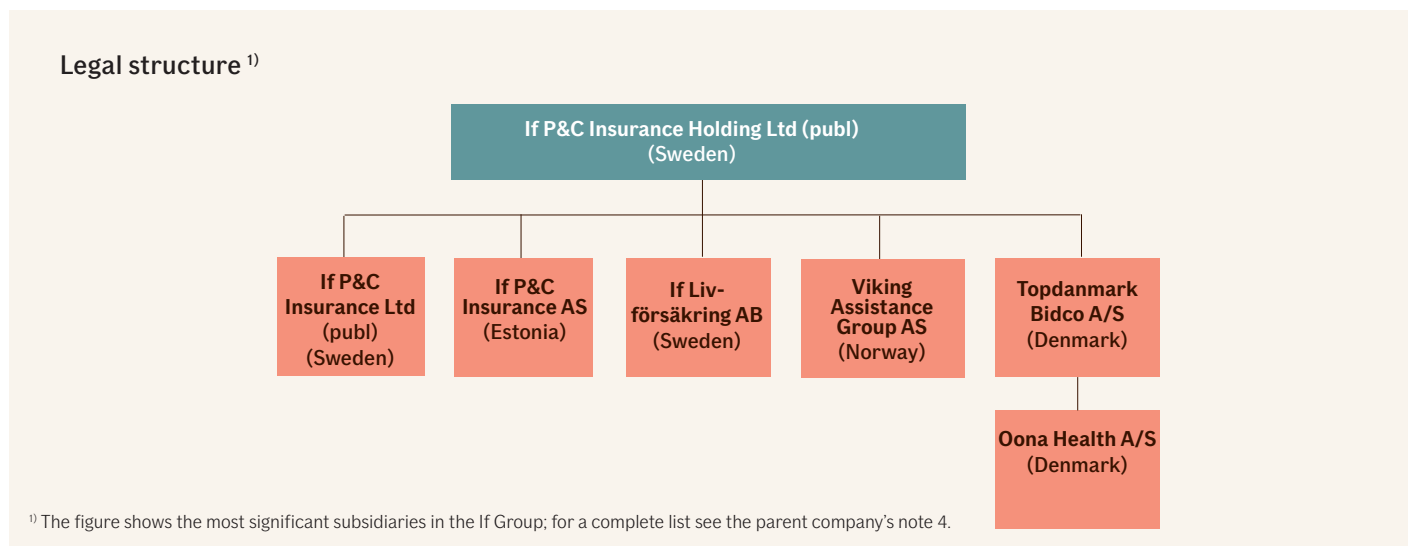
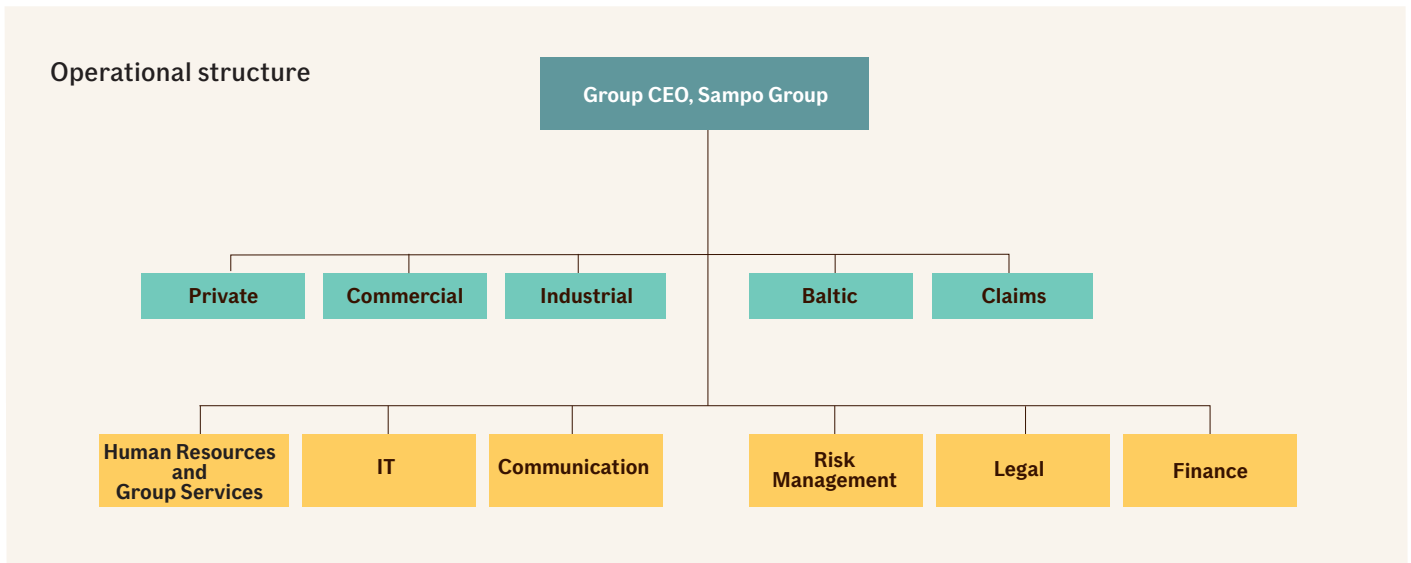
addition, insurance operations are carried out in Denmark by Dansk Sundhetssikring A/S a fully-owned subsidiary of Oona Health A/S. If P&C Insurance Ltd (publ) also has branch offices in France, the Netherlands, the UK and Germany to support customers with international operations. The Estonian company If P&C Insurance AS also conducts operations in Latvia and Lithuania via branches.

The insurance operation in the Nordic region is organisationally divided in accordance with customer segments into the business areas Private, Commercial and Industrial, and a Nordic claims management unit. Insurance operations in the Baltic countries are organised in one business area, Baltic. Support functions such as Human Resources and Group Services, IT, Communication, Risk Management, Legal and Finance are organised as a support to the business.

Significant events and effects during the year

During the year, the integration of Topdanmark continued and as part of this, Topdanmark Forsikring A/S was merged into If Skadeförsäkring on 1 July 2025.

In connection with the integration of Topdanmark into If's organisation, management changes were implemented within If's Group Management on 1 October 2025. At the same time, a new management structure was introduced to simplify strategic governance. Morten Thorsrud (former CEO and Managing Director of If) assumed



¹⁾ The figure shows the most significant subsidiaries in the If Group; for a complete list see the parent company's note 4.

the role of Group CEO of Sampo. Måns Edsman became, in addition to his role as CFO of If Group, the Managing Director of If P&C Insurance Holding. Both remain part of If's Group Management, with the operating responsibility for If now integrated into the Group CEO role for Sampo. Deputy CEO, Peter Hermann, left If on 1 July 2025.

The year was marked by continued uncertainty due to ongoing geopolitical tensions, including the prolonged impact of Russia's invasion of Ukraine and continued instability in the Middle East. If's insurance exposures in Russia, Ukraine, and the Middle East are limited to certain Nordic industrial clients, with coverage subject to war exclusions. On the asset side, If has no direct investments in Russia, Ukraine, or the Middle East.

Earnings and financial position

The comparative figures are affected by the acquisition of the Topdanmark Group taking place on 1 November 2024. Thus, only two months of the result are included for 2024.

Results

The insurance service result increased to MSEK 14,048 (10,694). The combined ratio improved to 82.1% (83.0). The net financial result was MSEK 6,781 (5,396). Profit before tax for the year amounted to MSEK 18,562 (13,905).

Premiums

Insurance revenue amounted to MSEK 85,251 (68,045), of which gross written premiums amounted to MSEK 87,718 (69,719). Gross written premium growth was 28.7%. However, taking into account the acquisition of Topdanmark, the underlying growth was 5.8%. All business areas except Industrial reported solid growth. The underlying growth was primarily driven by premium increases and strong retention.

Claims

Insurance service expense, claims incurred and reinsurers' share of claims incurred increased to a net of MSEK 51,688 (42,412). The change was mainly attributable to the operations from the acquisition of Topdanmark. The risk ratio improved to 59.6% (61.6), as the large claims outcome during the year was favourable and weather related claims were limited to two major storms towards the end of the year. The risk ratio includes a 1.4 percentage points (4.9) positive impact of prior years' development.

On 31 December, the liability for incurred claims amounted to MSEK 84,972 (88,766). Adjusted for currency effects and reclassifications, the liability for incurred claims increased by MSEK 613 compared with the end of 2024.

The reinsurance asset for incurred claims amounted to MSEK 6,568 (8,405). Adjusted for currency effects, reclassifications and changes in investment component, the decrease during the period was MSEK 1,026.

Expenses

Insurance service expense, operating expenses amounted to MSEK 12,597 (9,911) and claims handling expenses (within claims incurred) amounted to MSEK 5,003 (3,592).

The cost ratio for If deteriorated to 22.5% (21.4), which is entirely due to a higher cost level in the acquired operations.

Consolidated results per quarter and full-year

MSEK	2025 Q4	2025 Q3	2025 Q2	2025 Q1	2025 Jan-Dec	2024 Jan-Dec
Insurance revenue	21,536	21,632	21,051	21,031	85,251	68,045
Reinsurance premium expenses	-1,722	-1,773	-1,696	-1,727	-6,918	-5,028
Insurance service expenses, claims incurred	-14,355	-13,353	-13,360	-13,328	-54,396	-46,177
<i>of which, claims handling expenses</i>	<i>-1,231</i>	<i>-1,238</i>	<i>-1,276</i>	<i>-1,258</i>	<i>-5,003</i>	<i>-3,592</i>
Insurance service expenses, operating expenses	-3,276	-3,098	-3,086	-3,137	-12,597	-9,911
Reinsurers' share of claims incurred	1,351	258	791	308	2,708	3,765
Insurance service result	3,535	3,666	3,700	3,147	14,048	10,694
Investment result	1,625	1,843	2,631	928	7,027	7,584
Insurance finance income or expenses, net	364	72	-1,032	349	-246	-2,188
Net financial result	1,990	1,915	1,599	1,277	6,781	5,396
Other income	450	390	406	467	1,713	1,675
Other expenses	-846	-1,006	-722	-675	-3,250	-3,681
Interest expenses, financing	-169	-173	-185	-211	-739	-240
Interest income, net pension asset	2	2	2	2	7	7
Income from associates	-1	1	1	0	1	55
Result before income taxes	4,960	4,795	4,801	4,006	18,562	13,905
Claims ratio	65,6%	65,9%	64,9%	67,4%	66,0%	67,3%
Expense ratio	16,5%	15,6%	15,9%	16,3%	16,1%	15,7%
Combined ratio	82,2%	81,5%	80,9%	83,7%	82,1%	83,0%
Risk ratio ¹⁾	59,4%	59,7%	58,4%	60,9%	59,6%	61,6%
Cost ratio ¹⁾	22,7%	21,8%	22,5%	22,8%	22,5%	21,4%
Insurance margin ¹⁾	17,8%	18,5%	19,1%	16,3%	17,9%	17,0%

¹⁾ Refers to alternative performance measurements, which are defined in Glossary and definitions.

Result per business area

In 2024, the operations from the acquisition of Topdanmark were reported as a separate business area. However, in 2025, they were integrated into the Private and Commercial business areas. As a

result, If updated its operating segments in 2025 and the reportable segments are the business areas Private, Commercial and Industrial. Comparative figures in segment reporting have been recalculated. See further information in Note 6.

Results from insurance services by business area	Privat		Commercial		Industrial	
MSEK	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Insurance revenue	44,758	35,748	25,633	17,446	11,533	11,766
Reinsurance premium expenses	-541	-343	-1,276	-399	-5,071	-4,264
Insurance service expenses, claims incurred	-30,413	-24,133	-16,784	-12,463	-5,276	-7,837
Insurance service expenses, operating expenses	-6,360	-5,206	-4,410	-2,956	-1,228	-1,214
Reinsurers' share of claims incurred	474	149	996	1,213	1,251	2,386
Insurance service result	7,918	6,216	4,159	2,842	1,209	846
Combined ratio	82.1%	82.4%	82.9%	83.3%	81.3%	88.7%
Risk ratio ¹⁾	60.9%	60.5%	58.4%	58.3%	58.4%	69.2%
Cost ratio ¹⁾	21.2%	21.9%	24.5%	25.1%	22.9%	19.5%

¹⁾ Refers to alternative performance measurements, which are defined in Glossary and definitions.

Private

The insurance service result increased during the year to MSEK 7,918 (6,055), corresponding to a combined ratio of 82.1% (82.2).

Gross written premium growth was 33.8%. However, taking into account the business combination of Topdanmark, the underlying growth was 8.5% with positive development in all countries, especially Norway. Growth was mainly driven by price increases covering claims inflation cost and stable retention, at more than 89%. Both personal and property insurances contributed to growth. Growth in motor insurance was also relatively solid during the year, partly driven by a rebound in new car sales in the Nordic region.

Claims incurred, excluding claims handling expenses, increased compared with the preceding year due to the operations from the acquisition of Topdanmark. The risk ratio increased despite generally favourable weather conditions and a positive development in the frequency of claims. On the other hand, two major storms towards the end of the year had a negative effect.

The development of digital services and digital engagement in the Private business area remained strong in 2025. Digital sales increased by 15% during the year, and online claims continued to increase and their share stood at 66% at the end of the year.

Commercial

The insurance service result increased during the year and amounted to MSEK 4,159 (2,545), corresponding to a combined ratio of 82.9% (83.6).

Gross written premium growth was 68.7% but taking into account the business combination of Topdanmark, the underlying growth was 5.9%, with particularly strong growth in Norway. This positive development was primarily due to successful renewals and continuous rate increases in line with claims cost inflation.

Current year claims incurred, excluding claims handling expenses, increased compared with the preceding year, due to the operations from the acquisition of Topdanmark, while the risk ratio was in line with the preceding year. Major storms had a negative impact on the result, while a favourable large claims outcome and improved underlying performance contributed to the overall positive outcome.

During 2025, digital sales in Commercial increased by 15%, while the use of digital claims and self-service solutions continued to grow.

Industrial

The insurance service result increased during the year and amounted to MSEK 1,209 (846), corresponding to a combined ratio of 81.3% (88.7). The result was affected by an improved large claims outcome and generally low claims frequency during the year.

Gross written premium growth was negative 3.0% and was impacted by increased competition in the market, lower new sales and weaker customer retention. Targeted de-risking measures were introduced and were largely implemented during the year.

Claims incurred, excluding claims handling expenses, decreased during the year, as a result of a favourable large claims outcome and low claims frequency, despite two major storms towards the end of the year.

Net financial result

The net financial result was MSEK 6,781 (5,396), consisting of Investment result and Insurance finance income or expenses, net.

The investment result was MSEK 7,027 (7,584), corresponding to a total investment return of 5.0% (6.0). Markets were characterised by good risk appetite during the better part of the year, which contributed to a strong development for both fixed income and equities.

Fixed income assets returned a total of 3.7% (5.2). Almost all investments generated positive returns, with credit bonds developing particularly well. Gradually rising yields had a dampening impact on performance, which was reflected by a slightly negative return in the index-linked portfolio.

Total return on equities was 18.6% (13.9) and all parts of the equity portfolio contributed to the result. Large Cap, in particular, performed very well, while Small Cap presented a more modest gain.

Strong development in equity market values pushed the equity share higher. By year-end, equities constituted 11% (10) of the total investment assets, while fixed income assets made up 89% (90). The duration of interest-bearing assets was 2.6 years (2.6).

Insurance finance income or expenses, Net was negative MSEK 246 (negative 2,188) and included the effect of changes in discount rates of a positive MSEK 2,127 (negative 226) and interest expense (unwinding) of a negative MSEK 2,185 (negative 1,909).

Return on investment assets under active management ¹⁾	Fair value 31 Dec 2025		Fair value 31 Dec 2024		Return 2025		Return 2024	
	MSEK	%	MSEK	%	MSEK	%	MSEK	%
Interest-bearing securities	128,981	89	134,733	90	4,683	3.7	5,862	5.2
Shares	16,042	11	15,716	10	2,607	18.6	1,904	13.9
Currency (active positions)	0	-	3	-	5	-	12	-
Currency (other) ²⁾	-175	-	-103	-	-49	-	-33	-
Properties	3	-	5	-	-2	-	-2	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-216	-	-169	-
Investment assets under active management ¹⁾	144,852	100	150,354	100	7,027	5.0	7,584	6.0

¹⁾ The table above has the same format and is based on the same calculation methods as those used internally by If for the valuation of investment operations. The valuation does not include associates. Accrued interest and the investment operations' bank balances are reported as part of interest-bearing securities. Derivatives and securities settlement claims/liabilities have been reported under the relevant asset category. The return on active investments has been calculated using a daily time-weighted calculation method. Properties and Other have been calculated using a monthly time-weighted calculation method.

²⁾ The market value of currency derivatives (excluding active positions) is presented in the asset category Currency (other). The reported return on the same line also includes currency exchange effects recognised in the income statement from the revaluation of items in the income statement and balance sheet.

Tax expense and net profit

The effective tax rate for the year was 22.63% (20.68). Out of the total tax expenses, current tax expense accounted for MSEK 3,927 (2,843) and deferred tax expense for MSEK 273 (33).

Net profit for the year was MSEK 14,362 (11,029).

Solvency and cash flow

Insurance is a regulated business subject to EU-wide rules for calculating capital requirements and available capital. All If insurance subsidiaries have regulatory solvency capital requirements (SCR) and fulfilled those during the financial year. If P&C Insurance Ltd (publ) applies the Sampo Group partial internal model to calculate the regulatory solvency capital requirement, where the majority of the insurance risks are calculated using the Sampo Group internal model while other risks are calculated using the standard formula according to Solvency II. The solvency capital requirement for insurance risk within the merged business from Topdanmark is calculated using the standard formula until approval has been obtained from the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority to include it in the Sampo Group internal model. If Livförsäkring AB, If P&C Insurance AS and Forsikringsselskabet Dansk Sundhedssikring A/S use only the standard formula to calculate the SCR.

As a subsidiary of Sampo plc, If P&C Insurance Holding Ltd (publ) is a member of the Sampo Insurance Group and is not subject to a formal requirement to report its sub-group solvency position. The consolidation capital calculated according to the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's general recommendations amounted to MSEK 47,503 (50,573).

Cash flow from operating activities, including net investments in financial investment assets, amounted to MSEK 19,370 (8,997) and at Annual General Meeting, a dividend of MSEK 11,000 (8,000) was paid; in addition, two extra dividends totalling MSEK 5,000 (-) were paid during the year.

Personnel

The number of employees increased during the year and amounted to 10,399 (10,547) at year-end. The average number of employees during the year was 10,471 (8,462), of whom 51% (53) were women.

During the year, If recruited approximately 1,200 employees (1,000) in order to replace people who had retired or left the company and to add new competencies to the organisation. The principles applied when determining remuneration of senior executives are presented in Note 10.

Outlook

The macroeconomic environment remains uncertain. Despite this, the underlying profitability of the insurance operation is expected to remain solid. A key success factor is continued accuracy in pricing insurance contracts, while ongoing efficiency improvements are important for long-term profitability.

Applied accounting policies

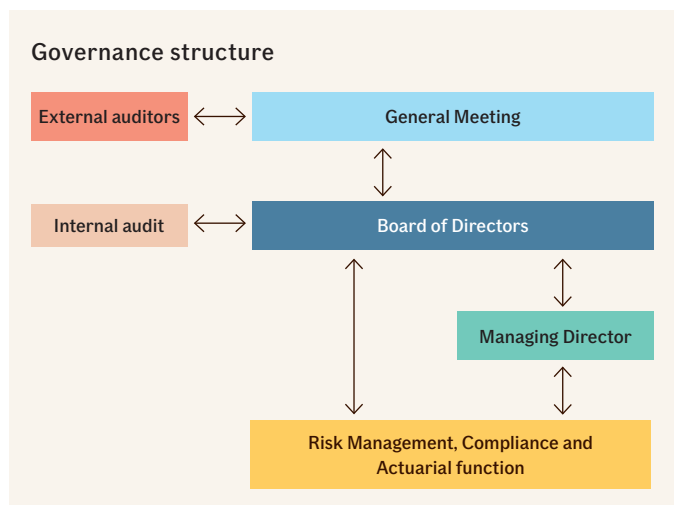
If P&C Insurance Holding Ltd (publ) has prepared the consolidated accounts in accordance with international accounting standards as adopted by the European Union. For the 2025 financial year, there were no new or amended standards that caused any significant changes or new requirements for the Group.

Objectives and principles for financial risk management

The objectives of risk management are to provide the Boards of Directors and other stakeholders with assurance that risks and capital are being managed well while minimising the effect of adverse events and their risk of reoccurring. Additional objectives are to provide the best possible information to support risk-based decisions and promote a strong risk culture, where all employees understand the importance of risk and contribute to the management of risk.

If has a risk management framework to manage risks in line with the overall risk management objectives and strategy. If bases its risk management framework on regulation and industry best practices and applies a three-lines model in the day-to-day management of risk. During the year Topdanmark was integrated into this framework. Risks and risk management are described in Note 5.

Corporate Governance Statement



If P&C Insurance Holding Ltd (publ) is not listed and does not comply with the Swedish Corporate Governance Code. However, the company has a subordinated loan listed for trading on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (BdL Market). According to the Swedish Annual Accounts Act (1995:1554), there are requirements stipulating that such companies shall submit a limited Corporate Governance Statement. The company has decided to include the Corporate Governance Statement as part of the Board of Directors' Report.

As mentioned earlier, the company is a wholly owned subsidiary of the listed Finnish company Sampo plc. The shareholder's right to participate in company decisions is exercised at the Annual General Meeting and at Extraordinary General Meetings.

The Articles of Association, the fundamental control document for the company, states, inter alia, the object of the company's operations, the size of the share capital, the number of members of the Board of Directors and auditors, as well as the period for such assignments, matters that shall be addressed at the Annual General Meeting and how notice convening the General Meetings shall be sent out. According to the Articles of Association, the Board of Directors shall comprise no fewer than three and not more than five elected members, and the election shall apply for the period until the end of the Annual General Meeting taking place the year after the member was elected. The Articles of Association contain no stipulations pertaining to amendments of the Articles of Association. The company has issued two series of shares, Series A shares and Series B shares. Series A shares carry one vote each and Series B shares carry one tenth of a vote each. The shareholder or the shareholder's representative is entitled to vote for the full number of shares represented, with no restrictions on voting entitlement. No General Meeting has granted any authorisation to the Board of Directors to make decisions that the company shall issue new shares or acquire own shares.

The Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for ensuring that there are efficient systems for follow-up and control of the company's business and financial position. The central finance and accounting department is responsible in part for control systems, control, accounting and reporting in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and in part for liquidity, funding and capital. Work involving internal control of financial reporting is based on Sampo Group Internal Control Policy, which is based on the framework established by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, COSO. The aim is that the financial

reports will not include any material errors. The control environment includes aspects such as the organisational structure, roles and responsibilities, integrity-steering documents, ethical values and the competences of If's employees. Control activities consist of steering documents, approval procedures, descriptions of procedures and controls to manage the identified risks. Implemented controls include activities such as authorisation rules and referrals according to appropriate rules; for example, the four-eyes principle.

The risk management function has the task of supporting the implementation and development of the risk management system. The risk management function reports to the Board and the Managing Director; see also Note 5.

The Compliance function is responsible for advising the Board and the Managing Director regarding compliance with the rules that are related to If's permit to conduct insurance operations. The Compliance function identifies and assesses the risk of non-compliance.

The Compliance function is operationally independent. The Chief Compliance Officer (CCO) is appointed by the Board and has the overall responsibility for the function and its areas of responsibility. The Board issues an instruction to the CCO, which describes its tasks in more detail.

The Actuarial function reports to the Board and to the Managing Director. The main tasks of the Actuarial function are to coordinate the calculation of Solvency II technical provisions to ensure reliability and adequacy, to comment on the underwriting policy, on whether the reinsurance arrangements are sufficient and on the solvency position and to contribute to the risk management system, including through the ORSA process.

Internal Audit is a function, independent of business operations, which evaluates the efficiency, effectiveness and the maturity of the Internal control system. The function helps the organisation to accomplish its objectives through a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluating and suggesting improvements in the risk management, control and governance processes. The function is established by the Board and managed by the Chief Audit Executive, as appointed by the Board.

The external auditors are independent reviewers of the company's accounts and assess and express an opinion on whether they consider that the annual report gives a true and fair view of the financial position and result. They also review that the accounts have been prepared in accordance with applicable laws and standards. The auditors also review the administration of the Board and the Managing Director.

Significant events after the balance sheet date

No significant events have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Parent Company

The operations of the Parent Company If P&C Insurance Holding Ltd (publ) consist primarily of ownership and management of shares in subsidiaries and managing a part of the cash surplus in a dedicated investment portfolio.

The Parent Company is also the main account holder for a group cash pool account system, comprising the major part of the flows of liquid funds from the insurance operations. Underlying flows give rise to intra-group transactions within the Parent Company's balance sheet.

The Parent Company's net profit for the year amounted to MSEK 17,455 (10,720), mainly consisting of dividends from subsidiaries.

The Parent Company's consolidation capital at year end amounted to MSEK 58,890 (57,433) and its total assets to MSEK 79,662 (79,156).

Appropriation of earnings

Unrestricted funds in the company that are available for appropriation by the Annual General Meeting in accordance with the balance sheet, amount to:

SEK	
Net profit for the year	17,454,685,156
Profit brought forward	36,812,627,017
	54,267,312,172

The Board of Directors proposes appropriation of earnings as follows:

SEK	
Paid as dividend	5,400,000,000
Profit to be carried forward	48,867,312,172
	54,267,312,172

Group Five-year summary

MSEK	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Condensed income statement (2022-2025) ^{1,2)}					
Insurance revenue	85,251	68,045	61,158	56,570	
Reinsurance premium expense	-6,918	-5,028	-3,832	-3,174	
Insurance service expense, claims incurred	-54,396	-46,177	-43,180	-38,978	
<i>of which, claims handling expenses</i>	-5,003	-3,592	-3,253	-3,002	
Insurance service expense, operating expenses	-12,597	-9,911	-8,916	-8,512	
Reinsurers' share of claims incurred	2,708	3,765	4,434	1,247	
Insurance service result	14,048	10,694	9,664	7,152	
Investment result	7,027	7,584	9,934	2,927	
Insurance finance income or expenses, net	-246	-2,188	-3,801	6,488	
Net financial result	6,781	5,396	6,133	9,415	
Other income	1,713	1,675	1,647	1,470	
Other expenses	-3,250	-3,681	-1,765	-1,570	
Interest expenses, financing	-739	-240	-106	-81	
Interest income /-expenses, net pension asset	7	7	8	-4	
Result from associates	1	55	1	97	
Result before income tax	18,562	13,905	15,582	16,479	
Income taxes	-4,200	-2,876	-3,273	-3,456	
Net profit for the year	14,362	11,029	12,309	13,023	
Condensed income statement (2021) ^{1,2)}					
Premiums written, net of reinsurance					49,262
Premiums earned, net of reinsurance					48,418
Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account					145
Other technical income					1,232
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance					-31,717
<i>of which, claims handling expenses</i>					-2,701
Operating expenses for insurance operations, net of reinsurance					-7,662
Other operating expenses					-1,260
Technical result from property and casualty insurance					9,155
Investment result					2,371
Allocated investment return transferred to the technical account					-361
Interest expenses, net pension liability					-13
Interest expenses, financing					-163
Result from associates					-67
Result before income taxes					10,923
Taxes					-2,304
Net profit for the year					8,618

Group Five-year summary, *continued*

MSEK	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Balance sheet, 31 December ^{1,2)}					
Assets					
Intangible assets	17,876	19,546	2,119	2,233	2,137
Investment assets	137,534	147,040	120,312	116,288	113,839
Reinsurance assets/Reinsurers' share of technical provisions	6,650	8,622	6,251	2,934	3,299
Deferred tax assets	63	66	40	98	45
Debtors	4,061	4,579	3,530	2,711	17,129
Other assets, prepaid expenses and accrued income	12,874	9,732	6,750	7,082	9,423
Total assets	179,059	189,585	139,001	131,345	145,872
Shareholders' equity, provisions and liabilities					
Shareholders' equity	40,508	43,512	42,587	38,937	36,292
Subordinated debt	1,499	1,728	1,496	2,494	2,490
Deferred tax liability	5,558	5,399	3,900	3,405	3,614
Insurance liabilities/Technical provisions	98,144	102,253	79,162	74,433	92,599
Creditors	28,842	32,051	9,166	9,332	8,447
Provisions, accrued expenses and prepaid income	4,507	4,642	2,690	2,744	2,430
Total shareholders' equity, provisions and liabilities	179,059	189,585	139,001	131,345	145,872
Key data, property and casualty operations ¹⁾					
Claims ratio	66.0%	67.3%	67.6%	70.7%	65.5%
Expense ratio	16.1%	15.7%	15.6%	15.9%	15.8%
Combined ratio	82.1%	83.0%	83.1%	86.6%	81.3%
Risk ratio ³⁾	59.6%	61.6%	61.9%	65.0%	59.9%
Cost ratio ³⁾	22.5%	21.4%	21.2%	21.6%	21.4%
Insurance margin ³⁾	17.9%	17.0%	16.9%	13.4%	19.0%
Gross written premium ³⁾	87,718	69,719	62,743	57,732	52,089
Ceded written premium	-7,363	-5,267	-4,029	-3,260	-2,827
Key data, asset management ²⁾					
Total investment return ⁴⁾	5.0%	6.0%	8.3%	-4.4%	4.3%
Total return ^{1,2,5)}	7,027	7,584	9,934	-5,439	4,999
Other key data ^{1,2)}					
Consolidation capital	47,503	50,573	47,943	44,739	42,352
<i>of which, deferred tax</i>	5,495	5,333	3,860	3,307	3,569
Consolidation margin	59.1%	78.5%	81.7%	82.1%	86.0%
Return on equity ³⁾	36.1%	24.8%	27.7%	15.4%	29.2%

¹⁾ Since 1 January 2023, If applies IFRS 17 Insurance contracts whereby all figures for 2022 have been recalculated in accordance with these policies. The figures presented for 2021 are unchanged, which means that they are presented in accordance with the previously applied accounting policies.

²⁾ Since 1 January 2023, If applies IFRS 9 Financial instruments. The figures presented for 2021-2022 are unchanged, which means that they are presented in accordance with the previously applied accounting policies.

³⁾ Refers to alternative performance measurements, which are defined in Glossary and definitions.

⁴⁾ The calculations are based on the policies used internally by If for the valuation of investment operations.

⁵⁾ The total return from 2023 onward consists of the Investment result. For 2022 and earlier, this consists of the Investment result and effects presented in Other comprehensive income (Remeasurement of financial assets available for sale and Value changes on financial assets available for sale reclassified to the income statement).

Sustainability statement

General information

ESRS 2

BP-1 – General basis for preparation of the sustainability statement

The sustainability statement constitutes the statutory sustainability report for If P&C Insurance Holding Ltd (publ) in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act. If P&C Insurance Holding Ltd (publ) prepares the sustainability statement in accordance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) and the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The sustainability statement for If P&C Insurance Holding Ltd (publ) is prepared on the same consolidated basis as the financial statements and covers If P&C Insurance Holding Ltd (publ) and its subsidiaries. The definition of a subsidiary is derived from the financial reporting. The consolidation principles used in the sustainability statement follow those used in the financial reporting. For more information about the consolidation principles and subsidiaries included, see Note 1 - Accounting policies.

The sustainability statement covers the full value chain including own operations as well as upstream and downstream activities. The upstream activities encompass suppliers of office products or services, and the downstream activities encompass claims suppliers, business partners and damage prevention providers, as well as investees and customers.

If has not used the option to omit a specific piece of information corresponding to intellectual property, know-how or the results of innovation. Neither has If used the exemption as provided in Articles 19a(3) and 29a(3) of Directive 2013/34/EU.

BP-2 – Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances

If reports the information related to the disclosures in relation to specific circumstances (e.g., sources of estimation, outcome uncertainty, changes compared to previous reporting periods, errors in prior periods) alongside the disclosures to which they refer, when applicable.

In this sustainability statement, If uses the short-, medium- and long-term time horizons as defined in ESRS 1 Section 6.4. Short-term time horizon is defined as the reporting period of the financial statement (one year), medium-term time horizon as the financial planning period (up to five years) and the long-term time horizon as more than five years.

When greenhouse gas (GHG) data is calculated, If relies on estimations and/or extrapolations when no activity or spend data is available. There is also data that is subject to a high level of measurement uncertainty. For more information about this, see E1-6 – Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions.

When forward-looking information is disclosed, this is indicated if it is considered to be uncertain.

The double materiality assessment in accordance with the methodology described in ESRS 1 was updated during 2025. No major changes were made in the preparation and presentation of sustainability information compared to the previous reporting period.

Information regarding GHG emissions has been updated due to new insights into the emissions. For more information, see E1-6 – Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions. Information about recordable work-related accidents and gender pay gap for the comparison year 2024 has been updated due to clerical errors in the compilation of data. For more information, see S1-14 – Health and safety metrics and S1-16 – Remuneration metrics. There are no other material errors from previous reporting periods.

The sustainability statement is based on the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and has been structured in accordance with the ESRS. The sustainability statement also includes information according to the EU Taxonomy Regulation, as presented in a separate section of the statement. In accordance with Appendix C of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2025/4812, If has used the phase-in option to omit some disclosure requirements and datapoints.

The metrics presented in this sustainability statement have not been validated by an external body other than the assurance provider of this sustainability statement.

GOV-1 – The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies

Composition of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies

The decision-making powers of the Board of Directors follow from local legislation in the respective company's country of incorporation, as well as the articles of association and any other instructions given directly by the general meeting. According to the articles of association of If P&C Insurance Holding Ltd (publ), the Board of Directors shall consist of no fewer than three and no more than five members elected by the general meeting.

In 2025, the total number of elected members of the Board of Directors was 4 (4). None of the members are employed by If P&C Insurance Holding Ltd (publ) or its subsidiaries and, from that perspective, they are non-executive members. However, the Chair serves as an executive Chair with an expanded role in If's operations and strategic direction, and, together with one of the other board members, participates in the company's executive management group. The Board of Directors of If P&C Insurance Holding Ltd (publ) has no employee representatives; however, the subsidiary If P&C Insurance Ltd (publ) has two employee representatives on its Board of Directors.

All members of the Board of Directors of If P&C Insurance Holding Ltd (publ) have extensive experience of the Nordic insurance sector. More information about the experience of the Board of Directors is available on the website www.sampo.com. In 2025, the share of women on the Board of Directors of If P&C Insurance Holding Ltd (publ) was 0% (0). All members of the Board of Directors are employed at the owner company Sampo plc and, as such, are not independent board members.

Roles and responsibilities of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of If P&C Insurance Holding Ltd (publ) is the overall governing body of If, overseeing the purpose, strategy and values of If. The Board of Directors and the managing director are jointly responsible for committing to a culture that promotes ethical behaviour, a high level of integrity and accountability, as well as good internal control. The Board of Directors is supported by the Chair who serves as an executive Chair and the managing director, as well as by committees and key functions representing different interests and responsibilities of the company. The role and responsibilities of each committee are described in the Instruction for If committees.

Management role

The managing director bears ultimate responsibility for the day-to-day business activities of the companies within If.

Key functions

The Risk Management function facilitates the implementation and the development of the risk management framework. The Risk Management function reports to the Board of Directors and to the managing director.

The Compliance function monitors compliance and manages the whistleblower channel. The compliance function reports to the Board of Directors and the managing director.

The Internal Audit evaluates the adequacy and the effectiveness of governance, risk management and internal control processes and reports directly to the Board of Directors.

The Actuarial function advises on matters and fulfils tasks according to its function. The Actuarial function reports to the Board of Directors and to the managing director.

Sustainability Committee, sustainability office and sustainability core teams

If's Sustainability Committee is an advisory and preparatory body for the managing director for sustainability-related matters and their integration into operations. The committee meets quarterly. Members of the committee include for example the Chief Financial Officer (Chair), Chief Sustainability Officer and representatives from the business areas Private, Commercial, Industrial, the Baltics and the Claims unit.

The Chief Sustainability Officer coordinates the sustainability work and reports on strategy, targets, actions and follow-up processes to the Sustainability Committee. The Chief Sustainability Officer is supported in this work by the sustainability office and sustainability core teams. The sustainability office, for example, provides strategic input on sustainability issues, coordinates the reporting to the Sustainability Committee and cooperates with the sustainability core teams. The sustainability core teams mainly consist of persons in the line organisation who perform sustainability-related work within If. The Sustainability Policy describes If's position and approach to sustainability.

Skills and expertise

The members of the Board of Directors and the managing director possess the appropriate skills and expertise to oversee sustainability

matters. One of the board members of If P&C Insurance Holding Ltd (publ) directs Sampo plc's Sustainability unit and another board member acts as Chief Investment Officer for Sampo Group. If provides structured training initiatives for certain groups of employees to meet specific business challenges, but each employee is also encouraged to take individual ownership of improving operational excellence within their area of responsibility. The Board of Directors receives regular training on developments in the area of sustainability. For example, updated training on CSRD and ESRS, including impacts, risks and opportunities related to climate change adaptation and climate change mitigation was provided to the Board of Directors of If P&C Insurance Ltd (publ) and If Livförsäkring AB in May 2025.

Fit and proper

If has adopted the Sampo Group guidelines for selecting and assessing company management and other key personnel. The purpose of the guidelines is to ensure that the Sampo Group companies are managed with competence and integrity. A Fit and Proper Policy has been issued to supplement the Sampo Group guidelines. The policy describes the fit and proper process and defines the positions that are subject to assessments. The policy considers, for example, the person's professional and formal qualifications and knowledge, as well as their relevant experience within the insurance sector, other financial sectors or other businesses.

To ensure that the company is managed and overseen in a professional manner, the fitness assessment considers the respective duties and the collective competence of the members of the Board of Directors to ensure an appropriate diversity of qualifications, knowledge and relevant experience, both individually and collectively.

Assessed persons should be of good repute and integrity. The assessment includes an evaluation of the person's honesty and financial soundness based on relevant evidence regarding their character, personal behaviour and business conduct, including criminal, financial and supervisory aspects relevant to the assessment.

<p>Board of Directors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The overall governing body of If, overseeing the purpose, strategy and values of If. - Jointly responsible together with the managing director for committing to a culture that promotes ethical behaviour, a high level of integrity and accountability and good internal control. - Approves the annual report, including the sustainability statement, the double materiality assessment, the climate transition plan and the policy framework. - Monitors progress on key sustainability targets at least annually.
<p>Managing director</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ultimately responsible for the day-to-day business activities within If. - Oversees the implementation of sustainability within If.
<p>Sustainability Committee</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A preparatory and advisory body for the managing director on sustainability-related matters and on integration of sustainability into operations. - Maintains overview documentation of the ongoing and planned activities to meet the sustainability objectives of If, including set targets and deadlines. - Reviews progress on key performance indicators and risks in relation to the objectives and the set targets for specific activities. - Reviews and proposes amendments to the Sustainability Policy.

GOV-2 – Information provided to and sustainability matters addressed by the undertaking's administrative, management and supervisory bodies

In 2025, the Board of Directors of If P&C Insurance Holding Ltd (publ) convened 14 times. The Board of Directors regularly discusses questions related to different areas of sustainability thus providing the Board of Directors with information about the material impacts, risks and opportunities related to sustainability, and about the progress made towards the company's sustainability targets. It also ensures that the Board of Directors' understanding and competence in sustainability matters are up to date. Reports from units such as the Compliance function and the Risk Management function include sustainability matters as sustainability is an integral part of the operations. The Board of Directors and management committees receive meeting materials before each meeting and have time to provide feedback. During a meeting, a presentation of the topic in question is provided before a decision is made.

Sustainability-related risks are part of the overall risk management. The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that the risks are properly managed and controlled. Additionally, the Board of Directors oversees material impacts and opportunities related to strategy and major transactions together with operative management. In 2025, for example, the Board of Directors approved the Annual report including the sustainability statement for 2024; hence, impacts, risks and opportunities related to climate change mitigation and the science-based targets were overseen.

Examples of topics related to If's impacts, risks and opportunities identified through the double materiality assessment that were handled at the meetings of the Board of Directors in 2025:

- Policy updates
- Regulatory development concerning sustainability
- Sustainability reporting
- Information security/Non-compliance incidents/Internal control effectiveness.

A due diligence process in accordance with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises has been developed to identify, avoid and address possible adverse impacts on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption commitments associated with the supply chains and business partners. The due diligence process was first implemented in Norway due to the Norwegian Transparency Act but has then been incorporated into the purchasing processes. For more information regarding due diligence, see GOV-4 – Statement on due diligence.

GOV-3 – Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes

The members of the Board of Directors of If P&C Insurance Holding Ltd (publ) do not participate in any incentive schemes issued by the company.

On 1 October 2025, a new managing director was appointed for If P&C Insurance Holding Ltd (publ), as the previous managing director was appointed Group CEO of Sampo Group.

The managing director of If P&C Insurance Holding Ltd (publ) participates in an annual short-term incentive programme, where targets are based on If's key performance indicators (KPIs), business area results and individual performance. The previous managing director of If P&C Insurance Holding Ltd (publ) participated in an annual STI programme that included a combination of targets related to If Group and Sampo Group, due to his position as a member of the Sampo Group Executive Committee.

The Remuneration Policy states that both quantitative and qualitative criteria shall be used for assessing performance and

that qualitative criteria shall include sustainability measures. Sustainability-related metrics in annual incentive programmes include customer retention, customer satisfaction and employee engagement. To be eligible for payment from a variable compensation programme, participants must furthermore have acted in compliance with internal and external rules for the business.

Both managing directors participated in two long-term incentive (LTI) schemes in 2025; LTI 2024 and LTI 2025. Based on the terms and conditions of LTI 2024 and LTI 2025, 10% of the reward is subject to the performance of Sampo Group's work related to sustainability. The sustainability performance criterion consists of group and subsidiary balanced scorecards relating to development, implementation and execution of science-based targets.

The Board of Directors of If P&C Insurance Holding Ltd (publ) annually approves the Remuneration Policy, the forms of variable compensation to be offered, the individual variable compensation elements and the maximum variable compensation levels for the managing director. The Head of HR has the mandate to issue business instructions to direct the implementation of the Remuneration Policy and is responsible for determining detailed remuneration guidelines for each year in accordance with the Remuneration Policy, the Sampo Group Remuneration Principles and the instructions from the Board of Directors. The launch of the long-term incentive schemes and their terms and conditions are approved by the Board of Directors.

GOV-4 – Statement on due diligence

Sampo Group is a signatory of the UN Global Compact, and its Group Code of Conduct is based on the ten principles related to human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption. If works to make the principles part of its strategy, culture and day-to-day operations.

Furthermore, If is committed to respecting internationally

recognised human rights, as defined in the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. If is also committed to complying with core International Labour Organization (ILO) labour standards.

The main aspects and steps of If's due diligence process are described in the table below.

Core elements of due diligence	Description and sections in the sustainability statement
Embedding due diligence in governance, strategy and business model	<p>ESRS 2 SBM-1, ESRS 2 SBM-3, ESRS 2 IRO-2, EU Taxonomy, E1-1, E5-1, S2-1, G1-1, G1-2</p> <p>To avoid and address possible adverse impacts on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption commitments that are associated with If's own operations, the supply chain and business partners, If has developed a due diligence process in accordance with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. The process is incorporated into the business through implementation in the governance framework as well as the strategy and business model.</p> <p>If's due diligence policies and processes incorporate the entire value chain by targeting employees (e.g., HR Policy and Ethics Policy), customers (e.g., Underwriting Policy), investees (e.g., Responsible Investment Policy) and suppliers and business partners (e.g., Supplier Code of Conduct and Procurement Policy).</p>
Engaging with affected stakeholders in all key steps of the due diligence process	<p>ESRS 2 SBM-2, ESRS 2 SBM-3, E1-1, E1-2, E5-2, S1-2, S2-2, S4-2, G1-1, G1-2</p> <p>If regularly engages with stakeholders as part of ordinary business operations which ensures continuous engagement with affected stakeholders in all steps of the due diligence process and the identification and understanding of the actual and potential, negative and positive impacts on the environment and people, including impacts on human rights across activities and business relationships, as well as the material risks and opportunities.</p> <p>For an overview of If's stakeholders and engagement framework, see SBM-2 – Interests and views of stakeholders.</p>
Identifying and assessing adverse impact and bringing adverse impact to a stop	<p>ESRS 2 SBM-3, ESRS 2 IRO-1, EU Taxonomy, E1-1, E1-2, E5-1, E5-2, E5-3, S1-1, S1-2, S2-1, S2-2, S2-4, S4-1, S4-4, G1-1, G1-3</p> <p>If identifies, assesses and addresses the actual and potential negative impacts on the environment and people connected with the business. These include negative impacts connected with own operations and the upstream and downstream value chain. Engagement with internal and external stakeholders as well as the identification of adverse impacts and the actions taken to address them are summarised below and described in detail in the applicable subsections throughout the sustainability statement.</p> <p>Employees (S1, G1): ESRS 2 SBM-3, S1-1, S1-2, S4-1, G1-1, G1-3</p> <p>As If's business is mainly in the Nordic and Baltic countries, the risk of direct human rights violations in own operations is considered to be relatively low¹. However, it is recognised that some circumstances may have an indirect negative impact on human rights, such as lack of inclusiveness due to language barriers, unwarranted pay differences, unequal treatment, or harassment.</p> <p>If has different ways of identifying possible issues as well as risks and impacts relating to its own employees. These include employee surveys, work environment councils, meetings with employee representatives and incident reporting channels, all of which support If in halting adverse impact if such is identified.</p> <p>Underwriting (S2, S4): ESRS 2 SBM-3, S2-1, S2-2, S2-4</p> <p>If uses research from an external service provider to assess whether corporate clients are complying with the UN Global Compact. If a corporate client is found to be in breach of one or more of the UN Global Compact principles, the company will be notified and asked to remedy the situation. If a client is not willing or able to improve its governance or practice to comply with the principles, they could be asked to find another insurer.</p> <p>Investments (S2, S4): ESRS 2 SBM-3, S2-1, S2-2, S2-4</p> <p>If takes ESG issues into account by using an internal ESG traffic light model. The traffic light model is based on ESG ratings provided by an external data provider. As a complement to risk rating, If uses sector-based screening and norm-based research.</p> <p>Sector-based screening aims to identify and inform decisions regarding companies that are involved in certain industry sectors and in the production and distribution of certain products and services that can be considered sensitive or controversial from an ESG perspective. Norm-based research assists in the decision-making regarding companies' adherence to international norms for environmental protection, human rights, labour standards and anti-corruption.</p> <p>If a sustainability risk is identified, additional research is conducted, and the investment will not be allowed unless special permission is provided by If's Chief Investment Officer and Chief Legal Officer after consultation with If's Sustainability unit. As a measure of last resort, the investment might be sold should the investment object that is the target of the engagement action not respond to the engagement efforts and not take measures to prevent the abuse or breach within a reasonable time frame.</p>

¹ www.amnesty.org/en/countries/

Suppliers and business partners (E5, S2, S4, G1): E5-1, E5-2, E5-3, S2-1, S2-2, S2-4, S4-1, S4-4, G1-2, G1-3

If has a due diligence process for suppliers and business partners, based on the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles for business and human rights. The aim of the process is to identify, avoid and address possible adverse impacts on human rights, labour rights, environment and anti-corruption commitments associated with the supply chain and business partners. There are four main steps of the process. In the initial phase of the due diligence, suppliers and business partners are verified and screened against global sanctions and warnings lists. Suppliers are then assessed for sustainability risks, based on the sector and geography in which they operate. Suppliers assessed as having a high-risk profile are sent self-assessment questionnaires to complement the information.

The Supplier Code of Conduct defines the minimum requirements that suppliers and business partners are expected to respect and is based on the UN Global Compact and its underlying conventions and declarations. The Supplier Code of Conduct is being attached to agreements with suppliers and business partners and forms the basis for the follow-up and supplier engagement.

To ensure that suppliers and business partners comply with the Supplier Code of Conduct, If has different follow-up options, such as sending self-assessment questionnaires, or conducting site visits. If continually works to formalise and improve this process. The process is subject to variations based on the specific context of each department and its supply chain.

Taking actions to address adverse impacts

ESRS 2 MDR-A, E1-3, E5-2, S1-3, S1-4, S2-3, S2-4, S4-4, G1-1, G1-3

Actions to address adverse impacts are summarised below and described in the applicable subsections throughout the sustainability statement.

Employees (S1, G1): S1-3, S1-4, S2-3, G1-1, G1-3

If has various actions in place to address impacts related to If's employees. Examples include the mandatory e-learning programme One Responsible If, If's health strategy, individual growth talks with employees, equal pay analysis, employee engagement surveys and leader training.

Underwriting (S2, S4, G1): S2-3, S2-4, S4-4, G1-3

If a client is assessed to have breached the UN Global Compact principles, If will start a dialogue with the customer to rectify the problem. If the customer is not willing to make changes, If reserves the right to terminate the contract.

Investments (E1, S2, G1): E1-3, S2-4, G1-3

If a breach of, for example, international norms and standards is identified, If engages with companies through direct dialogue and voting as well as through pooled engagement with other investors to support in achieving a desired change within the company.

Suppliers and business partners (E1, E5, S2, G1): E1-3, E5-2, S2-4, G1-3

In the event of any identified deviations from the Supplier Code of Conduct, the supplier will be asked to provide a corrective action plan for If to approve. If reserves the right to terminate a contract if there are serious violations that the supplier is not handling or remediating in a sufficient way.

Tracking the effectiveness of these efforts and communicating

ESRS 2 MDR-A, ESRS 2 MDR-T, E1-4, S1-4, S1-5, S1-8 to S1-17, S2-4, S2-5, S4-5, G1-4

The due diligence process is monitored by means of quarterly internal reporting. The results of the due diligence are described in the applicable subsections throughout the sustainability statement. The sections further include targets and key performance indicators related to each standard and the affected stakeholders.

Examples of measures to track the effectiveness of efforts include, but are not limited to:

Employees (S1, G1): S1-4, S1-5, S1-8 to S1-17, G1-4

Employee engagement (S1-5), diversity metrics (S1-9), remuneration metrics (S1-16), incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts (S1-17), number of incidents of corruption and bribery (G1-4).

Underwriting (S2, S4): ESRS 2, SBM-3, S2-4, S2-5, S4-5

ESG referral cases (S2-4), Data privacy (S4-5).

Investments (E1, S2, G1): E1-4, S2-4, G1-4

GHG emissions reduction targets related to investments (E1-4), Norm-based research regarding investments (S2-4).

Suppliers and business partners (E1, S2, S4): E1-4, S2-5, S4-5

Supplier engagement target (E1-4), Supplier code of conduct included in existing supplier agreements (S2-5).

Norwegian Transparency Act

If is subject to the Norwegian Transparency Act that requires companies to conduct due diligence on fundamental human rights and decent working conditions in own operations, the supply chain and the activities of business partners.

If has operations in the Nordic and Baltic countries and handles more than 2 million claims every year. If is the second largest insurance company in Norway with a market share of about 21% and approximately 1,800 employees in Norway.

If's operations in Norway are conducted through branches of main companies established in Sweden and Denmark. Formally, it is the main companies in Sweden and Denmark that are subject to the Transparency Act, and it is the management of these companies that is required to sign the report for the Norwegian Transparency Act. Much of the operational work is carried out by the organisations in Norway.

Norwegian branches	Main companies
If Skadeforsikring NUF	If P&C Insurance Ltd (publ)
If Livsforsikring NUF	If Livförsäkring AB
If IT Services NUF	If IT Services A/S
If Services NUF	If Services AB

The Norwegian companies Viking Assistance Group AS and Vertikal Helseassistanse AS are part of the If group. However, these companies publish separate reports on their due diligence assessments on their respective websites.

Result

If is aware of the potential negative impact that its business activities could have on workers in the value chain. However, If has not identified any actual negative impact from the business regarding workers in the value chain, and the risk for potential negative impact is generally assessed to be low. There are, however, several processes in place to address potential negative impacts, as well as to manage material risks and/or pursue material opportunities. The risk of violations in the value chain is continually assessed, and measures and mitigation actions are adjusted according to the applicable risk level.

In 2025, 0 (0) severe human rights issues or incidents connected to the upstream and downstream value chain were reported. Neither was If made aware of severe confirmed cases of non-adherence to global standards for value chain workers in its upstream and downstream value chain during the reporting period.

GOV-5 – Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting

The risk management and internal control system in relation to the sustainability reporting process is part of the overall risk management framework. The risk management framework manages the risks in line with the overall risk management objectives and strategy. The framework is based on regulation and industry best practice, and the three lines model is applied in the day-to-day management of risk. As part of the framework, the risk management process includes risk identification, assessment, response, monitoring and reporting. The three lines model addresses how specific duties related to risk and control are assigned and coordinated. The first line comprises the business areas, the Claims unit and the corporate functions. The second line consists of the Risk Management function, the Compliance function and the Actuarial function. The Internal Audit function constitutes the third line.

Risks are identified and assessed by the first line based on the risk management framework. This includes both risk management as part of day-to-day activities and quarterly risk assessments. Identification

of risks is performed within the respective business area or function, taking both internal controls and occurred incidents into account. Risks are assessed in terms of impact and likelihood, with prioritisation of mitigating actions decided based on the criticality of the risks. Key controls have been developed for the most critical risks related to the sustainability reporting.

Risks connected to the sustainability reporting are mainly related to inaccurate or incomplete data and the inadequate presentation of the sustainability reporting. Various internal controls related to the sustainability reporting have been implemented, such as the four eyes principle in the production to ensure accuracy, reconciliation of data to verify completeness, and IT controls such as access rights and segregation of duties in the reporting system to secure the availability, integrity and confidentiality of data and reports. Furthermore, clear policies and instructions are implemented to ensure that the sustainability statement contains fair presentations and disclosures.

Based on the risk management process, highly rated risks are followed up continually by both risk owners in the first line and by the second line. Risks and internal control findings are communicated to relevant stakeholders in the sustainability reporting process so that they can take mitigating actions, such as improvements to internal controls, when needed.

Risk reporting procedures have been formalised and set up to meet internal and external regulatory requirements. The first line reports its identified risks and internal control weaknesses to the second line as well as to the applicable committees on a regular basis. The second line is responsible for the reporting of key findings to the Risk Committee, the managing director and the Board of Directors.

SBM-1 – Strategy, business model and value chain

If provides insurance solutions for individuals, businesses, and international industrial enterprises, serving around 4.6 million customers in the Nordic and Baltic countries. In addition to its core markets, If operates branch offices in France, Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom to support customers engaged in international operations.

The insurance business is structured by customer segments into the cross-Nordic business areas Private, Commercial (small and medium-sized companies) and Industrial (large corporations). The Baltic operations are managed as a separate business area. The Private business area generates more than half of If's total insurance revenue, with main product lines including vehicle, property and personal insurance. Insurance offerings are distributed through If's own branches, affiliated brands, and strategic partnerships, ensuring a broad and competitive product portfolio.

As per 31 December 2025, If's total employee headcount was 11,178 (11,172). The number of employees by geographical areas is presented in S1 Own workforce.

In 2025, If's insurance revenue amounted to MSEK 85,251 (68,045). For more information about the breakdown of total revenue in accordance with operating segments, see Note 6 – Result per business area.

If's strategy outlines the company's approach to delivering on its commitments. The customer promise, "If helps a lot", is central to the company's operations and reflects its ambition to develop purposeful and viable solutions for its customers. This promise is supported by a sustainable business model, guiding both strategic direction and operational execution.

Sustainability is an integral part of If's core business model and way-of-working. If provides social and economic security to customers, and to society at large, through high-quality insurance products. If believes that its expertise, products and services support the transformation to a more sustainable society, as described in the sustainability commitments.

If's sustainable business model, as part of the strategy, consists of three parts that jointly describe If's strengths and core: being Best in risk, being Scale-driven and retaining a Strong team.

Best in risk: If manages risk responsibly by understanding and pricing it fairly, ensuring long-term stability for customers and society.

Scale-driven: If's scale and business model allow the company to combine shared strengths with local expertise, driving efficiency and resilience, and providing the customers with future-ready processes and solutions.

Strong team: A diverse and collaborative workforce is the foundation for If's success, fostering a culture of learning, responsibility and forward-thinking.



If's strategic approach to sustainability is based on a materiality analysis and built on three commitments: Commitment to our customers, Commitment to our employees and Commitment to society.

To gain input regarding important issues in the value chain, including on sustainability matters, If conducts screening of its underwriting and investment portfolios, and also engages with suppliers and business partners through regular meetings and due diligence processes. To read more about these activities, see S2-2 – Processes for engaging with value chain workers about impacts. These inputs inform about potential impacts, risks and opportunities that are important for the sustainability agenda and the business model at large.

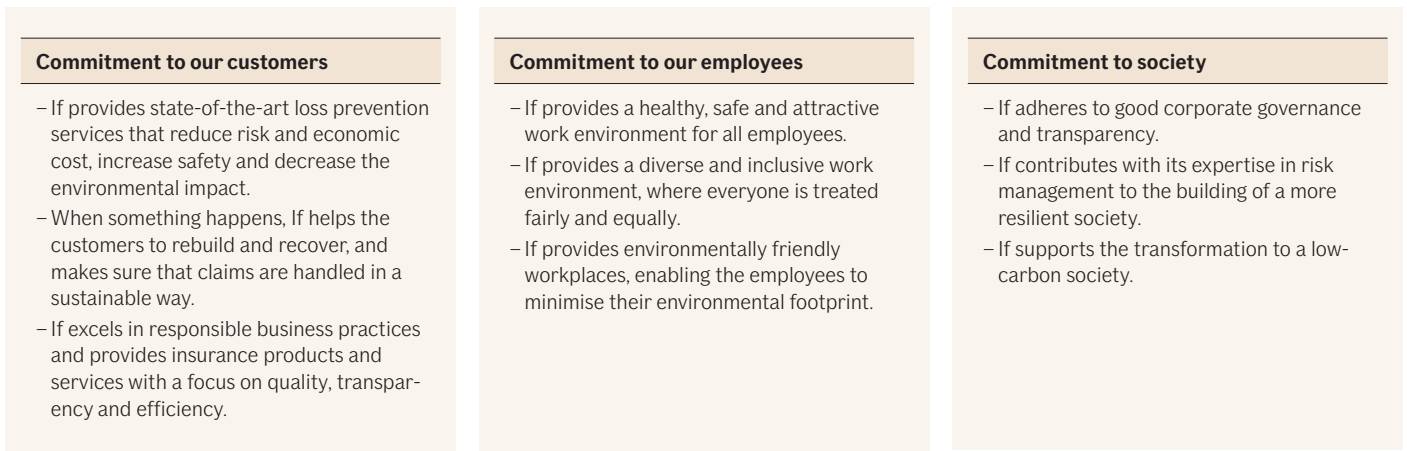
If provides loss prevention services for its customers, helping to reduce risk and economic cost, increase safety and reduce environmental impact. The priority is to help the customers to manage risks and to provide support when accidents occur. Sharing knowledge

and insights is also an important part of the interaction with other key stakeholders and with society at large. If participates in relevant research projects that are related to risks and that increase societal resilience and actively participates in the public debate on relevant topics, such as climate change, road safety and health.

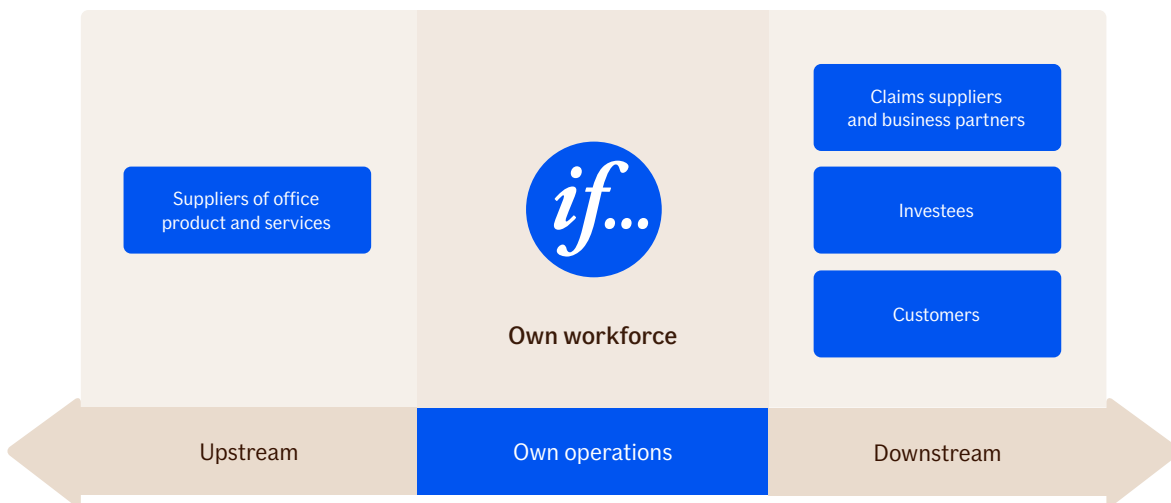
Measurable metrics related to customers include resource efficiency and circular economy in the claims handling operations in E5 Circular economy in claims handling (vehicle repairs) and S4 - Data privacy.

Targets related to own workforce are disclosed in S1-5 – Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts and managing material risks and opportunities.

Targets related to the transformation to a low-carbon society (science-based targets) are disclosed under E1-4 – Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation.



If's value chain includes own operations (own offices and employees). The upstream value chain consists of upstream suppliers of office products and services and the downstream of claims suppliers, business partners, investees and customers.



SBM-2 – Interests and views of stakeholders

If conducts regular dialogues with its various stakeholders and has also involved stakeholders as part of the double materiality assessment. The primary stakeholder groups are customers, employees, partners and suppliers, investee companies, authorities and local communities. Each primary stakeholder group has several sub-categories.

Stakeholder engagement and activities have been integrated into the ordinary business operations to ensure meaningful and regular engagement with the stakeholder groups. The type of dialogue and activity depends on the specific stakeholder group (see table, Stakeholder engagement).

The stakeholders' perspectives provide important insights for identifying and fully understanding the actual and potential negative and positive impacts on the environment and people, including impacts on human rights across activities and business relationships as well as the material risks and opportunities.

As a result of continuous dialogue, If assumes that the key stakeholders support the chosen strategy and business model. The views and interests of stakeholders are carefully considered, where possible, when developing the strategy, and If aims to develop the operations and relationship with stakeholders further through, for instance, improvements to external communications, customer service and internal dialogue and follow-up.

The Board of Directors is informed about the views and interests of stakeholders as part of regular reporting and when considered necessary.

The interests, views and rights of If's own workforce support the company's strategic decisions. If strives for a constructive, trustful and open dialogue with employees and their elected representatives, with the purpose of developing the company and safeguarding the correct treatment of all employees.

If has a value chain with many different groups of workers. These include workers involved in claims handling (e.g., vehicle repairs and property renovations), workers involved with investee companies, IT hardware and software and providers of office supplies, along with customer companies. The perspectives of value chain workers provide important insights for identifying and understanding If's impacts on human rights and labour practices across the activities and business relationships in which If is involved.

Engagement with workers in the value chain is integrated into the daily business operations, for example, through the due diligence process.

Customers are identified as a primary stakeholder group that both affects and is affected by If in the short and long term.

The main forums for If's customers to raise concerns are customer meetings, customer satisfaction surveys, the Customer Ombudsman, interviews and, in some countries, the mandatory customer complaint function. The key issues raised are mainly related to damage, injury and accident prevention, responsible and environmentally friendly claims handling, responsible investments and counteracting financial crime and corruption.

As part of the double materiality assessment, two types of stakeholders have been identified:

1. Potential and actual affected stakeholders (e.g., those affected by the business activities), and
2. Users of the sustainability statement.

The views and expectations of the various stakeholders have been included in the assessment.

Stakeholder engagement

Stakeholder group	Purpose and expectations	Forum for dialogue	Examples of discussion topics	Value created
Customers ^{1,2}	If is a customer-centric organisation underpinned by the customer promise of "If helps a lot".	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Customer meetings – Customer satisfaction – Customer Ombudsman 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Preventing damage, injuries and accidents – Responsible and environmentally friendly claims handling – Responsible investments – Counteracting financial crime and corruption 	If provides insurance solutions for individuals, businesses and international industrial enterprises serving around 4.6 million customers in the Nordic and Baltic countries, which contributes to social and economic security.
Employees ^{1,2}	Having great employees, a strong company culture and a first-rate work environment where employees can impact their growth opportunities is central to the One If strategy and contributes to a competitive advantage for If.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Leader–employee dialogues – Work environment councils – Meetings with union representatives – Employee engagement surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Healthy and safe work environment – Diversity and inclusion – Skills and professional development – Business conduct and ethics 	If invests in culture, leadership and people, which contributes to building a work environment that both enables strong performance and supports employee well-being.
Partners and suppliers ^{1,2}	Business partners and suppliers are important players in the value chain. To ensure a high quality and cost-efficient delivery for the customers, If works closely with its partners and suppliers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Meetings with partners and suppliers – Engagement through the due diligence process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Responsible procurement practices encouraging environmentally friendly products and services – Responsible business practices and transparency – Active contribution to society and reducing GHG emissions 	If works with partners and suppliers to ensure high-quality, responsible solutions that are both efficient and price effective while also creating value to customers, society and If.
Investee companies ¹	Since If aims to recognise and mitigate the potentially adverse impacts of its investment operations, If has incorporated sustainability into its investment operations through, for instance, its Responsible Investment Policy and engagement with investee companies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Virtual and face-to-face meetings, including events and seminars – AGMs of the investee companies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Financial performance – Market situation in general – Regulatory development – Sustainability in general 	If's responsible investment approach expands the scope of traditional financial analysis to include sustainability considerations and active ownership, thus contributing to better risk management with improved investor returns for If, as well as impacting the long-term performance, risks and value of investee companies.
Authorities and local communities ^{1,2}	Compliance with existing regulations on responsible business practices is a requirement for If to retain its license to operate. If has a responsibility to engage with and support the society.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Meetings with supervisory authorities – Meetings and communication via industry organisations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Responsible business practices – Regulatory development – Good corporate governance and transparency – Active contribution to society and reducing GHG emissions 	If operates in a responsible and transparent manner focusing on sustainability in the business strategy. Through its products and services, If makes a positive impact on society by contributing to good health, and financial and social support before, during and after an incident.

¹ Potential and actual affected stakeholders (e.g., those affected by the business activities).

² Users of the sustainability statement.

SBM-3 – Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

If has conducted a double materiality assessment, as required by the CSRD. The results of the assessment are presented in the table Results from If's double materiality assessment. The material impacts, risks and opportunities are addressed in the strategy and the risk management framework and are evenly distributed throughout own operations and the upstream and downstream value chain. For more information about factors used to set thresholds for the materiality, see IRO-1 – Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities.

In 2025, If reviewed its double materiality assessment in accordance with the requirements set out in the ESRS. Based on the review, If reports no changes to the material topics covered by the sustainability statement. Identified impacts, risks and opportunities are covered by the sector-agnostic disclosure requirements in the ESRS. However, If has introduced entity-specific metrics to complement the disclosure requirements related to the ESRS standards E1 Climate change, E5 Resource use and circular economy, S1 Own workforce, S2 Workers in the value chain, and S4 Consumers and end-users.

Based on the identified risks and opportunities in the assessment, If does not expect there to be material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities reported in the related financial statement within the next annual reporting period.

A short summary of the material sustainability topics is presented next. A more detailed specification of the material sustainability topics, related impacts, risks, and opportunities, as well as the approach to managing them and information about how the strategy and business model interact with them can be found in each of the ESRS topics in this sustainability statement.

Climate change

If has recognised both climate-related physical risks and transition risks. Physical risks include more frequent and severe natural disasters and changing weather patterns, which can translate into increased claims due to damages caused, for example, by storms and floods. Transition risks emerge during the shift to a low-carbon economy. These risks are driven by changes in the regulatory environment, new technology, changing customer behaviour and increased interest in and concern for environmental matters.

Climate-related physical risks are already relevant in the short term and are likely to grow in the medium to long term. The risks are managed through a combination of reinsurance, pricing and diversification. The insurance solutions provide customers with extensive coverage

against natural hazards and provide support and incentives for loss prevention measures and claims handling.

The climate impact of If's own operations is minor, as If's direct GHG emissions are relatively low. When considering the whole value chain, including the investments and claims handling, the negative impact of the GHG emissions is greater. If has set science-based emission reduction targets, which include investments and claims handling, and has taken actions to achieve them.

If uses its expertise in risk management to contribute to the building of a more resilient society. If participates in relevant research projects that are related to its expertise and knowledge in risk management, with the aim of building knowledge about how to reduce risks and increase societal resilience. If also participates in the public debate on relevant topics, such as climate change, road safety and health, and conducts continual dialogue with policymakers.

Sustainability risks are mitigated through proactive efforts to reduce exposure to both transition risk and physical climate risk. Exposure is reduced through active risk assessment and pricing, reinsurance, diversification, ESG risk rating, sensitive sector screening, norm-based research, active ownership related to the investment portfolio, a Supplier Code of Conduct, science-based climate targets and staying up to date with research on climate change adaptation. If actively focuses on predicting and preventing weather-related insurance claims to reduce the risk of higher costs. Resilience towards material impacts, risks and opportunities is assessed as a part of the existing processes for risk management, strategy development and sustainability management.

To assess the sensitivity to climate change, If has analysed the investment portfolio's exposure to systemic economic and financial climate change risks. Furthermore, the impact of climate change on the insurance results has been analysed based on macroeconomic variables and effects on claims and the pricing of insurance contracts. The conclusion from the analysis is that If's underwriting and investment returns are resilient to climate changes. The objective of the analysis is also to find information that is useful to the underwriting and investment decision processes, and the insights gained can be used to remove or mitigate climate change risk or to benefit from identified opportunities

Resource use and circular economy

If relies on the use of resources especially in the claims handling activities of the business. Resource use causes negative environmental impacts which can be reduced by, for example, increasing the number of parts reused in claims and reducing material use in property claims. This can also lead to reduced costs.

Results from If's Double Materiality Assessment

Topics	Impact materiality	Financial materiality	Value chain
E1 Climate change	Material	Material	Entire value chain
E2 Pollution	-	-	-
E3 Water and marine resources	-	-	-
E4 Biodiversity and ecosystems	-	-	-
E5 Resource use and circular economy	Material	-	Entire value chain
S1 Own workforce	Material	Material	Own operations
S2 Workers in the value chain	Material	Material	Entire value chain, excluding own operations
S3 Affected communities	-	-	-
S4 Consumers and end-users	Material	Material	Customers
G1 Business conduct	Material	Material	Entire value chain

Own workforce

Working conditions are considered to be a material topic where If has a large impact, especially as employees spend a lot of time at work. There are several processes and actions in place, and work-life balance is assessed regularly. If has a positive impact on training and skills development through different development opportunities, such as internal career opportunities, growth talks, job shadowing and job rotation. There is a risk of increased costs and higher employee turnover if expectations related to working conditions, privacy legislation and equal treatment and opportunities for all are not met.

Workers in the value chain

If has an impact on workers in the value chain, especially through its downstream suppliers (e.g., suppliers within claims handling), business partners, corporate customers and investees. The risks of negative impact can be mitigated with strong policies and governance structures. However, due to the complexity of the value chain and the limits of engagement, they cannot be completely eliminated. Due to increasing regulation and possible reputational damage, such negative impacts may also lead to financial risks.

Consumers and end-users

If has a positive impact on consumers and end-users by protecting them and their assets. The protection of the health, safety and security of consumers and end-users, including their assets, is both the core business and the foremost opportunity for If. Failure to meet customer expectations related to data privacy and other forms of legislations can have negative consequences and is therefore a reputational and financial risk.

Business conduct

For If, responsible business conduct is seen as a baseline. By promoting high standards, effective governance structures and training in topics such as business conduct and corporate culture as well as anti-corruption and anti-bribery, the risk of reputational damage due to employees not acting responsibly can be reduced.

IRO-1 – Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities

The purpose of If's double materiality assessment is to identify sustainability matters that could trigger risks or opportunities that influence the ability to create and protect value (financial materiality), as well as sustainability matters related to the business that could have positive or negative impacts on people or the environment (impact materiality). The double materiality assessment also serves as a source for identifying the information to be included in the sustainability statement. The methodology used in the double materiality assessment follows the legislative requirements and supporting guidance provided by the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG).

If's first double materiality assessment was completed in 2024. As required by the legislation, If annually reviews the double materiality assessment and reports any changes to the process or results as part of the sustainability statement. In 2025, If P&C Insurance Ltd (publ) and Topdanmark A/S merged. The merger did not result in any major changes in the operations. Thus, there are no changes in the reported sustainability topics for 2025.

The double materiality assessment begins with the initial list of impacts, risks and opportunities associated with sustainability topics that are potentially material for If. The list is based on, for example, the ESRS standards, the previous double materiality assessment and industry benchmarks. The identified topics are mapped against the parts in the value chain where impacts, risks and opportunities

potentially take place. If's value chain is divided into upstream (suppliers of office products or services), own operations (own workforce and offices) and downstream (claims suppliers, business partners, investees and customers).

After the initial identification of topics, interviews and workshops are conducted with internal key stakeholders and experts. In the workshops, representatives identify and validate the impacts, risks and opportunities associated with the sustainability topics. In addition to this, external sources such as industry and research reports are consulted in order to verify information or to gain a better understanding of various issues. The expected time horizon of each impact, risk and opportunity is defined as short-term (one year), medium-term (up to five years) or long-term (more than five years).

Information regarding affected stakeholders' perspectives collected through the existing channels is utilised in the assessment of impacts. For a list of If's stakeholders and forums where stakeholder dialogue takes place, see SBM-2 – Interests and views of stakeholders.

When assessing impact materiality, each sustainability topic is categorised based on whether its impact on people or the environment is positive or negative, and whether it is actual or potential. The criteria used for assessing the materiality of each topic are severity (scale, scope and, for negative impacts, irremediable character) and likelihood (whether it is an actual impact or a likelihood of potential impact). In the event of a potential negative human rights impact, the severity takes precedence over its likelihood, in accordance with the requirement in ESRS 1.

When assessing financial materiality, If identifies and assesses risks and opportunities associated with each sustainability topic based on whether they have a potential impact on the financial development, performance, position, cash flow, access to finance or cost of capital. The identified impacts are the starting point for identification of risks and opportunities. The criteria used for assessing the financial materiality of each topic are the potential magnitude of the financial effects and the likelihood of occurrence.

Thresholds are set based on the quantitative assessment of severity/financial effect and likelihood, using the expertise and perspectives of involved stakeholders. Impacts, risks and opportunities with a combined assessed severity/financial effect and likelihood exceeding the defined threshold are determined to be material. Thresholds have been set together with Sampo's Sustainability unit, internal representatives from If and other stakeholders based on their expertise regarding the insurance industry, If-specific circumstances, business model and markets as well as sustainability expertise. The quantitative thresholds are used to facilitate the judgement of materiality and the comparability between topics and sub-topics. However, the assessment is primarily qualitative.

To ensure internal control and anchoring in the organisation, the ongoing work and the results of the double materiality assessment were presented to the Sustainability Committee along with the internal steering group¹ for the sustainability reporting. If's Board of Directors validates the final results of the double materiality assessment as a part of the reporting in the sustainability statement.

The identified sustainability-related risks are integrated into the overall risk management framework and are subject to the same risk management process. The identified impacts and opportunities are not directly included in the risk management process, but the governance of them lies within the sustainability unit or other relevant business units. The methodology and assessments of the risks are discussed with the risk management function, to ensure that the assessment aligns with other risk assessments, and to gain insights based on the department's expertise.

¹ The steering group is chaired by the Chief Sustainability Officer. Other members are the Chief Financial Officer, the Chief Risk Officer and the Head of Corporate Reporting and Cash Management.

While there were no changes to how the double materiality assessment was conducted in 2025 compared to the previous reporting period, If continually works to improve its processes for sustainability reporting. This includes an annual review of the double materiality assessment process to ensure it continues to meet regulatory requirements as well as industry best practices. Any modifications made to the process will be reported accordingly.

Climate change

In addition to the double materiality assessment, If uses various other processes to identify and assess impacts, risks and opportunities connected to climate change. These include GHG emission calculations, climate-related scenario analyses and multiple risk management practices (e.g., internal model, price analyses, stress tests, scenario analyses and sensitivity analyses).

Calculations of If's GHG emissions show that emissions from own operations (Scope 1 and 2) do not have significant negative impacts on climate change; rather, the main impact on climate change is caused through indirect emissions (Scope 3) resulting from the investment operations and the supply chain (e.g., claims handling). If continually analyses and assesses potential additional GHG emission sources and further investigated insurance-associated emissions in 2025. For more information, see E1 Climate change.

If also conducts sensitivity analyses to manage climate-related risks, using scenarios in which the severity and likelihood of natural catastrophes are assumed to increase. The scope, method and results of the scenarios are described in ESRS 2 SBM-3 – Scenario Analysis.

If has assessed climate-related physical risks in own operations and in the value chain. In the short term, climate-related risks include changes in claims frequencies and/or the severity of the climate-related physical risks that are already relevant in the current climate in the Nordics, such as windstorms, floods, heavy rainfall, landslides, erosion, heatwaves and rising sea levels. In the medium to long term, increased weather-related losses will likely increase the exposure. Increasing claims costs from climate-related physical risks are mitigated through pricing. The economic impact of unexpectedly high levels of natural disasters is managed through a combination of reinsurance and diversification. For more information, see ESRS 2 SBM-3 – Scenario Analysis.

Transition risks are associated with new regulation, new technology, changing customer behaviour and increased stakeholder concern. Corporate clients may be exposed to litigation under new regulations related to climate change, leading to increased claims costs in liability insurance. Increased concerns from some stakeholders can lead to increased costs for due diligence and a need to discontinue business relationships with certain suppliers and customers.

Pollution and Water and marine resources

If has assessed that pollution and water and marine resources are not material sustainability topics for a company operating in the P&C insurance industry and has therefore not screened its site locations, assets and business activities regarding these topics. If will continue to monitor the development within these topics as part of its ongoing sustainability work as well as the annual double materiality assessment process.

Biodiversity and ecosystems

As a P&C insurance company, the impact of If's own operations on biodiversity and ecosystems is limited. Therefore, If has not screened its site locations or conducted consultations with affected communities regarding the topic. If's most relevant impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities related to biodiversity and ecosystems are linked to its value chain, primarily through underwriting and investment operations. If has conducted an initial screening of its

investments and corporate customers to assess exposure to sectors associated with high biodiversity impacts and dependencies. Based on the findings of the assessment, If will further deepen the screening by also considering sensitive locations and mitigation actions of the exposures, in accordance with the recommendations of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). If will follow the topic, further develop its monitoring and reporting practices and re-evaluate the materiality in the coming years as part of the annual double materiality assessment.

Resource use and circular economy

The process for identifying material impacts, risks and opportunities related to resource use and circular economy has focused on information that already exists within If. Affected communities were not directly consulted in relation to resource use and circular economy due to the sector, business model and limited use of resources in own operations. If has several channels for dialogues with stakeholders, where topics such as circular economy and resource use can be raised. For more information about stakeholder engagement, see SBM-2 – Interests and views of stakeholders.

If has evaluated that resource use inherently has a negative impact on the environment. However, the severity of this impact can be mitigated primarily by implementing a circular resource flow related to claims handling within property and motor. For more information regarding resource use and circular economy as well as prioritisation of the material resources used, see E5 – Resource use and circular economy.

Business conduct

When identifying and assessing material impacts, risks and opportunities, If has evaluated the geographical context of its operations, considering the environmental, social and regulatory landscapes that influence these impacts. The nature of If's insurance services, including product offerings and service delivery methods, has been assessed to have both potential and actual impacts. The risks and opportunities identified are mainly industry-specific for the insurance sector and relate to corporate culture, protection of whistleblowers and corruption and bribery.

IRO-2 – Disclosure requirements in ESRS covered by the undertaking's sustainability statement

Based on the results of the double materiality assessment, If reports on material disclosure requirements related to the ESRS topical standards E1 Climate change, E5 Resource use and circular economy, S1 Own workforce, S2 Workers in the value chain, S4 Consumers and end-users and G1 Business conduct. For more information about the double materiality assessment process, see IRO-1 – Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities.

Responsible investments and responsible underwriting are two sustainability areas that are material for If. However, these are not reported as entity-specific topics but are instead covered in the relevant disclosure requirements within the ESRS topical standards E1 Climate change and S2 Workers in the value chain.

If does not report on disclosure requirements related to E2 Pollution, E3 Water and marine resources and S3 Affected communities as the impacts, risks and opportunities in relation to these topics are not assessed as material according to the double materiality assessment. If will follow the development within these topics and potentially re-evaluate their materiality in the coming years.

According to the double materiality assessment, If does not report on disclosure requirements related to the ESRS standard E4 Biodiversity and ecosystems. Currently, the topic is not material based on internal analysis and external stakeholder feedback.

Additionally, the disclosure requirements laid out by the ESRS standard are in many cases not applicable to companies in the insurance sector. However, biodiversity and ecosystems is a topic that If will follow closely and its materiality will be re-evaluated annually as part of the double materiality assessment.

For more information about the disclosure requirements with which If complies in preparing the sustainability statement, see Appendix 1. Data points deriving from other EU legislation can be found in Appendix 2.

General information about policies

Policies are reviewed annually and approved by the Board of Directors. The managing director is responsible for organising and overseeing the daily business activities in accordance with instructions from the Board of Directors. All employees need to read, understand and follow internal rules and policies. All leaders with staff responsibility have an additional responsibility to ensure that it is possible for the employees to comply with internal rules that apply to them. The One Responsible If e-learning programme is part of all new employees' onboarding and an annual activity for all existing employees. The programme covers If's policies on ethics, social media, sustainability, information security, personal data, conflicts of interest, code of conduct, anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing. The onboarding of new employees encompasses modules on diversity, equity and inclusion, compliance, ethics and security, and the onboarding of new leaders includes additional information about, for example, leadership, health and safety and union collaboration.

As a general rule, policies apply to all employees within all legal entities and geographies in If. All policies, and Sampo Group guidelines, are available on the intranet. Policies that are relevant for external stakeholders are published on the company's webpage. The interests of stakeholders are communicated through the stakeholder engagement activities and are considered in the policy review process.

Sampo Group, of which If is part, is committed to respecting

internationally recognised human rights, as defined in the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Sampo Group is also committed to complying with core International Labour Organization labour standards. Sampo Group is a signatory of the UN Global Compact, which is a principle-based framework for businesses that states binding principles on human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption. These principles are an integral part of the policies that target If's employees, customers, investees and suppliers. Sampo Group is also a signatory to the UN Principles for Responsible Investment.

Sustainability-related policies and instructions

Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Counter-Terrorist Financing (CTF) Policy

Objectives

Establish If's general framework against money laundering and terrorist financing.

Key content

Description of roles and responsibilities, preventive measures, communication and reporting, implementation and compliance.

Materiality

Business conduct.

Monitoring

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the internal governance and internal control framework, ensuring compliance with applicable requirements to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing. A responsible person is appointed at the management level in each company with operations falling under the AML/CTF regulations. The appointed person is responsible for ensuring that the company implements the measures required to comply with the regulations. An AML/CTF Compliance Officer is appointed in the Compliance function.

Anti-Fraud Instruction

Objectives

Protect the customer's interests, the company's interests and the insurance collective's interests by actively preventing, detecting and rejecting fraud.

Key content

Description of responsibilities, reporting, implementation and compliance.

Materiality

Business conduct.

Monitoring

Unit-specific instructions describe the processes in further detail. Leaders are responsible for providing a sufficient internal control structure. The Investigation unit is responsible for supporting the organisation.

Code of Conduct (public)

Objectives

Provide a framework for how to act as Sampo Group employees when doing business with customers, interact in the workplace, and serve shareholders and other stakeholders.

Key content

Description of business principles, professional ethics, the commitment to a fair workplace, and environmental and climate considerations.

Materiality

Business conduct, Climate change, Resource use and circular economy, Own workforce, Workers in the value chain, Consumers and end-users.

Monitoring

The Sampo Group Code of Conduct applies to all companies belonging to Sampo Group in all countries of operation and forms the basis for conduct-related policies and guidelines across the Group. Each Sampo Group company oversees its own company-specific policies, governance, operational procedures and risk management frameworks, which are aligned with the group level principles. All employees are offered regular training on the topics covered by the Code of Conduct.

Complaints Handling Policy

Objectives

Describe the complaints handling process.

Key content

Description of responsibilities, process, requirements and restrictions, reporting, training, implementation and compliance.

Materiality

Business conduct, Consumers and end-users.

Monitoring

Each unit monitors the complaints handling process according to internal instructions. The customer may request a review by the internal, independent Customer Ombudsman organisation. The Customer Ombudsman reports on complaints annually to the Board of Directors and, if applicable under local law, to the financial supervisory authorities.

Compliance Policy

Objectives

Achieve an integrated compliance culture.

Key contents

Description of responsibilities, communication and reporting, implementation and compliance.

Materiality

Business conduct.

Monitoring

The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring the company's compliance. The Compliance function is responsible for advising and reporting to the Board of Directors and the managing director and for supporting the organisation in managing compliance risks. Leaders are responsible for ensuring that their organisation works in accordance with applicable internal and external rules.

Conflicts of Interest Policy

Objectives

Enable employees to manage conflicts of interest.

Key content

Description of responsibilities, identifying conflicts of interest, communication and reporting, rules and regulations, implementation and compliance.

Materiality

Business conduct, Own workforce, Workers in the value chain, Consumers and end-users.

Monitoring

If has an annual conflict of interest process that is applicable to all employees and includes team discussions and a survey. Leaders are responsible for reviewing potential individual conflicts of interest identified by co-workers. Risk and Compliance Managers, HR Compliance and the Compliance function are responsible for supporting the organisation in managing conflicts of interest.

Distribution Policy

Objectives

Provide high-level guidance in the distribution of insurance products and ensure that all distribution is performed in accordance with applicable rules.

Key content

Description of responsibilities, implementation and compliance.

Materiality

Workers in the value chain, Consumers and end-users.

Monitoring

Leaders are responsible for ensuring proper implementation within their area of responsibility.

Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Instruction	
<p>Objectives Describe the ambition level and the actions that If is adopting to promote a workplace where diversity matters and employees feel safe, included and stimulated to do their job and contribute to the further development of If.</p> <p>Key content Description of responsibilities, rules and regulations, implementation and compliance.</p>	<p>Materiality Own workforce.</p> <p>Monitoring The Head of Diversity, Equity and Inclusion supports the organisation and reports to the Head of People Strategy and Culture. Leaders are responsible for continually monitoring and following up on diversity and inclusion metrics.</p>
Ethics Policy (public)	
<p>Objectives Describe If's commitment to high ethical standards.</p> <p>Key content Description of responsibilities, communication and reporting, implementation and compliance.</p>	<p>Materiality Business conduct, Own workforce, Consumers and end-users.</p> <p>Monitoring The Ethics Committee is an advisory and preparatory body to the managing director. The Chair of the Ethics Committee is responsible for informing the Board of Directors about relevant issues that arise in the Ethics Committee. An Ethics Officer is appointed in each business area to ensure that the policy is followed and that a high level of ethics is observed within the business area.</p>
Governance Policy	
<p>Objectives Describe, on a high level, the principles and functioning of the system of governance in If.</p> <p>Key content Description of legal and operational structure, decision-making, business management, internal control system, internal review, communication and reporting, rules and regulations, implementation and compliance.</p>	<p>Materiality Business conduct.</p> <p>Monitoring The Board of Directors is accountable for the proper implementation of the system of governance in If and the review of its effectiveness. The Internal Audit function evaluates the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control system and all other elements of the system of governance.</p>
HR Policy	
<p>Objectives Describe the principles applied to employees, leadership and work environment at If.</p> <p>Key contents Description of responsibilities, implementation and compliance.</p>	<p>Materiality Own workforce.</p> <p>Monitoring Monitored through compliance and co-determination processes.</p>
Information and Communication Technology Security Policy	
<p>Objectives Ensure the protection of ICT and information assets owned by If, and third-party information within the custody of If.</p> <p>Key content Description of the ICT security framework, ICT security objectives, ICT and information handling, requirements, information security objectives, responsibilities, reporting, definitions, implementation and compliance.</p>	<p>Materiality Business conduct.</p> <p>Monitoring The Information Security Committee is an advisory and preparatory body to the managing director. The Information Security Committee monitors the implementation of the Information Security Framework. The responsibilities of the Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) are described in an instruction decided by the managing director. The CISO reports on important information security issues to the Board of Directors.</p>
Leader in If Business Instruction	
<p>Objectives Clarify expectations, activities and responsibilities regarding all leaders in If.</p> <p>Key content Description of definitions, responsibilities, communication and reporting, implementation and compliance.</p>	<p>Materiality Business conduct, Own workforce.</p> <p>Monitoring The leader's leader has the main responsibility for following up on leadership performance, supported by HR.</p>

Personal Data Policy

Objectives

Ensure that personal data is processed in compliance with applicable rules and regulations, and that there is good internal control of all personal data processing activities.

Key content

Description of processing of personal data, DPO responsibilities, reporting, definitions, implementation and compliance.

Materiality

Own workforce, Consumers and end-users.

Monitoring

The Data Protection Officer monitors the processing of personal data and reports to the Risk Committee, the Board of Directors and relevant supervisory authorities. The responsibilities are described in a DPO assignment, issued by the Board of Directors.

Procurement Policy

Objectives

Ensure that employees are aware of, and understand, the obligations and responsibilities in relation to suppliers and other third parties.

Key content

Description of scope, roles, contractual requirements, procurement process and due diligence, third party risk reporting and decision process, contract signing and archiving, agreement lifecycle management, implementation and compliance.

Materiality

Workers in the value chain.

Monitoring

The Supplier Committee is an advisory and preparatory body to the managing director. The Supplier Committee supervises If's supplier activities and annually reports on the performance of outsourcing agreements to the Board of Directors.

Remuneration Policy

Objectives

Describe the remuneration framework of If.

Key content

Description of rules, responsibilities, communication and reporting, monitoring and control, definitions, implementation and compliance.

Materiality

Own workforce.

Monitoring

The Remuneration Committee supports the Board of Directors in its responsibility to oversee the Remuneration Policy. An independent board member is consulted in the preparation of remuneration proposals to the Board of Directors. If's Risk Management function, Compliance function and/or an external auditor perform annual reviews of the Remuneration Policy and the compensation systems. The reviews are reported to the Board of Directors.

Responsible Investment Policy (public)

Objectives

Describe the responsible investment principles applied in If.

Key content

Description of If's commitment to responsible investment, implementation, responsibilities, communication and reporting, and compliance.

Materiality

Business conduct, Climate change, Workers in the value chain, Consumers and end-users.

Monitoring

The Investment Control Committee supervises If's investment activities. Reporting to the Board of Directors on material deviations from the policy is made via the Risk Committee. The Chair of the Investment Control Committee is responsible for overseeing the implementation.

Risk Management Policy

Objectives

Set the risk management framework within If.

Key contents

Description of If's risk management objectives, risk management framework, risk management strategy, risk culture, risk appetite, capital management, risk management process, risk categories, risk ownership, roles and responsibilities, risk reporting, risk management plan, policies and instructions that complement the risk management policy and implementation and compliance.

Materiality

Business conduct, Climate change, Resource use and circular economy, Own workforce, Workers in the value chain, Consumers and end-users.

Monitoring

The Board of Directors is responsible for the design and oversight of the risk management framework. The managing director is responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the effectiveness of the risk management framework. The Risk Committee is an advisory and preparatory body to the managing director. The Chief Risk Officer reports to the Board of Directors and the managing director. There are other committees in place, monitoring that risks are managed and controlled as decided by the Board of Directors. The Risk Management function supports the organisation in monitoring the risk management processes.

Supplier Code of Conduct (public)	
<p>Objectives Ensure that If's suppliers conduct business in accordance with If's sustainability standards.</p> <p>Key content Description of rules and regulations, scope, responsibilities, reporting and non-retaliation, and compliance with the Code of Conduct.</p>	<p>Materiality Business conduct, Climate change, Resource use and circular economy, Workers in the value chain, Consumers and end-users.</p> <p>Monitoring If monitors the suppliers through self-assessment questionnaires, audits and site visits. The supplier is responsible for ensuring that suppliers in their supply chain adhere to the responsibilities set out in If's Code of Conduct.</p>
Sustainability Policy	
<p>Objectives Describe If's commitment to promoting sustainability.</p> <p>Key content Description of If's commitments, responsibilities, communication and reporting, implementation and compliance.</p>	<p>Materiality Business conduct, Climate change, Resource use and circular economy, Own workforce, Workers in the value chain, Consumers and end-users.</p> <p>Monitoring The Sustainability Committee is a preparatory and advisory body to the managing director. The Sustainability Committee reviews progress on key performance indicators. The Chief Sustainability Officer coordinates If's sustainability work and reports to the Sustainability Committee. The Board of Directors annually adopts the sustainability statement, as part of the annual report.</p>
Underwriting Policy	
<p>Objectives Secure that If's insurance operations are in line with corporate strategy and specify overall principles for underwriting activities within If.</p> <p>Key content Description of rules and regulations, activities, governance and responsibilities, implementation and compliance.</p>	<p>Materiality Climate change, Workers in the value chain, Consumers and end-users.</p> <p>Monitoring The Underwriting Committee is an advisory and preparatory body to the managing director. Designated persons or units are responsible for the internal underwriting control. Each underwriting unit is subject to regular Underwriting and/or Portfolio reviews. The Underwriting Committee reports to the Risk Committee.</p>
Whistleblowing Instruction	
<p>Objectives Achieve transparency and a high level of ethics, reduce risks and maintain trust in If's operations.</p> <p>Key content Description of responsibilities, when and how to use the whistleblowing service, the investigation process, implementation and compliance.</p>	<p>Materiality Business conduct, Own workforce, Workers in the value chain, Consumers and end-users.</p> <p>Monitoring The Chief Compliance Officer is responsible for the whistleblowing service. Appointed whistleblowing teams handle the cases.</p>

Environmental information

EU Taxonomy

The EU Taxonomy (Taxonomy) is a classification system that translates the EU's climate and environmental objectives into criteria for specific economic activities for investment purposes.

The basic principle of the Taxonomy is that for an economic activity to be recognised as environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned), it must make a substantial contribution to at least one of the EU's climate and environmental objectives (e.g., climate change mitigation; climate change adaptation; sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources; transition to a circular economy; pollution prevention and control; and protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems). In addition, the economic activity cannot significantly harm any of these objectives and must meet the minimum safeguards criteria. The Taxonomy Delegated Acts establish and maintain criteria (i.e. technical screening criteria) for activities that have a substantial positive environmental impact.

Companies are required to report on Taxonomy eligibility (e.g., reporting on whether the economic activity is included in the Taxonomy Delegated Acts) and Taxonomy alignment (e.g., reporting on whether the economic activity meets the technical screening criteria for i) substantial contribution, ii) do no significant harm, and iii) comply with minimum safeguards).

Insurance companies are required to report on key performance indicators (KPIs) on sustainable underwriting activities (the proportion of the non-life gross written premiums (GWPs) corresponding to insurance activities identified as environmentally sustainable in the Taxonomy in relation to total non-life GWP) and sustainable investments (the proportion of the insurer's or reinsurer's investments that are directed at or associated with the funding of economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable in relation to total investments).

If's EU Taxonomy disclosures for the year 2025 are based on the delegated regulation (EU) 2026/73, which adopted a set of measures to simplify the application of the Taxonomy. The effect of amended regulation to If's figures are explained in the sections Underwriting activities and Investment activities.

In 2025, the weighted average of If's Taxonomy-aligned activities concerning both underwriting and investments were 2.0% for turnover-based and 2.2% for capital expenditures-based.

Underwriting activities

Non-life insurance and reinsurance are recognised as enabling economic activities that can make a substantial contribution to the environmental objective of climate change adaptation. At the time of writing this report, the Taxonomy does not define other environmental objectives for insurance activities. The non-life insurance activities listed in the Taxonomy Delegated Acts are Medical expense insurance; Income protection insurance; Workers' compensation insurance; Motor vehicle liability insurance; Other motor insurance; Marine, aviation and transport insurance; Fire and other damage to property insurance; and Assistance.

Methodology

To be Taxonomy-eligible, a non-life insurance activity must provide coverage against climate-related perils (e.g., flooding, landslides and heat stress). It follows the European Commission Notice on the interpretation of certain legal provisions of the Disclosures Delegated Acts under Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation, published on 21 December 2023². This means that solely the share of insurance premiums that pertains to the coverage of climate-related perils is reported as eligible. The premiums for which If has not been able

to obtain the necessary data related to climate-related perils are reported as non-eligible.

For an eligible insurance activity to be classified as Taxonomy-aligned, it must fulfil the technical screening criteria set out for the substantial contribution to the environmental objective of climate change adaptation and the Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) principle for the environmental objective of climate change mitigation and comply with minimum safeguards.

When assessing Taxonomy alignment, If has concentrated on the most relevant products in terms of climate change adaptation, which are mainly related to the Fire and other damage to property insurance line of business. For the products where potential alignment with the technical screening criteria was identified, a more thorough and granular product-level analysis and split of premium (e.g., based on a policy, country, or element) was conducted to identify the specific premiums that are in scope for Taxonomy-alignment. For example, the premiums related to home insurance with comprehensive coverage were considered in scope for alignment, whilst premiums that are not connected to comprehensive coverage were removed from the calculation. Finally, it was only the premiums pertaining to the coverage of climate-related perils that were deemed to be aligned.

² <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/C/2024/6691/oj/eng#>

Sustainable underwriting activities – Alignment

If's substantial contribution analysis

Leadership in modelling and pricing of climate risks

To fulfil the criteria, the insurance activities need to use state-of-the-art modelling techniques that properly reflect climate change risks, that do not only rely on historical data and that integrate forward-looking scenarios. For If, climate-related physical risks are already relevant in the short term and are likely to grow in the medium to long term. As part of the planning process, external factors such as windstorms, sea temperature and flooding that could impact the portfolio are closely monitored. Pricing is typically based on historical claims data and portfolio results, and trends in claims will automatically impact price. Forward-looking scenarios (including scenarios related to natural catastrophes) on a one-year basis are also part of the annual capital allocation process that in turn affects the pricing of all products. In the medium term, a number of scenario analyses, stress tests, sensitivity analyses and reverse stress tests, including scenarios relating to natural catastrophes, are used in the assessment. Scenario analyses are also used to understand the impact of climate change on the long-term risks and opportunities. However, the scenarios used for the medium and long term are not used in the actual pricing, as these concern a longer period than contracts are signed for.

Product design

The insurer also needs to provide incentives for risk reduction by setting conditions for the insurance coverage of risk that act as a price signal of risk. The incentive could be an increased coverage or reduced deductible or premium when the policyholder protects an asset or activity against natural catastrophe damage. A core part of If's business is to give the customers advice on preventive measures. For example, the house assessments provided to homeowners in Sweden, Norway and Finland provide the customer with recommendations on maintenance and loss prevention measures. If measures are taken, the insurance cover could be increased, or the deductible could be reduced.

Innovative insurance solutions

In accordance with the rules regarding product oversight and governance (POG) in the Insurance Distribution Directive (IDD), all relevant risks for the specific customer group must be specified when developing new products. The IDD also requires an assessment of the demands and needs of the customer before entering into an insurance contract. If adheres to IDD when developing new products. Risk transfer solutions such as protection against business interruption or a replacement home are also offered.

Data sharing

If makes information about loss data available, free of charge, to public authorities for the purpose of analytical research. Where If is not yet sharing this type of data, a declaration of the intention to do so if asked for is made available on the website.

High level of service in post-disaster situation

Finally, If has a clear process in place for how to actively support customers before, during and after a climate-related event. For example, If directly contacts customers at risk to notify them of the upcoming event and provide advice on how to prevent and mitigate the scope of the damage once it occurs. Furthermore, If contacts repair partners before the event to make sure that they have capacity to help customers when needed. With digital intake of claims reports and automated partner booking, If is able to respond to large amounts of new claims within hours. Even in claims reported by phone, there are processes to scale up capacity during high demand, with cross-trained personnel from different units ensuring customers receive help quickly. Information about these additional measures can be found on the website.

If's Do No Significant Harm analysis

To be Taxonomy-aligned, insurance activities cannot cause any significant harm to the environmental objective of climate change mitigation. Therefore, the activities cannot include insurance for the extraction, storage, transport or manufacture of fossil fuels, or the insurance of vehicles, property or other assets dedicated to such purposes. If has used NACE codes to extract contracts that could be related to the extraction, storage, transport or manufacture of fossil fuels. Private customer insurance coverage is considered to be aligned with Do No

Significant Harm (DNSH) as they are not considered to include coverage dedicated to the extraction, storage, transport or manufacture of fossil fuels, or the insurance of vehicles, property and other assets dedicated to such purposes. This screening has been performed on industrial and commercial customers.

If's Minimum Safeguards analysis

For an economic activity to be considered as Taxonomy-aligned, a company carrying out the activity must also comply with the minimum safeguards, which are due diligence and remedy procedures that are implemented to ensure alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

Human rights

If works to make the UN Global Compact principles part of the strategy, culture and day-to-day operations, and has integrated these into central policies and processes. Respect for human rights, labour, the environment and anti-corruption is therefore an integral part of policies and processes targeting the employees (e.g., HR Policy and Ethics Policy), customers (e.g., Underwriting Policy), investees (e.g., Responsible Investment Policy) and suppliers (e.g., Supplier Code of Conduct).

Sampo Group, of which If is part, is committed to respecting internationally recognised human rights, as defined in the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. If is also committed to complying with core International Labour Organization labour standards. Sampo Group has signed the UN Global Compact, which is a principle-based framework for businesses that states binding principles for human rights, labour, the environment and anti-corruption.

If has integrated the UN Global Compact principles on human rights, labour, the environment and anti-corruption directly into the underwriting operations. To assess whether corporate clients are complying with the UN Global Compact, research from an external service provider is used. In the company assessment received from the external partner, each company is given a score, and actions are taken when needed.

If also uses norm-based research regarding companies' adherence to international norms concerning environmental protection, human rights, labour standards and anti-corruption. If a sustainability risk is identified, additional research must be conducted, and the investment will not be allowed unless special permission is provided.

The Supplier Code of Conduct defines the minimum requirements that suppliers are expected to respect. The Code of Conduct covers human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption. All employees who purchase products or services within the areas of office procurements, claims handling and claims settlement must incorporate

the Supplier Code of Conduct into the relevant purchasing agreement. To avoid and address possible adverse impacts on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption commitments that are associated with the operations, supply chains and business partners, If has a due diligence process that complies with OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

Corruption/bribery

The internal control system encompasses a range of both proactive and reactive mitigating techniques to mitigate the risk of corruption or bribery, – e.g., clear and implemented steering documents and instructions, employee training, access rights, segregation of duties, the four-eyes principle, and other manual and automatic control activities. The effectiveness of the risk mitigation techniques is monitored through various kinds of quality follow-ups in the business. Neither the undertaking nor senior management have been convicted of corruption or bribery.

Taxation

Sampo Group is committed to ensuring that it observes all applicable laws, rules, and regulations in all jurisdictions where it conducts business. Each Sampo Group company must pay its taxes in the countries in which its actual business operations take place. All taxes must be paid on time, and the Group is committed to not transferring value created to low-tax jurisdictions. At If, the central tax function and local accounting have overall responsibility for ensuring tax compliance. The financial tax position is audited annually by external auditors within the framework of the statutory audit. The company has not been convicted of tax evasion.

Fair competition

There is an e-training course in fair competition in the annual policy certification package and a mandatory e-training course on competition law for relevant groups of employees. Neither the company nor its senior management have been convicted of breaking laws.

The analysis, which is based on the above-mentioned interpretations shows that 4.0% (3.6) of the total non-life GWPs were Taxonomy-eligible, and 1.4% (1.8) of total non-life GWPs were Taxonomy-aligned in 2025³. All the Taxonomy-aligned products are related to Fire and other damage to property insurance. In 2025, the share of Taxonomy-eligible and Taxonomy-aligned premiums was affected by the merger of the insurance portfolios of If P&C Insurance Ltd (publ) and former Topdanmark A/S.

If reports the underwriting KPIs in accordance with the simplified reporting template as presented in the delegated regulation (EU) 2026/73. In 2025, If did not utilise the option to omit assessing Taxonomy-eligibility and -alignment for non-material premiums (premiums which cumulatively constitute less than 10% of total non-life GWP).

If does not report eligibility or alignment related to nuclear and fossil gas activities, as a breakdown of the underwriting eligibility and alignment figures in nuclear and gas activities cannot be derived as being covered by the applicable regulatory specifications, as these activities do not form constituents of the underwriting KPI.

If is monitoring the development of legislation as well as market expectations and customer needs in this area. In the coming years, If aims to increase the share of Taxonomy-aligned underwriting activities in the insurance portfolio if considered material.

³Topdanmark included November-December 2024.

Non-life insurance and reinsurance underwriting activities	Absolute premiums, 2025 (MSEK)	Proportion of premiums, 2025 (%)	Absolute premiums, 2024 (MSEK)	Proportion of premiums, 2024 (%)
Taxonomy-aligned activities	1,206	1.4%	1,213	1.8%
Nuclear activities	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fossil gas activities	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Taxonomy-eligible activities	3,503	4.0%	2,475	3.6%
Nuclear activities	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fossil gas activities	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Non-assessed activities considered non-material	-	-	n/a	n/a
Total	86,672	100.0%	68,925	100.0%

Investment activities

The Taxonomy requires insurance companies to report the proportion of underlying investments that are Taxonomy-eligible and -aligned. To facilitate this type of reporting at portfolio level, all holdings need to be screened and analysed in relation to the economic activities of the Taxonomy.

As required by the legislation, If analysed all underlying investments in the counterparties which are subject to Articles 19a or 29a or Directive 2013/34/EU, and Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation (so called NFRD companies), as well as investment property. Exposures to counterparties not subject to Articles 19a or 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU, and Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation (so called non-NFRD companies) and for which it is not possible to carry out an assessment of Taxonomy eligibility or Taxonomy-alignment, such as derivatives, cash and cash equivalents, on-demand bank loans, goodwill, commodities and sovereign exposures were left out of the analysis and are excluded from the denominator of the KPI.

Reporting requirements also obligate insurance undertakings to distinguish the proportion of the investments held in respect of life insurance contracts, where the investment risk is borne by the policyholders, and the proportion of remaining investments. If has no investments held in respect of life insurance contracts where the investment risk is borne by the policyholders.

The Taxonomy analysis of If's investments was performed with the use of data from an external data provider. The data provider identified companies engaged in economic activities covered by the Taxonomy and produced all Taxonomy indicators directly based on the respective investee companies' own reporting of Taxonomy eligibility and alignment. The indicators were provided based on both underlying companies' revenue and capital expenditures. As security-specific (e.g., mortgage bonds) eligibility and alignment data is still scarce, most of the securities' eligibility and alignment data was matched to the issuer's reported data. Companies' reported eligibility and alignment data was not modified in any way by the data provider or by If and therefore it includes some discrepancies (e.g., breakdown of alignment to environmental objectives does not correspond to total alignment).

The relevant investment assets were further analysed according to the Taxonomy reporting requirements by using both data provided by the external data provider and data gathered based on each individual security's issuer. The investments in NFRD and non-NFRD companies were identified by using data provided by the external data provider. Similarly, investments in companies categorised as financial and non-financial have been identified by using data from the external data provider. As the external data provider does not

cover all NFRD companies, some unidentified NFRD companies may have been included in the assets not covered by the analysis. Fund investments were analysed using look-through data where available. Some look-through data is updated in longer cycles and thus the most recent available look-through data was used for the Taxonomy calculations.

For If's investment property, no activities with Taxonomy eligibility or alignment were found. All investments in associated companies were in non-NFRD companies.

According to the analysis, the turnover and capital expenditures-based Taxonomy eligibility of If's covered assets on 31 December 2025 was 33.9% and 39.8%, respectively, and the turnover and capital expenditures-based Taxonomy alignment of If's covered assets was 9.2% and 11.9%, respectively.

Due to changes in the Taxonomy regulation and reporting requirements, If's investment KPIs for 2025 are not comparable with figures reported in previous years. The most significant factor is the change in the scope of investments included in the reporting. As the covered assets (denominator of the KPIs) now only include NFRD companies and investment property, the reported eligibility and alignment figures have increased. As If's Taxonomy reporting for the financial year 2025 is mainly based on investee companies' own reporting for the financial year 2024, If could not include detailed information about non-assessed exposures. If has not assessed any of its exposures to be non-material.

Taxonomy-aligned investment		
Exposures	%	MSEK
1 Total AUM	100%	137,534
2 Assets covered by the KPI	38.7%	53,260
% of covered assets	%	%
	Turnover-based	CapEx-based
3 Taxonomy eligible	33.9%	39.8%
4 Nuclear activities	1.0%	0.9%
5 Fossil gas activities	0.2%	0.1%
6 Taxonomy aligned	9.2%	11.9%
7 Undertakings subject to Article 19a and 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU	9.2%	11.9%
8 of which Non-financial undertakings	7.7%	10.3%
9 of which Financial undertakings	1.6%	1.6%
10 Other covered counterparties and real estate assets	0.0%	0.0%
11 Investments other than investments held in respect of life insurance contracts where the investment risk is borne by the policy holders	0.0%	0.0%
12 Exposures included on a voluntary basis	0.0%	0.0%
13 Transitional activities	1.4%	1.5%
14 Enabling activities	4.8%	5.7%
15 Nuclear activities	1.0%	0.9%
16 Fossil gas activities	0.0%	0.0%
Taxonomy aligned per objective	%	%
	Turnover-based	CapEx-based
17 Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	9.0%	11.5%
18 Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	2.1%	2.1%
19 Water and marine resources (WTR)	0.0%	0.0%
20 Circular economy (CE)	0.1%	0.2%
21 Pollution (PPC)	0.1%	0.1%
22 Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)	0.0%	0.0%
23 Non-assessed exposures	0.0%	0.0%
24 Exposures financing non-assessed non-material activities of counterparties	0.0%	0.0%
25 Exposures financing counterparties reporting in accordance with Article (9) to this Regulation	0.0%	0.0%
26 Non-assessed exposures considered non-material by the reporting entity	0.0%	0.0%
Breakdown of covered assets	%	MSEK
27 Undertakings subject to Article 19a and 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU	100%	53,260
28 of which Non-financial undertakings	61.2%	32,584
29 of which Financial undertakings	38.8%	20,676
30 Other covered counterparties and real estate assets	0.0%	-
31 Investments other than investments held in respect of life insurance contracts where the investment risk is borne by the policy holders	0.0%	-
32 Exposures included on a voluntary basis	0.0%	-

E1 Climate change

ESRS 2 SBM-3 – Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

If is exposed to both physical risks and transition risks. Physical risks are risks related to the physical impacts of climate change and transition risks are risks related to the transition to a low-carbon economy. Regarding underwriting, climate-related physical risks are already relevant in the short term and are likely to grow in the medium to long term. In the short term, risks arise in the form of changes in claims frequencies and/or the severity of the climate-related physical risks that are already relevant in the current climate in the Nordics, such as windstorms, floods, heavy rainfall, landslides, erosion and heatwaves. Natural catastrophe risk contributes substantially to the gross underwriting risk but as it is mitigated, to a large extent, by proper pricing, reinsurance and diversification, the contribution to the net risk is less material. The main perils that If is exposed to are Nordic windstorms, and there are also some indications that hail and floods may become more prevalent.

The transition to a low-carbon economy results in risks associated with changes in the regulatory environment, new technology, changing customer behaviour and increased stakeholder concern. Companies that If insures may be exposed to litigation under new regulations related to climate change, which could lead to increased claims costs in liability insurance. With new technology, there are also new risks – for example, new battery-driven technology, where batteries are stored overnight in private homes, offices and production facilities, as well as more solar panels on roofs, low-emission materials for insulation (such as foam plastic) and more wood used in construction instead of concrete, which could lead to increased fire hazards.

For more information about the resilience of the strategy and business model in relation to climate change, see SBM-3 – Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model under the general information in ESRS 2.

Within E1 Climate change, Energy is not assessed to be a material topic for If and is therefore not reported.

Topic	Impacts	Risks and opportunities	Strategy and actions
Climate change adaptation	<p>Non-life insurance and reinsurance are recognised by the EU Taxonomy as enabling economic activities that can make a substantial contribution to the environmental objective of climate change adaptation. If's insurance solutions provide extensive coverage against natural hazards, provide support and incentives for loss prevention measures, provide a high level of service in post-disaster situations, and the pricing properly reflects climate change risk.</p> <p>If has a positive impact on climate change adaptation by financing and actively participating in research projects and by contributing with data and knowledge.</p> <p>Time horizon: Short, medium, long-term</p>	<p>There are physical risks related to climate change that could lead to financial consequences for If.</p> <p>Regarding underwriting, climate-related physical risks are already relevant in the short term and are likely to grow in the medium to long term. Pricing is typically based on claims data and portfolio results – e.g., trends in claims will automatically impact price. Physical risks could also affect reinsurance prices.</p> <p>Time horizon: Short, medium, long-term</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Training, increasing awareness among employees and customers – Proper underwriting and pricing of climate-related risks – Loss prevention and risk management services – Claims handling and support in post-disaster situations – Diversification – Reinsurance
Climate change mitigation	<p>As a financial institution, If's impact from own operations is limited, as the majority of emissions lie in the value chain where If has a negative impact mainly in relation to investment operations and claims handling. If has set science-based emission reduction targets and has taken actions to achieve them. These targets and actions could limit the negative impact.</p> <p>Time horizon: Short, medium, long-term</p>	<p>As an insurance provider, transition risks include changes in the regulatory environment, new technology, changing customer behaviour and increased stakeholder concern. These risks are emerging and are likely to increase in the medium to long term.</p> <p>Time horizon: Short, medium, long-term</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Training, increasing awareness among employees – Approved science-based targets, including investments and claims handling – Science-based targets included in strategic planning, internal policies and follow-up processes

Scenario analysis related to climate risks

To assess the sensitivity to climate change, together with the external vendor ORTEC Finance, analysed If's investment portfolio's exposure to systemic economic and financial climate change risks in four different climate pathways over the next 40 years. Based on the impact on macroeconomic variables as well as the potential effect on claims for natural catastrophes, including consequences on pricing of insurance contracts, the impact on the insurance results has also been analysed.

The conclusion from the analysis is that both the underwriting and the investment returns for If are resilient to climate changes. The objective of the analysis is also to find information that is useful to the underwriting and investment decision processes, and the insights gained can be used to remove or mitigate climate change risk or to benefit from identified opportunities.

The pathways used in the analysis are associated with a narrative and a set of assumptions about implemented climate policies, technology changes, fuel demand, emissions, temperature changes and physical risks. The four pathways used in the analysis are Net-Zero, Net-Zero Financial Crisis, Limited Action and High Warming.

The four pathways:

Net-Zero:

This scenario describes an easy and smooth transition where political and social organisations act quickly and predictably to achieve net-zero CO₂ emissions by 2050.

Net-Zero Financial Crisis:

In this scenario, the transition to a greener economy takes place in a disorderly manner. Sudden divestments to align portfolios with the Paris Agreement goals have disruptive effects on financial markets, with repricing followed by stranded assets and a sentiment shock.

Limited Action:

In this scenario, policymakers implement limited nationally determined contributors and fall short of meeting the Paris Agreement goals. Global warming reaches 2.8°C causing high physical impact.

High Warming:

In this scenario, the world fails to meet the Paris Agreement goals, and global warming reaches 4.2°C above pre-industrial levels by 2100. The physical climate causes large reductions in economic productivity and increased impacts from extreme weather events. This scenario focuses on physical risk, as a green transition does not happen.

Investments

The results show that If's investment portfolio is relatively resilient to climate-related risks in all four pathways. In the short term, the main risk is related to the pricing-in shock in the Net-Zero Financial Crisis, whilst in the long term, there are negative impacts on the returns in all pathways, due to increasing physical risks. In addition, returns from 'brown' sectors, such as oil, gas, coal, and fossil-based utilities, are particularly affected in both of the Net-Zero pathways. The general behaviour of If's investment returns in each pathway is summarised below.

Net-Zero	Net-Zero Financial Crisis	Limited Action	High Warming
<p>The entire portfolio is relatively resilient under the Net-Zero pathway. Most of the risks are located in the equities and are balanced out by the corporate credit exposure.</p> <p>Climate impacts are concentrated in the short term due to the nature of how the scenario captures transition risks. In the long term, physical risks become more material but remain manageable. Fixed-income nominal returns are influenced by inflation impacts in the short term, due to the surge in investments in low-carbon electricity generation and energy efficiency improvements in order to reach net-zero emissions by 2050. In the medium term, electricity prices decline due to the switch to cheap renewables in the power sector, which contributes to lower overall price levels and lower inflation.</p> <p>The pricing-in shock in financial markets, which affects equities and bond spreads, takes place gradually up until two years, with a fairly mild overall effect.</p>	<p>The conclusions drawn for the Net-Zero pathway also apply for the Net-Zero Financial Crisis pathway. The key difference here is that transition risks are exacerbated due to the disorderly transition, which brings confusion and additional volatility to financial markets.</p> <p>The Net-Zero Financial Crisis pathway includes the same policy assumptions, technology trends and physical risks as for Net-Zero. However, delayed awareness of the scale and speed of the transition leads to a confidence shock to the financial system, due to an aggressive market correction of carbon-intensive and related assets. Equities and bonds are abruptly re-priced in 2026, with a consequential sentiment shock. Stock market volatility is increased from the start of the pricing-in shock to one year after the start of the sentiment shock. Listed assets are particularly affected, which provokes an overshooting effect when the transition occurs in year 2. This overshoot is then partially corrected in the following year, leading to a V-shaped pattern. This leads to much larger losses in the first-time bucket and positive returns in the following years.</p> <p>After the chaotic period, climate impacts under the Net-Zero Financial Crisis pathway follow the same pattern as in the Net-Zero pathway. However, the short-term losses still lead to an underperformance (cumulatively speaking) of the Net-Zero Financial Crisis pathway throughout the time horizon.</p>	<p>The Limited Action path-way highlights how scaled-down transition policy leads to larger physical risk and material transition risk in the portfolio.</p> <p>Climate impacts start to become evident in around the 2040s, where physical risks increase and cause losses in the higher risk asset classes. Physical risks lead to increasingly lower equity returns. Two pricing-in rounds have a large impact on equity return in these years.</p> <p>Overall, global transition impacts are positive throughout the modelled time period, although less so towards the end. Positive impacts on GDP are driven in the short term by the stimulus effect of investments in low-carbon electricity generation, and in the longer term by the combined effects of continued investment in energy efficiency improvements and changes in real consumer incomes.</p>	<p>In the High Warming pathway, climate impacts are rather muted across the portfolio in the first decade. This is because of the assumption that a transition will not occur. As such, this scenario highlights physical risk exposure in isolation.</p> <p>From the 2030s, physical risks start to build up and cause material losses in the riskier asset classes. These losses compound as time passes due to ever-increasing global average temperatures and thereby increasing physical risks. After several severe extreme weather event clusters hit the Western world, the market becomes aware of the lower-than expected market performance due to these expected physical impacts. These expected physical impacts up until 2050 are priced in during the period 2026–2030. Expected physical risks for the second half of the century are then priced-in during the period 2036–2040. This explains the underperformance observed in these periods.</p> <p>Europe is relatively resilient to extreme weather events, and remains only mildly impacted compared to the USA, for instance. However, gradual temperature rises are expected to impact productivity and the performance of certain sectors (e.g., agriculture), but unlike for the transition scenarios, there are no clear winning/losing sectors in the failed transition. It is expected that the entire economy will suffer from physical risks, regardless of whether actors are operating in a green or brown industry. The key differentiating factor here will be the location and resilience of operations, and the length/ complexity of supply chains.</p>

Underwriting and business strategy

To assess the impact on the underwriting result, forecasts for Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and inflation under the various climate scenarios have been used.

The GDP shocks under the different scenarios are relatively small due to If's geographical distribution. The impact from inflation is characterised by cyclical shocks under Net-Zero, as ambitious policies are being introduced to achieve decarbonisation. The effect is more pronounced in the High Warming pathway. The combined impact of increased GDP and lower inflation on the insurance result is limited in both Net-Zero and High Warming.

The sensitivity to increased physical risk is assessed by including increased natural catastrophe claims in the High Warming pathway. In a first scenario, the share of claims costs for natural catastrophes is increased annually and, by the end of the forecast period, it is twice the amount in the base scenario.

This reflects the increased sensitivity to natural catastrophe

claims. In a second scenario, repricing is introduced with a lag based on the last 10 years' experience and only to 50% due to assumed increased market pressure and an overall decreased profitability for the property line of business.

The combined effect of changes in GDP and inflation in the High Warming pathway compared to the Net-Zero pathway leads to a relatively limited impact on insurance result, mainly due to offsetting effects stemming from how different economies are affected in the Nordic region.

However, the assumed impact on natural catastrophe claims gives a more material impact, particularly in the pathway without repricing and the apparent offsetting effect of repricing actions, although with a lag. This shows the importance of repricing the business in a timely manner to correct it for increased claims costs, as contracts, strong financial control and detailed and frequent business follow-ups all serve as mitigating factors.

Net-Zero	Net-Zero Financial Crisis	Limited Action	High Warming
<p>In the Net-Zero pathway, changes in the frequency and/or severity of climate-related claims are assumed to not be very sudden or severe and can therefore be priced based on claims data and portfolio results, as is the current practice. It follows that the gross profitability of the business can be maintained based on the strategy that has already been implemented. Furthermore, the impact on reinsurance prices and availability is assumed to be moderate. Reinsurance can therefore continue to be used to manage If's aggregated exposure to natural catastrophe risk and to reduce volatility in claims costs over time, thereby stabilising the net financial results. The demand from customers and partners for sustainable products and services, as well as for insurance policies tailored to new technologies and new market practices, is assumed to increase. The change is assumed to be gradual, and the strategic risks can therefore be mitigated by the business practices currently in place.</p>	<p>Compared to the Net-Zero pathway, there is greater uncertainty related to the transition path in the Net-Zero Financial Crisis pathway. This uncertainty can lead to general market effects, such as increased demand for insurance, more selective underwriting and higher insurance risk margins. Furthermore, the reinsurance market may also be affected by uncertainty, thereby leading to higher prices and/or lower capacity. Developments in this pathway could therefore potentially affect If's business strategy to a moderate extent, at least temporarily.</p>	<p>In the Limited Action pathway, policy makers take moderate steps (although too weak and slow) to increase climate action. This will lead to rising temperatures, which may lead to an increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events. The impact of increased temperature is likely to have a different impact depending on the peril – floods, storms, freezing temperatures, etc. Overall, the Nordic region is less susceptible to extreme weather events, and the changes in temperature will have regional impacts and will become evident over time. For If, it is important to follow the regional impact within the Nordics, and to help policyholders with pre-emptive risk mitigation and overall risk selection and pricing of weather events. Extreme weather events result in a higher number of insurance claims related to property damage and (potentially) business interruption, although fewer claims than in the High Warming pathway. If should consider reviewing its business strategy in this pathway, to ensure it is relevant for the changing environment and the rising costs.</p>	<p>In the High Warming pathway, the frequency and severity of climate-related claims will increase. The demand for certain types of insurance protection will also increase. If will need to focus more on climate-related risks and natural catastrophes in both risk selection and pricing. Some objects, regions and perils may become excluded, or may be covered only partially, and the price of insurance will increase. At the same time, the demand for reinsurance against climate-related losses will increase, and capacity is likely to become lower, thereby raising the cost of reinsurance. In this pathway, If's business strategy will need to be reviewed to some extent, at least in terms of risk appetite and risk preferences.</p>

Solvency position and capital

The impact of climate-related risk on If's solvency position and capital has been qualitatively assessed for the four pathways.

Net-Zero	Net-Zero Financial Crisis	Limited Action	High Warming
<p>As gross profitability, reinsurance protection and business strategy are assumed to continue as today, the effect on solvency and the need for additional capital will be small in the Net-Zero pathway.</p> <p>The high investment activity in the pathway may lead to an increase in interest rates, which would be positive for If's solvency position.</p>	<p>Compared to the Net-Zero pathway, If's solvency position is assumed to be somewhat more volatile in the Net-Zero Financial Crisis scenario. The risk appetite may therefore be lower, at least temporarily, and additional capital buffers to mitigate risks may be needed.</p> <p>If's solvency position would also be negatively affected by lower interest rates following interventions by central banks.</p>	<p>In the Limited Action pathway, increased payouts for weather-related claims could start to put pressure on If's financial reserves, thereby affecting If's solvency position.</p> <p>The investment portfolio result could also be slightly lower in the long term, unless increased attention is devoted to ESG factors. The need for additional solvency capital may increase if reinsurance capacity for weather events decreases.</p>	<p>In the High Warming pathway, If's solvency position may become more volatile if the product terms and conditions are not carefully aligned with the reinsurance protection available. The positive return from the investment portfolio could be somewhat lower in the long term, which will place more emphasis on the profitability of the insurance operations. The need for additional solvency capital increases.</p>

E1-1 – Transition plan for climate change mitigation

If aims to continually reduce the emissions from its own operations and investments, and to encourage partners, suppliers and customers to reduce theirs. During 2025, If further developed its transition plan for climate change mitigation. The plan is based on If's current near-term science-based emission reduction targets and related action plans. To reach the targets, relevant decarbonisation levers and actions to be taken in the coming years have been identified.

Science-based targets

If committed to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in October 2021. Targets are considered to be 'science-based' if they align with what the latest climate science deems necessary to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement (e.g., to limit global warming to well below 2°C, preferably 1.5°C, compared to pre-industrial levels). As a financial institution, If developed targets in accordance with the SBTi sector-specific guidelines for the financial sector. If's near-term science-based emission reduction targets were approved by the SBTi in December 2023. During 2025, the emissions of former Topdanmark A/S, the company acquired by If in 2024, were included in If's emissions inventory and targets. The emissions and roadmap were therefore updated to accommodate for the integration. For more information regarding the science-based targets, see E1-4 – Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Sustainability, including If's emission reduction targets, is already an integral part of the company's strategy and business plan and the transition plan will be further embedded in the coming years. If will continue to further develop the climate transition plan and consider including additional metrics and targets in the coming years. The science-based targets have been approved by the Board of Directors and validated by executive management. The Board of Directors and the executive management group annually approve the business plan.

Since the targets were approved, If has set up regular internal reporting processes for tracking progress against the targets and has also developed action plans for reaching the targets. Specifically, Scope 1 and 2 emissions are reported internally on a quarterly basis. Scope 3 supplier engagement targets are reported internally semi-annually, whilst investment targets are reported internally on a quarterly basis. In 2025, If started measuring the insurance-associated emissions for the first time.

Decarbonisation levers

If has identified decarbonisation levers related to own operations,

suppliers and investments in order to reach the science-based emission reduction targets. Further details on the decarbonisation levers can be found in E1-3 – Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies.

- Electrifying the car fleet
- Switching to renewable energy and reduction of energy use in offices
- Supplier engagement
- Sustainable claims handling
- Responsible investments

If has not identified any locked-in GHG emissions from key assets and products. If has economic activities and investments that are covered by the EU Taxonomy. If's Taxonomy disclosures are presented in the section EU Taxonomy.

Investments and funding

As part of the development of If's transition plan, an assessment of the key costs to support the implementation of the actions was performed. The assessment concluded that the implementation of the actions will lead to increased costs. However, these costs are not seen as significant. It is also difficult to separate these costs from normal operations.

If is not excluded from the EU Paris-Aligned Benchmarks.

E1-2 – Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation

If has several policies aimed at securing and strengthening the efforts to mitigate climate change and to adapt to the changes that are already experienced as an effect of a warming climate. The Sustainability Policy describes the general commitment to promoting sustainability, and the Responsible Investment Policy presents the responsible investment principles applied. The Supplier Code of Conduct ensures that the suppliers conduct business in accordance with the sustainability standards, while the Underwriting Policy sets expectations that corporate clients respect the principles of the UN Global Compact. The policies address climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation. Energy efficiency and renewable energy are also addressed to some extent, both within own operations as well as in relation to expectations on suppliers.

Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation

Policy	Mitigation	Adaptation	Energy efficiency	Renewable energy
Sustainability Policy	Addressed	Addressed	Addressed	Addressed
Responsible Investment Policy	Addressed	Addressed	Addressed	Not addressed
Supplier Code of Conduct	Addressed	Addressed	Addressed	Addressed
Underwriting Policy	Addressed	Addressed	Not addressed	Not Addressed

Sustainability Policy

The Sustainability Policy describes If's approach to sustainability. In accordance with the policy, the aim is to provide state-of-the-art loss prevention services that reduce risk and economic cost, increase safety and reduce the environmental impact. The priority is to help customers to manage risks, including climate-related risks, and to provide support when accidents occur. If encourages and supports suppliers, partners and claims contractors in their efforts to use more sustainable methods in their operations.

To ensure that the offices are environmentally friendly, the Sustainability Policy states that emissions to air, water and soil, as well as waste generated from own operations should be identified, monitored, controlled and managed. If prioritises the use of renewable energy sources, when possible. Environmentally friendly alternatives should be prioritised when procuring office supplies and services. In order to reduce business travel, there is a focus on 'meeting instead of travelling' and providing virtual meeting opportunities.

Climate change mitigation and adaptation are critical parts of the commitment to society. If contributes with its expertise in risk management to the building of a more resilient society. Sharing knowledge and insights is an important part of the interaction with key stakeholders and society at large. If has set ambitious climate targets and supports the transformation to a low-carbon society.

Responsible Investment Policy

The Responsible Investment Policy presents If's approach to responsible investments. The aim is to recognise and mitigate the adverse impacts of the investment operations on the environment (including climate and biodiversity), society, employees, human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery. Sustainability is incorporated into investment operations and the investment decisions consider not only financial aspects, but also sustainability factors, as well as related risks. The Responsible Investment Policy covers both current and new investments. As part of its responsible investment approach, If makes use of ESG rating, sector-based screening and norm-based

research, as described in ESRS 2 GOV-4 - Statement on due diligence.

If strives to ensure that its investee companies operate responsibly and may engage with investees regarding, for example, environmental aspects and climate change. If the investee company does not respond to the engagement efforts and does not take measures to prevent the abuse or breach within a reasonable time frame, the investment may be sold, or the exposure reduced.

If's near-term science-based emission reduction targets for investments are integrated in the Responsible Investment Policy. For more information, see E1-4 – Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Supplier Code of Conduct

The Supplier Code of Conduct, which is part of the Sustainability Policy, defines the minimum requirements that suppliers are expected to respect when conducting business with If. The Code of Conduct covers human rights, labour rights, environment and anti-corruption, and is based on the ten principles of the UN Global Compact and its underlying conventions and declarations.

With regard to the environment, the Code of Conduct states that the supplier shall apply a precautionary approach towards environmental- and climate-related challenges. The use and development of environmentally friendly technology shall be promoted, and business shall be conducted with as low impact on the environment, biodiversity and public health as possible.

Energy shall be used responsibly, and the supplier shall strive to reduce the consumption and regularly monitor energy use. The supplier shall prioritise the use of renewable energy sources, when possible. The supplier shall strive to minimise GHG emissions by identifying, monitoring, controlling and managing GHG emissions from their operations. This also includes, when possible, choosing means of transportation that have the least negative environmental impact.

In case of identified deviations from the Code of Conduct, the supplier will be asked to provide a corrective action plan for If to

approve. If reserves the right to terminate the contract with the supplier in the case of material breaches of the responsibilities outlined in the Code of Conduct and underlying conventions and declarations.

Underwriting Policy

The Underwriting Policy specifies If's overall principles for underwriting activities and guides insurance product development. The Underwriting Policy is supplemented by detailed underwriting guidelines, regulating for example risk selection and risk assessment criteria. As part of the underwriting principles, it is expected that corporate clients respect international norms and conventions on human rights, labour, the environment and anti-corruption, as defined in the UN Global Compact. The Underwriting Policy and guidelines include instructions regarding terms and conditions for natural hazards coverage. Sustainability products shall be developed in accordance with relevant legal requirements (e.g., the EU Taxonomy Regulation) and internal sustainability requirements.

E1-3 – Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies

Both climate change adaptation and climate change mitigation are material topics for If. As a result, action plans have been developed and resources allocated to mitigate If's negative impact and strengthen the positive impact, as well as to handle the associated risks and opportunities within both topics. No significant additional costs are associated with the planned and implemented actions.

Climate change mitigation

If has measured and worked to limit GHG emissions from its operations and value chain for several years. In order to reach its near-term science-based emission reduction targets, If has identified a number of actions, some of which have already been implemented. The actions, presented in the following sections, have been planned and implemented related to own operations, supplier engagement and investments. To ensure If reaches its reduction target for Scope 1 and 2 emissions, a decarbonisation roadmap for If's own operations has been developed, outlining the reduction potential of the identified levers.

Electrifying the car fleet

An important element in the efforts to reduce GHG emissions from company vehicles is to gradually shift from diesel and petrol vehicles to plug-in hybrids and electric vehicles. In the Nordics, If's purchasing guidelines for company vehicles encourage the purchasing of plug-in hybrids and electrical vehicles. In Denmark, this includes the coverage of the installation cost of charging boxes at the homes of employees who are entitled to a car benefit. During 2025, the share of company vehicles in the Nordics, including the car fleet of former Topdanmark A/S, that are plug-in hybrids or electric increased to

88% (87). In the Baltic countries, all company vehicles were either electric or plug-in hybrids, with 12 out of 15 vehicles being fully electric. At the end of 2025, 88% of all company vehicles in If are either plug-in hybrids or electric.⁴

In 2026, If will continue its focus on the electrification of the company car fleet through encouragement of plug-in hybrids and electric vehicles when employees entitled to a car benefit are acquiring new company vehicles. If has estimated that electrifying the company car fleet will contribute to 7-11% of the required emission reductions for own operations (Scope 1 and 2) towards 2030.

Switching to renewable energy and reduction of energy use in offices

If's internal environmental standards for all offices provide concrete measures, targets and guidance on topics such as office supplies, how the canteens should operate, energy efficiency, updating of rental agreements, reducing waste and providing facilities that support physical exercise, such as walking, running and cycling.

During 2025, If continued its efforts to ensure fulfilment of these measures across all offices. This included the switch to 100% renewable electricity at some offices in Norway as well as all former Topdanmark A/S offices in Denmark, including the main office in Ballerup. The Ballerup office also switched from natural gas to district heating. In addition, solar panels were installed at one of Viking's Norwegian offices. As a result, 92.3% (66.5) of If's total electricity consumption in 2025 came from renewable sources.

If also continued its efforts to reduce energy used in offices. This included the renovation of the Ballerup office, the optimisation of office spaces, changing of lightbulbs to LED, reduction of office temperature and new windows.

In 2026, If will investigate and assess any further opportunities for switching to renewable energy sources at its offices as well as for reducing and optimising energy use in its offices. In Denmark, employees working from the office in Stamholmen will be relocated to the office in Ballerup.

If has estimated that switching to renewable energy in the offices and reducing energy use in the offices will contribute to 66-79% respectively 14-23% of the required emission reductions, for own operations (Scope 1 and 2) towards 2030.

Supplier engagement

Since claims handling represents a substantial part of total emissions, If has set a voluntary supplier engagement target as part of its science-based targets. Supplier engagement offers a way to influence decarbonisation efforts within the supply chain when granular emissions data is challenging to track or unavailable. The target focuses on engaging a defined set of suppliers in the near term to set their own science-based targets, or equivalent, for all applicable scopes and

Milestones Own operations

- 2022 – Switched to renewable district cooling in Turku office
– Installed solar panels in Vækerø office
- 2023 – Switched to renewable district heating and cooling in Espoo office
– New environmental standards for all offices
- 2024 – Installed solar panels in Bergshamra office
– Switched to renewable electricity in Stamholmen office
- 2025 – Switched to renewable electricity and from natural gas to district heating in Ballerup office
– Installed solar panels in Alnabru office (Viking)

⁴Data includes passenger cars owned or leased by If, including Viking. It does not include tow trucks owned by Viking.

categories. For more information about the progress towards these targets, see E1-4 – Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

If maintains a close dialogue with its claims suppliers and is building on this to also engage on sustainability matters such as GHG emission reductions. In 2025, If further refined the process for assessing how many suppliers within vehicle and property claims have science-based targets or equivalent. The assessment focused on vehicle and property claims, as a substantial part of the emissions are linked to claims within these segments. For more information, see E1-6 – Gross Scope 1, 2 and 3 and Total GHG emissions.

In 2025, If also further developed the supplier engagement programme to create a cohesive organisation-wide approach. The initial phase of the programme focused on four key areas:

- revisiting the impact analysis to identify procurement sectors with the largest environmental footprint
- developing a supplier segmentation methodology to tailor engagement approaches based on strategic significance
- creating a climate maturity assessment framework to evaluate suppliers' readiness for sustainability matters
- preparing internal capabilities to equip procurement teams with targeted engagement tactics and support tools.

In 2026, If plans to launch a pilot phase with selected suppliers across different segments to validate these frameworks and refine engagement approaches before broader implementation.

At this point, If has not identified any significant operational or capital expenditures to reach the supplier engagement target. The work carried out is part of the everyday work within procurement and partnership dialogue.

Sustainable claims handling

If's property and vehicle repair contractors are not only required to comply with If's Supplier Code of Conduct but must also comply with additional sector-specific environmental requirements, which for example cover transportation, material usage and energy usage. For more information about repairing and reusing instead of using new parts (and thereby reducing the greenhouse gas-emissions from claims handling), see E5-2 – Actions and resources related to resource use and circular economy.

In 2025, the Sustainable Building module, which is already available in Norway and Sweden, was rolled out in Finland. Through the module, which is part of the most comprehensive insurance for commercial buildings, If provides concrete advice, guidance and financial support for sustainable measures, such as the use of solar panels and energy efficiency measures, in the reconstruction after major damage. The module is based on the certification systems BREEAM-NOR in Norway, BREEAM-SE and Miljöbyggnad in Sweden, and BREEAM in Finland.

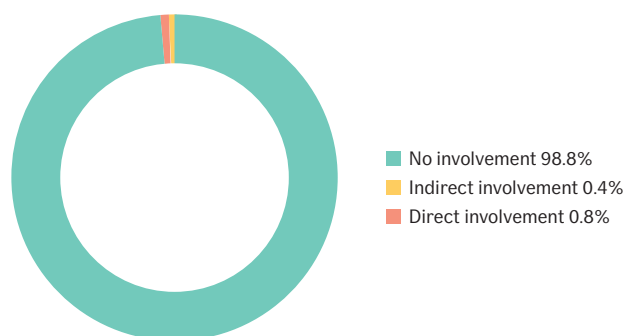
If has not identified any significant operational or capital expenditures in relation to sustainable claims handling since this is part of the everyday work.

Responsible investments

If's approved near-term science-based emission reduction targets are incorporated in the Responsible Investment Policy. For more information, see E1-2 – Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation. If's investment operation has regular follow-ups, reporting routines and purchase data from an external data provider to have up-to-date information about the investees' climate targets, temperature rating and GHG emissions.

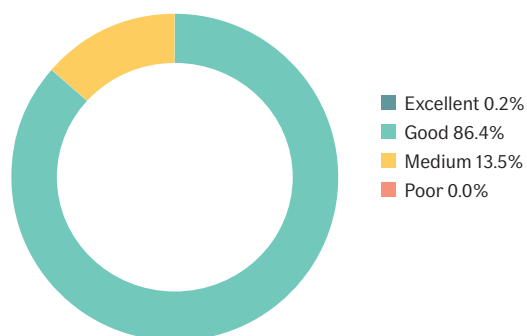
In accordance with the SBTi recommendations, financial institutions with approved targets should, within six months from the time of target approval, establish a policy that they will phase out financial support to thermal coal across all their activities in line with a full global phaseout by 2030. Coal companies are defined as companies with more than 5% of revenues from thermal coal mining. As If's Responsible Investment Policy already included restrictions regarding coal in line with this threshold, no updates of the policy were needed. Exemptions can be granted if the company has a credible strategy to transition to a more sustainable business model. In 2025, If made no new investments in coal companies but had one existing investment, amounting to MSEK 558 (489), approximately 0.4% (0.4) of total investments, in a company with indirect coal involvement.

Investments in sensitive sectors, 31 December 2025⁵



Financial institutions are also recommended to disclose investments in fossil fuel companies. In 2025, If had investments in companies with direct fossil fuel involvement⁶ amounting to MSEK 453 (368), approximately 0.3% (0.3) of total investments, and investments in companies with indirect fossil fuel involvement amounting to MSEK 446 (764), approximately 0.3% (0.6) of total investments. In 2025, If had more than MSEK 15,500 (16,500) invested in green bonds, and more than MSEK 1,800 (1,500) invested in sustainability and sustainability-linked bonds.

Investment allocation according to ESG rating categories, 31 December 2025



In 2025, six (7) cases were submitted for approval, due to possible sustainability risks. One investment was allowed, and five investments were granted conditional approval, after additional research had been conducted. For information regarding pooled engagements, see S2-4 – Taking action on material impacts on value chain workers, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to value chain workers, and effectiveness of those actions.

⁵Direct involvement refers to the manufacture or production of a product or service. Indirect involvement refers to various parts of the value chain of product or service production, such as subcontracting, transport, or distribution.

⁶Companies with more than 30% revenue from fossil fuel.

Monitoring of temperature scores across the investment portfolio enables If to assess the climate alignment of investee companies and track portfolio level decarbonisation progress. In 2025, If conducted a portfolio-wide analysis through this process to identify companies and issuers with a default temperature score of 3.2°C. From this assessment, If prioritised high-impact companies with the largest portfolio weight. Each selected company then underwent a climate maturity assessment, which categorised them according to their climate readiness level, enabling tailored engagement strategies. To strengthen the engagement strategy, If collaborated with an external consultant to design differentiated approaches tailored to each company. Targeted questions were developed to align with best practices and drive meaningful dialogue. Following this, If launched a pilot case of proactive engagement with one selected company to test and refine the approach, laying the groundwork for broader implementation.

In 2026, If will initiate proactive engagements with the remaining companies identified in the 2025 climate maturity assessment, building on insight from the pilot case. Engagement outcomes and progress will be tracked to support internal and external reporting. To ensure strategic alignment and effective knowledge exchange, quarterly internal meetings will be held. If has not identified any significant operational or capital expenditures in relation to responsible investments since this is part of the everyday work.

Underwriting

In addition to If's current near-term targets and decarbonisation levers which provide the foundation for the climate transition plan, If acknowledges the impact of its underwriting portfolios. Therefore, Sampo Group, including If, conducted a project in 2025 with an external service provider to calculate insurance-associated emissions in accordance with the standard developed by the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) to gain an understanding of the calculation process, data availability, and scale of emissions. The project focused on measuring emissions enabled through relevant portfolios for If's and former Topdanmark's underwriting activities for large corporate clients and Nordic small and medium-sized corporate clients (e.g., property and marine insurance) as well as private customers (motor insurance). Insurance-associated emissions (Scope 1 and 2) amounted to a total of 436,660 tCO₂e from the corporate clients. For the private customers, the insurance-associated emissions totalled 336,429 tCO₂e. The calculations are based on insurance policies in force as of 31 December 2024.

Measuring insurance-associated emissions (to be accounted for separately from financed emissions under Scope 3 category 15) is a critical first step for the continued work in this area. Based on the initial results, If will develop the calculation process and data quality with the intent to report insurance-associated emissions annually.

Climate change adaptation

Climate change will lead to severe consequences for society unless sufficient mitigation and adaptation measures are implemented. If has taken actions related to climate change adaptation in its underwriting processes, loss prevention services and claims handling, as well as in public relations and affairs.

Underwriting

If continually developing the underwriting and pricing of extreme weather and climate-related physical risks. Pricing is typically based on historical claims data and portfolio results, and trends in claims will automatically impact price. Forward-looking scenarios, including natural hazards scenarios, on a one-year basis are also part of the annual capital allocation process that in turn affects the pricing of all products. Reinsurance is used to manage the aggregated exposure to natural catastrophes. In 2025, If further developed the climate risk

pricing by exploring new data sources that reflect existing and future risks related to climate change.

Acquiring new data to better assess risks comes with some additional costs. However, this is not deemed as significant but rather part of existing budget plans.

Loss prevention

If works actively with loss prevention, including mitigating the losses from climate-related events. The type of service depends on the type of customer and insurance, as well as country.

In cooperation with an external partner, If offers house assessments to private customers who own their house and hold top-level coverage insurance policies in Finland, Norway and Sweden. The house assessments provide the customer with advice on maintenance and loss prevention measures, including climate-related damage. In 2025, a project was initiated to assess and improve the house assessment, exploring digitalising loss prevention reports and nudging customers from insight to action. Small and medium-sized corporate clients in Norway and Finland are offered a building check, which is similar to the house assessments.

If offers large corporate clients advanced risk management services, where risk engineers conduct on-site risk assessments and identify specific preventive measures to avoid damage and enable a stable operation. As part of the field work, risk engineers make assessments and advise clients on natural hazards, such as coastal flooding, tornados, hailstorms and wildfires. In 2025, If's property risk engineers spent more than 1,300 days providing on-site risk management services to large corporate clients.

There have been no significant costs for If related to these services, as they are financed through the insurance product.

Claims handling

If has clear processes in place for how to actively support customers before, during and after a climate-related event. For example, before an event, If directly contacts customers at risk to notify them of the upcoming event and provide advice on how to prevent and mitigate the scope of the damage once it occurs. Furthermore, If contacts repair partners before the event to make sure that they have capacity to help customers when needed. With digital intake of claims reports and automated partner booking, If is able to respond to large amounts of new claims within hours. Even for claims reported by phone, there are processes to scale up capacity during high demand, with cross-trained personnel from different units ensuring that customers receive help quickly. Information about these additional measures can be found on the website.

In 2025, If conducted a project focusing on further finetuning of the internal operating model, use of data and claims handling processes linked to extreme weather events.

At this stage, climate adaptation work within claims handling is part of the everyday operations and has therefore not led to any significant costs.

Public relations and affairs

If's aim is to use its expertise in risk management to contribute to the building of a more resilient society. Sharing knowledge and insights is an important part of the interaction with key stakeholders and with society at large. If, together with universities, research institutes and clients, participates in various research projects that are related to its expertise and knowledge in risk management. The aim of this work is to better understand risks and thus better support clients and other stakeholders in their risk management, but also to contribute to a more sustainable society. If actively participates in the public debate on relevant topics, such as climate change, and continuously liaises with policymakers.

In 2025, If commissioned opinion polls to measure private homeowners' opinions on climate issues. If also published opinion pieces on climate adaptation in national press. Since 2019, If regularly publishes extreme weather reports in Norway, analysing the work conducted by Norwegian municipalities on climate change adaptation. The reports are prepared in cooperation with CICERO Center for Climate Research and IVL Swedish Environmental Research Institute. The most recent report was published in October 2025. In 2025, If published a similar report in Finland for the first time, analysing Finnish municipalities' work on climate change adaptation. This was done in cooperation with SYKE Finnish Environment Institute and IVL Swedish Environmental Research Institute. The reports identify challenges faced by the municipalities and showcase good examples.

During 2025, If also participated in a research project related to water management in Gavleån, Sweden, with IVL and several local actors. The project aimed to create more collaboration between various public and private actors to prevent heavy rainfalls from causing flooding.

As climate change adaptation is a prioritised area, the projects conducted have been part of the normal business operations.

E1-4 – Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation

If's near-term science-based targets have been developed in accordance with the SBTi sector-specific guidelines for the financial sector. These guidelines require financial institutions to set targets for emissions from owned or controlled sources (Scope 1), emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, heating, steam and cooling (Scope 2) and investment and lending activities (Scope 3, category 15). As financial institutions' greatest impact on climate change is generally through their investment and lending activities, the SBTi guidelines prioritise target-setting in these areas.

When setting the targets, If engaged in close dialogue with internal key stakeholders such as, the executive management as well as with Sampo Group companies. Sampo Group has also engaged in dialogue with investors and some large corporate clients.

If has set a science-based target to reduce its total Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 42.5% by 2030 compared to the 2020 base year. This corresponds to a required emission reduction of 2,989 tCO₂eq, reducing annual emissions from 7,033 tCO₂eq in 2020 to a target of 4,044 tCO₂eq in 2030. In accordance with the SBTi methodology, the target is a combined target and does not have separate target levels for Scope 1 and Scope 2. If's target for Scope 1 and 2 emissions reductions covers If's total Scope 1 and 2 emissions linked to the use of company vehicles and energy use in offices as per the reporting boundary specified in ESR1. Emissions from these sources represent a small proportion of total emissions compared to investments and claims. Nevertheless, in line with requirements for financial institutions, If has set an absolute target for Scope 1 and 2 which is in line with limiting global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial temperature levels.

Additionally, If has chosen to set a voluntary supplier engagement target, since claims handling represents a substantial part of the total emissions. Supplier engagement targets offer a way to influence decarbonisation efforts within a company's supply chain when granular emissions data is unavailable or challenging to track. These targets focus on engaging a defined set of suppliers in the near term to set their own science-based targets, or equivalent.

For target setting regarding the investments, If uses the Temperature Rating Approach and the Sectoral Decarbonization Approach (SDA). Temperature rating can be used to determine the current temperature rating of the portfolios, based on the public GHG emission reduction targets of the investees, and to take actions to

align the portfolios with ambitious long-term temperature goals by engaging with portfolio companies to set ambitious targets. SDA is a method for setting physical intensity targets that uses convergence of emissions intensity. An intensity target is defined by a reduction in emissions relative to a specific business metric. SDA is used for If's real estate portfolio. The real estate holdings represent a very limited portion of If's investment portfolio as their market value accounts for less than 0.5% of the total financial assets. In accordance with the SBTi's methodology, the target is an emission intensity target and there are no separate target levels for absolute emissions.

There were no changes to If's targets during the reporting year. However, Topdanmark A/S's company-specific science-based targets were discontinued due to the integration. If's Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions for the baseline year 2020 have been recalculated to include the emissions from former Topdanmark A/S. Furthermore, errors related to data collection and discrepancies in the methodology applied across sites have also been corrected for the baseline year 2020 as well as the comparative year 2024. For more information, see E1-6 – Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions.

Progress against the targets is regularly monitored internally and reported externally in the sustainability statement.

If's approved near-term science-based emission reduction targets

Target area	Scope	Near-term target	Target-setting method	Decarbonisation lever	Target status 31 December 2025
Own operations	Scope 1 + 2	Reduce absolute Scope 1 + 2 GHG emissions by 42.5% by 2030 from a 2020 base year.	Absolute emission reduction, Scope 2 follows a market-based method	Electrifying the car fleet Switching to renewable energy and reduction of energy in the offices	Reduction by 58.5%
Suppliers	Scope 3 (Category 1–14)	30.0% of the suppliers by spend, covering purchased goods and services, will have science-based targets by 2028.	Supplier engagement	Supplier engagement Sustainable claims handling	23.8% of suppliers (within property and motor)
Investments Headline targets: If P&C Insurance Holding Ltd (publ)'s portfolio targets cover 85% of its total assets under management as of 2020.		Align the Scope 1 + 2 portfolio temperature score by invested value of the listed equity, corporate bond, fund and ETF portfolio from 2.52°C in 2020 to 2.04°C by 2027.	Temperature rating ¹	Responsible investment approach	1.89
		Align Scope 1 + 2 + 3 portfolio temperature score by invested value of its listed equity, corporate bond, fund and ETFs portfolio from 2.70°C to 2.14°C by 2027.	Temperature rating ²	Responsible investment approach	2.28
	Scope 3 (Category 15)	Align Scope 1 + 2 portfolio temperature score by invested value of the corporate loan portfolio from 2.91°C in 2020 to 2.25°C by 2027.	Temperature rating ³	Responsible investment approach	2.65
		Align Scope 1 + 2 + 3 portfolio temperature score by invested value of the corporate loan portfolio from 2.84°C in 2020 to 2.21°C by 2027.	Temperature rating ⁴	Responsible investment approach	2.90
		Reduce GHG emissions from the commercial real estate sector within the corporate loan portfolio by 57.2% per square metre by 2028, from a 2020 base year.	SDA ⁵	Responsible investment approach	Reduction by 80.0% per square metre

The CDP-WWF Temperature Scoring Methodology tool, recommended by SBTi, has generated temperature scores outside the range defined by the methodology, with values below 1.5°C and above 3.2°C. To ensure consistency and transparency, If tracks two sets of targets: one based on the tool's unadjusted calculations (as approved by SBTi and presented in the table above) and another adjusted with a minimum threshold of 1.5°C. The adjusted targets and corresponding progress are detailed below:

¹ Scope 1 + 2: The temperature score by invested value decreased from 2.64°C in 2020 to 2.18°C in 2025, showing progress toward the target of 2.11°C by 2027.

² Scope 1 + 2 + 3: The temperature score by invested value decreased from 2.75°C in 2020 to 2.43°C in 2025, showing progress toward the target of 2.28°C by 2027.

³ Scope 1 + 2: The temperature score by invested value decreased from 2.98°C in 2020 to 2.77°C in 2025, showing progress toward the target of 2.29°C by 2027.

⁴ Scope 1 + 2 + 3: The temperature score by invested value decreased from 2.98°C in 2020 to 2.92°C in 2025, showing progress toward the target of 2.41°C by 2027.

⁵ Sectoral Decarbonization Approach

E1-6 – Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions

The year 2025 was the first year when former Topdanmark A/S was fully integrated in the sustainability reporting of If P&C Insurance Holding Ltd (publ). To ensure comparability with previous years as well as to ensure accurate tracking of progress towards If's near-term target for Scope 1 and 2 emissions reductions, If has recalculated previous years' emissions to include Topdanmark A/S. Furthermore, the recalculation applies a common methodology as well as consistent assumptions across If in accordance with the methodology outlined in the GHG Protocol. The comparative figures have not been reviewed by the assurance provider.

For 2020, Scope 1 emissions increased from 287 tCO₂eq to 2,178 tCO₂eq, and for 2024, from 182 tCO₂eq to 1,352 tCO₂eq. Scope 2, market-based emissions, increased from 1,787 tCO₂eq to 4,855 tCO₂eq in 2020 and from 1,512 tCO₂eq to 3,631 tCO₂eq in 2024. Scope 2, location-based emissions, increased from 1,435 tCO₂eq to 2,525 tCO₂eq in 2020 and from 1,001 tCO₂eq to 2,169 tCO₂eq in 2024. Aside from the inclusion of emissions from former Topdanmark A/S,

key contributors to the increase in emissions relate to a correction regarding the number of fossil-fuel tow trucks in Viking as well as an increase in the annual mileage used in calculations for company cars in If Denmark and Viking. The availability of new office consumption data for the Nordics as well as Viking, and adjustments to emissions factors also contributed to the increase in emissions.

*Calculation principles and assumptions***Own operations**

The GHG emissions calculation includes If's and its subsidiaries' operations in the Nordics, Baltics and Spain as per the reporting boundaries of If's sustainability statement. It also covers all company cars owned or leased by If and its subsidiaries. Smaller sales offices outside of the Nordic and Baltic countries are excluded as emissions from these offices are below the significance threshold. Specifically, the Scope 1 and 2 emissions do not include activities in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the Netherlands. An external service provider conducts the calculations based on data provided by If. The

data inventory, emission factors, and assumptions are based on the GHG Protocol, and include the main greenhouse gases CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, SF₆, HFCs, PFCs and NF₃ converted to CO₂ equivalents. In cases where activity or spend data is not available, If applies a standard methodology for extrapolations based on actual consumption data for comparable sites and periods (e.g., within the same country and subsidiary) which are allocated according to the square metres or full-time equivalents of the sites. As a general principle, If follows a conservative approach for the assumptions and emission factors applied.

The expected quantitative contributions to achieve the GHG emission reduction target for If's own operations (Scope 1 and 2) were estimated using modelled interventions towards 2030 based on reduction potentials within each identified decarbonisation lever as well as assumed adoption rate to all emissions sources.

If purchases renewable energy through contractual instruments such as green tariffs and Guarantees of Origin (GOs) for several of its locations. The share of purchased energy covered by contractual instruments is calculated by dividing the energy consumption (MWh) covered by contractual instruments with the total Scope 2 energy consumption (MWh). For more information, see the table Share of Scope 2 energy consumption covered by contractual instruments.

The data behind the calculations of If's Scope 3 emissions (category 1-10 and 12-14) consists of 62.1% primary data. The secondary data largely concerns spend-based (e.g., renovations and business travel) as well as extrapolated data (e.g., water, waste and district heating & cooling) for some of its sites. For the calculations of emissions from claims (Scope 3, category 11) and investments (Scope 3, category 15), If relies on secondary data since receiving primary data directly from the partner or investee presents a challenge. Regarding Scope 3 category 15 (investments), 66.2% of all investments covered by the data provider is based on primary data (i.e. emissions reported by investees) and 33.8% on secondary data (i.e. estimations).

Emissions from vehicle and property claims in the Nordics have been calculated by a third party following a life cycle assessment (LCA). The emissions were calculated for a limited number of claims and then extrapolated using spend to incorporate the full claims portfolio. The data does not include former Topdanmark A/S operations, since it was not part of If when the calculations were made.

Scope 3 categories 8 Upstream leased assets, 9 Downstream transportations, 10 Processing of sold products and 12 End-of-life treatment of sold products, have not been reported on since these are not assessed to be material for If. Scope 3 currently does not include Viking and its franchise operations, but If will work on including this data in the coming years.

Investments

The calculation methodology for If's investments' GHG emissions follows the GHG Protocol's investment-specific method. The emissions from investments are allocated to If based on its proportional share of investments in investee companies. The proportional share is calculated by using Enterprise Value Including Cash (EVIC) to represent the total value of each investee company. The absolute GHG emissions of investee companies are collected using an external service provider, where the primary source used is company-reported emissions followed by estimated emissions. The scope of the investments' GHG emissions includes If's financial assets and investments in associates. The data provider does not cover all investment assets (e.g., some non-listed companies), which has resulted in data gaps as the coverage was 85.0% of If's financial assets (including associated companies). The majority of financial assets not covered are sovereign, derivatives and municipality exposures. If has not used its own estimations for financed emissions as the data coverage by the

external data provider has been considered good and using estimates would affect the data quality. Hence, If uses the transitional provision for not including information from the value chain.

Greenhouse gas emissions	Retrospective				Milestones and target years			
	2020	2024	2025	%	2025	2030	2050	Annual %
	(Base year)	(Comparative)		2025/2024				Target / base year
Scope 1 GHG emissions ¹								
Gross Scope 1 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ eq)	2,178	1,352	1,514	12.0%	-	-	-	-
Percentage of Scope 1 GHG emissions from regulated trading schemes (%)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Scope 2 GHG emissions ²								
Gross location-based Scope 2 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ eq)	2,525	2,169	1,578	-27.2%	-	-	-	-
Gross market-based Scope 2 GHG emissions tCO ₂ eq)	4,855	3,631	1,408	-61.2%	-	-	-	-
Significant Scope 3 GHG emissions ³								
Total Gross indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions (tCO ₂ eq)	486,766	355,587	452,818	27.3%	-	-	-	-
1 Purchased goods and services ⁴	1,194	211	3,408	1515.1%	-	-	-	-
2 Capital goods ⁵	1,963	1,791	2,187	22.1%	-	-	-	-
3 Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2) ⁶	1,811	1,489	1,068	-28.3%	-	-	-	-
4 Upstream transportation and distribution ⁷	-	35	51	47.0%	-	-	-	-
5 Waste generated in operations ⁸	24	252	239	-5.3%	-	-	-	-
6 Business traveling ⁹	3,427	5,446	5,810	6.7%	-	-	-	-
7 Employee commuting ¹⁰	3,686	4,700	4,353	-7.4%	-	-	-	-
8 Upstream leased assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Downstream transportations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Processing of sold products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Use of sold products ¹¹	88,618	88,618	88,618	0.0%	-	-	-	-
12 End-of-life treatment of sold products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Downstream leased assets ¹²	-	41	-	-100.0%	-	-	-	-
14 Franchises ¹³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 Investments ¹⁴	386,043	253,003	347,084	37.2%	-	-	-	-
Total GHG emissions								
Total GHG emissions (location-based) (tCO ₂ eq)	491,469	359,108	455,910	27.0%	-	-	-	-
Total GHG emissions (market-based) (tCO ₂ eq)	493,799	360,570	455,739	26.4%	-	-	-	-

¹For mobile combustion, If reports litres, driven kilometres, or in the cases where no such data was available, the data has been estimated based on the number and type of vehicles and the annual mileage of the cars based on leasing agreements. Data on stationary combustion is reported as actual consumption of diesel (litres) or natural gas (MWh) on the applicable sites.

²Scope 2 emissions originate from electricity consumed in offices (MWh) as well as electric cars owned or leased long-term by If (consumption based on km driven or actual MWh invoiced from charging partners), as well as district heating and district cooling consumed in offices (MWh).

³Scope 3 categories 8, 9, 10 and 12 have not been reported on since these are not assessed to be material categories.

⁴Purchased goods and services include data on water (m³), paper (tonnes), cloud services (number of users, and, where available, CO₂eq emissions calculated by providers), data centre services as well as spend on other services related to the renovation of the Ballerup office (e.g. carpentry, design). Further, actual CO₂eq emissions associated with the food purchases for canteen services at the Ballerup office are included.

⁵Capital goods include data on purchased IT equipment (number of items and model) and renovations (cost, focusing on larger renovations, not daily maintenance). This includes office furniture, paint and coating, all other wood product, clay product and refractory, glass product, office supplies, miscellaneous electrical equipment, lighting fixture, iron and steel mills and ferroalloy, non-residential maintenance and repair.

⁶Fuel and energy-related activities are calculated with the supplier-specific method, average method, and hybrid method.

⁷Upstream transportation and distribution includes outbound mail (mainly letters), primarily to customers, representing a majority of the upstream transportation and distribution. Inbound mail (return letters) is included for the Ballerup office.

⁸Waste generated in operations includes activity-based data from the largest offices in the Nordics divided into applicable waste fractions for incineration, recycling, landfill etc. For the Baltic offices and the smaller offices in the Nordics, data has been extrapolated.

⁹Business travel includes activity or spend data on flights, hotel nights, trains, taxi, staff cars, bus, ferry and rental cars. Data on flights and hotels comes from the travel agencies in the Nordics and Baltics, and the rest of the categories have been collected from payroll systems and/or external service providers.

¹⁰Data on employee commuting has been calculated using a survey from 2024 that was answered by around 1,200 employees across all countries and business areas.

¹¹Use of sold products includes emissions from If's vehicle and property claims in the Nordics. The calculations for both 2024 and 2025 were conducted in 2022 using data from 2021 to estimate emissions from vehicle and property repairs at that time. In 2023, greenhouse gas emissions from property and vehicle claims were categorised as category 1, but as of 2024 these emissions are categorised as category 11, in line with updated industry best practice.

¹²Downstream leased assets (rental of office space at the office in Ballerup from January to June in 2024). Emissions are calculated based on consumption of natural gas and electricity.

¹³Viking has franchise operations and If will look into the possibility to report emissions from these in the coming years.

¹⁴Investments concern If's financed emissions for Scope 1 and 2. Investment categories included in the calculations are direct equity, fixed income and fund investments. In 2025, the coverage of If's financial assets (including associated assets) was 85.0% and the Scope 3 financed emissions were 5,122,791 tCO₂eq. The increase in financed emissions is driven by expanded data coverage and by significant contributions from a small subset of investee companies with high emissions. Although these companies account for only a marginal portion of the portfolio's market value, their emissions profile had a notable impact on the total results. The 2020 base year excludes GHG emissions from former Topdanmark A/S. Historical data for 2020 covered both Topdanmark Liv & Pension and Topdanmark Forsikring, but Topdanmark Liv & Pension was divested on 1 December 2022. An estimate for 2020 based on 2022–2024 data indicates that Topdanmark A/S would account for approximately 3% of the total investment-related GHG emissions. Due to the uncertainty associated with extrapolating emissions, Topdanmark A/S's contribution has been omitted from the 2020 baseline.

GHG intensity per net revenue ¹	2025	2024 ²	Change 2024–2025 (%)
Total GHG emissions (location-based) per net revenue (tCO ₂ eq/SEK)	0.000005	0.000005	-1.3%
Total GHG emissions (market-based) per net revenue (tCO ₂ eq/SEK)	0.000005	0.000005	-0.9%

¹ The denominator used when calculating the GHG emissions intensity is the insurance revenue (in the consolidated income statement for If P&C Insurance Holding Ltd (publ)).

² Including full year for If and November-December 2024 for Topdanmark A/S.

Share of Scope 2 energy consumption covered by contractual instruments	2025
Share of energy procured via bundled contractual instruments	48.1%
Share of energy procured via unbundled contractual instruments	9.0%
Total energy procured via contractual instruments	57.1%

Bundled contractual instruments include both purchased electricity bundled with instruments (e.g. green tariff proving the delivery of renewable electricity) and purchased energy (e.g., heating and cooling) bundled with attributes about energy generation (e.g., Guarantees of Origin). Unbundled contractual instruments refer to tradeable Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) purchased by the company.

Emission factors	
Activity	Emission factor reference
Stationary combustion	DESNZ 2025 (natural gas, fuel oil)
Mobile combustion	DESNZ 2025, Agency 2024, EPA 2023 & Swedish Energy Agency 2019 (petrol & diesel, Nordic countries), MITECO 2024 (petrol, Spain), National average (Swedish Energy Agency 2024, BEIS 2024, Swedish EPA 2024, Swedish Energy Agency 2019, Värmeforsk 2011, Gasnäted 2016, Circle K n.d., EcoPar AB 2023, OKQ8 2024, Preem 2021, St1 2022)
Refrigerants	DESNZ 2025
Electricity	Grexel Systems Ltd., 2024; Finland Energy, 2024; NVE, 2024; International Energy Agency 2024, IEA, 2024 (grid); IEA, 2024 (renewable electricity in Denmark)
Heating	Eviny 2024, Average of Norwegian supplier data, Swedenergy 2024, Average of Swedish supplier data, Fortum power and Heat, Turku Energia, Espoo, Average of Finnish supplier data; Euroheat & Power, 2023
Cooling	Assumed as 0 based technology information from Oslofjord varme 2023 for Norway; average based on suppliers from Sweden, 2023; average based on suppliers from Finland, and Turku energy supplier specific EF, 2023 EF for District Heating was used for Spain
Purchased goods and services	DESNZ 2025; Google, 2012; Google, 2021; Amazon, 2021; Salesforce, 2021; IPCC, 2014; Microsoft, 2021; CEDA 2025
Capital goods	Apple 2017-2022 average; CarbonCatalogue; Dell 2018-2022 average; Dell 2021; Google October 2022; Google 2017-2022 average; HP 2021-6-16; HP 2021-2022 average; Lenovo 2021 calculated average; Samsung 2020 average; Apple 2021; Apple October 2021; DESNZ 2025; Casio 2006; CEDA 2025; Dell 2014; Dell 2018-2022 average; Ecoinvent v3.9.1; Lenovo 2021; HP 2021-2022 average; Samsung 2020 average
Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2)	DESNZ 2025; IEA, 2024; South Pole calculated EF, 2023; calculated EF, 2024; Finnish Energy, 2024; NVE, 2024; Oslofjord varme, 2024; Statkraft, 2024; Grexel Systems Ltd., 2024; Swedenergy, 2023; Swedenergy, 2024; MITECO, 2024 Swedish EPA 2023, Swedish Energy Agency 2019; Turku Energia 2023; Eviny, 2024
Upstream transportation	DESNZ 2025
Operational waste	ADEME 2023, BC V8.9; DESNZ 2025
Business travel	Cornell Hotel Sustainability Benchmark Index 2024; DESNZ 2025; CEDA 2025; RDC 2024
Employee commuting	DESNZ 2024; calculated EF, 2024 & 2025
Downstream leased assets	DESNZ 2024
Downstream transportation	Ecoinvent version 3.9

E5 Resource use and circular economy

ESRS 2 SBM-3 – Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

Topic	Impacts	Risks and opportunities	Internal processes and governance structures
Resource inflows, including resource use	If has a negative impact on the environment related to resource use in claims handling, primarily regarding construction material and car parts. Lower resource use and a higher use of recycled and reused materials by If's partners in claims handling could limit the negative impact on the environment. Time horizon: Short, medium, long-term	There are opportunities for If related to increasing a circular-based resource flow concerning claims handling within vehicle and property. This could result in reduced costs due to both purchasing more reused parts and materials and reusing rather than disposing of used materials. There is a risk of reputational damage and added costs in the event of failure to seize opportunities related to circular economy. There is also a risk of higher costs due to difficulties finding or using recycled or reused materials. Time horizon: Short, medium, long-term	– Policies and guidelines (e.g., Supplier Code of Conduct) – Metrics and targets (e.g., reused parts and glass repairs)

E5-1 – Policies related to resource use and circular economy

If has several policies and guidelines aimed at ensuring that resources are used in a sustainable way and that circular flows are increased in the business operations. The Sustainability Policy describes the general commitment to promoting sustainability, and the Supplier Code of Conduct ensures that suppliers conduct business in accordance with the sustainability standards. Resource use, circularity mechanisms and sustainable material usage are important areas for own operations as well as in relation to expectations on suppliers and investees. For additional information about the below policies, see E1-2 – Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Sustainability Policy

Circular economy and resource use are integral parts of If's sustainability commitments. If strives to reduce waste and to reuse and recycle resources, as well as minimise the use of chemicals and hazardous substances. Water and energy shall be used responsibly and If strives to reduce its consumption. If prioritises the use of renewable energy sources, when possible.

An important priority is to contribute to research on risk management and societal resilience through If's own data, which could contribute to lower resource use through avoided damage. Furthermore, If aims to continually reduce its own emissions, and to encourage its partners, customers and investees to reduce theirs.

If encourages and supports suppliers, partners and claims contractors in their efforts to use more sustainable methods in their operations. If's Supplier Code of Conduct defines the minimum requirements that If asks suppliers to respect when conducting business with If. For the vehicle and property repair contractors, there are additional sector-specific environmental requirements; see E5-2 – Actions and resources related to resource use and circular economy.

Supplier Code of Conduct

The Supplier Code of Conduct states that the supplier shall identify, monitor, control and manage emissions to air, water and soil, as well as waste generated from its operations. The supplier shall, to the greatest extent possible, strive to reduce waste and to reuse and recycle resources. Water shall be used responsibly, and the supplier shall strive to reduce water consumption. The supplier shall ensure that water from the operations is treated and reused, when possible.

E5-2 – Actions and resources related to resource use and circular economy

If does not produce, sell or handle physical goods, and the actions related to resource use and circular economy therefore focus on value chain engagement. By actively requesting innovative solutions, resource efficiency, transparency and responsibility from the suppliers, If aims to minimise the negative impact and stimulate sustainable production and consumption.

The Supplier Code of Conduct, which is part of the Sustainability Policy, defines the minimum requirements that suppliers are expected to respect when conducting business with If. The Code covers human rights, labour rights, anti-corruption and the environment, including sustainable material use. For more information about the code and compliance with it, see S2-4 – Taking action on material impacts on value chain workers, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to value chain workers, and effectiveness of those actions. If's suppliers within vehicle and property claims must also adhere to the Additional Environmental Requirements, which are incorporated into the purchasing agreements.

Property repairs

The Additional Environmental Requirements for property repair contractors include requirements to repair more, reduce material usage, demolish less and increase remote work using video and sensors. They also include requirements to use material with environmental certification (when available).

If continually works to decrease the resources used in renovations, which requires partnerships with suppliers and customers. This includes exploring opportunities for selling building materials for reuse following damage repair, with a focus on gentle cleaning and drying to minimise teardowns and material waste. Furthermore, If engages in dialogue with partners on the possibility of choosing more environmentally friendly materials when repairing claims, while still taking cost and security into consideration.

During 2025, If performed a pilot study with several partners to look into creative ways to reduce material use when floors are being renovated after damage has occurred. The pilot results showed that the maturity levels and partner readiness differ between countries. In Sweden for example, more partners, including non-specialists, can carry out these so-called smart repairs, while in other countries, they are typically done by specialists. If aims to encourage more traditional partners to participate in smart repairs and has entered into agreements with partners focused on smart repair. The goal is to identify potential smart repair claims and direct them to partners with the necessary expertise.

Vehicle repairs

The Additional Environmental Requirements for vehicle repair contractors include requirements to repair instead of using new parts, and to reuse spare parts. If has also set expected levels of plastic repairs and used parts, which are reported and monitored regularly. As a consequence, vehicle repair contractors reuse metal and plastic instead of using new materials. In 2025, an estimated 3,374 tonnes of metal and plastics were saved as plastic and metal parts were repaired rather than exchanged. Vehicle repair contractors are also required to make use of photo inspections, where possible. In 2025, more than 71,000 photo inspections were conducted in the Nordics, instead of inspections at a vehicle repair shop.

Within motor claims, If works closely with the dismantling industry and has close collaboration with selected partners to promote recycling and repair in the claims handling processes. This includes a focus on using spare parts for repairs, repairing windscreens instead of replacing them, and repairing bumpers. If has long-term partnerships with selected dismantlers, and in the contracts and follow-ups, If monitors the performance of all dismantling partners in order to obtain as many spare parts as possible for the claims handling. In addition, new concepts for fast-lane and smart repairs are being tested to reduce material use with improved repair methods. If aims to steer towards these partners since these solutions reduce material usage.

To ensure that the customers support and understand the importance of these actions, communication is important. As an example, If proactively communicates with customers on the importance of quickly sending the car for repair when a windshield is damaged, as this improves the chances of repairing instead of replacing.

Some of the projects come with associated costs, whilst others enable If to save money (for example, by purchasing recycled materials). In general, the costs are not deemed as significant for If as a whole and are not easy to separate from the day-to-day operations.

E5-3 – Targets related to resource use and circular economy

If promotes resource efficiency and circular economy practices in the claims handling operations and monitors the progress regularly. One example is the metric presented in the table Circular economy in claims handling (vehicle repairs).

If has not set specific measurable outcome-related targets for its resource use and circular economy actions. The most significant identified impacts, risks and opportunities are related to claims handling operations. The circular economy solutions in these operations are currently evolving and are subject to uncertainties, as well as differences in terms of availability, quality and price in the various countries in which If operates. It is therefore seen as difficult to set specific and time-bound targets at this stage. Instead, the Claims unit at If is working with internal goals that are set and followed up on a yearly basis. If also continually works with its suppliers to limit the material use in claims handling and to increase the share of recycled parts. If regularly reviews the process to manage impacts, risks and opportunities related to resource use and circular economy.

E5 - Circular economy in claims handling (vehicle repairs)

If measures the share of reused parts and glass repairs in car repair claims, based on the monetary amount spent and the number of glass claims.

The metrics, share of reused parts and share of glass repairs, show the progress made towards limiting the negative impact on the environment that arises from the use of virgin resources, as well as how efficiently If is exploiting the opportunities that arise from utilising a circular business model. If has chosen to initially focus on vehicle repairs, as the maturity of the reused parts market in this segment is higher compared for instance to property repairs. However, If aims to increase the number of metrics that are measured and followed up on in the future.

In 2025, If increased the share of reused parts and glass repairs in claims handling. The increase was mainly achieved by working together with the workshops and dismantlers to get more orders and deliveries of used parts.

Circular economy in claims handling (vehicle repairs) ¹

	2025	2024 ²
Share of reused parts	5.8%	5.2%
Share of glass repairs	41.2%	38.0%

¹ The metrics refer to If's Nordic operations excluding operations in the Baltics.

² The 2024 numbers are for If. The equivalent numbers for Topdanmark, full year 2024 were 5.1% share of reused parts and 39.8% share of glass repairs.

Social information

S1 Own workforce

ESRS 2 SBM-3 – Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

Topic	Impacts	Risks and opportunities	Internal processes and governance structures
Working conditions	<p>Working conditions are considered to be a material topic, where If has a major impact on employees' health and safety. If has several processes and actions in place to ensure good working conditions and to regularly assess the work-life balance.</p> <p>Failing to provide good working conditions could have a potential negative impact on the employees' health and safety.</p>	<p>There is a risk of fines due to breaches of regulations related to working conditions or work environment safety. However, the likelihood of this risk materialising is considered low.</p> <p>There is a risk of increased costs and longer sick leave should If fail to provide good working conditions. The likelihood of this risk materialising is considered higher than the risk of fines due to breaches of regulations.</p> <p>There is an opportunity to attract and retain employees based on the ability to offer good working conditions and a safe work environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Internal policies and guidelines (e.g., Code of Conduct, HR Policy, Ethics Policy) – Work environment councils – Communication Council based on European Work Councils' stipulation – Training and competence development programmes – Metrics and targets (e.g., employee engagement eNPS, turnover, sickness) – Activities to support physical and mental health (e.g., well-being seminars)
	Time horizon: Short-term	Time horizon: Short-term	
Equal treatment and opportunities for all	<p>If has a positive impact by reducing unwarranted pay differences that are directly or indirectly derived from gender through, for example, pay gap analysis.</p> <p>If has a positive impact on training and skills development by providing various development opportunities, such as internal career opportunities, growth talks, job shadowing and job rotation.</p> <p>If has a potential negative impact on its employees in relation to cases of gender pay gaps, unequal treatment and unequal opportunities, discrimination and harassment by If as an employer, by leaders or by employees.</p>	<p>There is a potential reputational risk due to, for example, unwarranted pay differences that are directly or indirectly derived from gender, or from an unequal gender balance among employees, management and the Board. This might affect employee turnover and the ability to retain and attract new talents.</p> <p>If has an opportunity to reduce recruitment costs by investing in engagement and employee skills development that could positively impact employee turnover.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Internal policies and guidelines (e.g., Code of Conduct, Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Instruction) – Effective governance structures (e.g., DEI maturity models) – Metrics and targets (e.g., related to gender diversity) – Training and competence development to promote diversity, equity and inclusion – Grievance mechanisms
	Time horizon: Short-term	Time horizon: Short-term	
Privacy¹	<p>There is a potential negative impact on employees if personal information about the employees is lost.</p>	<p>There is a risk of costly fines due to breaches of privacy legislation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Internal policies and guidelines (e.g., Code of Conduct, HR Policy, Personal Data Policy) – Effective governance structures – Training and competence development programmes
	Time horizon: Short-term	Time horizon: Short-term	

¹ Privacy is handled separately within Other work-related rights.

The importance of having great employees, a strong company culture and a first-rate work environment where employees can impact their growth opportunities is central to the continued people engagement. As One If, the aim is to work together across functions and business areas to utilise the substantial workforce as a competitive advantage, ensuring that customers, partners, and employees experience If as one company.

If invests in culture, leadership and people to build a work environment that both enables strong performance and supports employee well-being. Ensuring that great people want to join and continue working at If and to give their best to help the company reach its goals, is vitally important for the company's performance and value creation.

In 2025, the organisational changes in connection with the integration of Topdanmark impacted working conditions. The risks were related to, for example, higher employee turnover and increased sick leave due to possible perceived stress. The simultaneous renovation of Topdanmark's main office posed additional challenges for working conditions due to the lack of office space and the physical moving of teams. Furthermore, If acknowledged that there may be risks related to data privacy in the process of integrating employee data.

If has included in its workforce all types of employees who may face material impacts from own operations and the value chain in the scope of disclosure. This encompasses permanent, temporary, full-time and part-time employees, as well as non-employees.

Labour practices and human rights are recognised as systemic issues that reflect broader societal challenges; however, within If, these concerns may be tied to specific individual incidents, e.g., in relation to privacy or discrimination and harassment. For more information, see section S1-4 - Equal treatment and opportunities for all and Other work-related rights.

Failing to create a non-discriminatory, open and agreeable working environment where everyone is treated fairly and equally regardless of gender identity, ethnic group, religion, national identity, age, sexual orientation or potential disabilities (visible or invisible) would constitute a risk. This could also limit the ability to serve a diverse customer base in the best possible way and thus impact financial performance.

If has defined two If Specifically Underrepresented Groups (ISURG)⁷ of employees that have a particular focus in the company's work with diversity, equity and inclusion since there is an increased risk of negative impact for these groups. For more information, see section S1-4 - Equal treatment and opportunities for all.

If has no material impacts on own workforce that would arise from climate transition plans, forced labour or child labour.

S1-1 – Policies related to own workforce

Sampo Group, of which If is part, is committed to respecting internationally recognised human rights, as defined in the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The Sampo Group Code of Conduct covers topics such as human rights and labour practices, diversity, equity and inclusion, as well as employee well-being and competence development. The Sampo Group Code of Conduct states that Sampo Group strongly condemns all forms of forced and compulsory labour (e.g., slavery, slave-like practices and various forms of debt bondage), as well as child labour and modern slavery (e.g., human trafficking) and is committed to the abolition of such practices.

For more information about policies related to own workforce, see General information about policies.

Working conditions

The Sustainability Policy states that If shall provide a healthy, safe and attractive work environment for all employees. A sound work environment ensures physical safety, relating to issues such as ergonomics and well-functioning office spaces, as well as psychological safety, which concerns reasonable workload, good leadership, development opportunities and non-tolerance of discrimination and harassment.

The HR Policy states that If demands accountability, rewards good performance and shows sensitivity and respect in difficult situations. The HR Policy also states that If shall strive to ensure a health-promoting work environment and work actively with both preventive health care and rehabilitation.

If is legally required to systematically plan and manage the work environment to ensure that it is safe for all employees from both a physical and a psychosocial perspective. If sets local work environment plans annually and follows up on their implementation on a regular basis. The safety representatives cooperate with the employer and are also involved in risk assessment processes and other matters related to the work environment, such as workplace orientation and emergency procedures. Employees may use the whistleblowing system for addressing work-related misconduct or major deficiencies regarding workplace security.

The Remuneration Policy describes the remuneration structure at If, including measures to avoid conflicts of interest and guarantee fair and objective remuneration of employees. Adequate remuneration is ensured through local collective agreements, where applicable.

If aims to be inclusive and communicative and thereby recognises the importance of employee representation and a constructive dialogue with trade unions and other employee representatives. If upholds the right to freedom of association and effectively recognises the right to collective bargaining.

The Ethics Policy is in line with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and states that If respects human rights by seeking to avoid infringing on the rights of others and working to address adverse human rights impacts in which If may be involved. If has established policies, systems and processes to ensure ethical behaviour in all parts of the company. Each employee is responsible for acting in an ethical fashion, in accordance with policies and values.

If has several measures in place to provide or enable remedy for possible adverse human rights impacts of working conditions. Depending on local regulations, employees are offered comprehensive health insurance that covers both illness and accidents. In the event of sickness, employees can receive compensation for part of the income lost. Rehabilitation is offered to help employees return to work after an accident or prolonged sick leave. In situations of dismissal due to shortage of work as the result of a reorganisation, rationalisation or change of direction of the business, If offers conversion support.

Equal treatment and opportunities for all

If believes in equal opportunities for all, in a diverse and inclusive working environment, where everyone is treated fairly regardless of diversity traits or attributes, such as, national identity, ethnic group, religious belief, political views, union affiliation, gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, physical or functional ability, age, marital, parental, social or medical status.

The Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Instruction states that no form of discrimination, harassment, bullying or any other form of physical or verbal mistreatment, neither within If nor by the customers or suppliers, is tolerated. If wants the workplace to be empowering, enabling all employees to be themselves and bring their full potential to their work.

⁷ Employees who consider themselves to be a POC (People of Colour), a refugee and/or LGBTQIA+ or employees with neurodiversity and/or disabilities.

The Ethics Policy states that one of If's basic principles is that all people have equal value. Decisions on hiring, promotion, development and compensation are based on the employee's abilities and skills only.

In order to support the diversity and inclusion work, If has appointed a Head of Diversity, Equity and Inclusion, who reports to the Head of People Strategy and Culture. The role of the Head of Diversity, Equity and Inclusion is to create and implement plans to promote cultural change around diversity and inclusion across If. This includes setting up roadmaps and change programmes, conducting surveys and gap assessments, preparing reports and cooperating with all units to integrate diversity and inclusion into their daily work.

If has several measures in place to provide or enable remedy for possible adverse human rights impacts in relation to equal treatment and opportunities for all. There are guidelines that describe the responsibilities, roles and processes for how to handle bullying and harassment. Where needed, employees are supported by employee or union representatives and health and safety delegates.

Regular pay gap analyses are performed to ensure equal pay. An annual equal pay report includes an action plan to adjust any unwarranted individual pay gaps and forms one part of the measures in accordance with anti-discrimination legislation.

Privacy

The Ethics Policy states that If and its employees shall act fairly, decently, honestly and with a high level of integrity, and that the fundamental right to privacy shall be respected. Personal information about If's employees must be obtained correctly and lawfully, be relevant for the intended purpose and be treated with the utmost care.

The Personal Data Policy describes the principles for processing personal data within If. Personal data may be processed by If, provided that it is processed in accordance with the applicable legislation and the Personal Data Policy. The guiding principle is to always safeguard the employees' personal integrity, and to protect their personal information.

Sensitive personal data shall only be processed if this is explicitly permitted in specific legislation, if the individual has given explicit consent or if the processing is necessary to establish, exercise or defend legal claims. The individual's consent shall always be documented. If shall always comply with any national legislation that defines specific types of personal data as sensitive personal data.

There are measures in place to provide or enable remedy for possible adverse human rights impacts in relation to personal data. If has a process to ensure that any personal data breaches are reported and handled in accordance with applicable data privacy legislation. All individuals have the right to receive a copy of any personal data concerning them. If shall, on its own initiative or at the request of the individual, rectify or erase erroneous, unnecessary, incomplete or out-dated information related to the purpose of the processing. All individuals may, in certain situations, be entitled to have their personal data deleted (the right to be forgotten). Individuals may contact the Data Protection Officer on all issues related to the processing of their data and the exercise of their rights under relevant legislation.

S1-2 – Processes for engaging with own workers and workers' representatives about impacts

If engages regularly and directly with employees and their representatives to gain insight into employees' perspectives, receive feedback, and identify development needs. Stakeholder engagement and activities are integrated into the ordinary business operations, to ensure meaningful and regular engagement with the stakeholder groups. The forums for dialogues with own workers and workers'

representatives are leader–employee dialogues, work environment councils and meetings with union representatives, as well as bi-annual employee surveys. Employees can also raise concerns through various reporting channels. For more information about stakeholder engagement, see SBM-2 – Interests and views of stakeholders.

If does not have a Global Framework Agreement. However, an agreement on an information and consultation procedure with the workers' representatives has been established, based on the European Works Councils' stipulation. The highest level of engagement with workers' representatives takes place in the Communication Council, which is chaired by the Head of HR and where the managing director of If P&C Insurance Holding Ltd (publ) participates as a member. The Communication Council meets quarterly to address topics that concern more than one country or business area. Due to the integration of Topdanmark A/S in 2025, If established a temporary Integration Council to support the questions and communication with the unions on integration-related issues. The temporary council was closed in autumn 2025 since the number of questions and issues had decreased and could be handled in the permanent Communication Council.

The employee engagement surveys cover the physical and psychosocial work environment and address questions related to, for example, well-being, trust, as well as diversity, equity and inclusion. In terms of equity, the goal is to achieve an outstanding perceived sense of inclusion. Within If, this is defined as at least 85% of employees agreeing or strongly agreeing that they feel included. Responses are examined in several demographic groups based on, for example, gender, age, and If's two ISURGs.

In terms of working conditions, the intent is to ensure that all employees, regardless of their attributes, will report high levels of employee engagement across the organisation. The engagement surveys are conducted bi-annually. In 2025, the response rate of both surveys was 85%, which is considered sufficient to understand the broader engagement among employees. The aggregated data on team level allows management teams to identify development areas across the organisational demographic, set targets, take action on potential opportunities and mitigate potential risks, as well as measure the effectiveness of implemented actions. Leaders discuss the results with their team to identify improvement areas and take relevant action.

If's Head of Diversity, Equity and Inclusion has launched a Diversity, Equity and Inclusion maturity model, representing four stages of maturity: Global compliance, Developing, Proficient and Strategic. The model dictates the systematic implementation of diversity, equity and inclusion into every aspect of the business through internal governance, compliance, work climate, leadership and actively working on behavioural change.

S1-3 – Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workers to raise concerns

If strives to ensure a constructive and trustful dialogue with employees and their elected representatives for the purpose of developing If and safeguarding the correct treatment of all employees. If promotes a culture of open discussion, and employees can raise concerns directly with their leader, through employee surveys, HR, work environment councils, employee representatives, health and safety representatives (where applicable) or through a whistleblowing system. Employees are primarily encouraged to report openly, either in their own name or confidentially through their leader, but If also offers the opportunity to report anonymously through the whistleblowing system, which is managed by an external party. Corrective measures are taken based on the information received through all reporting channels.

The main reporting channels for employees to raise concerns are confidential but not anonymous. The whistleblowing system is anonymous and confidential. All channels are described on the intranet in local languages. A link to the whistleblowing system is found on the intranet, and on If's external website. All channels are described in the One Responsible If training programme that is mandatory for all If employees.

The business incident reporting system is a channel for identifying and following up on risks and is therefore the main database for all reported business incidents that have had, or could potentially have, a negative impact on the operations, the financial position, customers, the public's confidence in If or the safety of the employees. All issues are managed by the employee and the leader according to applicable procedures, with the support of HR, if needed. Incidents related to ethical issues that are reported in the business incident system are handled in the Ethics Committee. This also encompasses cases of harassment and discrimination.

The bi-annual employee surveys help to assess the willingness to openly voice opinions and report misconduct, and whether the available reporting tools are fit for their intended purpose. The employee surveys provide the employees with the opportunity to share their views about the company, various aspects of working at If and the culture. Employees are encouraged to give feedback on, for example, the psychosocial environment to help achieve a healthy, inclusive and safe environment.

The effectiveness of the various channels and the employees' willingness to openly voice opinions or report misconduct can, to some extent, be assessed through employee engagement surveys. However, If does not have a formal process to assess its own workforce's awareness of the procedures for raising concerns. Reporting channels have, nevertheless, been used by If's own workforce, indicating that they are accessible and visible to relevant parties. The Whistleblowing Instruction provides guidance on how to use the service and states the rights of anyone using the service, such as the right to anonymous reporting, and that the case will be investigated, assuming it is reported in good faith.

For more information about the protection of whistleblowers, see section G1-1 – Business conduct policies and corporate culture.

S1-4 – Taking action on material impacts on own workforce, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to own workforce, and effectiveness of those actions

Working conditions

To manage the risk deriving from breaches of regulations related to working conditions or work environment safety, and lack of knowledge regarding the employee's well-being, several actions were taken in 2025 within employee engagement, health, diversity, equity and inclusion. In 2025, the primary task to accomplish was the integration of Topdanmark A/S into the If organisation. The integration of two large organisations, two cultures and two employee groups is a comprehensive task and it is crucial to support and take care of the employees.

To mitigate the risks related to the integration process, If has supported and frequently communicated with employees through various channels. Leaders have received training to support employees in the change process and ensure equal treatment of all employees.

The integration has also provided opportunities. Most importantly, the integration has provided an opportunity to share, learn, and adopt best practices from both companies. If has continued the well-being efforts, the focus on health (especially mental health), and growth talks and competence development activities. Growth talks and the

One Responsible If training programme will, however, not be mandatory for former Topdanmark employees until 2026.

In 2025, If continued to run regular employee engagement surveys. The surveys give an increased insight into work-life conditions and enable If to adapt the working environment to better care for the employees. Employee surveys are a vital channel for gaining understanding about both the physical and the psychosocial working environment.

The engagement surveys are distributed bi-annually to all employees. Besides engagement and culture, the spring survey focuses on working conditions and physical aspects of work life. The autumn survey focuses on psychosocial aspects of work life, such as psychological safety and trust. Former Topdanmark employees participated in If's autumn engagement survey.

In addition to If's top management, representatives from different parts of the organisation have been involved in drafting the survey targets. External stakeholders' feedback is also considered, where relevant. For more information about the 2025 engagement survey see S1-5 Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts and managing material risks and opportunities.

In 2025, If continued to work with the health strategy that was created in 2024. Activities have related to mental health awareness, resilience, stress, cognitive demands and work-life balance. For example, local seminars were held on how to build resilience and prevent stress. Health-related seminars have had a high attendance and been an effective means of addressing these topics.

Regarding preventive health, If provided training for leaders on psychosocial work environment factors and prevention of employee mental health issues. Approximately 500 leaders attended these global leadership seminars.

In 2026, If will continue to focus on mental health and support employees in building resilience to better handle mental health challenges. This will be done by providing seminars for both employees and leaders and arranging local activities based on local needs. A seminar to address loneliness and social inclusion is planned for the beginning of 2026.

In 2025, If built a dedicated Learning & Growth intranet site to support the new employee promise that was launched in 2025; 'Working at If is like ensuring your growth'.

In 2025, If launched an AI ambassador programme which aims to raise the overall AI maturity across If through a train the trainer approach. 94% of the participants have been satisfied or very satisfied with the programme and state that they have gained new knowledge. If also offers an AI Foundations training and has added a section on AI to the annual One Responsible If training programme.

During the year, If arranged Competence Development Days with various content in different parts of the organisation. Attendance has been high and If plans to continue the activity in 2026. Furthermore, If has arranged a Leadership Compass Programme for new leaders, as well as provided daily support to leaders related to for example fostering a safe work environment and building a strong feedback culture. In 2026, all leaders from former Topdanmark will participate in the Leadership Compass Programme.

Equal treatment and opportunities for all

To manage the risks deriving from unequal treatment and to promote fair opportunities and good working conditions for all employees, several actions have been taken based on the DEI maturity model and findings in the engagement survey and other collaborations on group level. The model ensures a strategically driven approach to DEI and also takes future perspectives and opportunities into account.

Cases of discrimination and harassment have been addressed in the Ethics Committee and handled in the appropriate forums in the organisation. The survey results are followed up, and corrective measures are taken based on the information received via different reporting channels.

If implemented a new maturity model for neurodiversity aimed at reducing the risk of discrimination and offering an adequate work environment for employees with neurodiversity and/or disabilities. The model includes actions such as leader and employee onboarding, on-site activities and various instructions and guidelines.

The final candidate principle is part of the DEI policy to improve diversity in senior leader positions. Some improvement could be seen in 2025, but the integration of Topdanmark complicated the follow-up.

In the Baltic countries, equal treatment of employees was promoted through allowing a more flexible use of extra days off for personal reasons.

To identify, address and prevent unwarranted pay differences that may directly or indirectly be derived from gender, If conducts an annual equal pay analysis as a common global process. The aggregated results of the analysis are presented in the Equal Pay Report, where gender salary measurements are compared to data from previous years and benchmarked against the external market. The goal of the report is to offer a consistent metric for the assessment of progress over time. The report also includes an action plan to adjust any unwarranted individual pay gaps and forms part of active measures in accordance with anti-discrimination legislation. The training related to equity aspects has also been an important part of the preparations for the implementation of the Pay Transparency Act (EU 203-970).

Other work-related rights

To reduce the risk of privacy breaches related to updating and integrating employee data in one system in connection with the Topdanmark integration, data quality was continually tested already in early stages and employee data was integrated in several steps. Furthermore, appointing a dedicated point of expertise in HR mitigated the risk of not detecting potential privacy breaches in time.

Remediation and efficiency of actions taken

To ensure early intervention regarding potential negative impacts, If monitors workforce-related information on a quarterly basis. In addition, a deeper analysis is performed annually, and discussed in different forums, such as management teams. Detailed analyses and actions are performed as needed.

If has several policies and processes in place to ensure that there are no material negative impacts on the own workforce. In the event of negative impact, remediation processes are followed. Employees can report incidents to their leader, HR, employee representative or health and safety delegate, or through the whistleblowing channel. Actions are taken based on the information received through the reporting channels.

To ensure that actions to manage material impacts, risks and opportunities are effective, If monitors, for example, employee engagement and employee turnover on a regular basis.

If wants to be an attractive and responsible employer and invests in creating a corporate culture that nurtures health and well-being, work-life balance and career development. If offers, for example, flexible working hours and hybrid work, occupational health services and training and career development opportunities.

The effectiveness of these measures is monitored in each area of the organisation by employee engagement surveys and other health and safety metrics.

The main responsibility to ensure that employees are not negatively impacted lies with leaders and is enforced by HR. It is also HR that seeks to maintain or strengthen positive impacts related to the own workforce.

S1-5 – Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities

If has set time-bound and outcome-oriented targets for employee engagement surveys to address the impacts, risks and opportunities related to employee well-being, competencies and diversity. When addressing employee health, safety and well-being, engagement occurs directly with the employees in engagement surveys and subsequent team talks.

The employee engagement results are based on surveys of employees to assess their experience of working at the company. If's survey focuses on engagement and culture, complemented by questions about the working environment (both physical and psychosocial). The purpose of the engagement surveys is to gain a deeper understanding of the employees' satisfaction with If as an employer. The engagement surveys also provide insights into how If could improve its ways of working. The engagement surveys also function as a starting point for each team to initiate dialogues on relevant topics.

Data on an aggregated level is used by management teams as input into organisational development processes. For example, data is used to follow up trends in employee engagement and well-being to offer a possibility for early intervention and targeted actions. In both spring and autumn 2025, the participation rates in the engagement surveys were at 85%, which shows that the employees value and prioritise the engagement surveys. However, the 2025 results decreased compared to previous years.

If's eNPS target has previously been set on an ambitious level, based on the eNPS methodology. With the integration and subsequent organisational changes, including a re-launch of the workplace guidelines that also address the hybrid workplace, it was expected to see a decrease in the results in 2025. If, however, expects team leaders to analyse the results in their teams and take necessary actions. Results will be followed up again in spring 2026 and the target will be to reverse the negative trend. The survey targets are agreed on and discussed with If's management and union representatives and the results are regularly communicated to all employees to ensure transparency.

Employee engagement, 2025

	Target	Scale	Spring	Autumn
eNPS ¹	H1: >50, H2: >45	-100-100	36	23

¹ Two minor subsidiaries of If perform separate engagement surveys and are not included in the results. Autumn results include former Topdanmark.

Personnel figures are reported according to headcount or full-time equivalent (FTE) values. Headcount is used for calculating the total number of employees, non-guaranteed hours employees, turnover, family-related leave, employees covered by collective bargaining agreements, occupational healthcare and age distribution. FTE is used for calculating full-time, part-time, permanent and temporary employees. For the most part, year-end figures are used, except for employee turnover (external turnover, including both voluntary and involuntary turnover), where annual average figures are used. Remuneration-related figures are also calculated using the FTE average.

The majority of If employees work in Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Norway, Spain, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. A small number of employees work in other countries, such as France, the Netherlands, Germany and the UK (in this statement, referred to as "Other").

S1-6 – Characteristics of the undertaking's employees

FTE (full-time equivalent) is calculated based on the work time of monthly paid employees. The FTE is adjusted for leaves of absence exceeding 30 days. Furthermore, the FTE is adjusted to zero if an employee has a sickness absence of more than 90%. Hourly paid, summer workers and trainees are excluded from the calculation.

The headcount is calculated based on the number of monthly paid employees. Hourly paid, summer workers and trainees are excluded from the calculation.

If only collects information about binary gender due to legal restrictions.

Employee turnover is calculated by dividing the number of employees who left during 2025 by the average number of employees during the year. The figures include external voluntary and involuntary turnover. Turnover in 2025 remained stable.

If's number of employees remained stable during 2025, except for the integration of Topdanmark A/S, which impacted the number of employees in Denmark and in If in total at year-end. Former Topdanmark employees are included in the average number of employees for full year 2025. The number of employees (FTE) in this section refers to the total number as per 31 December 2025, while Note 9 refers to the average number during the year.

Number of employees by country (headcount)

Country	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Denmark	2,863	2,977
Estonia	542	514
Finland	2,090	2,072
France	7	7
Germany	7	8
Latvia	577	573
Lithuania	189	190
Netherlands	8	8
Norway	1,785	1,827
Spain	323	230
Sweden	2,781	2,761
United Kingdom	6	5
Total number of employees	11,178	11,172

Number of employees by gender (headcount)

Gender	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Female	5,838	5,878
Male	5,340	5,294
Other	-	-
Not disclosed	-	-
Total number of employees	11,178	11,172

Employees by contract type and binary gender

Number of (FTE/Headcount))	31 December 2025					31 December 2024				
	Female	Male	Other	Not disclosed	Total	Female	Male	Other	Not disclosed	Total
Number of employees (headcount)	5,838	5,340	-	-	11,178	5,878	5,294	-	-	11,172
Number of employees (FTE)	5,313	5,147	-	-	10,460	5,428	5,142	-	-	10,570
Number of permanent employees (headcount)	5,777	5,313	-	-	11,090	5,789	5,252	-	-	11,041
Number of temporary employees (headcount)	61	27	-	-	88	89	42	-	-	131
Number of non-guaranteed hours employees (headcount)	92	66	-	-	158	168	126	-	-	294
Number of full-time employees (headcount)	5,323	5,193	-	-	10,516	5,334	5,129	-	-	10,463
Number of part-time employees (headcount)	514	148	-	-	662	542	167	-	-	709

Employees by contract type and country

31 December 2025	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	Latvia	Lithuania	Norway	Sweden	Other	Total
Total number of employees (FTE)	2,751	512	1,944	546	178	1,659	2,542	328	10,460
Total number of employees (headcount)	2,863	542	2,090	577	189	1,785	2,781	351	11,178
Number of permanent employees (headcount)	2,849	534	2,080	571	177	1,762	2,766	351	11,090
Number of temporary employees (headcount)	14	8	10	6	12	23	15	0	88
Number of non-guaranteed hours employees (headcount)	15	-	-	-	-	83	60	0	158
Number of full-time employees (headcount)	2,658	513	1,921	572	186	1,709	2,614	343	10,516
Number of part-time employees (headcount)	205	29	169	5	3	76	167	8	662

31 December 2024	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	Latvia	Lithuania	Norway	Sweden	Other	Total
Total number of employees (FTE)	2,920	486	1,944	540	182	1,737	2,504	255	10,570
Total number of employees (headcount)	2,977	514	2,072	573	190	1,827	2,761	258	11,172
Number of permanent employees (headcount)	2,940	506	2,057	565	179	1,791	2,745	258	11,041
Number of temporary employees (headcount)	37	8	15	8	11	36	16	0	131
Number of non-guaranteed hours employees (headcount)	142	-	-	-	-	59	93	0	294
Number of full-time employees (headcount)	2,766	491	1,897	568	186	1,736	2,567	252	10,463
Number of part-time employees (headcount)	211	23	175	5	4	91	194	6	709

Number of terminations and turnover rate¹

Country	2025		2024	
	Terminations	Turnover %	Terminations	Turnover %
Denmark	246	8%	78	13% ²
Estonia	31	6%	44	9%
Finland	148	7%	128	6%
Latvia	46	8%	33	6%
Lithuania	15	8%	16	8%
Norway	181	10%	143	8%
Sweden	311	11%	312	11%
Other	112	36%	99	40%
Total	1,090	10%	853	10%

¹ This is departure turnover including only full-time permanent employees with monthly pay.

² For Topdanmark the number of terminations for November-December 2024 was 24 and the turnover 1%.

S1-7 – Characteristics of non-employee workers in the undertaking's own workforce

On 31 December 2025, the total number of non-employees registered in the HR systems was 1,565 (1,825). Non-employees are primarily consultants who are hired by the company or independent contractors; for example, consultants working within IT.

S1-8 – Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue

In total, 85% (79) of all employees in If are either represented by an independent trade union or covered by collective bargaining agreements. The figure only includes employees who are fully covered by collective agreements in locations where trade unions are formally recognised. Nevertheless, the agreements apply to the terms of employment of most employees (excluding top management) even if they are not covered by the agreements. There are several collective

bargaining agreements within If's operations in the European Economic Area (EEA), depending on the geographical location and national practices.

If follows local regulations and respects freedom of association. Information about trade unions is available on the intranet and included in the introduction for new employees. All employees are provided with information stipulating the employment conditions that are applicable, for example, for health and safety, remuneration, working hours, work-time flexibility, training and competence development, employability/life-long learning and equal opportunities.

If does not have a Global Framework Agreement. However, an agreement on an information and consultation procedure with the workers' representatives has been established, based on the European Works Councils' stipulation. The highest level of engagement with workers' representatives takes place in the

Communication Council, which is chaired by the Head of HR and where the managing director of If P&C Insurance Holding Ltd (publ) is a member. The Communication Council meets quarterly to address topics that concern more than one country or business area.

In 2025, there were no major changes in the collective bargaining and social dialogue coverage at If. Collective bargaining coverage is

calculated by dividing the number of employees covered by collective bargaining agreements by the total number of employees, using headcount. Estimates were used to calculate workplace representation.

Coverage rate 31 December 2025	Collective Bargaining Coverage		Social Dialogue
	Employees - EEA	Employees - Non-EEA	Workplace representation (EEA only)
0-19%			
20-39%			
40-59%			
60-79%			Denmark Sweden
80-100%	Denmark Finland Norway Sweden		Finland Norway

The table includes countries with more than 50 employees, representing over 10% of total employees.

S1-9 – Diversity metrics

Due to changes in management structure related to the integration of Topdanmark, the years 2025 and 2024 are not comparable.

The age distribution within If has historically been stable, and remained so in 2025. Age distribution is calculated based on headcount at year-end.

Gender distribution at top management¹

	Level 1 (Managing director)		Level 2 (Reporting to level 1)		Level 3 (Reporting to level 2)	
	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%
31 December 2025						
Female	0	0%	2	33%	11	30%
Male	1	100%	4	67%	25	70%
If 31 December 2024						
Female	0	0%	2	18%	38	51%
Male	1	100%	9	82%	37	49%
Topdanmark 31 December 2024						
Female	0	0%	2	22%	15	30%
Male	1	100%	7	78%	35	70%

¹ If here defines top management as the managing director and the management level employees who report to the managing director.

Distribution of employees by age group (headcount)

Age group	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
Under 30	1,668	14.9%	1,731	15.5%
30-50	6,175	55.2%	6,399	57.3%
Over 50	3,335	29.8%	3,041	27.2%
Total	11,178	100%	11,172	100%

S1-10 – Adequate wages

Remuneration depends on objective criteria, such as work experience, competence, position and responsibilities, and all employees are paid an adequate wage in line with applicable benchmarks. Pay and additional benefits are not based on, or affected by, gender or any other non-professional aspect. There are, for example, job title and job position structures to ensure that employees in the same position are employed under the same conditions, and internal and external benchmarks are used in setting the salary ranges.

S1-11 – Social protection

All employees within If are covered by social protection against loss of income due to major life events such as sickness, unemployment, employment injury and acquired disability, parental leave and retirement.

S1-12 – Persons with disabilities

If does not collect data on disabilities due to legal restrictions.

S1-13 – Training and skills development metrics

Training and skills development metrics are calculated using headcount.

Growth and performance enablement is supported by setting clear expectations and goals and is facilitated by growth talks, frequent check-ins, and feedback activities. Growth talks are forward-looking conversations emphasising themes such as feedback, ambitions, skills and interests and growth goals, which are considered important for personal and professional growth. The recommendation is to have two growth talks each year and to document these. All employees are eligible to participate in regular career development reviews. Due to the integration, however, growth talks were not implemented in former Topdanmark A/S in 2025 but will be launched in 2026.

If offers a wide range of development opportunities to help employees gain valuable experience and broaden their horizons. Together with their leaders, employees can discuss how they aspire to learn and grow. Growth goals are set, and discussions are held on how to learn and develop. Much of the learning and growth takes place through collaboration with various colleagues and participation in different projects. Employees can also be inspired to grow through, for example, Teams communities, mentorships, job shadowing or job rotation.

If offers employees a variety of internal and external training opportunities. In 2025, If developed its reporting processes for skills development. Further development will also be needed in the coming years to improve reporting processes. Currently, the average training hours by gender include mandatory internal training and leadership training. The training hours are calculated by dividing the total number of training hours with the average headcount.

Average training hours by gender	2025
Female	8
Male	7
Total	8

Percentage of employees that participated in regular performance reviews by gender

Gender	2025 ¹	2024 ²
Female	47%	53%
Male	39%	48%
Total	43%	51%

¹ In 2025, the percentage of If employees (excluding former Topdanmark) who participated in career development reviews was 51%.

² In 2024 the percentage of females in Topdanmark participating in regular performance reviews was 80%, males 63% and in total 70%.

S1-14 – Health and safety metrics

In total, 100% (100) of all If employees (within all countries of operation) are covered by an occupational health and safety management system. The system refers to the occupational healthcare services provided by the employer, which may be either statutory or voluntary. The percentage of employees in If's own workforce covered by a health and safety management system is calculated based on headcount.

In 2025 there were 0 (0) fatalities resulting from work-related injuries at If, but the number of work-related accidents increased. The rate of recordable work-related accidents is calculated by dividing the number of cases by the estimated total hours worked, then multiplied by one million. This rate represents the number of cases per one million hours worked. In 2024, the estimated hours worked were based on headcount. In 2025, the methodology was updated so that the estimated hours worked are based on the FTE average. The disclosed metric applies to employees in If's own workforce. The rate of recordable work-related accidents for the comparison year 2024 has been updated due to a clerical error in the compilation of data³.

If does not collect data on work-related ill health, fatalities due to work-related ill health, or days lost due to work-related ill health due to legal restrictions.

Health and safety information¹

	2025	2024
Percentage of employees who are covered by the health and safety management system	100%	100%
Number of fatalities as result of work-related injuries	0	0
Number of recordable work-related accidents	38	20 ²
Rate of recordable work-related accidents	2.19	1.34 ³

¹ Excluding non-employees.

² The number of recordable work-related accidents for Topdanmark November-December 2024 was 1.

³ The rate of recordable work-related accidents for Topdanmark November-December 2024 was 1.74.

³ The originally reported number of recordable work-related accidents for 2024 was 54 for If and the originally reported rate of recordable work-related accidents was 3.62 for If.

S1-15 – Work–life balance metrics

All employees included in the headcount are entitled to family-related leave through social policy or collective bargaining agreements.

Family-related leave includes maternity, paternity, parental, carers and adoption leave. The percentage of employees who took family-related leave is calculated by dividing the number of employees who were on family-related leave by year-end headcount, broken down by gender. In 2024, the number of employees who took family-related leave was presented in the wrong order.

Percentage of employees who took family-related leave

Gender	2025	2024 ¹
Female	12.0%	11.5%
Male	8.7%	7.0%
Total	10.4%	9.5%

¹ The percentage of employees who took family-related leave for Topdanmark in November-December 2024 was females: 4.2%, males: 1.4% and total: 2.6%.

S1-16 – Remuneration metrics (pay gap and total remuneration)

The gender pay gap describes the difference in actual paid remuneration between men and women. Differences in pay can be explained by factors such as position in the company, job tasks, responsibilities and leave of absence. Remuneration-related metrics are calculated using the FTE average. Exchange rates may have an impact on the remuneration figures presented in the report. The gender pay gap for the comparison year 2024 has been updated due to a calculation error in the compilation of data⁹.

Gender pay gap

	2025	2024 ¹
Fixed remuneration	19.9%	16.8%
Fixed and variable remuneration	23.3%	19.9%

¹ The number represents If. For Topdanmark, the pay gap for fixed remuneration was 14.3% and for fixed and variable remuneration 23.8%.

If strives to improve the pay gap development through targeted efforts such as establishing a more diversified candidate pool and improving the recruitment toolbox, thereby achieving a more gender-balanced recruitment in all hires. Moreover, If is preparing for the implementation of the Pay Transparency Act in 2026, by revising the job architecture and salary setting principles. In 2025, the pay gap developed negatively, partly due to a change in data delimitation and partly due to one-off payments to employees leaving the company in connection with the integration of Topdanmark A/S.

The gender pay gap calculation encompasses fixed and variable remuneration to monthly paid employees (permanent and temporary, full-time and part-time), the executive management group and the managing director.

Fixed remuneration includes fixed salary as a gross amount before deduction of income tax or any social contributions that are liable to be paid by the employee. Fixed remuneration also includes holiday pay, holiday compensation and any taxable benefits (for example, lunch, telephone, car benefit and car allowance).

Variable remuneration includes all variable compensation elements, such as short-term variable compensation, sales incentives, long-term incentives, options, gratuities and all other kinds of performance-related bonuses.

⁹The originally reported figures were 16.9% for fixed remuneration and 20.1 for fixed and variable remuneration.

Overtime compensation, social security contributions or pension paid on top of the salary by the employer are not included in the calculation.

Annual total remuneration ratio of the highest paid individual to the median annual remuneration

	2025	2024 ¹
Pay ratio	32.1	40.0

¹ The remuneration ratio for 2024 represents If, the corresponding number for Topdanmark was 21.2.

The calculation of the remuneration ratio of the highest paid individual encompasses monthly paid employees (permanent and temporary, full-time and part-time) who were in an employment relationship at year end.

The median annual remuneration is the midpoint of all individual annual total remunerations. The remuneration of persons employed for less than the full year 2025 has been annualised. The median annual remuneration includes fixed contractual salary and variable remuneration as gross amounts before deduction of income tax. Holiday pay, holiday compensations, taxable benefits, overtime compensation, social security contributions or pension paid on top of the salary by the employer are not included.

In 2025, the calculation methodology was updated due to the integration of Topdanmark and related changes in payroll systems. Therefore, the 2024 and 2025 figures are not fully comparable.

S1-17 – Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts

In 2025, 0 (0) severe human rights incidents, defined as severe violations of human rights and labour rights legislation concerning If's own workforce, were reported. If had 18 (3) complaints reported through channels for people in the own workforce, including the whistleblower scheme. Of these, 8 (0) cases were confirmed cases of discrimination or harassment. Corrective measures have been taken according to the internal process description. In 2025, If refined the data collection process for human rights incidents and complaints, which resulted in an increase in cases compared to 2024. In addition, former Topdanmark A/S was included for the full year of 2025, compared to only two months for 2024. The number of incidents of discrimination and harassment includes incidents defined in the Sampo Group Code of Conduct. None of the incidents or complaints reported during the year resulted in fines, penalties, or compensation for damages.

Number of incidents of discrimination and harassment

	2025	2024
Number	8	0 ¹

¹ Including Topdanmark November-December.

The number of internally reported human rights incidents includes any severe violations of human rights and labour rights legislation.

Number of severe human rights incidents

	2025	2024
Number	0	0 ¹

¹ Including Topdanmark November-December.

S2 Workers in the value chain

ESRS 2 SBM-3 – Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

Topic	Impacts	Risks and opportunities	Strategy and actions
Working conditions	<p>If has not discovered any actual negative impacts regarding the working conditions in the value chain. However, If is aware that there is a potential risk of breaches in working conditions in the value chain.</p> <p>If has a potential positive impact through its supply chain engagement by having a due diligence process, a supplier Code of Conduct and responsible investment and underwriting practices.</p> <p>Time horizon: Short to medium-term</p>	<p>There is a risk of reputational damage and financial consequences in the event of failure to properly implement the due diligence process. Also, there is a potential risk of poor quality if suppliers do not take working conditions seriously.</p> <p>Time horizon: Short to medium-term</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Internal policies and guidelines (e.g., Supplier Code of Conduct, Responsible Investment Policy) – Effective governance structures (e.g., investments, underwriting, suppliers, customers) – Training and competence development programmes.
Equal treatment and opportunities for all	<p>If is aware that there is a potential negative impact related to equal treatment and opportunities for workers in the value chain.</p> <p>If has a potential positive impact through its supply chain engagement, due diligence processes and responsible investment and underwriting practices.</p> <p>Time horizon: Short to medium-term</p>	<p>There are potential risks related to equal treatment and opportunities for workers in the value chain; however, they are not considered to be financially material for If.</p> <p>There are potential opportunities related to equal treatment and opportunities for workers in the value chain; however, they are not considered to be financially material for If.</p> <p>Time horizon: Short to medium-term</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Internal policies and guidelines (e.g., Supplier Code of Conduct, Responsible Investment Policy) – Effective governance structures (e.g., investments, underwriting, suppliers, customers)
Other work-related rights	<p>If has not discovered any actual negative impacts regarding other work-related rights in the value chain. However, If is aware that there is a potential risk for forced labour, inadequate housing, water and sanitation in the value chain. If could therefore have a negative impact on other work-related rights in the value chain.</p> <p>Time horizon: Short to medium-term</p>	<p>Risks related to child labour are considered low in the countries where If operates. However, there is a potential risk of disruption if forced labour and inadequate housing, water and sanitation exist in the value chain. This is therefore considered to be a low likelihood/high-impact risk.</p> <p>If does not have detailed information about workers in the value chain; privacy is therefore not considered to be a material topic.</p> <p>If has not identified any opportunities related to other work-related rights for workers in the value chain.</p> <p>Time horizon: Short to medium-term</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Internal policies and guidelines (e.g., Supplier Code of Conduct, Responsible Investment Policy) – Effective governance structures (e.g., investments, underwriting, suppliers, customers)

If includes all value chain workers who may be materially impacted by its operations, products, services and business relationships in its disclosures. The main focus is on tier 1 suppliers, where If is expected to have the largest impact, although the impacts that If may have through investees and corporate customers are also considered.

If has an impact on workers in the value chain especially through its suppliers and business partners, corporate customers and investments. In the upstream value chain and in the offices and operations, there are consultants and service workers who provide services to the employees, including those working for the software and hardware companies, as well as on-site workers performing facility management and canteen services. In the downstream value chain, there are workers in vehicle and property repairs, healthcare providers treating sickness and injuries, people working for investee companies and corporate clients who perform various types of work. There are also workers at business partners distributing If's products. Based on the double materiality assessment, If identified that

especially workers in the downstream value chain (e.g., suppliers in claims handling) are the main types of value chain workers that could be negatively affected. These workers may face risks that are inherent to their roles and operating contexts, which are mitigated by the suppliers' adherence to the required health and safety standards outlined in the Supplier Code of Conduct.

Ensuring that human and labour rights are respected by suppliers and business partners is important in order to mitigate financial risks. Business partners that breach human rights and labour rights may face legal, reputational and operational consequences, which may in turn become an operational risk for If. A stable business relationship with a responsible partner is a competitive advantage and can therefore be seen as an opportunity.

If develops its understanding of particularly vulnerable value chain workers; for instance, through self-assessment questionnaires completed by suppliers and engagement with investee companies and corporate customers. Examples of particularly vulnerable groups

within the value chain include various minorities and migrant workers.

The majority of If's suppliers in claims handling are located in the Nordics, where the risk of human rights violations in general is seen as lower than in many other regions globally. However, through investments and underwriting, If has an indirect impact on workers within many industries and regions around the globe. The value chain can be long and complex and certain sectors can be associated with potential human rights and labour rights violations. If has a limited possibility to impact companies regarding risks that materialise many steps away in the value chain. However, there are systems in place to assess sustainability risks related to suppliers, underwriting and investments.

Risks related to forced labour and child labour, discrimination and violations of privacy can be considered systemic and can be difficult to predict due to the complex interactions within the value chain. To address identified breaches of the Supplier Code of Conduct, measures have been established (e.g., audits, self-assessment questionnaires, site visits) and the process for more effective resolution of individual incidents is refined consistently.

If places demands on suppliers to respect human and labour rights and has conducted many dialogues with some of the major suppliers over the years. To If's knowledge, none of the suppliers are involved in severe human and/or labour rights abuses, but considering the risk, If is not dismissing the fact that this could occur.

Through continual work with supplier engagement, If hopes to have a positive impact on the human and labour rights of the suppliers' workers. This positive impact could rely on continual business opportunities for the supplier and the creation of job stability for its workers.

S2-1 – Policies related to value chain workers

If works to make the UN Global Compact principles part of the strategy, culture and day-to-day operations and has integrated the principles into central policies and processes. Interests of key stakeholders such as workers in the value chain have been considered when developing policies such as the Supplier Code of Conduct. Respect for human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption is an integral part of the policies and processes that target value chain workers at the customers (e.g., Underwriting Policy), investees (e.g., Responsible Investment Policy) and suppliers (e.g., Supplier Code of Conduct and Procurement Policy).

If was not made aware of any severe confirmed cases of non-adherence to global standards for value chain workers in its upstream and downstream value chain during the reporting period.

Measures to provide and/or enable remedy for human rights impacts are described in S2-3 - Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for value chain workers to raise concerns and S2-4 - Taking action on material impacts on value chain workers, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to value chain workers, and effectiveness of those actions.

Underwriting Policy

The Underwriting Policy states that corporate clients are expected to respect international norms and conventions on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption, as defined in the UN Global Compact. Should a corporate client be found to be in breach of one or more of the UN Global Compact principles, the company will be notified and asked to remedy the situation. If a client is not willing or able to improve its governance or practice to comply with the principles, they could be asked to find another insurer.

Responsible Investment Policy

If aims to recognise and mitigate the adverse impacts of its investment operations on the environment, society, employees, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery. Therefore, sustainability is incorporated into the investment operations and the company's investment decisions take into account not only financial aspects but also sustainability factors, as well as the related risks. The responsible investment processes cover both current and new investments. If strives to ensure that its investee companies operate responsibly, and when breaches of international norms and standards are detected, If engages with companies through direct dialogue, voting and pooled engagement. As a measure of last resort, the investment might be sold if the investment object that is the target of the engagement action does not respond to the engagement efforts and does not take measures to prevent the abuse or breach within a reasonable time frame.

Procurement Policy

The Procurement Policy aims to ensure that If's suppliers and other third parties conduct their business in a way that is consistent with If's Supplier Code of Conduct and accords with all legal and regulatory obligations, and therefore meets If's minimum requirements. The policy refers to the Supplier Code of Conduct and states that sustainability values (including human rights, labour rights, environment and anti-corruption) shall always be adhered to. A due diligence process is carried out with the purpose of performing and maintaining an up-to-date risk profile of suppliers. The process may include requests for corrective measures to be taken by the supplier, audits and site visits. If reserves the right to terminate contracts with a supplier in the event of material breaches of the responsibilities outlined in the Code of Conduct.

Supplier Code of Conduct and Sampo Group Code of Conduct

If's Supplier Code of Conduct covers human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption, and is based on the ten principles of the UN Global Compact and its underlying conventions and declarations. The Code of Conduct applies to suppliers with whom If conducts business, including subsidiaries and sub-suppliers. The Code of Conduct also applies to all of the suppliers' employees and contingent workers, whether permanent or temporary. In the event of identified deviations from the Code of Conduct, the supplier will be asked to provide a corrective action plan. If reserves the right to terminate contracts with a supplier in the event of material breaches of the requirements outlined in the Code of Conduct.

The Supplier Code of Conduct addresses child labour and forced labour, which are strictly forbidden. If the supplier should employ persons under the age of 18, these should not carry out work that is heavy, hazardous or occurs at night, in accordance with the principles of the International Labour Organization conventions.

The Sampo Group Code of Conduct, which also applies to If, strongly condemns all forms of forced and compulsory labour (e.g., slavery, slave-like practices, various forms of debt bondage), as well as child labour and modern slavery (e.g., human trafficking) as defined by the International Labour Organization's core conventions (Minimum Age, Forced Labour and the Abolition of Forced Labour), and states that Sampo Group is committed to the abolition of such practices.

Whistleblowing Instruction

The whistleblowing service offers a possibility for value chain workers to alert If, in confidence, about suspicions of misconduct. This is an important tool for reducing risks and maintaining trust in the operations by enabling the early detection of possible misconduct and the taking of appropriate action.

S2-2 – Processes for engaging with value chain workers about impacts

If has different processes by which to understand and consider the perspectives of value chain workers. If does not engage directly with its value chain workers or their legitimate representatives or credible proxies. However, indirect engagement occurs through suppliers, corporate customers, or investee companies.

If has a close relationship with many of its claims handling suppliers, which enables the discussion of topics such as working conditions during meetings or site visits. Engagement can also be part of the due diligence process if a supplier is assessed as belonging to a high-risk sector or region, in which case they are asked to fill out a self-assessment questionnaire including questions on workers' conditions and rights. If also strives to understand the perspectives of workers in companies that If invests in or provides insurance to. This is done through social questions being part of the screening of investees and larger commercial customers. The frequency and method of engagement depend on the assessed risk (e.g., the type and size of the business partner).

Different persons are responsible for carrying out stakeholder dialogues, depending on the type and size of business partner and/or contract, and which business unit is responsible for the partnership. For example, business support specialists, business developers or procurement specialists are responsible for dialogues with claims partners, while the investment management team focuses on investee companies.

The various due diligence and screening processes allow If to understand and manage impacts on the workers in the value chain. The effectiveness of the actions is monitored, for example, through dialogue with suppliers, corporate clients, or investee companies or by revising practices when needed. This may involve, for example, updating policies or adapting materials (e.g. questionnaires) or processes, to improve understanding of the conditions faced by value chain workers. If severe risks related to human rights are detected, If may place demands on the customer, investee or supplier in question, or terminate the agreement with the party.

If has not identified any vulnerable groups in its immediate value chain, as working conditions and workers' rights are embedded in local labour laws and are therefore generally well respected across the Nordics and Baltics. However, If does not have full control over and insight into its value chain, especially beyond tier 1. It is therefore possible that there are vulnerable groups in the value chain; for example, migrant workers in the construction sector.

For more information about the nature and frequency of the engagements, see the Stakeholder engagement overview in SBM-2 – Interests and views of stakeholders. For more information about the due diligence process, see GOV-4 – Statement on due diligence.

S2-3 – Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for value chain workers to raise concerns

Should If cause any harm to workers in its value chain, If will cooperate in providing remedy in accordance with applicable legislations. If non-compliance with the Supplier Code of Conduct, the Responsible Investment Policy or the Underwriting Policy is detected, If will engage with the supplier, the corporate customer or the investee company in question to rectify the situation and align their practices with If's policies, including plans to review and follow up on the corrective actions. If the violation or contract breach is significant, or if the party is unwilling to make improvements within a given timeframe, If may terminate the contract or divest.

If has a whistleblowing platform, which employees and external stakeholders, including workers in the value chain, can use to report

non-compliance with legislation and suspicions of serious misconduct or irregularities. This includes the possibility to report criminal offences as well as serious violations of human and labour rights related to workers' safety, harassment and conditions that may have a decisive impact on, for example, individuals' lives and/or health. If's whistleblowing system is handled by an external party and is separated from If's IT systems, and it allows anonymous reporting. For more information about the whistleblowing channel, see G1-1 – Business conduct policies and corporate culture.

The Supplier Code of Conduct states that suppliers shall inform their employees about the whistleblowing channel. If also supports the suppliers having their own whistleblowing systems. Suppliers are also required to report to If on any breaches of the principles stated in the Supplier Code of Conduct, within the company or amongst its suppliers.

Incidents reported through the whistleblowing channel are reviewed and managed in accordance with If's Whistleblowing Instruction, which complies with relevant legislation.

If currently has no formal processes for evaluating whether the whistleblowing channel and other means of communication for workers in the value chain are used and trusted. If's whistleblowing channel has, however, been used for reporting by external stakeholders which indicates that it is accessible and visible to those who need to report irregularities.

S2-4 – Taking action on material impacts on value chain workers, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to value chain workers, and effectiveness of those actions

If is aware of the potential negative impact that it could have on workers in the value chain. However, If has not identified any actual impact from the business regarding workers in the value chain, and the risk for potential negative impact is generally assessed to be low. There are, however, several processes in place to address potential negative impacts, and to manage material risks and/or pursue material opportunities. The risk of violations in the value chain is continually assessed, and measures and mitigation actions are adjusted according to the applicable risk level.

Supply chain management

The Supplier Code of Conduct defines the requirements for suppliers with regard to environmental, social and governance matters. To ensure that the requirements of the Code of Conduct are followed, and to monitor the suppliers' alignment with sustainability criteria, If has implemented a due diligence process. The process aims to identify the suppliers and partners that work in sectors or countries where the risk for sustainability-related violations is high, in order to prioritise where to initially focus the engagement efforts.

If a supplier or partner has been categorised as having a high risk of sustainability-related violations, it will receive a self-assessment questionnaire, including relevant questions for the sector and size of the company. In the event of any identified deviations, the supplier might be asked to provide a corrective action plan for If to approve. If may also conduct site visits or audits of the supplier and it reserves the right to terminate contracts with the supplier in the event of material breaches of the requirements outlined in the Supplier Code of Conduct. For more information about the approach for providing remedy in case of any violations, see S2-3 – Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for value chain workers to raise concerns.

In order to assist the purchasers in conducting the due diligence process, If provides both a digital platform and external consultancy support. An internal project team has also been set up with

representatives from the Sustainability unit, the newly established Procurement Centre of Excellence and Legal, to handle questions related to the implementation and administration of the due diligence process. When it comes to making decisions based on risks associated with suppliers and business partners, cases can be escalated to the internal investigation unit or the Supplier Committee.

The due diligence processes are reviewed and updated as they are rolled out across different business units in If. During 2025, a process was initiated to include the former Topdanmark A/S operations in the process. The questions in the self-assessment questionnaires were also reviewed and clarified to correspond more accurately to the information needs. If will provide remedy, should If have caused any negative impact on workers in the value chain that require such actions.

The Supplier Code of Conduct states that suppliers shall inform their employees about If's whistleblowing channel. If also supports the suppliers having their own whistleblowing systems. If currently has no formal processes for evaluating whether the whistleblowing channel and other means of communication for workers in the value chain are used and trusted. If's whistleblowing channel has, however, been used for reporting by external stakeholders which indicates that it is accessible and visible to those who need to report irregularities.

No severe human rights issues or incidents connected to the upstream and downstream supply chain were reported in 2025.

Severe human rights incidents in the value chain

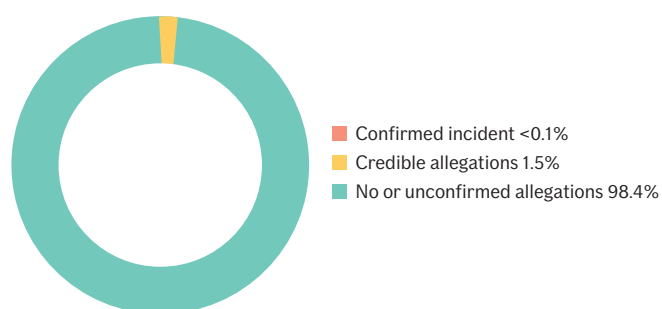
	2025	2024 ¹
Number of incidents	0	0

¹ Including Topdanmark November–December.

Responsibility as an investor

In 2025, If continued to screen its investments for breaches of the UN Global Compact principles, which include respect for human rights and labour rights. In 2025, one portfolio company with a confirmed breach of competitive practices was identified. If also continued to screen its investments for sensitive sectors.

Norm-based research regarding investments, 31 December 2025



If engages with companies through pooled engagement with other investors, if it is believed that this could be an effective means of achieving a desired change within the investment company. As a measure of last resort, the investment might be sold, if the investment object that is the target of the engagement action does not respond to the engagement efforts and does not take measures

to prevent the abuse or breaches within a reasonable time frame. In 2025, If reviewed 6 (7) potential engagements, and participated in 5 (4) pooled engagements.

For more information about If's responsibility as an investor, see E1-3 – Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies.

Responsible underwriting

If expects corporate clients, including entities belonging to the same corporate group as the clients, to comply with the UN Global Compact, even if they are not participating in the initiative themselves.

To assess whether corporate clients are complying with the UN Global Compact, If uses research from an external service provider. If the research score exceeds the set threshold, a referral is made to If's internal ESG assessment team. The team will make an assessment and decision based on the norm-based research and other relevant material. The team can make one of the following decisions: i) permission to proceed, but the company is under observation, ii) conditional approval, but the company needs to take action, or iii) insurance is not offered or renewed.

All clients that have been assessed by the ESG assessment team have been contacted and informed that If has been notified of the alleged breaches and will therefore monitor the actions taken in response to the alleged breaches to ensure compliance in accordance with the UN Global Compact initiative. Relevant If employees have received training on the principles of the Global Compact, norm-based research and the company's ESG framework.

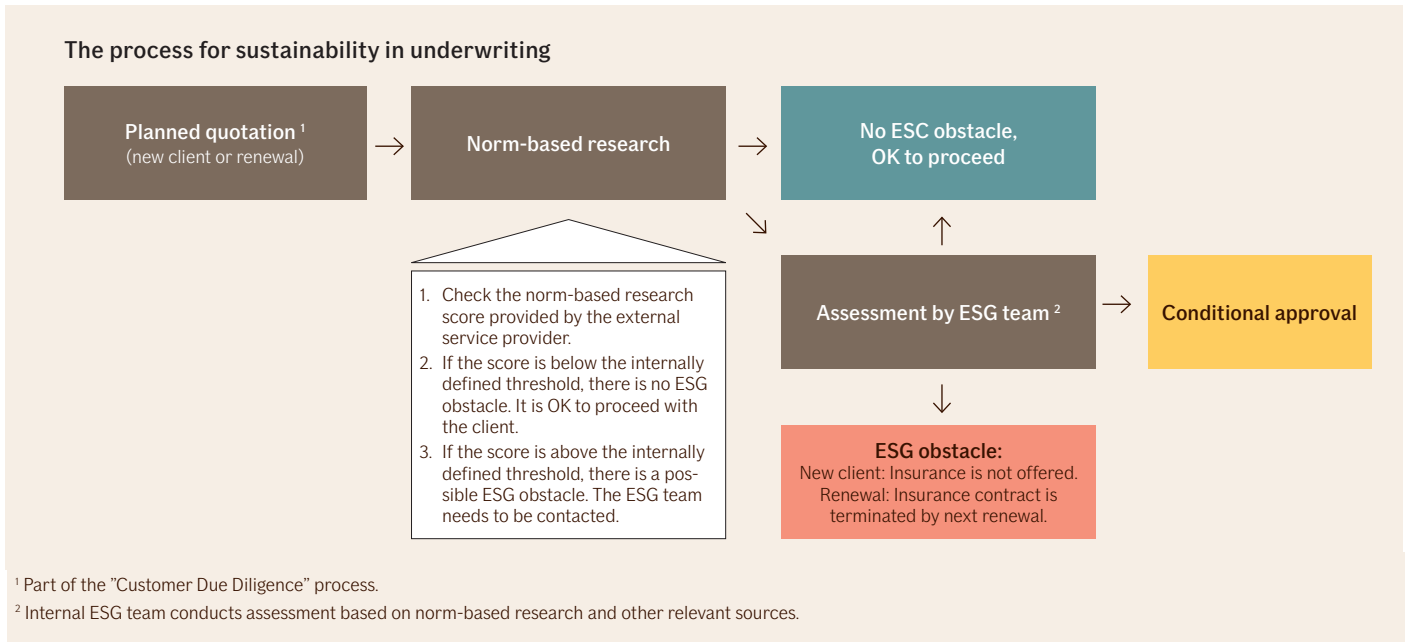
If has integrated sustainability considerations directly into its underwriting standards and into the existing customer due diligence process for corporate clients. The framework is based on the UN Global Compact, and covers human rights, labour, the environment and anti-corruption. In 2025, If assessed 569 (533) corporate clients. In total, 14 (15) cases were referred to the internal ESG assessment team for further assessment. During the year, one client improved its rating, and is therefore no longer a referral case. One client no longer has any policies within If. Another client was assessed as no longer being an ESG referral case, based on the interpretation of the company's ownership structure under Norwegian law. Since the implementation of responsible underwriting in 2021, If has assessed a total of 1,074 corporate clients. If performs screening of large corporate customers and reports on these cases on group level. If has previously reported separately on the screening of SME customers performed by former Topdanmark A/S; however, this process is currently being reviewed.

In 2025, no severe human rights issues or incidents were reported in connection with If's value chain.

ESG referral cases¹

	2025	2024
Watchlist	14	15
Ongoing dialogue	0	0
Customers terminated	0	1

¹ Refers to If's large corporate customers.



S2-5 – Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities

Currently, If has not set group-wide and time-bound targets for the metrics related to workers in the value chain. This is mainly because there are different challenges in each business area, and it is difficult to find a common measurement and level that fits all units. Instead, each business unit decides on an annual basis which internal targets shall apply with regard to workers in the value chain, and many of them include targets that are related to the inclusion of the Supplier Code of Conduct in contracts or the implementation of the due diligence process. If is looking into formalising a common target in the coming years.

S2 – Supplier code of conduct included in existing supplier agreements

In order to evaluate the effectiveness of mitigating the risk of potential negative impacts on workers in the value chain and their labour and human rights, If measures the inclusion of the Supplier Code of Conduct in the supplier agreements. Tracking this also supports If in managing financial risks related to any negative impacts on workers in the value chain and the pursuit of opportunities from business relationships with responsible partners.

The share of suppliers that have signed the Supplier Code of Conduct is measured by dividing the number of suppliers that have signed the Supplier Code of Conduct (including those with their own codes, provided that these have been approved by Sampo Group) by the total number of suppliers that have signed a contract. Although the Supplier Code of Conduct is being rolled out across most units in If, the structures are not in place for measuring the progress in all of them. Therefore, this metric applies to suppliers of office equipment, claims handling (repair shops, construction partners and health service providers, for example), and IT hardware and software. Some suppliers, such as large IT companies and consultancies, are excluded from the metric. In the future, If aims to improve the data quality to include all contracts signed with any unit within the group.

In 2025, the share of supplier code of conduct included in existing supplier agreements increased compared to the previous reporting period. During the year, the number of suppliers and active agreements fluctuated, partly driven by the integration of Topdanmark

A/S, and the subsequent normalisation of a common supplier base. Throughout the year, contract data was reviewed to align it with the Supplier Code of Conduct requirements, and the templates used now incorporate the Supplier Code of Conduct wording as a standard.

Share of supplier code of conduct included in existing supplier agreements

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Share of supplier code of conduct included in existing supplier agreements	94.0%	91.1% ¹

¹ Refers to If. The share of supplier code of conduct included in existing supplier agreements for Topdanmark as per 31 December 2024 was 57.0%.

S4 Consumers and End-users

ESRS 2 SBM-3 – Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

Topic	Impacts	Risks and opportunities	Internal processes and governance structures
Health and safety	If has a positive impact on consumers and end-users by protecting them and their assets. Time horizon: Short to medium-term	To protect the health, safety and security of consumers and end-users and their assets is If's core business. This is therefore considered to be If's foremost opportunity. Time horizon: Short to medium-term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Internal policies and guidelines (e.g., Codes of Conduct, Ethics Policy) – Effective governance structures – Loss prevention and risk management services – Training and competence development programmes – Metrics and targets (e.g., NPS)
Data privacy and information access	If has a potential negative impact if customers perceive that they have received the wrong information or if they have not understood the terms and conditions and they end up uninsured if something happens. Time horizon: Short to medium-term	<p>There is a potential risk of costly fines due to breaches of privacy legislation.</p> <p>There is also a risk of customers feeling misled due to not fully understanding the insurance terms and conditions.</p> <p>Time horizon: Short to medium-term</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Internal policies and guidelines (e.g., Code of Conduct, Personal Data Policy) – Effective governance structures – Training and competence development programmes
Social inclusion	If has a potential negative impact on consumers and end-users if they are discriminated and do not get access to products and services. Time horizon: Short to medium-term	There is a potential risk of breaches of legislation due to discrimination and a risk of reputational damage if sales and marketing practices are not followed. Time horizon: Short to medium-term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Internal policies and guidelines – Effective governance structures – Training and competence development programmes

If does not offer products or services that are inherently harmful to people and/or increase the risk of chronic disease; neither do If's products and services negatively impact the consumers' and end-users' rights to privacy, to have their personal data protected, to freedom of expression or to non-discrimination. Instead, If has an actual positive impact on consumers' and end-users' health and safety by providing insurance products and services, thereby helping them with loss prevention, claims handling and risk management.

When offering insurance to consumers and end-users who might be more vulnerable to health, privacy or accessibility impacts (e.g., elderly people) and to beneficiaries who themselves are not customers (e.g., children), it is especially important that If provides correct and accessible information about the insurance policies and coverage.

If's stakeholder dialogue and customer feedback channels serve as a way to engage with affected consumers and end-users, and to understand potential risks.

Risks and risk management are essential and inherent elements of the insurance business activities and operating environment. The balance between risks, capital and earnings requires that the risks that affect profitability, and other material risks are identified, assessed and analysed. This means that underwriting risks are priced to reflect their inherent risk levels based on each individual customer's specific risk profile, which may, for instance, increase the potential negative impact on consumers and end-users through sales and marketing. As an insurance company, If is required to store and process large amounts of customers' personal data.

If has identified an actual positive impact on overall customer health and safety as protection against risks for consumers and end-users is provided. However, certain insurance products may

not be available for customers with specific risk profiles, or may only be available at higher premiums.

S4-1 – Policies related to consumers and end-users

The requirements on If's suppliers, partners, corporate clients and investees ultimately benefit the consumers and end-users of If's products and services. Also, the direct end-users of the products and services will benefit from these being provided according to said requirements. Examples of policies that target consumers and end-users include the Distribution Policy, the Complaints Handling Policy, the Whistleblowing instruction and the Personal Data Policy.

If was not made aware of any severe legal cases of non-adherence to global standards for direct consumers and end-users in its downstream value chain during the reporting period.

For information about the engagement with consumers and end-users, see SBM-2 – Interests and views of stakeholders.

Sampo Group Code of Conduct

The Sampo Group companies should always strive to act in the best interest of their customers, offering products and services that customers need and want. The products and services should be fair and comprehensible, and designed to help meet the evolving needs of all customers. Furthermore, Sampo Group companies should ensure that all customers are treated fairly and that no individual customer is given preferential treatment at the expense of other customers. Sampo Group companies should only base their insurance premiums on relevant data and not on discriminating factors, such as sexual orientation, religious belief or ethnic background.

Sampo Group companies must also take appropriate care to ensure that customers are given transparent and easily accessible and

understandable information about the costs, risks and conditions that relate to the product or service in question, as well as, where applicable, the reasons that lead to a decision regarding an application. Sampo Group companies also need to ensure that suitable products are sold to each individual customer in line with their specific risk profile.

Sampo Group companies' sales, marketing, and product information must be professional, comprehensive, accurate, balanced, and never misleading. In addition, Sampo Group companies must refrain from using small print and coercive tied selling.

Sampo Group companies are committed to fair and easy claims handling. It should also be easy for customers to provide feedback on the products and services, and to make a complaint if they are dissatisfied with the handling of their claim.

Ethics Policy

If has set up policies, systems and processes to ensure ethical behaviour in all parts of the company. A high ethical standard is vital to ensure the continued trust of the customers and thereby the success of the company.

All employees should act in a helpful way towards the consumers and end-users. Actions should be pragmatic and performed with respect for the individual customer's situation. There should also be a high level of accessibility in both external and internal situations, and communication should be in a simple, straightforward and clear manner.

Decisions and offerings should be transparent, and customers shall be treated fairly. Premiums or other prices shall be stated clearly so that customers can assess the price level and make fair comparisons with other alternatives. Reasons for decisions shall be stated clearly so that customers understand them. All customers shall be informed of the possibilities for a resettlement of a claim decision. The customer is to be guided to the relevant authority – in most If countries, to the Customer Ombudsman.

Marketing activities shall be serious and professional. The market or individual customers may never be given an erroneous or exaggerated image of If or If's products. Information about, and comparison with, competitors shall be objective and may not contain elements of contempt. Competitor information may not be used improperly.

Complete confidentiality is observed regarding information about customers' medical, financial or other personal information. Confidential information may not be distributed to or discussed with unauthorised persons, not even with colleagues, unless such colleagues need to know the information to perform their duties, and it may not be stored so that it can be accessed by unauthorised persons.

Conflicts of Interest Policy

The Conflicts of Interest Policy supplements the Ethics Policy by elaborating further on its core principle of professional ethics. The policy states that employees must not handle matters on behalf of If where they or a closely associated person or company may have an interest that conflicts with the interests of If or If's customers. Furthermore, the employee may not, for example, sell products that the customers do not need, favour a customer with whom an employee has a personal relationship, accept gifts or services from a customer, or in other ways treat the customers unfairly.

Sustainability Policy and Supplier Code of Conduct

By providing guidance on how to prevent losses, If helps customers to reduce risks and economic costs, increase safety and protect the environment. The priority is to help customers to manage risks, including climate-related risks, and to provide support when accidents occur. When something happens, If helps customers to rebuild and

recover, and ensures that claims are handled in a sustainable way.

If aims to excel in responsible business practices and provides insurance products and services with a focus on quality, transparency and efficiency. If encourages and supports suppliers, partners and claims contractors in their efforts to use more sustainable methods in their operations. If expects corporate clients to respect international norms and conventions on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption, as defined in the UN Global Compact. If aims to be a responsible and active owner and to incorporate ESG factors into the investment operations. Furthermore, as stated in the Supplier Code of Conduct, suppliers are expected to conduct business in accordance with If's sustainability standards.

Underwriting Policy

The business of insurance, both current and regarding new products and services, shall always be subject to and compliant with all current applicable laws, regulatory rules and instructions, issued licenses and concessions. The underwriting activities shall also be based on a profitability focus in line with targets, insurance expertise, the creation of customer value, operational excellence and sustainability.

Distribution Policy

When distributing insurance products, If and its distributors shall always act honestly, fairly and professionally with due care, in accordance with the best interests of the customers. The distribution shall also comply with the local customary good insurance practice.

Prior to the conclusion of an insurance contract, If and its distributors shall identify the demands and the needs of the customer, and ensure that any proposed contract meets those needs. They shall also dissuade consumers from entering into insurance contracts if the product is not considered appropriate for the consumer, as applicable under local law.

The customer shall be provided with objective information about the insurance product in a comprehensible form to allow the customer to make an informed decision. As applicable under local law, the customer shall be provided with an Insurance Product Information Document and other pre-contractual information regarding the distribution. All marketing communication to customers shall be fair and clear, and not misleading, and must always be clearly identifiable as marketing communication.

If's distributors shall not be remunerated, nor remunerate or assess the performance of their employees, in a way that conflicts with their duty to act in the best interests of the customers. In particular, no arrangements, such as remuneration or sales targets should provide an incentive to recommend a particular insurance product to a customer, when another insurance product would better meet the customer's demands and needs.

Personal Data Policy

Personal data may be processed by If, provided that it is processed in accordance with the applicable legislation and the Personal Data Policy. The guiding principle for the processing of personal data is to always safeguard the personal integrity of the individuals (usually the customers or employees) and to protect their personal information.

If shall document and maintain records of all processing activities, and shall, upon request from the supervisory authorities, provide the records without undue delay. All processing of personal data must be lawful, fair and transparent. Personal data shall only be collected if there is a specified, explicit and legitimate purpose for collecting it. Once collected, personal data may not be further processed in a way that is incompatible with the originally defined purposes.

Sensitive personal data¹⁰ shall only be processed if it is explicitly permitted in specific legislation, if the individual has given explicit consent thereto, or if the processing is necessary to establish,

¹⁰ Defined as special categories of personal data in the General Data Protection Regulation 2016/679 ("GDPR").

exercise or defend legal claims. The individual's consent shall always be documented. If shall always comply with any national legislation defining specific types of personal data as sensitive.

All information about If's data processing activities shall be given in a concise, transparent, intelligible and easily accessible form, using clear and plain language.

Individuals have the right to deletion/rectification, the right to information and access to personal data, and the right to object to profiling and direct marketing and automated decision-making. Individuals may contact If's Data Protection Office on all issues related to the processing of their data and the exercise of their rights under relevant legislation.

Complaints Handling Policy

Customers may communicate discontent with the sales process or request the re-handling of a claim. Customers' communication of discontent shall be met with high quality. The handling of complaints is of great importance to the customers' and the general public's confidence in If. Customers shall be treated with respect and the issue shall be investigated as far as is necessary to reach a fair and reasonable result.

The Customer Ombudsman holds an independent position in relation to the claims and insurance departments. The Customer Ombudsman shall ensure that the customer receives information about external complaint handling organisations, if applicable.

Whistleblowing Instruction

The whistleblowing service offers consumers and end-users the possibility to alert If, in confidence, about suspicions of misconduct. This is an important tool for reducing risks and maintaining trust in the operations by enabling early detection of possible misconduct and taking appropriate action.

S4-2 – Processes for engaging with consumers and end-users about impacts

If engages with consumers and end-users through customer meetings, customer satisfaction surveys and the Customer Ombudsman. The engagement takes place on a daily, weekly or monthly basis, depending on the situation. The most senior roles with responsibility for ensuring customer engagement are the Heads of If's various business areas and Claims unit and the managing director.

When designing products and services in terms of insurance, there are clear legislative frameworks that dictate that the customer's needs and preferences must be in focus. Therefore, insurance companies are bound by law to design and sell products that customers need.

If's Customer Experience (CX) programme ensures that customer feedback is not only collected but also followed up and handled appropriately, both in training and in the quality assurance of customer journeys and offerings, and in the following up of dissatisfied customers. Feedback can reduce the risk of the customer leaving, and it is also used to identify areas of improvement – for example, regarding service and products.

Net Promoter Score (NPS) is used to measure the customer experience and to rate If's performance across most of the business areas. NPS is continually monitored against yearly targets, reported to If's top management and forms part of business follow-up meetings. NPS also forms part of a reward programme for the employees. No minors are included in the provision of customer feedback. If also has an internal customer representative function (Customer Ombudsman) that the customers can contact to submit a complaint. The Customer Ombudsman may, based on the engagement, suggest changes – for example, to the customer handling process or the claims handling.

Other essential principles of customer focus in If include that

premiums are only based on relevant data, not using discriminatory factors, and a central principle in claims handling is to ensure that all customers are treated equally (with the exception of fraud handling). If also ensures that partners apply the same ethical standards as If, through the Supplier Code of Conduct.

S4-3 – Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for consumers and end-users to raise concerns

If has several processes for providing remedy or contributing to remedy, depending on the situation. If customers feel that they have not received the correct information, been misled or do not fully understand the insurance terms and conditions, they may contact the Customer Ombudsman. The primary aim is to find a mutually satisfactory solution through discussion with the customer. If a consensus cannot be achieved, the customer is entitled to appeal to external complaints boards (or similar).

If has processes for incident investigation and corrective actions regarding the personal data of consumers and end-users. If has appointed a Data Protection Officer, who has the overall responsibility for maintaining an effective compliance monitoring of the processing of personal data within If. The Data Protection Officer is involved in all issues relating to the protection of personal data and acts as the contact person for the relevant supervisory authorities. If a personal data breach is likely to result in a high risk to the rights and freedoms of individuals, If will communicate the breach to the affected individuals without undue delay.

If follows up on data breaches and information security incidents to assess how similar incidents can be avoided in the future to ensure the rights and freedom of data subjects.

If offers multiple channels for consumers and end-users to raise concerns or needs. The consumers and end-users can contact customer service directly or raise concerns through the Customer Ombudsman, the whistleblowing channel or an external complaints board. Reports can be made anonymously through If's whistleblowing system, which is provided by an external party. A link to the system is available on If's external website.

If continually monitors and measures customer satisfaction. Both positive and negative feedback is carefully analysed and used to further develop products and services and to improve the experience for consumers and end-users.

If has several policies that are available on the external website and encourages individuals to come forward with concerns, ensuring that they can do so without fear of reprisal. If currently has no formal processes for evaluating whether the whistleblowing channel and other means of communication for consumers and end-users are used and trusted. If's whistleblowing channel has however been used for reporting by external stakeholders, which indicates that it is accessible and visible to those who need to report irregularities

S4-4 – Taking action on material impacts on consumers and end-users, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to consumers and end-users, and effectiveness of those actions

Data privacy and information access

During 2025, If took several actions concerning data protection and to ensure compliance with privacy legislation. For example, If continued to raise awareness within the organisation about the importance of data privacy, information security and cybersecurity, and provided regular training to employees on the latest data protection laws and regulations (e.g., Digital Operational Resilience Act - EU 2022/2554).

If also monitored the processing of personal data to ensure it is carried out transparently and with respect for individual privacy. The key actions were the Data Protection Impact Assessments and

the documentation of Records of Processing Activities before new processing activities were initiated, as well as when changes to existing processing activities were planned. To ensure compliance with regulations, all new systems and applications were subject to a review from a privacy perspective. Also, the process for replying to Data Subject Access Requests (DSAR) in accordance with Article 15 GDPR (EU 2016/679) was updated for improved transparency.

All employees have been instructed that publicly available AI tools can only be used for public data. With regard to personal data and other confidential data, only AI tools from providers with whom If has proper contractual arrangements may be used.

During 2025, a lot of focus was put on the integration of Topdanmark A/S and the need to align processes ensuring compliance with data protection regulations. A key activity has been to ensure continued compliance with privacy regulations and mitigate potential risks to consumers and end-users.

The process for identifying and reporting personal data breaches was adjusted to accommodate Topdanmark A/S. The privacy notices of the respective companies were reviewed, and the plan is to complete the update and merge them into one privacy notice.

There are several actions planned for 2026 to improve and strengthen the protection of personal data. These include new initiatives to improve procurement and monitoring of data processors (third party service providers).

If's complaints handling processes ensure the resolution and correction of issues raised by customers, and feedback from customer satisfaction surveys and other forms of dialogue support the continual improvement of services. Governance frameworks, including product reviews and customer forums, facilitate the proactive identification of systemic risks.

If regularly assesses the products for appropriateness and compliance with regulatory obligations, supported by continual training programmes that enhance the conduct and competence of customer-facing teams. Customer feedback is actively solicited, and transparent complaint processes are in place, with options for external review through an external complaints board.

If participates in relevant networks, forums, and industry associations (e.g., Finance Finland, Insurance Sweden, Finance Norway, Insurance and Pension Denmark, and Insurance Europe). This participation provides a possibility to share knowledge and experiences regarding topics such as climate change adaptation, loss prevention, risk management and health and safety.

If ensures effective remediation processes for any material negative impacts on customers by closely monitoring customer feedback, satisfaction surveys and cases raised with external customer protection institutions. When a negative impact originates from If's actions, appropriate remedies are taken based on the nature of the breach.

Loss prevention

As an insurance company, If works with risk, safety and protection every day and knows which solutions increase the safety of its customers. The aim is to provide state-of-the-art loss prevention services, which will reduce risk and economic cost, increase safety and reduce environmental impact.

Many of the most common types of claims cases could be prevented by basic loss prevention measures and knowledge about how to act if an accident occurs. If proactively communicates easy-to-understand tips and advice on loss prevention, using press releases, content marketing activities, social media and websites.

Together with an external partner, If offers house assessments to private customers who own their house and hold top-level coverage insurance policies. The house assessments provide the customer with a report that helps them to both plan the maintenance of the

property and minimise the risk of unpleasant surprises, including climate-related damage. The maintenance plan is prioritised according to the degree of urgency. Customers can have a house assessment conducted every four years. The main purpose of the service is to prevent damage from occurring, but it also has a positive environmental impact, as a reduction in damage reduces the need for repairs or rebuilding.

If also offers the If Building Check for small and medium-sized clients that own residential buildings in Norway and Finland. Following a physical inspection, the clients receive valuable help to identify where maintenance and fire safety measures are most needed. Through the If Building Check and the hands-on advice to larger customers within the small and medium-sized enterprise segment (whom If often meets face-to-face), customers are made aware of risks, including climate-related risks, and are provided with suggestions for mitigating actions. The If Building Check is offered once every five years. Large corporate clients are offered risk management services; for more information, see E1-3 – Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies.

Usage Based Insurance (UBI)

As data from cars and car usage become more readily available, If is continually looking into ways to incentivise safer driving. UBI programmes utilise data from cars and smartphones to enable identification of improvement potential for each individual driver and may even offer incentives to improve driving behaviour. Safer driving is more sustainable as accidents may be avoided, and safe driving habits reduce the fuel consumption.

Preventative health

Over the years, If has specialised in helping customers across the Nordics when they face health-related issues. When a person needs specialised healthcare, early intervention is crucial - not only for the individual, but also for employers and society. Health insurance plays an important complementary role in meeting the population's healthcare needs. If focuses on providing customers with early interventions and preventative health services; for example by supporting corporate clients in fulfilling their work environment responsibilities and by offering employees preventative health services. If aims to support its customers not only when they require medical treatment, but also when they face health challenges where preventative measures can make a difference, thereby contributing to improved overall wellbeing.

To raise awareness and increase knowledge on this topic, If published a Nordic Health Report in 2025, for the third consecutive year. The report is based on a broad Nordic survey and provides insights into stress, factors that support a healthy work-life balance, and the role of social insurance and healthcare systems across the Nordic countries.

To further enhance customer health and safety, data privacy and social inclusion, resources are allocated across product and service development, sales and marketing, IT and risk management. These initiatives focus on improving access to the offerings by digitalisation, reinforcing responsible sales and marketing practices, and strengthening loss prevention measures.

No severe human rights issues or incidents are connected to actions concerning material impacts on consumers and end-users.

S4-5 – Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities

Customer satisfaction

In accordance with the Sampo Code of Conduct, If strives to act in the best interests of its customers. This means that the aim is to provide products and services that are fair, comprehensible, and designed to help meet the evolving needs of customers.

If uses the Net Promotor Score (NPS) to measure customer satisfaction, which allows the company to advance positive impacts on consumers and end-users. It also supports the monitoring of potential negative impacts and risks as well as the ability to act on them.

In 2025, If and former Topdanmark had individual processes for measuring customer satisfaction, and the scope of these activities was measured differently between the two companies.

If has set time-bound and outcome-oriented targets for customer satisfaction to reduce negative impacts and advance positive impacts on consumers and end-users. Due to the integration, former Topdanmark A/S has not set a separate target for customer satisfaction for 2025. Scopes and targets are presented in the table Customer satisfaction (tNPS). If is working to align the customer survey set-up as part of the integration.

The NPS is an index ranging from -100 to 100 that measures the willingness of customers to recommend a company's products or services to others. It is used to measure the customer's overall satisfaction with a company and the customer's loyalty to the brand. The Transactional NPS (tNPS) assesses a customer's perception at a certain transaction. The score shows whether customers are willing to recommend the company to others after they have been in contact with a customer centre or have had a claim handled. It is calculated as the net result of the proportion of the promoters (who provided ratings of 9–10) minus the proportion of the detractors (who provided ratings of 0–6) when answering the question of the extent to which they would recommend the company to others.

By continually measuring customer satisfaction If receives input on both the factors that are valued by the customers and those that could be improved. The data collected and the results received are used to improve the customer experience. The insight gained is utilised in training and in the improvement of products, processes and the overall customer journey.

For If, NPS is measured within business area Private (Nordic score based on the combined results of customer service and claims). At former Topdanmark, both in-bound calls and customers logging into their pages on the website are invited to answer a questionnaire that will produce an NPS score.

The NPS methodology has its limitations, including oversimplification of customer sentiment and an inherent lack of detailed feedback on specific areas for improvement. However, respondent customers are encouraged to leave a comment to provide further explanations, and these are actively used in the improvement work.

External stakeholders have not been directly involved in target setting. However, consumers and end-users have been indirectly involved, as customer-facing organisational units have been included in the setting of targets.

There have been no changes to the target definition or corresponding metrics in 2025.

The tNPS captures a wide range of experiences such as price, product, billing, brand and marketing. In 2025, customer satisfaction remained high, and the tNPS result for the Private business area stabilised at a strong level, reflecting a consolidated and stabilised trend. The customer satisfaction for former Topdanmark remained

high, even if the result was somewhat below the previous year.

Targets for tNPS are set to ensure continual improvement. The targets and results are also publicly disclosed. Together with customer complaints and reviews, the tNPS provides a deeper insight into the customer experience, and concerns can be addressed proactively.

If is committed to actively addressing customer feedback across the organisation. Low tNPS scores prompt immediate engagement with customers to resolve their issues and inform service enhancements. Feedback is further analysed to refine services, products and processes. This process ensures a consistent elevation of service quality and customer satisfaction.

Customer satisfaction (tNPS)			
	Target	2025	2024
If (business area Private)	57	57	57
Former Topdanmark (call or logging in to My Topdanmark service)	-	55	57

S4 – Data privacy

The goal for the data privacy operations is to protect the personal data of employees, customers, and other stakeholders. In addition, information security and cybersecurity measures ensure protection of all types and forms of information, according to its sensitivity and importance to If, and in compliance with applicable rules and regulations.

If's key metrics that are used to track the effectiveness of policies and actions related to data privacy are the number of complaints from data subjects and data protection authorities, data breaches reported to local data protection authorities and information security and cybersecurity incidents reported to the authorities within the reporting year.

In 2025, If reported 27 data breaches to the Swedish Data Protection Authority. In 2025, Topdanmark A/S reported 65 data breaches to the Danish Data Protection Agency until it was legally merged into If P&C Insurance Ltd (publ) on 1 July 2025.

Complaints received from data subjects and through data protection authorities, as well as breaches reported to local data protection authorities, are based on regulatory reporting. Data Protection Officers receive complaints from customers as well as through data protection authorities. Complaints can be received via different channels, such as email or telephone. If a data subject has reported directly to the local data protection authorities, they will forward the complaint to If.

Data Protection Officers assess whether internally reported data breaches require external reporting to local data protection authorities. The types of breaches that are deemed reportable are based on the GDPR. According to GDPR, a personal data breach is a breach of security that leads to the accidental or unlawful destruction, loss, alteration, unauthorised disclosure of or access to personal data that is transmitted, stored or otherwise processed.

Complaints and data breaches reported

	2025	2024
Complaints received from data subjects	146 ¹	17 ³
Complaints received through data protection authorities	-	-
Data breaches reported to local data protection authorities	109 ²	47 ⁴

¹ Including 61 for Topdanmark in January - June.

² Including 65 for Topdanmark in January - June.

³ Including 2 for Topdanmark in November-December.

⁴ Including 21 for Topdanmark in November-December.

Information security and cybersecurity incidents reported to the authorities are first reported internally to the legal department by email or telephone. The legal department is responsible for reporting severe incidents to the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority.

If experienced an information security incident in early 2025, when one data system was temporarily unavailable. The incident was reported to the Financial Supervisory Authority in accordance with applicable local regulatory requirements.

Information security and cybersecurity incidents reported to the authorities

	2025	2024 ¹
Number of information security and cybersecurity incidents reported to the authorities	1	0

¹ Including Topdanmark November-December.

Governance information

G1 Business conduct

ESRS 2 SBM-3 – Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

Topic	Impacts	Risks and opportunities	Internal processes and governance structures
Corporate culture	<p>If has a positive impact on the corporate culture by having a strategy that strives to put customers, employees and society in focus.</p> <p>There is a potential negative impact in the event of failure to act in accordance with the corporate culture. For example, through misconduct where employees impact other employees negatively or have a negative impact on society through corrupt practices.</p> <p>Time horizon: Short to medium-term</p>	<p>There is a potential risk of reputational damage if employees do not act in accordance with the corporate culture; for example, through misconduct where employees impact other employees negatively or have a negative impact on society through corrupt practices.</p> <p>Time horizon: Short to medium-term</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Internal policies and guidelines – Effective governance structure measures – Training and competence development programmes
Protection of whistleblowers	<p>If has a positive impact on potential whistleblowers by offering various protective measures, such as anonymous reporting and by ensuring that there will be no discriminatory or disciplinary actions taken against the whistleblower.</p> <p>If has a potential negative impact on whistleblowers, should they not be protected in the correct manner.</p> <p>Time horizon: Short to medium-term</p>	<p>There is a potential risk of reputational damage if whistleblowers are not protected.</p> <p>Time horizon: Short to medium-term</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Internal policies and guidelines – Effective governance structure – Training and competence development programmes
Management of relationships with suppliers, including payment practices	<p>If has many smaller suppliers that are dependent on payments from If. There is a potential negative impact on these suppliers in the event of any delays in the payments.</p> <p>Time horizon: Short to medium-term</p>	<p>There is a potential risk of reputational damage if there were to be shortcomings in the management of relationships with suppliers, including payment practices.</p> <p>Time horizon: Short to medium-term</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Internal policies and guidelines – Training and competence development programmes
Corruption and bribery	<p>Corruption and bribery can potentially have a negative impact on people and the environment. It could impact people negatively if, for example, corrupt practices exclude some people from services or contracts. In the event of corruption in certifications/ratings, this could lead to choices that are not environmentally friendly.</p> <p>Time horizon: Short to medium-term</p>	<p>There is a potential reputational risk in the event of failure to combat corruption and bribery.</p> <p>Time horizon: Short to medium-term</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Internal policies and guidelines – Effective governance structure measures – Training and competence development programmes

G1-1 – Business conduct policies and corporate culture

If is committed to the UN Global Compact principles on human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption, and works to make the principles part of the strategy, culture and day-to-day operations. If also engages in collaborative projects that advance the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Respect for human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption is an integral part of policies and processes that target all employees (e.g., Sampo Group Code of Conduct, HR Policy and Ethics Policy), customers (e.g., Underwriting Policy, Complaints Handling Policy and Whistleblowing Instruction), investees (Responsible Investment Policy) and suppliers (e.g., Supplier Code of Conduct).

As described in SBM-1 – Strategy, business model and value chain, a strong team is part of the If strategy, meaning that a diverse and collaborative workforce is the foundation for If's success, fostering a culture of learning, responsibility and forward-thinking. This is hence reported on and discussed by the Board of Directors of If P&C Insurance Holding Ltd (publ). If invests heavily in culture, people engagement and talent acquisition in order to build a work environment that enables strong performance and supports employees' well-being. Ensuring that great people want to join If, want to stay at If and want to give their best to help the company reach its goals is vitally important for the company's performance and value creation.

If provides structured training initiatives for certain groups of employees to meet specific business challenges, but each employee is also encouraged to take individual ownership of improving operational excellence within their area of responsibility.

The cultural aspect of One If aims to enable a clear direction and clarify responsibilities for key activities that support the culture-building journey. As One If, the aim is to work together across functions and business areas to utilise If's substantial workforce as a competitive advantage, where customers, partners, and employees experience If as one company. The company-wide Leadership Compass Programme has been a major culture-building investment, starting with 1,000 participating leaders in 2023 and engaging new leaders during 2024 and 2025. The next Leadership Compass Program starts in early 2026 and all leaders from former Topdanmark will participate, together with other new leaders in If.

The One Responsible If learning programme is part of a mandatory onboarding process for all new employees, introducing them to If's responsible corporate culture and business practices. The programme is also an annual activity for all employees, including the managing director and the Board of Directors. It covers If's policies on ethics, social media, sustainability, information security, personal data, conflicts of interest and AML and CTF. If's corporate culture ensures that If adheres to regulations, which is essential to maintain the trust of stakeholders.

The bi-annual employee surveys provide the employees with the opportunity to share their views about the company, different aspects of working at If and the culture. The data allows management and leaders to identify development areas and measure the effectiveness of implemented actions.

Chapter GOV-1 – The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies describes the responsibility of the Board of Directors and the managing director regarding the company's corporate culture.

Anti-corruption and anti-bribery

If can be exposed to corruption and bribery, especially through functions related to claims handling and various forms of partner collaborations (e.g., within Claims unit, IT and Group Services). Customer support functions are also exposed to the risk of corruption and

bribery – for example, due to financial transactions and the processing of personal data. Suppliers and business partners may face risks associated with the dependency on third-party partnerships and intricate procurement operations.

If's employees, as well as If's intermediaries and other business partners, shall receive adequate training in ethics and anti-corruption rules, as needed. The One Responsible If learning programme includes lessons covering the Ethics Policy, AML/CTF Policy and Conflicts of Interest Policy. The programme is mandatory for all employees, including members of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies and functions-at-risk, and is conducted annually. There are controls in place within these areas, and checks are also performed to determine whether customers are politically exposed persons or included in relevant sanction lists.

To avoid and address possible adverse impacts on anti-corruption associated with the operations, supply chains and business partners, there is a due diligence process, in accordance with OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. Possible adverse impacts on anti-corruption shall be considered in all major business decisions.

Whistleblowing channel

If has a whistleblowing channel that employees and external stakeholders can use to report non-compliance with EU regulations and suspicions of serious misconduct or irregularities, such as fraudulent, inappropriate, dishonest, illegal or negligent activity or behaviour. The whistleblowing channel allows the whistleblower to report anonymously, and the designated recipients can follow up the message through dialogue with the anonymous reporter. The whistleblowing procedure is available to employees in local languages on If's intranet pages. It is also possible for external parties, including customers and partners, to submit reports via If's external web pages.

For issues relating to dissatisfaction in the workplace or related matters, employees should contact their leader or their leader's leader, as these issues cannot be investigated within the scope of the whistleblowing channel. Neither should the whistleblowing channel be used for customer complaints or matters relating to individual disputes.

In addition to the whistleblowing channel, If has a separate reporting procedure for handling various types of harassment and bullying regarding personnel, customers or any other external partners. This procedure is administered by the HR unit. The procedures to mitigate and address incidents of corruption and bribery are described in the section G1 - 1 Anti-corruption and anti-bribery.

Information about the whistleblowing channel and other internal reporting channels is communicated to employees through, for example, training and information on the intranet. All reporting channels, including the whistleblowing channel, can be easily accessed via one page on the intranet. An e-course on reporting on these matters is also included in the One Responsible If learning programme.

If's Chief Compliance Officer has overall responsibility for the whistleblowing service within If. The Chief Compliance Officer appoints whistleblowing teams and defines working procedures for the teams in an instruction. There is a team that is responsible for all If companies, and a separate team for If P&C Insurance Ltd (publ).

In former Topdanmark A/S, the Head of Group Compliance and Head of Internal Audit were responsible for registration and investigation of whistleblowing reports. Topdanmark's whistleblowing process was merged with If's process on 1 July 2025.

Whistleblowing cases are reported quarterly to the Risk Committee and the Sustainability Committee as well as in the Annual Compliance report to the Board of Directors.

It is stated in the Whistleblowing Instruction that a person expressing genuine suspicion or misgivings will not be at risk of losing their

job or suffering any form of sanctions or personal disadvantages as a result. It does not matter whether the whistleblower or reporter is mistaken, provided that the person acted in good faith.

Access to messages received through the whistleblowing communication channel is restricted to designated individuals with the authority to handle whistleblowing cases. Their actions are logged and handling is confidential. The personnel handling the reports maintain objectivity as an essential part of their job description. It is assured that those handling the reports are separate from those whom the report concerns.

G1-2 – Management of relationships with suppliers

Payments are to be handled according to local legislation. Digital invoicing and the regular use of the same suppliers benefit an automated invoicing flow that helps to prevent late payments.

If is a major procurer of goods and services, especially in claims handling, and thereby has an impact on the economy, the environment and people. If therefore encourages and supports its suppliers and partners in their efforts to use more sustainable methods in their operations. The Supplier Code of Conduct specifies the minimum requirements related to sustainability that all suppliers and business partners are expected to comply with. This also serves as a risk mitigation process, helping If to identify and continue to cooperate with serious partners.

In order to identify, avoid and address possible adverse impacts on human rights, labour, the environment and anti-corruption commitments associated with the supply chains and business partners, there are due diligence processes in place for suppliers and business partners, in accordance with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. More detailed information about the due diligence processes can be found in S2-2 – Processes for engaging with value chain workers about impacts.

G1-3 – Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery

Incidents of corruption and bribery are generally detected through reporting channels (e.g. whistleblowing channel) and the screening of customers and investments, as well as supplier selection and risk assessment processes.

The risk of corruption is regarded as a compliance risk and, as such, is included in the Operational and Compliance Risk Assessment process. The internal control system encompasses a range of both proactive and reactive techniques to mitigate compliance risks – for example, clear and implemented steering documents and instructions, employee training, access rights, segregation of duties, the four eyes principle and other manual and automatic control activities. The effectiveness of risk mitigation techniques is monitored through various kinds of quality follow-ups in the business.

The work to combat corruption and bribery is also carried out as part of the work to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing. There are controls in place related to these areas and to whether customers are politically exposed persons or included in relevant sanction lists. In 2025, If also continued the project to work against organised crime.

The Board of Directors plays a crucial role in ensuring that the ethics and anti-corruption work is successful. Through the system of governance with the Ethics Committee and Ethics Officers, the Board of Directors ensures that there are adequate resources and expertise for preventive anti-corruption work.

Risks related to ethical issues are reported in accordance with internal routines, which ensures that the Board of Directors receives material information without undue delay. Incidents of corruption and bribery that are reported through the whistleblowing channel are reported to the Sustainability Committee, and are included in the

quarterly Risk Committee report and the Annual Compliance report to the Board of Directors.

The programme One Responsible If is part of a mandatory introduction to If's responsible corporate culture and business practices. The learning programme is part of new employees' onboarding and is a mandatory annual activity for all employees, including members of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies and functions-at-risk. Starting from 2026, former Topdanmark employees will participate in the One Responsible If programme. Related and relevant policies are available in the latest updated form on the intranet. If's Supplier Code of Conduct, which all suppliers and business partners have to sign when entering into a contract with If, is available in English and local languages on the external webpages.

The Sampo Group Code of Conduct sets the overall guiding principles for the work to combat corruption and bribery. If also has supplementary policies and guidelines that include rules related to gifts and participation in events and hospitality, as well as information about expectations regarding employees, and roles and responsibilities.

If's Ethics Policy, which is communicated to all employees, is also complemented by various practical ethics-related examples concerning corruption and bribery. As part of the One If conflicts of interest process, practical situations related to the risk of corruption in the daily work of the team are discussed.

G1-4 – Incidents of corruption or bribery

In 2025, If was not convicted for any incidents of corruption and bribery, and therefore did not pay any related fines. For the same reason, If did not need to take any specific actions related to breaches in procedures and standards of anti-corruption and anti-bribery.

Corruption and bribery are serious concerns, and any confirmed incidents are reported as part of regular sustainability and compliance and/or risk reporting. Information is received through established reporting channels, such as the whistleblowing channel.

In 2025, no public legal cases regarding corruption or bribery were brought against If.

Incidents of corruption or bribery

	2025	2024 ¹
Confirmed incidents of corruption or bribery	0	0

¹ Including Topdanmark November-December 2024.

G1-6 – Payment practices

If is committed to fair and responsible payment practices and works actively to improve related reporting. In 2025, If developed its reporting regarding payment practices and is now able to report the average number of days to pay an invoice, standard payment terms and the share of payments aligned with the standard terms. If recognises the importance of timely payments to its suppliers and strives to ensure that its payment practices are transparent and equitable across the company's supply chain.

If's payment terms are influenced by various factors, including the nature of the supplier relationship, the country or geographical region of operation and market standards. If is unable to disclose its standard payment terms by the main category of suppliers due to the diversity of its supplier base and confidentiality considerations.

Credit invoices have been excluded from the information. Also, invoices where the due date is on or before the invoice date have been excluded. The payment term has been calculated as the period between the invoice date and the due date. The average time to make a payment has been calculated based on the period between the invoice date and the payment date.

The reported information pertains to upstream suppliers, as defined in the ESRS. It includes all If Group companies, except for a minor subsidiary. Due to a change of process and technical set-up, information about payment processes in the Baltic countries is only partly included for the period in question. In 2026, If will strive to further develop the reporting process.

In 2025, the average number of days to pay an invoice at If was 22. The standard payment terms and the share of payments aligned with the standard terms are presented in the table Payment practices.

The main reasons for late payments included delays in invoice review and approval flow, invoices arriving late to If, and challenges related to new suppliers (e.g. short payment terms in one-time basis purchases, time required for supplier validation controls, invoices sent to wrong address). However, 62% of the late payments were paid within seven days of the due date.

If is not party to any legal proceedings due to late payments.

Payment practices		
Payment term	Share of total payments	Share of payments aligned with the term
Within 14 days	24%	67%
Within 15 to 30 days	57%	90%
Within 31 days or more	19%	93%
Total	100%	85%

Appendix 1

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Appendix 2

Disclosure requirement and related datapoint	SFDR reference	Pillar 3 reference	Benchmark Regulation reference	EU Climate Law reference	Location
ESRS 2 GOV-1 Board's gender diversity paragraph 21 (d)	Indicator number 13 of Table #1 of Annex 1		Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		11
ESRS 2 GOV-1 Percentage of board members who are independent paragraph 21 (e)			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		11
ESRS 2 GOV-4 Statement on due diligence paragraph 30	Indicator number 10 Table #3 of Annex 1				14
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to fossil fuel activities paragraph 40 (d) i	Indicators number 4 Table #1 of Annex 1	Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/245328 Table 1: Qualitative information on Environmental risk and Table 2: Qualitative information on Social risk	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		16
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to chemical production paragraph 40 (d) ii	Indicator number 9 Table #2 of Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		16
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to controversial weapons paragraph 40 (d) iii	Indicator number 14 Table #1 of Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/181829, Article 12(1) Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		16
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to cultivation and production of tobacco paragraph 40 (d) iv			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 12(1) Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		16
ESRS E1-1 Transition plan to reach climate neutrality by 2050 paragraph 14				Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, Article 2(1)	38
ESRS E1-1 Undertakings excluded from Paris-aligned Benchmarks paragraph 16 (g)		Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Template 1: Banking book -Climate Change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity	Article 12.1 (d) to (g), and Article 12.2		38
ESRS E1-4 GHG emission reduction targets paragraph 34	Indicator number 4 Table #2 of Annex 1	Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Template 3: Banking book – Climate change transition risk: alignment metrics	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 6		43
ESRS E1-5 Energy consumption from fossil sources disaggregated by sources (only high climate impact sectors) paragraph 38	Indicator number 5 Table #1 and Indicator number. 5 Table #2 of Annex 1				Not material
ESRS E1-5 Energy consumption and mix paragraph 37	Indicator number 5 Table #1 of Annex 1				Not material

Disclosure requirement and related datapoint	SFDR reference	Pillar 3 reference	Benchmark Regulation reference	EU Climate Law reference	Location
ESRS E1-5 Energy intensity associated with activities in high climate impact sectors paragraphs 40 to 43	Indicator number 6 Table #1 of Annex 1				Not material
ESRS E1-6 Gross Scope 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions paragraph 44	Indicators number 1 and 2 Table #1 of Annex 1	Article 449a; Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Template 1: Banking book – Climate change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 5(1), 6 and 8(1)		44
ESRS E1-6 Gross GHG emissions intensity paragraphs 53 to 55	Indicators number 3 Table #1 of Annex 1	Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Template 3: Banking book – Climate change transition risk: alignment metrics	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 8(1)		44
ESRS E1-7 GHG removals and carbon credits paragraph 56				Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, Article 2(1)	Not material
ESRS E1-9 Exposure of the benchmark portfolio to climate-related physical risks paragraph 66			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Phased-in
ESRS E1-9 Disaggregation of monetary amounts by acute and chronic physical risk paragraph 66 (a)		Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 paragraphs 46 and 47; Template 5: Banking book - Climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk.			Phased-in
ESRS E1-9 Location of significant assets at material physical risk paragraph 66 (c).					
ESRS E1-9 Breakdown of the carrying value of its real estate assets by energy-efficiency classes paragraph 67 (c).		Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 paragraph 34; Template 2: Banking book - Climate change transition risk: Loans collateralised by immovable property - Energy efficiency of the collateral			Phased-in
ESRS E1-9 Degree of exposure of the portfolio to climate-related opportunities paragraph 69			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Annex II		Phased-in

Disclosure requirement and related datapoint	SFDR reference	Pillar 3 reference	Benchmark Regulation reference	EU Climate Law reference	Location
ESRS E2-4 Amount of each pollutant listed in Annex II of the E-PRTR Regulation (European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register) emitted to air, water and soil, paragraph 28	Indicator number 8 Table #1 of Annex 1 Indicator number 2 Table #2 of Annex 1 Indicator number 1 Table #2 of Annex 1 Indicator number 3 Table #2 of Annex 1				Not material
ESRS E3-1 Water and marine resources paragraph 9	Indicator number 7 Table #2 of Annex 1				Not material
ESRS E3-1 Dedicated policy paragraph 13	Indicator number 8 Table 2 of Annex 1				Not material
ESRS E3-1 Sustainable oceans and seas paragraph 14	Indicator number 12 Table #2 of Annex 1				Not material
ESRS E3-4 Total water recycled and reused paragraph 28 (c)	Indicator number 6.2 Table #2 of Annex 1				Not material
ESRS E3-4 Total water consumption in m3 per net revenue on own operations paragraph 29	Indicator number 6.1 Table #2 of Annex 1				Not material
ESRS 2- IRO 1 - E4 paragraph 16 (a) i	Indicator number 7 Table #1 of Annex 1				Not material
ESRS 2- IRO 1 - E4 paragraph 16 (b)	Indicator number 10 Table #2 of Annex 1				Not material
ESRS 2- IRO 1 - E4 paragraph 16 (c)	Indicator number 14 Table #2 of Annex 1				Not material
ESRS E4-2 Sustainable land / agriculture practices or policies paragraph 24 (b)	Indicator number 11 Table #2 of Annex 1				Not material
ESRS E4-2 Sustainable oceans / seas practices or policies paragraph 24 (c)	Indicator number 12 Table #2 of Annex 1				Not material
ESRS E4-2 Policies to address deforestation paragraph 24 (d)	Indicator number 15 Table #2 of Annex 1				Not material
ESRS E5-5 Non-recycled waste paragraph 37 (d)	Indicator number 13 Table #2 of Annex 1				Not material
ESRS E5-5 Hazardous waste and radioactive waste paragraph 39	Indicator number 9 Table #1 of Annex 1				Not material
ESRS 2- SBM3 - S1 Risk of incidents of forced labour paragraph 14 (f)	Indicator number 13 Table #3 of Annex I				50
ESRS 2- SBM3 - S1 Risk of incidents of child labour paragraph 14 (g)	Indicator number 12 Table #3 of Annex I				50
ESRS S1-1 Human rights policy commitments paragraph 20	Indicator number 9 Table #3 and Indicator number 11 Table #1 of Annex I				51
ESRS S1-1 Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labor Organisation Conventions 1 to 8, paragraph 21			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		51

Disclosure requirement and related datapoint	SFDR reference	Pillar 3 reference	Benchmark Regulation reference	EU Climate Law reference	Location
ESRS S1-1 processes and measures for preventing trafficking in human beings paragraph 22	Indicator number 11 Table #3 of Annex I				51
ESRS S1-1 workplace accident prevention policy or management system paragraph 23	Indicator number 1 Table #3 of Annex I				51
ESRS S1-3 grievance/ complaints handling mechanisms paragraph 32 (c)	Indicator number 5 Table #3 of Annex I				52
ESRS S1-14 Number of fatalities and number and rate of work-related accidents paragraph 88 (b) and (c)	Indicator number 2 Table #3 of Annex I		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		58
ESRS S1-14 Number of days lost to injuries, accidents, fatalities or illness paragraph 88 (e)	Indicator number 3 Table #3 of Annex I				58
ESRS S1-16 Unadjusted gender pay gap paragraph 97 (a)	Indicator number 12 Table #1 of Annex I		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		59
ESRS S1-16 Excessive CEO pay ratio paragraph 97 (b)	Indicator number 8 Table #3 of Annex I				59
ESRS S1-17 Incidents of discrimination paragraph 103 (a)	Indicator number 7 Table #3 of Annex I				59
SRS S1-17 Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD paragraph 104 (a)	Indicator number 10 Table #1 and Indicator n. 14 Table #3 of Annex I		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 Art 12 (1)		59
ESRS 2- SBM3 – S2 Significant risk of child labour or forced labour in the value chain paragraph 11 (b)	Indicators number 12 and n. 13 Table #3 of Annex I				60
ESRS S2-1 Human rights policy commitments paragraph 17	Indicator number 9 Table #3 and Indicator n. 11 Table #1 of Annex 1				61
ESRS S2-1 Policies related to value chain workers paragraph 18	Indicator number 11 and n. 4 Table #3 of Annex 1				61
SRS S2-1 Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights principles and OECD guidelines paragraph 19	Indicator number 10 Table #1 of Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Art 12 (1)		61
ESRS S2-1 Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labor Organisation Conventions 1 to 8, paragraph 19			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		61
ESRS S2-4 Human rights issues and incidents connected to its upstream and downstream value chain paragraph 36	Indicator number 14 Table #3 of Annex 1				62

Disclosure requirement and related datapoint	SFDR reference	Pillar 3 reference	Benchmark Regulation reference	EU Climate Law reference	Location
ESRS S3-1 Human rights policy commitments paragraph 16	Indicator number 9 Table #3 of Annex 1 and Indicator number 11 Table #1 of Annex 1				Not material
ESRS S3-1 non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights, International Labour Organisation principles or and OECD guidelines paragraph 17	Indicator number 10 Table #1 Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Art 12 (1)		Not material
ESRS S3-4 Human rights issues and incidents paragraph 36	Indicator number 14 Table #3 of Annex 1				Not material
ESRS S4-1 Policies related to consumers and end-users paragraph 16	Indicator number 9 Table #3 and Indicator number 11 Table #1 of Annex 1				65
ESRS S4-1 Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD guidelines paragraph 17	Indicator number 10 Table #1 of Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Art 12 (1)		65
ESRS S4-4 Human rights issues and incidents paragraph 35	Indicator number 14 Table #3 of Annex 1				67
ESRS G1-1 United Nations Convention against Corruption paragraph 10 (b)	Indicator number 15 Table #3 of Annex 1				72
ESRS G1-1 Protection of whistle-blowers paragraph 10 (d)	Indicator number 6 Table #3 of Annex 1				72
ESRS G1-4 Fines for violation of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws paragraph 24 (a)	Indicator number 17 Table #3 of Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II)		73
ESRS G1-4 Standards of anti-corruption and anti-bribery paragraph 24 (b)	Indicator number 16 Table #3 of Annex 1				73

Consolidated income statement

MSEK	Note	2025	2024
Insurance revenue		85,251	68,045
Reinsurance premium expenses		-6,918	-5,028
Insurance service expenses			
Claims incurred	7	-54,396	-46,177
Operating expenses	8, 10, 11	-12,597	-9,911
		-66,993	-56,089
Reinsurers' share of claims incurred	7	2,708	3,765
Insurance service result		14,048	10,694
Investment result			
Direct investment income		5,156	5,221
Changes in value		2,434	2,697
Management costs	12	-563	-334
		7,027	7,584
Insurance finance income or expenses, net			
Insurance contracts		-453	-2,415
Reinsurance contracts held		207	227
		-246	-2,188
Net financial result		6,781	5,396
Other income		1,713	1,675
Other expenses	8	-3,250	-3,681
Interest expenses, financing	13	-739	-240
Interest income, net pension asset		7	7
Income from associates	14	1	55
Result before income taxes		18,562	13,905
Taxes	15	-4,200	-2,876
Net profit for the year		14,362	11,029
<i>Of which, attributable to owners of the parent</i>		<i>14,362</i>	<i>11,029</i>

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

MSEK	Note	2025	2024
Net profit for the year		14,362	11,029
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Remeasurements of the net pension asset		266	-3
Taxes related to items which will not be reclassified	15	-55	1
		211	-2
<i>Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met</i>			
Effects of changes in exchange rates, foreign operations		-2,696	330
Hedging of net investments in foreign operations	31	1,113	237
Taxes related to items which will be reclassified when specific conditions are met	15	5	-128
		-1,577	440
Total comprehensive income		12,996	11,467
<i>Of which attributable to owners of the parent</i>		<i>12,996</i>	<i>11,467</i>

Consolidated balance sheet

Assets, 31 December

MSEK	Note	2025	2024
Intangible assets			
Goodwill		12,964	13,707
Other intangible assets		4,912	5,839
	16	17,876	19,546
Investment assets			
Land and buildings		3	5
Investments in associates	17	56	46
Other financial investment assets	18, 19	137,469	146,982
Deposits with ceding undertakings		6	7
		137,534	147,040
Reinsurance assets			
Asset for remaining coverage		82	218
Asset for incurred claims		6,568	8,405
	24	6,650	8,622
Deferred tax assets			
	25	63	66
Debtors			
	20	4,061	4,579
Other assets			
Tangible assets	21	2,869	3,043
Cash and bank balances		5,987	3,433
Collateral and security settlement claims		810	222
Net pension assets	26	717	412
		10,384	7,111
Prepaid expenses and accrued income			
Accrued interest and rental income		1,438	1,497
Other prepaid expenses and accrued income	22	1,053	1,125
		2,491	2,622
Total assets		179,059	189,585

Shareholders' equity, provisions and liabilities, 31 December

MSEK	Note	2025	2024
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital		2,726	2,726
Statutory reserve		400	400
Profit brought forward		23,021	29,357
Net profit for the period		14,362	11,029
		40,508	43,512
Subordinated debt			
	23	1,499	1,728
Insurance liabilities			
Liability for remaining coverage and acquisition cash flow asset		13,172	13,486
Liability for incurred claims		84,972	88,766
	24	98,144	102,253
Provisions for other risks and charges			
Deferred tax liability	25	5,558	5,399
Other provisions	26, 27	1,547	2,231
		7,105	7,630
Creditors			
Loans from parent company	28	18,649	19,763
Derivatives	18, 19	799	717
Other creditors	29	9,394	11,571
		28,842	32,051
Accrued expenses and prepaid income			
	30	2,960	2,411
Total shareholders' equity, provisions and liabilities		179,059	189,585

Consolidated cash flow statement

MSEK	Note	2025	2024
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash flow from insurance operations			
Premium flows, direct insurance		85,738	68,226
Claims payments, direct insurance		-56,153	-48,213
Reinsurance flows		-2,831	-3,473
Costs of operations		-13,540	-9,527
		13,215	7,014
Cash flow from asset management			
Interest received		5,131	4,208
Interest paid		-182	-31
Dividends received, shares		396	436
Cash flows from properties		-2	-16
Net investments in financial investment assets		6,526	340
		11,869	4,937
Interest paid, financing	34	-776	-103
Realised foreign exchange transactions		-901	-197
Paid income tax		-4,037	-2,655
		19,370	8,997
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Investments in associated companies		-9	-
Acquisition of subsidiaries through business combination, net of cash acquired ¹⁾		-	-53,685
Dividends received and sale of shares, associates		1	164
		-9	-53,521
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Shareholder contribution		-	34,029
Loans from Parent company		-	20,000
Dividend paid		-16,000	-8,000
Repayments of lease liabilities	34	-311	-307
Repayments of loans	34	-259	-22
		-16,570	45,700
Cash flow for the year		2,790	1,176
Cash and bank balances			
Cash and bank balances on 1 January		3,433	2,182
Effect of exchange rate changes		-236	75
Cash flow for the year		2,790	1,176
Cash and bank balances on 31 December		5,987	3,433

¹⁾ Acquisition price reduced by acquired cash and bank.

Parent Company

Income statement

MSEK	Not	2025	2024
Other operating expenses		-1	-1
Operating result		-1	-1
Result from financial investments			
Dividends from group companies		18,254	67,253
Interest income and similar income items	1	179	276
Interest expense and similar expense items	2	-897	-574
Write down, shares in subsidiaries	4	-	-56,199
Result after financial items		17,536	10,755
Group contributions, net		-21	-9
Result before income taxes		17,515	10,746
Taxes	3	-60	-26
Net profit for the year		17,455	10,720

Statement of comprehensive income

MSEK	Not	2025	2024
Net profit for the year		17,455	10,720
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met</i>			
Effects of changes in exchange rates, foreign operations		0	0
Taxes related to items which will be reclassified when specific conditions are met		0	0
		0	0
Total comprehensive income		17,455	10,721

Balance sheet, 31 December

MSEK		Note	2025	2024
Assets				
Financial fixed assets				
Shares in group companies		4	76,106	76,057
Shares in associates		5	29	20
			76,135	76,077
Deferred tax asset		8	2	3
Debtors				
Debtors, group companies			300	81
Other debtors			0	0
Accrued interest income			4	8
			305	89
Short-term investments		6	1,126	1,132
Cash and bank balances			2,094	1,856
Total assets			79,662	79,156
Shareholders' equity, provisions and liabilities				
Shareholders' equity				
Share capital			2,726	2,726
Statutory reserve			400	400
Profit brought forward			36,813	42,092
Net profit for the year			17,455	10,720
			57,393	55,938
Subordinated debt		7	1,499	1,498
Provisions				
Other provisions			10	10
			10	10
Non-current creditor				
Loans from Parent company		9	18,649	19,763
			18,649	19,763
Current creditors				
Creditors, group companies			1,936	1,732
Provision for taxes			66	31
Accounts payable			0	0
Other creditors			9	45
Other accrued expenses and prepaid income			100	140
			2,111	1,948
Total shareholders' equity, provisions and liabilities			79,662	79,156

Cash flow statement

MSEK	2025	2024
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Operating result	-1	-1
Non-cash flow items	-807	-85
Interest received	173	209
Interest paid	-897	-199
Dividends received, shares	18,254	11,296
Paid income tax	-25	-13
Change in current debtors	-219	119
Change in current creditors	213	882
Net investments in short-term investments	-65	885
	16,627	13,093
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Investment in subsidiaries	-350	-2,382
Acquisition of subsidiaries through business combination	-28	-111,666
Acquisition of associates	-9	
Dividend in connection with group restructuring	-	55,957
	-387	-58,092
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Loans from Parent company	-	20,000
Shareholder contribution	-	34,029
Dividend paid	-16,000	-8,000
Interest paid, financing	-	-224
	-16,000	45,805
Cash flow for the year	240	806
Cash and bank balances		
Cash and bank balances on 1 January	1,856	1,049
Effect of exchange rate changes	-1	1
Cash flow for the year	240	806
Cash and bank balances on 31 December	2,094	1,856

Changes in shareholders' equity

Group

MSEK	Restricted equity		Unrestricted equity		Total equity
	Share capital	Statutory reserves	Profit brought forward	Net profit for the year	
Equity at beginning of 2024	2,726	400	39 461	-	42,587
Total comprehensive income	-	-	438	11,029	11,467
Dividend paid ¹⁾	-	-	-8,000	-	-8,000
Acquisition of subsidiaries ³⁾	-	-	-36,570	-	-36,570
Shareholder contribution	-	-	34,029	-	34,029
Equity at end of 2024	2,726	400	29,357	11,029	43,512
Equity at beginning of 2025	2,726	400	40,387	-	43,512
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-1,366	14,362	12 996
Dividend paid ²⁾	-	-	-16,000	-	-16,000
Equity at end of 2025	2,726	400	23,021	14,362	40,508

Parent Company

MSEK	Restricted equity		Unrestricted equity		Total equity
	Share capital	Statutory reserves	Profit brought forward	Net profit for the year	
Equity at beginning of 2024	2,726	400	16,063	-	19,189
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	10,720	10,721
Dividend paid ¹⁾	-	-	-8,000	-	-8,000
Shareholder contribution	-	-	34,029	-	34,029
Equity at end of 2024	2,726	400	42,092	10,720	55,938
Equity at beginning of 2025	2,726	400	52,813	-	55,938
Total comprehensive income	-	-	0	17,455	17,455
Dividend paid ²⁾	-	-	-16,000	-	-16,000
Equity at end of 2025	2,726	400	36,813	17,455	57,393

¹⁾ During 2024, dividends paid totalled approximately SEK 58.67 per share, of which dividends resolved by the Annual General Meeting accounted for about SEK 58.67 per share.

²⁾ Dividends distributed in 2025 amounted to approximately SEK 117.35 per share, of which approximately SEK 80.67 per share was resolved at the Annual General Meeting and an additional approximately SEK 36.37 per share was resolved at an Extraordinary General Meeting.

³⁾ Difference between the total purchase consideration and group carrying values of assets and liabilities in the acquisition of Topdanmark A/S.

There are a total of 136,350,000 shares with a quotient value of SEK 19.99 each, including 103,525,000 Series A shares carrying one vote and 32,825,000 Series B shares carrying one tenth of a vote. The number of shares was unchanged during the year.

The accumulated translation difference amounted to negative MSEK 865 (1,831). Additionally, a reserve for hedge of net investment in foreign operations of MSEK 1,351 (237) is included in Profit brought forward.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 1 – Accounting policies

Company information

This annual report and the consolidated financial statements for If P&C Insurance Holding Ltd (publ) were prepared and authorised for publication by the Board of Directors and CEO on 9 March 2026 and will be presented to the 2026 Annual Meeting for approval. The company is a Swedish limited liability company with its registered office in Stockholm and its headquarters in Solna, Sweden.

The Group's primary operations are described in the Board of Directors' Report.

Statement of compliance with regulations applied and information about new accounting standards

The annual report for the Parent Company If P&C Insurance Holding Ltd (publ) was prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act (ÅRL) and the Swedish Financial Reporting Board's recommendation RFR 2 (Accounting for legal entities).

If has prepared the consolidated accounts in accordance with international accounting standards (IFRS Standards, IAS Standards, SIC Interpretations and IFRIC Interpretations), as adopted by the European Union. In addition, If applies the supplementary provisions ensuing from the Annual Accounts Act for Insurance Companies (ÅRFL), the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's regulations and general recommendations on annual accounts in insurance companies (FFFS 2019:23) and, in appropriate parts, the Swedish Financial Reporting Board's recommendation RFR 1 (Supplementary Accounting rules for Groups).

The financial reports and notes are presented in SEK millions (MSEK), unless otherwise stated. The totals in tables and statements in the annual report may not always reconcile due to rounding. The aim is for each line to correspond to the source and therefore rounding differences may arise in totals.

Issued, but not yet effective, international accounting standards are currently assessed as not likely to have any significant impact on the Group's financial statements when first applied, except for IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements.

IFRS 18 was published in April 2024 and adopted by the EU in February 2026, with 1 January 2027 as the effective date. IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and includes changes primarily related to presentation of revenue and expenses in the statement of profit and loss; new disclosure requirements regarding management-defined performance measures; and new requirements regarding aggregation and disaggregation. Analysis of how the Group is impacted by the new standard and some implementation is ongoing.

Changes in accounting policies

During the year, If updated its segments; see additional information in Note 6. Disclosed comparative information for segments have been adjusted to reflect the new segments except when impracticable, which is clarified for each disclosure.

Changes to international accounting standards that are effective from 2025 are assessed to not have any, or a very limited impact, on the Group's financial statements.

Basis for consolidation

The consolidated accounts include the Parent Company, If P&C Insurance Holding Ltd (publ), and all companies in which the Parent Company directly or indirectly holds more than 50% of the votes for all shares or in some other manner has a controlling interest.

The consolidated accounts have been prepared for all Group external acquisitions in accordance with IFRS 10 and IFRS 3. Acquired companies are reported in accordance with the acquisition method, which means that assets and liabilities are reported in the acquiring company's accounts at the acquisition values determined in accordance with an established acquisition analysis. The identified assets and liabilities in the acquired company are measured at fair value in the acquisition analysis. If the acquisition value of shares in a subsidiary exceeds the established fair value of the acquired assets and liabilities, the difference is reported as goodwill.

Topdanmark A/S and its subsidiaries were acquired from If P&C Insurance Holding's parent company Sampo plc on 1 November 2024. IFRS 3 did not apply to this transaction since the acquisition was defined as a business combination under common control. If applied the method of measuring assets and liabilities based on the carrying values identified when Sampo plc obtained control of Topdanmark A/S. Differences between the purchase consideration and the group carrying value of net assets has been reported against equity. Revenue and expenses have been included in the Group income statement from the acquisition date.

In consolidating other subsidiaries, locally prepared income statements and balance sheets are recompiled to eliminate differences between local accounting policies and the accounting policies applied in the consolidated accounts. These recomputations mainly comprise adjustments relating to the measurement of insurance and reinsurance contracts, as well as the presentation of related income statement and balance sheet items.

Outside Sweden, any equalisation or catastrophe reserves governed by tax or business laws are treated in the consolidation in the same manner as Swedish untaxed reserves.

Transactions, receivables and liabilities in foreign currency and translation of the accounts of foreign subsidiaries and branches

Individual companies and branches in the If Group report in their respective functional currencies, determined as the local currency in the country in which the company or branch is active. Income statement items in a currency other than the functional currency (foreign currency) are translated to their respective presentation currency using the average exchange rate for the month during which they were reported, while assets and liabilities in foreign currency are translated at the closing date exchange rates. Any unrealised translation gains or losses arising are reported net in the income statement as changes in value in the Investment result. Currency derivatives used to economically hedge the currency exposure in the balance sheet are measured at fair value and these effects are also reported in their entirety in the income statement as changes in value.

In the preparation of the consolidated accounts, translation from the presentation currencies of the companies and branches into SEK is performed in line with IAS 21. Items in the balance sheet are translated using the exchange rate on the balance sheet date and items in the income statement are translated using the average exchange rate for the period during which the item arose. Translation differences are reported in other comprehensive income when arising from the use of different exchange rates for items in the balance sheet and income statement, the fact that capital contributions and dividends are translated at different exchange rates than those prevailing on the transaction date and that shareholders' equity is translated at a different exchange rate at year-end than at the beginning of the year. If Group applies hedge accounting for part of its currency exposure

related to net investments in foreign operations; see also the section Hedge accounting.

For If's most significant currencies, the following exchange rates were used as of 31 December to translate balance sheet items in foreign currency to SEK:

	2025	2024
Danish kroner	1.45	1.54
Euro	10.82	11.46
Norwegian kroner	0.91	0.97
US dollars	9.21	11.03

Policies applied to items in the consolidated balance sheet

Goodwill

Goodwill is measured at acquisition value, adjusted for any impairments. Goodwill arises in connection with the acquisition of operations. In conjunction with acquisitions reported in accordance with IFRS 3, an acquisition balance sheet is compiled in which all identified assets and liabilities are measured at fair value on the acquisition date. When the acquisition price cannot be attributed to identifiable assets and liabilities, this portion is recognised as goodwill. The acquisition of Topdanmark A/S from If P&C Insurance Holding's parent company Samp plc was defined as a business combination under common control and the acquisition value for goodwill for the business combination was determined based on Sampo plc's acquisition balance sheet.

Goodwill is an asset with an indefinite useful life and thus it is not subject to amortisation. To ensure that goodwill is not overvalued in the balance sheet, an annual analysis is conducted of individual goodwill items to identify impairment requirements. The analysis determines the recoverable amount, defined as the higher of the value in use and the net realisable value. The value in use is calculated as the discounted value of expected future cash flows attributable to the acquired net assets. When the recoverable amount measured on the valuation date is less than the carrying amount in the Group, the carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount. If, subsequently, a higher recoverable amount can be set, this does not result in revaluation or reversing of previous impairments.

Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets consist of externally acquired rights, customer relationships, trademarks etc. and internally developed intangible assets. Intangible assets are measured at their acquisition value less deductions for accumulated amortisation.

Internally developed intangible assets are measured at acquisition value, determined as the direct and indirect expenses for the development (programming and testing) of computer systems that are expected to provide financial benefits in the future. Only expenses linked to new development and mainly limited to major system changes are capitalised.

Rights, customer relationships and similar assets are amortised from the acquisition day or the day they become valid.

Customer relationships consist of the calculated value of current customer contracts and the calculated value of renewal of the contracts. The estimated useful life for customer relationships is 10-15 years and they are amortised using the straight-line method.

The useful life of acquired trademarks is determined individually per asset. The expected useful life for trademarks that are amortised is 10 years and amortisation starts from the time of acquisition on a straight-line basis during the useful life. Trademarks that are deemed

to have an unlimited useful life are not amortised but are instead tested at least annually for any impairment needs.

Capitalised development expenses are amortised from the date the asset is put into production. Amortisation is applied over the asset's estimated useful life using the straight-line method. The useful life is determined individually per asset and does not exceed 10 years for capitalised developments.

If there is any indication on the closing date that the carrying amount of an intangible asset is higher than its recoverable amount, a calculation is made of the asset's recoverable amount. Recoverable amount refers to the higher of the asset's net realisable value and its value in use. If the determined recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. If, subsequently, a higher recoverable amount can be set, a previous impairment may be reversed.

Investments in associates

Associates refer to companies in which If P&C Insurance Holding Ltd (publ) directly or indirectly has significant influence, which is normally the case when the shareholding amounts to a minimum of 20% of the voting rights for all shares in the company. Associates are reported in the consolidated accounts using the equity method. The equity method means that the carrying amount of an associate is continually adjusted for changes in the holding company's share of the associate's net assets. If there is any indication that an associate's carrying amount is higher than its recoverable amount, a calculation is made of the associate's recoverable amount. Recoverable amount refers to the higher of the associate's net realisable value and its value in use. If the determined recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, the carrying amount of the associate is reduced to its recoverable amount. If, subsequently, a higher recoverable amount can be set, a previous impairment may be reversed.

Minor holdings are accounted for in a simplified way. The carrying amount is normally only adjusted by the If Group's share of the respective company's result after tax and subject to a delay of one quarter.

Other financial investment assets

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised in the balance sheet when the Group becomes a party to the contractual terms of the financial instrument. A financial asset is derecognised from the balance sheet when the rights in the contract are realised or expire or as a result of a transfer of the asset whereby the Group no longer retains significant risks and rewards from the asset, or it loses control over it. A financial liability is derecognised from the balance sheet when the obligation in the agreement has been fulfilled, cancelled, or otherwise terminated. Furthermore, a financial asset or liability is derecognised if a significant modification has been made to the contractual terms.

The purchase and sale of money market and capital market instruments on the spot market, as well as derivative transactions, are reported in the balance sheet on the transaction date. Between the transaction date and settlement date, the collateral for the counterparty's liability/receivable is reported at the gross amount under the item Collateral and security settlement claims or Other creditors.

Equity instruments are classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Debt instruments (Bonds and other interest-bearing securities and Other loans) are classified as measured at either fair value through profit or loss (mandatorily) or at amortised cost, based on the business model for managing the assets and the asset's contractual

terms. The business model reflects how the Group manages a portfolio of financial assets to achieve business objectives and to generate cash flows. The factors considered when determining a portfolio's business model include how the financial assets' performance is evaluated and reported to management, how risks are assessed and managed, past experience of how the cash flows have been collected and how compensation is linked to performance.

Debt instruments are classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss (mandatorily) when the business model reflects the assets being managed and evaluated on a fair value basis or being held for trading, alternatively if the contractual cash flows do not consist of solely payments of principal and interest, i.e. not consistent with a basic lending arrangement.

Debt instruments are classified as measured at amortised cost if they are part of a portfolio where the business model is to collect contractual cash flows, and if the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, i.e. consistent with a basic lending arrangement.

Other financial investment assets consist of Shares and participations, Bonds and other interest-bearing securities, Other loans and Derivatives. In addition to the description below for measurement of each type of asset; refer to Note 18 for further details regarding fair value measurement and the method for expected credit losses.

Shares and participations

Shares and participations are classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss. For shares listed on a regulated stock exchange or marketplace, the sales value normally refers to the latest trade price on the closing date. Unlisted securities included in private equity investments are measured using established valuation models.

Bonds and other interest-bearing securities

Bonds and other interest-bearing securities are classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss (mandatorily) since the portfolio is managed and evaluated on a fair value basis. These instruments are initially recognised and subsequently measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets are recognised as expenses in profit or loss.

The return on bonds and interest-bearing securities is divided into interest income and changes in value. The change in value is calculated as the difference between the fair value (market value) of the instruments and their amortised cost.

Other loans

Other loans are primarily classified as measured at amortised cost since the portfolio's business model is hold to collect and the contractual cash flows consist of solely payments of principal and interest. Other loans, including directly attributable transaction costs for the acquisition, are initially recognised at fair value. In subsequent reporting periods, other loans are measured at amortised cost, calculated using the effective interest rate method and adjusted for a loss allowance based on expected credit losses (ECL).

Should the contractual cash flows of individual instruments not be consistent with a basic lending arrangement, these loans are reported at fair value through profit or loss (mandatorily). These loans are presented in the disclosures together with bonds and other interest-bearing securities.

Derivatives

Derivatives are classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss (mandatorily) since all derivatives meet the definition of being held for trading. All derivative instruments are individually measured at fair value both at initial recognition and in subsequent periods. Derivative transactions with a positive fair value on the closing date

are reported as Other financial investment assets and derivative positions with a negative fair value are reported on the liabilities side of the balance sheet under the item Derivatives.

Hedge accounting

If hedges a part of the currency exposure from net investments in foreign operations with loans in foreign currencies, to which hedge accounting per IFRS 9 is applied. To the extent that the hedge is effective, the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income in a separate reserve within equity. Any ineffectiveness is recognised in the income statement within Changes in value. If the hedged foreign operation item is disposed of, the cumulative changes in value are reclassified from equity to the income statement. See also Note 31 for further details regarding hedge accounting.

Debtors

Receivables are reported in the amounts expected to be received.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets consist of land and buildings as well as machinery and equipment and are initially measured at acquisition value. The acquisition value includes not only the purchase price but also expenses directly attributable to the acquisition. Tangible assets are reported at historical acquisition value, less accumulated straight-line depreciation. These deductions are based on historical acquisition values and the estimated useful life.

Depreciation period	
Land	Unlimited
Buildings and building components	15-50 years
Office equipment	3-10 years
Computer equipment	3-5 years
Vehicles	5 years
Other fixed assets	4-10 years

If recognises right-of-use assets for material leases that are within the scope of IFRS 16 Leases. If applies a group-specific materiality assessment that includes, but is not limited to, the two exemptions specified in the standard. The acquisition cost corresponds to the amount equivalent to lease liabilities and any lease prepayments made before the commencement date.

Subsequently, the right-of-use asset is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the estimated useful life that is set at the end of the expected lease term. The carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

If there is any indication on the closing date that the carrying amount of a tangible asset owned or held through a right of use is higher than its recoverable amount, a calculation is made of the asset's recoverable amount. Recoverable amount refers to the higher of the asset's net realisable value and its value in use. If the determined recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. If, subsequently, a higher recoverable amount can be set, a previous impairment may be reversed.

Cash and bank balances

Cash and bank consists mainly of bank balances in the insurance operations and funds transferred to asset management that have not been invested in investment assets. No expected credit losses have been recognised since cash and bank balances have very short

durations or are payable on demand and are invested in institutions with investment grade rating. Any loss amount would thus be insignificant.

Subordinated debt, Loans from credit institutions and Loans from Parent company

Issued subordinated debt, loans from credit institutions and Parent company loans are initially measured at fair value, including external transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the borrowing. Subsequent measurement is at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method, whereby premiums/discounts and capitalised, borrowing expenses are distributed over the term of the borrowing; however, no later than at the interest-adjustment date in the case of loans with floating interest rates. Interest expenses and gains or losses on derecognition are recognised in the income statement. Loans from credit institutions are included in the balance sheet item Other creditors.

Insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets

Insurance liabilities for insurance contracts issued consist of Liability for remaining coverage and acquisition cash flow asset, and also Liability for incurred claims. Correspondingly, the item Reinsurance assets for reinsurance contracts held consists of Asset for remaining coverage and Asset for incurred claims.

The liability for remaining coverage relates to the obligation to investigate and pay valid claims that have not yet occurred. The liability consists of the part of premium payments received relating to insurance services that are to be provided after the closing date (i.e. relating to the unexpired portion of the insurance coverage), adjusted for acquisition cash flows.

The liability for incurred claims relates to the obligation to investigate and pay valid claims that have occurred. The liability is designed to cover anticipated future payments for all claims incurred, including claims not yet reported to If, referred to as IBNR. See also Note 24 for further details regarding measurement methods and assumptions.

Measurement model

The premium allocation approach (PAA) is applied to all insurance business in If, since the coverage period for the main part of the insurance and reinsurance contracts is one year or less, and longer-term contracts have been assessed to fulfil the eligibility criteria.

Level of aggregation

Portfolios of insurance contracts comprise contracts subject to similar risks and managed together. If has determined the portfolios based on a combination of business area, country and product. The portfolios are then divided into two groups: onerous contracts or all remaining contracts (profitable contracts). Since the premium allocation approach is applied, it is assumed that the groups of contracts are not onerous unless facts and circumstances indicate otherwise. Internal management information regarding the insurance service result per the financial plan process has been used to identify any onerous groups of contracts.

The carrying amount of the portfolios of insurance and reinsurance contracts determines if they are presented as assets or as liabilities on the balance sheet.

Liability for remaining coverage and acquisition cash flow asset

On initial recognition of a group of insurance contracts, the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage (LRC) is measured at premiums received less insurance acquisition cash flows paid. Subsequent of initial recognition, the carrying amount is decreased

by the value of the insurance revenue for services provided in the period. For most products this is based on the passage of time; i.e. calculated on a pro rata temporis basis. Consequently, any premium receipts pertaining to insurance services to be provided after the closing date remains in this liability. The carrying amount is also increased subsequent of initial recognition for any additional premiums received less insurance acquisition cash flows paid.

The insurance acquisition cash flows reducing the carrying amount of LRC relate to commission expenses as well as personnel expenses for internal sales units. The acquisition cash flows are deferred over the coverage period of the contracts, generally one year. The option to recognise these cash flows as an expense when they are incurred is applied, when possible, to portfolios relating to Business Area Private. Any acquisition cash flows paid relating to a group of insurance contracts not yet recognised are presented as a separate acquisition cash flow asset included in the portfolio's total carrying amount within the insurance liabilities.

For groups of onerous contracts, a loss component is part of the liability for remaining coverage, where the loss component is calculated as the difference in the liability measured with the general measurement model compared with the premium allocation approach.

The carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage is not discounted since the time between providing services and the related premium due date is generally not more than a year.

Liability for incurred claims

The liability for incurred claims (LIC) is intended to cover the estimated future payments of all claims incurred, including claims not yet reported to If (IBNR) and all claims handling expenses. The estimated future cash flows (best estimate) in direct property and casualty insurance and reinsurance are calculated by means of statistical methods or through assessments of individual claims. Often a combination of the two methods is used, where large claims are assessed individually while small claims and claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) are calculated using statistical methods.

In addition to the best estimate, the liability for incurred claims includes an explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk (risk adjustment), which reflects the uncertainty in the amount and timing of cash flows arising from non-financial risk.

Both the best estimate and risk adjustment are discounted to present value using standard actuarial methods, and applying market-based yield curves, which are constructed based on a risk-free rate and an illiquidity premium for each of the main currencies.

Reinsurance assets

The corresponding accounting policies as for measuring the insurance contracts issued are applied when measuring the reinsurance contracts held. The asset for incurred claims also takes into consideration the effect of the risk of non-performance by the issuer of the reinsurance contract (the reinsurer). Identified non-distinct investment components in reinsurance contracts held reduce the asset for remaining coverage with a corresponding increase in the asset for incurred claims and has no effect on the income statement.

Pension costs and pension commitments and other employee benefits

The Group's pension obligations comprise pension plans in several national systems that are regulated through local collective bargaining agreements and social insurance laws. The obligations consist of both defined-contribution and defined-benefit plans.

For defined-contribution plans, the pension cost comprises the premiums paid for securing the pension obligations in life insurance companies.

The reporting of funded and unfunded defined-benefit pension plans complies with the regulations contained in IAS 19 Employee benefits. According to these rules, the present value of future pension obligations less the market value of the plan assets covered by the plan is to be recognised as a pension liability in the balance sheet.

What is to be recognised as a pension cost during the financial year is the sum of (i) the actuarially calculated earnings of old-age pensions during the year, calculated straight-line based on pensionable income at the time of retirement, and (ii) calculated interest expense for indexing the preceding year's established net pension obligation. The calculation of pension costs during the financial year primarily occurs at the beginning of the year and is based on assumptions about factors such as salary growth and price inflation throughout the duration of the obligation and on current market interest rates adjusted to take into account the duration of the company's pension obligations. It includes the first amount in the insurance service result while the interest expense is recognised separately in the income statement. The insurance service result also includes past service income and expense, e.g. effects of plan amendments.

Remeasurements of the pension obligation due to actuarial gains and losses, and because the return on plan assets deviates from the calculated interest rate, are recognised in other comprehensive income.

If has certain pension obligations that have been classified as defined-benefit plans but recognised as defined-contribution plans, either because If lacks the information necessary to recognise them as defined-benefit plans or because they have been deemed as insignificant.

Provision is also made for the calculated value of other earned remuneration of employees, the final amount of which is determined and paid after the end of the financial year, such as one-year variable remuneration and multi-year incentive programmes.

If Group's cash-settled share-based payments give rise to an obligation to the employees, which is measured at fair value and is reported as an expense with a corresponding increase in liabilities. Fair value is initially calculated at the time of granting and at every reporting date thereafter. The fair value of the cash-settled units is calculated using the Black-Scholes model and/or the Monte-Carlo model and the terms and conditions of the allocated units are taken into account. The provision recognised in the balance sheet is the earned part of the value on the balance sheet date and any changes in the provision are reported in profit for the year as a personnel cost.

Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the fixed lease payments and certain variable lease payments to be made under the lease that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate. The lease liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. They are remeasured to reflect any lease modifications or reassessments. Lease liabilities are recognised in the line item Other creditors.

The lease term is determined as the expected lease term. This includes the non-cancellable period of lease contracts, adjusted for any optional extension or termination periods that If is reasonably certain to exercise.

Policies applied to items in the consolidated income statement

The income statement is split between a result from the insurance operations – the Insurance service result – and the Net financial result, which is attributable to asset management and changes in discounting effects relating to insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held.

Items included in the insurance service result pertain to the Group's operations as an insurer; that is, the transfer of insurance risk pursuant to the definition in IFRS 17, Insurance Contracts. Income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held are presented separately from income or expenses from the insurance contracts issued.

Contracts that do not transfer a significant insurance risk are attributable to other operations and are reported in accordance with IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers within Other income. This also includes any distinct non-insurance services separated from the insurance contract.

Insurance revenue

Insurance revenue reflects the compensation that If receives from the policyholder in return for assuming the transfer of insurance risk (insurance contract services) on an earned basis. The insurance revenue recognised in the period is based on premium receipts and expected premium receipts allocated linearly over the underlying terms of the insurance contracts, i.e. based on the passage of time. The liability for remaining coverage is reduced by an amount corresponding to what has been reported as insurance revenue.

Reinsurance premium expenses

Reinsurance premium expenses relating to reinsurance contracts held are recognised similarly to insurance revenue and reflect the premium payments by If that are attributable to the reporting period for the reinsurance contract services received. Any commissions received reduce the reinsurance premium expenses. Identified non-distinct investment components in reinsurance contracts held are excluded from the reinsurance premium expenses.

Insurance service expenses

The insurance service expenses comprise both claims incurred and operating expenses.

Claims incurred in the reporting period include claims payments during the period and changes in the liability for incurred claims. The change in liability for incurred claims includes changes in the undiscounted best estimate, undiscounted risk adjustment and the change in discounting effect due to changes in underlying best estimate or changes in payment patterns. Claims incurred also include claims handling expenses and changes in the loss component.

Operating expenses reported in the insurance service result relate to administration expenses arising from the handling of insurance contracts as well as acquisition cash flows and other expenses allocated to the sales function. Acquisition cash flows for portfolios relating to Business Area Private are, when the criteria are met, recognised in operating expenses when incurred, while acquisition cash flows relating to other portfolios are deferred via the liability for remaining coverage and recognised in the income statement over the coverage period of the contracts.

Total operating expenses refer to all direct and indirect costs which, in addition to the operating expenses in the insurance service result, are also allocated to the income statement line items Claims incurred, Other expenses and Investment result.

Reinsurers' share of claims incurred

The reinsurers' share of claims incurred is reported in the corresponding manner as Insurance service expenses, claims incurred and also includes changes in the risk of non-performance. Additional premiums for reinstatement of the reinsurance cover are also reported as reinsurers' share of claims incurred, since these payments are contingent on claims. Identified non-distinct investment components in reinsurance contracts held are excluded from the reinsurers' share of claims incurred.

Investment result

The investment result comprises Direct investment income, Changes in value and Management costs. Direct investment income primarily includes dividends on shareholdings and interest income from bonds and other interest-bearing securities as well as other loans. The interest income also includes the premiums/discounts resulting from acquisitions that are distributed across the remaining contractual term. Changes in value mainly include unrealised and realised value changes on investment assets, but also changes in the credit loss allowance. The Group's currency result is included in Changes in value.

The administrative expenses relating to asset management are reported as management costs.

Insurance finance income or expenses

Insurance/Reinsurance finance income or expenses comprise changes in the liability/asset for incurred claims relating to the change in discounting effect due to changes in interest rates and interest expense/income (unwinding). The decomposition of the change in discounting effect is calculated relative to the quarterly opening balance and interest rates at the start of each quarter. Correspondingly, the entire change in the discounting effect relating to risk adjustment is allocated between insurance service expense and insurance finance income or expense.

Since the future indexation of annuities is tied to a statutory index such as CPI, the effect of changes in indexation is also regarded as a financial risk and presented within insurance finance income or expenses. The option to present changes in discounting effect in other comprehensive income is not applied.

Other income

Other income consists of revenue from services provided that does not involve transfer of significant insurance risk. Such revenue is primarily attributable to sales commission and services for administration, claims settlement, etc. in insurance contracts on behalf of other parties.

Furthermore, the subsidiary Viking Assistance Group AS provides roadside assistance. Revenue from these services is recognised when roadside assistance has been provided. Viking also has prepaid assistance agreements towards various customer groups and for these agreements, the share of income associated with future services is recognised in the balance sheet as prepaid assistance at the time of sale and subsequently recognised in the income statement according to actual deliveries of roadside services.

Other expenses

Other expenses consist primarily of expenses relating to services provided that do not involve transfer of significant insurance risk, amortisation of certain intangible assets and integration costs. Expenses relating to services provided are recognised in the income statement in the period to which they relate, and primarily consist of expenses for roadside assistance. Integration costs refer to changes to the restructuring reserve that was recognised in connection with the acquisition through business combination of Topdanmark A/S in

2024 and other integration costs related to the acquisition that are accounted for in the period to which they relate.

Taxes

The Group's tax expense is calculated in accordance with IAS 12 Income taxes. This entails calculation and recognition of both current and deferred tax.

Current tax is calculated individually for every unit in accordance with the tax rules in each country. Current tax also includes non-deductible coupon taxes in respect of dividends received.

If Group's foreign branch offices are taxed on their results in the country concerned. In Sweden, the company is in principle liable for taxation on all income, including the reported results from the foreign branch offices.

In Sweden, taxable income is also impacted by translation differences pertaining to the net assets of branches, which are recognised in other comprehensive income in accordance with IAS 21.

Insofar as the company pays tax in Sweden for its foreign income, with the aim of avoiding double taxation, a credit for the taxes paid abroad is normally allowed.

Income taxes abroad are attributable to taxes on foreign branch office income and withholding taxes on the return on foreign investment assets.

In Sweden, the tax rate during the year was 20.6% of taxable income. In the Danish P&C insurance branch, the tax rate was 26%, in Finland 20% and in the Norwegian P&C insurance branch 25%.

Deferred tax attributable to temporary differences between the amounts reported and the equivalent actual taxation is reported in the company's accounts. For income reported in the income statement for the period but which is not taxed until a later period, a deferred tax cost is charged, which results in a corresponding liability item, Deferred tax liabilities. Similarly, costs that will not result in tax deductions until a later period give rise to a deferred tax revenue and a corresponding deferred tax asset. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are reported net when they pertain to the same tax authority and can be offset against each other. The tax effect of tax loss carry-forwards is reported as deferred tax assets if it is considered likely that they can be used to offset taxable profits in the future.

If applies the mandatory relief in IAS 12 from deferred tax accounting for any potential impacts of Pillar Two income taxes and accounts for this as a current tax should it occur.

Policies applied to items in the consolidated cash flow statement

It defines cash and cash equivalents as the balance in transaction accounts in banks. The cash flow for the year thus consists of the net of inflows and outflows of cash and cash equivalents during the year, and, at the same time, the reconciliation of the balance sheet item Cash and bank balances is a reconciliation of the Group's cash and cash equivalents.

In the Group's income statement, insurance revenue is earned over the contractual period. A liability for incurred claims is continuously generated using statistical models for anticipated claims, and the actual case reserves or annuities are accounted for when the claims occur. The claim is finally settled through payment to the policyholder. The cash flows arising from an insurance contract and a claim thus differs considerably from how the result is accounted for. The link between the income statement and cash flow is recognised in the Group's balance sheet, where accrual items are recognised primarily in the insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets. Due to extensive insurance operations, the law of large numbers means that the effects of the underlying differences between accounting and real cash flow are reduced considerably.

The cash flow statement shows separate items of the Group's cash flow. It has its foundation in the income statement items that are directly connected to external payment flows. These items are adjusted to reflect changes in the balance sheet during the period that are directly linked to the income statement items in question. The balance sheet items reported in the Group comprise significant assets and liabilities in foreign currency and are thus subject to continuous revaluation at the exchange rate prevailing at each closing date. In the cash flow statement, the effect of this recalculation is eliminated, and the individual cash flows shown in the analysis are therefore not directly evident as differences in the balance sheet and notes presented in other parts of the annual report.

Policies applied for alternative performance measures

Key figures are financial measurements of the historical earnings trend and financial position. If presents a number of key figures, some of which are referred to as alternative performance measures and are not defined in applicable accounting standards, e.g. IFRS, ÅRFL, FFFS 2019:23 and the Swedish Insurance Business Act (FRL). Definitions of a number of key figures are provided in the Glossary and definitions, including some that are marked as alternative performance measures.

Alternative performance measures are used by If when deemed relevant to monitor and describe the Group's financial situation and to provide additional useful information to the users of its financial statements. In order to facilitate increased comparability, certain changes in amounts and percentages between the current year and the preceding year are adjusted for the impact of changes in exchange rates, whereby amounts in foreign currency have been recalculated using the same exchange rates for the respective years.

Since these measures have been developed and adapted for If, they are not fully comparable with similar performance measures presented by other companies.

Accounting policies in the Parent Company

Accounting for group contributions

Paid and received group contributions are recognised as an appropriation in the income statement.

Accounting for holdings in subsidiaries and associates

Shares in subsidiaries and associates are reported at cost with deductions for any impairments. In certain cases, the acquisition value includes external transaction costs attributable to the acquisition.

Dividends from group companies and associates are normally accounted for when received.

Accounting for short-term investments

Short-term investments are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at fair value with changes in value recognised in interest income and similar income items or alternatively in interest expense and similar expense items. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets are recognised as expenses in profit or loss. Refer also to the policies applying to valuation of Other financial investment assets above.

Hedge accounting

The Parent Company applies hedge accounting, using a fair value hedge for currency risk in the shares in group companies. To the extent that the hedge is effective, the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in the income statement. Also the change in value that adjusts the carrying amount of the hedged item is recognised in the income statement; consequently any ineffectiveness is directly reported in the income statement. For more information, see Note 10 for the Parent company.

Cash flow statement

The Parent Company's cash flow statement has been prepared in accordance with the indirect method, which means that operating profit is adjusted for non-cash transactions such as depreciation and impairment losses.

Note 2 – Significant estimates and judgements affecting the financial statements

Preparing financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires that the Board and executive management make judgements and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. The judgements and assumptions are based on experience and insight into the insurance business. The actual outcome may deviate from these judgements and estimates.

Judgements made by the Board and executive management that have a significant effect on the financial statements for 2025 and estimates that may cause material adjustments in the financial statements in subsequent years are commented on below.

Goodwill

If reports goodwill attributable to the acquisition of Sampo's Finnish property and casualty operations and the acquisitions of Vertikal Helseassistanse AS, Viking Assistance Group AS and Topdanmark A/S. In accordance with IFRS 3, goodwill is not amortised. To ensure that the carrying amount for this item is not reported at an excessively high value, a calculation of its recoverable amount has been performed. Additional comments on the parameters used, conducted assessments and so forth are made in Note 16.

Investment assets

Classification and related business model assessment for investment assets are considered a significant judgement. Almost all investment assets are classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss. Refer to Note 1 for judgements made in relation to the classification. Since the valuation of the assets is essentially based on observable market data, this accounting method is assessed to offer a good presentation of the company's holdings of investment assets. The measurement criteria are presented in Note 18.

Insurance liabilities

The liability for incurred claims relates to the obligation to investigate and pay valid claims that have occurred. The liability is designed to cover anticipated future payments for all claims incurred, including claims not yet reported to If, referred to as IBNR. The liability is measured by means of statistical methods or individual assessments of claims. These liabilities are significant in an assessment of the company's reported results and financial position, since any deviation from actual future payments gives rise to a prior-year claims result reported in future years.

The liability for remaining coverage relates to the obligation to investigate and pay valid claims that have not yet occurred. If applies the simplified measurement model, premium allocation approach, where the use of judgement is limited. A loss component is to be reported for any groups of onerous contracts. The assessment of which groups are onerous and calculation of the loss component includes estimates of such factors as future claims expenses.

Additional comments on reserve risk are provided in Note 5. See Note 24 for further details regarding measurement methods and assumptions, as well as an account of the company's prior-year claims results in recent years.

Provisions for pensions

If applies IAS 19 Employee benefits for reporting pensions expenses and outstanding pension commitments. According to this standard, the company should determine which pension plans that are to be regarded as defined-benefit plans, as well as a number of parameters that are significant in the calculation of, for example, the company's net obligations and the amounts that are to be reported in the income statement, other comprehensive income and balance sheet. Discount rates for the pension obligations are set in Sweden and Norway with reference to AAA and AA corporate bonds, including mortgage-backed bonds, issued in local currency. Significant parameters are further presented in Note 26.

Provision for restructuring

In connection with the business combination of Topdanmark in 2024, If recognised a provision for restructuring costs for the integration in accordance with IAS 37 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets. The costs relate mainly to redundancy, decommissioning of IT systems and rebranding. The provision contains judgements mainly concerning the size of restructuring costs and the existence of any additional expenses. The judgements are amongst other things based on internal information from the financial planning process. See further Note 27.

Note 3 – Recognition of the effects of changed exchange rates

In addition to the Nordic currencies, If underwrites insurance in the most frequently used international currencies. Moreover, asset management is characterised by a large degree of international diversification. Accordingly, assets and liabilities in currencies other than SEK account for considerable sums. According to If's Currency

Risk Policy, exchange-rate risks are to be limited by conducting specific hedging transactions when required. The Currency Risk Policy sets limits for currency exposure.

MSEK	2025	2024	Change	Of which exchange-rate effect
Exchange-rate effects in the insurance service result				
Insurance revenue	85,251	-68,045	17,206	1 735
Reinsurance premium expenses	-6,918	-5,028	-1,890	-111
Insurance service expenses, claims incurred	-54,396	-46,177	-8,219	-1 199
Insurance service expenses, operating expenses	-12,597	-9,911	-2,685	-263
Reinsurers' share of claims incurred	2,708	3,765	-1,057	106
Insurance service result	14,048	10,694	3,354	268

As a result of the large amount of foreign currency in business operations, financial reports in SEK are continuously impacted by effects attributable to exchange-rate changes. In the income statement, transactions in foreign currency are translated into SEK using the average exchange rate during the month when the transaction was incurred or reported. Normally, the accounting of insurance

contracts matches the contractual currency. Accordingly, exchange-rate effects that could have an impact on a specific reporting line in the income statement do not have a material impact on the insurance service result.

Insurance service result, distributed by currency 2025	Insurance revenue, net of reinsurance premium expenses	Total expenses	Of which claims incurred, net	Of which operating expenses
SEK	21%	21%	16%	5%
NOK	26%	26%	22%	5%
DKK	29%	29%	23%	6%
EUR	20%	21%	17%	4%
USD	2%	1%	1%	0%
Other	2%	1%	1%	0%
Total	100%	100%	80%	20%

Insurance service result, distributed by currency 2024	Insurance revenue, net of reinsurance premium expenses	Total expenses	Of which claims incurred, net	Of which operating expenses
SEK	25%	26%	21%	5%
NOK	30%	29%	24%	5%
DKK	9%	10%	9%	2%
EUR	27%	27%	22%	5%
USD	2%	2%	2%	0%
Övrigt	7%	6%	4%	1%
Totalt	100%	100%	81%	19%

Balance sheet items established in foreign currency are translated into SEK using the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. Currency exposure in the balance sheet is mainly managed by the continuous allocations of If's investment assets in foreign currency. The remaining exposure that arises, excluding exposure that is part of hedge relationship, is managed through the use of currency forward contracts.

For 2025, a net currency result of negative MSEK 44 (negative 21) was recognised in the income statement. The currency result arose from the translation of income statement and balance sheet items and from currency derivatives. Accordingly, the currency result may be divided into:

MSEK	2025	2024
Currency result		
Conversion of items in the income statement and balance sheet	118	-181
Realised effects of currency derivatives	-901	-126
Unrealised effects of currency derivatives	739	286
Total	-44	-21

Note 4 – Information about related companies

Relations with associates

The Parent Company If P&C Insurance Holding holds shares in the following associated companies:

- CAB Group AB - share of ownership 22%. The company provides systems and services for calculating of costs of vehicle repairs.
- Hjemla AS - share of ownership 37.5%. The company provides a digital platform to support home-buying process.
- Sørvest Forsikring AS - share of ownership 33%. The company is an insurance agent that mediates insurance products on behalf of If P&C Insurance Ltd (publ).

Relations with Sampo

Relations with Sampo refer to Sampo plc and its subsidiaries, with the exception of If P&C Insurance Holding and its subsidiaries.

Sampo is insured with If P&C insurance Ltd (publ).

Sampo's purchase of data-processing services and data production is conducted through If IT Services A/S, which has monitoring and administrative responsibility for IT operations with the suppliers.

If P&C Insurance Ltd (publ) has an agreement with Sampo plc for asset management and pays a fixed commission calculated on the market value of the managed investment assets. If P&C Insurance Ltd (publ) also has access to certain IT applications used in investment operations through an agreement with Sampo plc.

Sampo plc purchases internal audit services and other services such as HR services and reporting support from If P&C Insurance Ltd (publ). Sampo pays a fee for the services. Office premises and services are partly used together with Sampo. As of 1 October 2025, Sampo Abp provides management services to If P&C Insurance Ltd (publ).

If P&C Insurance Ltd (publ) assumes reinsurance from the Hastings Group, which is a subsidiary of Sampo plc.

In 2024, If P&C Insurance Holding and Sampo plc entered into a 10-year loan agreement. For more information on the agreement, refer to Note 28 Loans from Parent Company.

Transactions with related companies

MSEK	Income ¹⁾		Expenses ²⁾		Assets		Liabilities	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Associates	0	0	-25	-27	0	-	0	-
Owner								
Sampo plc ³⁾	9	23	-677	-145	4	0	-18,758	-20,137
Other related parties								
Subsidiaries of Sampo plc, Hastings Group	554	271	-465	-229	-	-	-757	-383
Subsidiaries of Sampo plc, Topdanmark Group ⁴⁾	-	173	-	-1	-	-	-	-
Other related parties total	554	444	-465	-230	-	-	-757	-383

¹⁾ Including interest income.

²⁾ Including interest expense.

³⁾ Of which MSEK 18,649 (20,000) is due for payment later than 12 months after the closing date.

⁴⁾ Income statement items for the period January – October 2024.

Note 5 – Risks and risk management

During the year, the integration of Topdanmark continued and, as part of this process, Topdanmark is now fully integrated into If's risk management framework.

The outcome for the former business area Topdanmark (for 2024, November-December only) is included in the business area Private and Commercial in Denmark. The Baltic business area is no longer reported separately but is included in Other insurance operations.

Risk Management Framework

If has a risk management framework to manage risks in line with the overall risk management objectives and strategy. If bases its risk management framework on regulation and industry best practices and applies a three-lines model in the day-to-day management of risk.

The objectives of the risk management are to provide the Boards of Directors and other stakeholders with assurance that risks and capital are being well managed while minimising the effect of adverse events and their risk of reoccurring. Additional objectives are to provide the best possible information to support risk-based decisions and promote a strong risk culture, where all employees understand the importance of risk and contribute to the management of risk.

The four main components of the risk management framework are the risk management strategy, risk culture, risk appetite statement and capital management.

Risk management strategy

The Risk Management Policy defines the overall risk strategy and the risk appetite for the main risks. As part of its risk strategy, If shall:

- ensure a strong governance structure;
- optimise business objectives and minimise the effect of adverse events;
- ensure a sound and well-established internal control and risk culture;
- ensure capital adequacy in relation to risks, risk appetite and risk tolerances;
- ensure strong data management, especially financial and underwriting data as well as personal data;
- ensure that risks that If is currently exposed to, financial and non-financial, are identified, assessed, responded to, monitored and reported;
- ensure that the risk associated with the insurance business is reflected in pricing;
- ensure adequate long-term investment returns within set risk limits;
- ensure efficient and effective risk reporting processes compliant with external and internal requirements; and
- safeguard If's reputation and ensure that customers and other stakeholders have confidence in If.

Risk culture

If promotes a sound risk culture that encompasses all employees, implemented through a clear governance structure, and enforced by a risk driven and ethics focused tone-from-the-top, encouraging initiative and sense of responsibility in relation to the management of risks, and that risk is a key consideration in all decisions. The remuneration structure within If shall not promote excessive risk taking. The risk culture shall reward transparency and the escalation of any excessive risk taking, wrong-doing, near-misses and incidents.

Risk appetite statement

The risk appetite statement sets out the risk appetite, risk preferences and tolerance limits for the risks that If is willing to accept in the pursuit of its objectives. The Sampo Group internal model is used to set and monitor the capital tolerance limits used within the risk appetite statement.

The link between the risk appetite statement, in particular the risk tolerance limits, the risk profile and the capital position is analysed and reported quarterly. The process also includes analysis of the capital adequacy and regulatory capital requirements under various risk scenarios. Consequently, the process influences If's capital management and business planning, including product development and design.

Capital management

If shall at all times maintain adequate capitalisation, ensuring that available capital exceeds the regulatory solvency capital requirements, target limits set by the Boards of Directors and the internal measure economic capital requirements. All insurance companies within If Group fulfilled the capital requirements during 2025.

As a subsidiary of Sampo plc, If P&C Insurance Holding Ltd (publ), as a holding company, is not subject to a formal requirement to report its sub-group solvency position.

If uses economic capital for the quantification of its own solvency needs as well as for internal risk reporting and decision-making. The major quantifiable risks are included in the calculation of economic capital, which combines the insurance risk and market risks from the Sampo Group internal model with the remaining risks calculated using the Solvency II standard formula. Economic capital shows the deviation from the expected result calculated at a confidence level corresponding to 99.5% on a one-year horizon. The calculations are based on an economic and market-consistent valuation.

Risk management process

If has a process in accordance with internal and external requirements, for identifying, assessing, responding to, monitoring and reporting all risks affecting If. Internal control is embedded in If's risk management process and is essential to ensure that the risks are effectively managed and stay within agreed risk tolerance limits.

In addition to the risk management process, If regularly assesses the risk and solvency position and reports the risks If is exposed to as part of an overall assessment of risk and solvency needs.

Risk reporting

If's risk reporting provides assurance that risks and capital are well managed and also supports risk-based decisions. Furthermore, risk reporting enables the risk management framework to develop through feedback and active steering from If's management and the Boards of Directors. To meet these needs, If has formalised a set of reporting procedures to meet internal and external regulatory requirements as well as Sampo's risk reporting requirements.

The Risk Management function reports quarterly to the Risk Committee and the Boards of Directors on the status of the risk management framework. Besides regular risk reporting, there are processes for non-regular risk reporting, such as reporting on a particular subject upon request from the Boards of Directors or if a risk event should arise. A breach of the risk appetite and tolerance limits is always considered a severe risk event. Figure 1 illustrates the risk reporting structure.

Figure 1 – Risk reporting structure



Roles in the risk management framework

The main responsibilities within the risk management framework are defined below.

Boards of Directors

The Boards of Directors are accountable for the following:

- the design and oversight of a risk management framework;
- establishing a Risk Committee;
- the approval of the Risk Management Policy and the instruction for the Risk Committee;
- ensuring that the management of risks and follow-up of the risks are satisfactory; and
- taking an active part in and directing the own risk and solvency assessment (ORSA) process, challenging the outcome and approving the stress tests and scenario analyses being used.

Managing Directors

The Managing Directors are accountable for the implementation and monitoring of the effectiveness of the risk management framework.

Risk Committee

The Risk Committee is an advisory and preparatory body to the Managing Directors, with the main purpose to support the monitoring of the effectiveness of the risk management framework. The instruction for the committee, detailing the composition, responsibilities, tasks and mandate, is decided by the Boards of Directors.

Risk Management function

The Risk Management function facilitates the implementation and development of the risk management framework. The main responsibilities of the Risk Management function are to:

- assist the Boards of Directors and Managing Directors in the implementation and operation of the risk management framework;
- support and monitor the business and the risk owners in their responsibility and accountability to manage risks and internal control;

- have an active role in the monitoring of internal control, and evaluating the implementation and overall status of internal control;
- secure a holistic view of the risks that If is exposed to, also considering their inter-dependencies;
- regularly measure If's capital and solvency position in accordance with both internal and external requirements;
- manage If's capital models;
- manage the Sampo Group internal model and validation of the Sampo Group internal model in cooperation with Sampo;
- forecast risk and capital under normal and stressed circumstances; and
- provide information to If's management and Boards of Directors in strategic decisions, including the effect of such decisions on risk and capital.

The Risk Management function is operationally independent. This means that the function is not involved in any business decisions. It also means that the Risk Management function should operate in an unbiased way when performing the monitoring of risk and internal control.

Compliance function and the Actuarial function

For more information about the Compliance and Actuarial functions, see section Corporate Governance in the Board of Directors' report.

Business Areas, Claims and Corporate functions

The Business Areas, Claims and Corporate functions have the day-to-day responsibility for managing risks within limits and restrictions set by the policies, instructions and guidelines.

The risk owners in the Business Areas, Claims and Corporate functions are ultimately responsible and accountable for managing risks within their respective units, and for ensuring that proper controls are in place to mitigate the risks within accepted tolerance levels.

Risks

Underwriting risk

Underwriting risk is the risk of loss, or of adverse change, in the value of insurance liabilities, due to uncertainty in pricing and valuation assumptions. Underwriting risk is divided into premium risk, catastrophe risk and reserve risk.

Premium risk and catastrophe risk

Premium risk is the risk of loss, or of adverse change, in the value of insurance liabilities, resulting from fluctuations in the timing, frequency and severity of insured events that have not occurred at the balance date.

Catastrophe risk is the risk of loss, or of adverse change, in the value of insurance liabilities, resulting from significant uncertainty in pricing and valuation assumptions related to extreme or exceptional events.

Risk exposure

Given the inherent uncertainty in insurance operations, there is a risk of losses due to unexpectedly high claim costs. Examples include large fires, natural catastrophes or an unforeseen increase in the frequency or the average size of small and medium-sized claims.

If underwrites insurance policies in the Nordic and Baltic countries. In addition, If underwrites policies for Nordic clients with operations outside the Nordic region. The If Group distribution of gross written premium per business area and geographical area is shown in Figure 2.

Risk management and control

The principal methods for mitigating premium risk are by reinsurance and risk sharing, portfolio diversification, prudent underwriting and detailed and frequent follow-ups linked to the strategy and financial planning process.

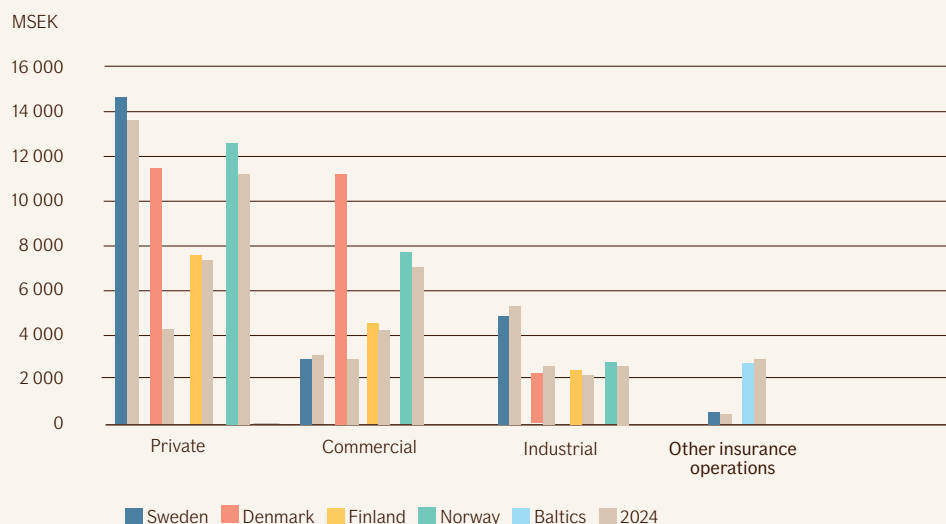
The Underwriting Policy sets general principles, restrictions and directions for underwriting. The Underwriting Policy is supplemented by guidelines outlining in greater detail how to conduct underwriting within each business area.

A group-wide reinsurance programme is in place. The optimal choice of reinsurance programme is evaluated by comparing the expected cost with the benefit of the reinsurance, as well as the impact on result volatility and capital requirements.

The main tool for this evaluation is the Sampo Group internal model in which small claims, large claims and natural catastrophes are modelled.

The Reinsurance Policy stipulates guidelines for the purchase of reinsurance and includes limitations on permitted reinsurers and their rating for each line of business. In addition, limits relating to concentration risk and exposure to reinsurance risk are included. The reinsurers are continuously assessed and evaluated through in-house financial and qualitative analyses.

Figure 2 – Gross written premium per business area and geographical area



An analysis of how changes in the combined ratio, insurance revenue and claims incurred affect the If Group result before tax is presented in Table 1. The sensitivity analysis is reported before (gross) and after (net) reinsurance.

Table 1 – Sensitivity analysis, premium risk

MSEK Parameter	Level, 2025 (gross)	Level, 2025 (net)	Change	Effect on result before tax (gross)		Effect on result before tax (net)	
				2025	2024	2025	2024
Combined ratio, Business Area Private	82.2%	82.1%	+/- 1 percentage point	+/- 448	+/- 357	+/- 442	+/- 354
Combined ratio, Business Area Commercial	82.7%	82.9%	+/- 1 percentage point	+/- 256	+/- 174	+/- 244	+/- 170
Combined ratio, Business Area Industrial	56.4%	81.3%	+/- 1 percentage point	+/- 115	+/- 118	+/- 65	+/- 75
Combined ratio, Other insurance operations	75.8%	76.9%	+/- 1 percentage point	+/- 33	+/- 31	+/- 33	+/- 31
Insurance revenue	85,251	78,333	+/- 1%	+/- 853	+/- 680	+/- 783	+/- 630
Claims incurred	54,396	51,688	+/- 1%	+/- 544	+/- 462	+/- 517	+/- 424

Reserve risk

Reserve risk is the risk of loss, or of adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets, resulting from fluctuations in the timing and amount of claim settlements for events that have occurred at, or prior to, the balance sheet date.

Reserve risk includes revision risk, which is defined as the risk of loss, or of adverse change in the value of net insurance liabilities resulting from fluctuations in the level, trend or volatility of revision rates applied to annuities, due to changes in the legal environment or in the state of health of the person insured.

The value of the net liability for incurred claims is, in addition to risk factors relating to reserve risk, also impacted by changes in discount rates and exchange rates. These market risks are described in the sections Interest rate risk and Currency risk. The reserve risk differs from the interest rate risk as it relates to the size of future cash flows, while the interest rate risk only impacts the present value of future cash flows.

Risk exposure

Valuation of the liability for incurred claims always includes a degree of uncertainty as it is based on estimates of the size and frequency of future claim payments. The uncertainty in the valuation is normally greater for new portfolios for which complete run-off statistics are not yet available, and for portfolios including claims that take a long time to settle. Workers' Compensation, Motor Third Party Liability (MTPL), Personal Accident and Liability insurance are products with the latter characteristics.

Net liability for incurred claims by product and geographical area is shown in Table 2. A large part of the exposure relates to the lines of business MTPL and Workers' Compensation, where a part of the liability for these lines includes annuities. In 2025, the proportion of liability for incurred claims related to MTPL and Workers' Compensation was 52% (54).

The net liability for incurred claims is sensitive to changes in inflation and discount rates, in particular the liabilities relating to long tailed business. In addition, the liability relating to annuities is sensitive to changes in retirement age and mortality assumptions.

Risk management and control

The Boards of Directors decide on the guidelines governing the calculation of insurance liabilities. The Chief Actuary is responsible for developing and presenting guidelines on how the insurance liabilities are to be calculated and for assessing whether the level of total liability is sufficient.

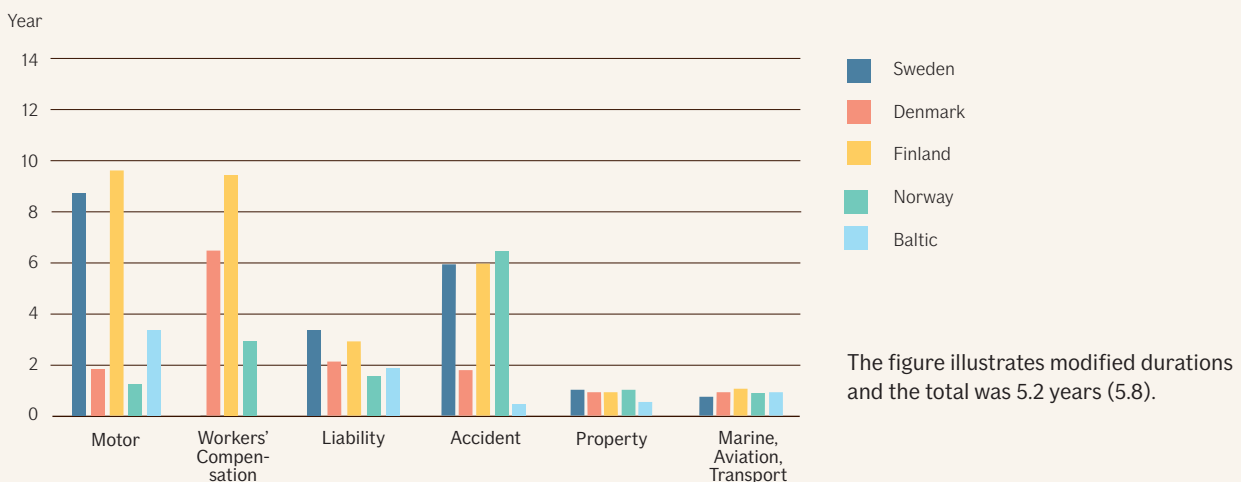
The actuarial estimates are based on historical claims data and exposures that are available at the closing date. Considered factors include loss development trends, level of unpaid claims, changes in legislation, case law and economic conditions. When estimating the liability, established actuarial methods are used, combined with projections of the number of claims and average claim costs. See Note 24 Insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets, for further details regarding measurement methods and assumptions.

Table 2 – Net liability for incurred claims per product and geographical area

MSEK	Sweden		Denmark		Finland		Norway		Baltics		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Motor	9,692	9,162	3,330	2,994	6,443	7,507	2,120	1,864	1,253	1,269	22,838	22,796
<i>of which, Motor Third Party Liability</i>	<i>8,389</i>	<i>8,013</i>	<i>2,954</i>	<i>2,772</i>	<i>6,144</i>	<i>7,257</i>	<i>1,256</i>	<i>1,038</i>	<i>1,126</i>	<i>1,127</i>	<i>19,869</i>	<i>20,207</i>
Workers' Compensation	-	-	12,078	12,991	7,573	8,863	1,090	1,113	-	-	20,740	22,967
Liability	2,765	2,626	2,052	2,316	1,201	1,289	1,175	1,145	260	258	7,453	7,636
Accident	3,208	2,899	3,497	3,559	2,249	2,181	4,295	3,870	43	34	13,292	12,543
Property	3,512	4,001	3,755	3,701	1,879	1,828	4,027	3,825	390	384	13,564	13,739
Marine, Aviation, Transport	133	199	84	147	78	101	206	210	15	23	517	681
Total	19,311	18,887	24,796	25,708	19,423	21,770	12,913	12,028	1,961	1,969	78,403	80,362

The duration of the If's net liability for incurred claims for different products is shown in Figure 3. The duration has decreased by 0.6 years compared to the previous year.

Figure 3 – Duration net liability for incurred claims 2025



A sensitivity analysis of If's reserve risk and the interest rate risk relating to insurance contracts is presented in Table 3. The effects represent the immediate impact on the liability's value resulting from changes in the various risk factors as per 31 December each year.

The sensitivity analysis is calculated before tax and is reported

before (gross) and after (net) reinsurance. A change in liability for incurred claims, net will result in a corresponding change in result before income taxes, with the negative effect on the result presented in either insurance service result or net financial result.

Table 3 – Sensitivity analysis, reserve risk

MSEK Insurance liabilities item	Risk factor	Change in risk factor	Country	Effect on result before tax (gross)		Effect on result before tax (net)	
				2025	2024	2025	2024
Discounted estimated future cash flows	Inflation	Increase by 1 percentage point	Sweden	1,282	1,265	1,253	1,220
			Denmark	1,025	980	994	958
			Finland	285	332	278	320
			Norway	216	198	198	186
Discounted liability for incurred claims	Discount rate	Decrease by 1 percentage point to liquid part of the yield curve	Sweden	915	905	886	861
			Denmark	1,046	1,082	1,016	1,052
			Finland	1,562	1,942	1,556	1,930
			Norway	382	328	364	315
Annuities and related IBNR	Longevity	Life expectancy increase by 1 year	Sweden	171	169	171	169
			Denmark	40	23	40	23
			Finland	447	562	447	562
			Norway	1	2	1	2

Financial assets and liabilities

The measurement and reporting of financial assets and liabilities depend on their classification.

Table 4 – Categories of financial assets and financial liabilities

MSEK	2025	2024
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (mandatorily)	137,112	145,170
Financial assets at amortised cost ¹⁾	10,531	9,127
Total financial assets	147,643	154,298
Financial liabilities, at fair value through profit or loss (mandatorily)	799	717
Financial liabilities at amortised cost ²⁾	26,564	29,121
Total financial liabilities	27,363	29,838

¹⁾ Financial assets at amortised cost consist of the following balance sheet items: loan deposits, other loans, deposits with ceding undertakings, debtors (financial), cash and bank, collateral and security settlement claims and accrued income.

²⁾ Financial liabilities at amortised cost consist of the following balance sheet items: loans from Parent company, subordinated debt, lease liabilities, security settlement liabilities, other creditors (financial) and accrued expenses.

Table 5 – Investment assets categorised from an asset management perspective

MSEK	Investment assets and derivative liabilities		Assets under active management		Of which, assets under active management categorised from an asset management perspective					
	2025	2024	2025	2024	Fixed income		Equity		Properties	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Land and buildings	3	5	3	5					3	5
Investments in associated companies	56	46								
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (mandatorily)										
Derivatives ¹⁾	251	295	251	295	147	171	-	-		
Shares and participations	15,996	15,666	15,996	15,666			15,996	15,666		
Bonds and other interest-bearing securities	120,865	129,209	120,865	129,209	120,865	129,209				
Financial assets at amortised cost										
Deposits with credit institutions	-	930	-	930	-	930				
Other loans	356	881	356	881	356	881				
Total other financial investment assets	137,469	146,981								
Deposits with ceding undertakings	6	7								
Total investment assets	137,534	147,039								
Other assets										
Cash and bank			5,987	3,433	5,987	3,433				
Collateral and security settlement claims			810	222	764	172	46	50		
Accrued income			1,438	1,497	1,438	1,497				
Assets under active management			145,707	152,138	129,558	136,293	16,042	15,716	3	5
Financial liabilities mandatory at fair value through profit or loss										
Derivatives ²⁾	799	717	799	717	520	492	-	-		
Total derivative liabilities	799	717	799	717	520	492	-	-		
Other liabilities										
Collateral and security settlement liabilities			56	1,067	56	1,067				
Liabilities under active management			855	1,784	56	1,559				
Assets under active management net			144,852	150,354	128,981	134,733	16,042	15,716	3	5

¹⁾ Only fixed income and equity derivatives are included in the assets categorised from an asset management perspective. Excluded currency derivatives amounted to MSEK 103 (124).

²⁾ Only fixed income and equity derivatives are included in the liabilities categorised from an asset management perspective. Excluded currency derivatives amounted to MSEK 278 (225).

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss, or of adverse change, in the financial position resulting, directly or indirectly, from fluctuations in the level or the volatility of market prices and underlying market variables that impact the measurement of assets and liabilities. The main market risks are interest rate risk, equity risk and currency risk.

Risk exposure

The exposure mainly relates to financial instruments and insurance contracts, and the sensitivity of their values to changes in underlying market variables. The insurance contracts are also presented in the Reserve risk section.

Financial assets under active management are presented in Table 5. The exposure to market risk is dependent on the allocation of investment assets, which remained stable during the year, and the proportion of equity investments was 11% (10). The proportion of fixed income investments was 89% (90) and other investment assets amounted to 0% (0) at 31 December 2025.

Table 6 shows a sensitivity analysis of the fair values of the financial investment assets and liabilities under active management in different market scenarios. The effects represent the immediate impact on

fair values resulting from changes in the underlying market variables as per 31 December each year. The sensitivity analysis includes the effects of derivative positions and is calculated before tax.

Risk management and control

If has a long-term investing strategy, with a focus on Nordic fixed income assets. This is cautiously complemented with fixed income investments in other markets, and a diversifying share invested in equity and alternative investments.

The Investment Policy is the principal document for managing market risk. It sets guiding principles for the prudent person principle, specific risk restrictions and a decision-making structure for asset management. If also has a Responsible Investment Policy, describing the responsible investment processes. Investment performance and market risk are actively monitored and controlled by the Investment Control Committee and the Risk Committee.

When deciding on limits and setting targets, the overall risk appetite, risk tolerance, regulatory requirements and the structure and nature of the insurance liabilities are considered.

Table 6 – Sensitivity analysis of the fair value of financial assets and liabilities under active management

MSEK	2025				2024			
	Interest rate ¹⁾		Equities	Properties	Interest rate ¹⁾		Equities	Properties
	1 percentage point parallel shift down	1 percentage point parallel shift up	20% fall in prices	20% fall in prices	1 percentage point parallel shift down	1 percentage point parallel shift up	20% fall in prices	20% fall in prices
Assets								
Short-term fixed income	0	0			1	-1		
Long-term fixed income	3,220	-3,190			3,500	-3,274		
Shares and participations			-3,208				-3,149	
Derivatives, net	118	-102	-		77	-67		
Land and buildings				-1				-1
Liabilities								
Derivatives, net	-27	26	-		31	-20		
Total change in fair value	3,411	-3,266	-3,208	-1	3,608	-3,361	-3,149	-1
Effect on result before income taxes	3,411	-3,266	-3,208	-1	3,608	-3,361	-3,149	-1

¹⁾ Insurance liabilities, net are also exposed to interest rate risk. The sensitivity analysis is presented in Table 3. The effect of a 1 percentage point downward shift impacts the value of the insurance liabilities, net by a total of MSEK 3,911 (4,254). The net impact on total comprehensive income from investment assets and liabilities as well as insurance liabilities amounts to MSEK -500 (-646).

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to the sensitivity of the value of assets and liabilities to changes in the term structure, or in the volatility of interest rates.

Risk exposure

The exposure to interest rate risk from issued insurance contracts and held reinsurance contracts mainly arises from the net liability for incurred claims, where future claim payments are discounted to present value and therefore impacted by changes in discount rates. The duration and sensitivity to changes in interest rates in the net liability for incurred claims are analysed in Figure 3 and Table 3 in the section Reserve risk.

If's exposure to interest rate risk from financial instruments arises primarily from fixed income investments. The exposure is shown by sector, asset class and rating category in Table 11. The duration of fixed income investments is shown in Table 7.

Risk management and control

In accordance with the Investment Policy, interest rate risk relating to insurance liabilities is considered in the composition of investment assets. The interest rate risk is managed by applying sensitivity limits for financial instruments sensitive to interest rate changes.

Table 7 – Fixed income investments under active management per instrument type

MSEK Instrument type	2025			2024		
	Carrying amount	%	Duration	Carrying amount	%	Duration
Short-term fixed income	9,386	7.3	0.1	4,810	3.6	0.0
Scandinavia, long-term government and corporate securities	84,462	65.5	2.3	95,541	70.9	2.1
Scandinavia, index-linked bonds	5,238	4.1	2.5	5,729	4.3	2.9
Europe, long-term government and corporate securities	22,007	17.1	3.6	20,762	15.4	3.0
USA, long-term government and corporate securities	5,642	4.4	4.9	5,439	4.0	4.4
Global, long-term government and corporate securities	2,620	2.0	3.9	2,773	2.1	4.5
Scandinavia, long-term derivatives	-61	0.0	1.1	-61	-0.2	0.1
Europe, long-term derivatives	-312	-0.2	12.8	-260	-1.0	6.4
Total	128,981	100	2.6	134,733	100	2.6

Equity risk

Equity risk refers to the sensitivity of the value of investment assets to changes in the level, or in the volatility, of market prices of equities.

Risk exposure

The equity portfolio consists of Nordic listed shares and a diversified global fund portfolio. At year-end, the exposure amounted to MSEK 16,042 (15,716) and the proportion of equities in the investment portfolio was 11% (10). The breakdown of equity investments by industry sector and geographical area is presented in Tables 8 and 9.

Risk management and control

The equity portfolio is actively managed with a long-term investment horizon. The equity risk is reduced by diversifying the investments across industry sectors and geographical areas. According to the Investment Policy, equity investments may not exceed 15% of the total investment portfolio and the exposure towards an individual issuer is to be limited.

Table 8 – Breakdown of equity investments by industry sector

MSEK	2025		2024	
	Carrying amount	%	Carrying amount	%
Industrials	5,849	64.3	5,994	65.9
Consumer Discretionary	1,528	16.8	1,522	16.7
Materials	814	8.9	745	8.2
Telecommunication services	636	7.0	496	5.5
Energy	105	1.2	157	1.7
Consumer staples	70	0.8	58	0.6
Information technology	32	0.4	35	0.4
Health care	33	0.4	23	0.3
Financials and Real estate	26	0.3	67	0.7
Total	9,093	100	9,096	100

The sector allocation of equity excludes investments made through ETF's, mutual and private equity funds of MSEK 6,949 (6,620).

Table 9 – Breakdown of equity investments by geographical area

MSEK	2025		2024	
	Carrying amount	%	Carrying amount	%
Sweden	6,908	44.2	6,724	43.7
Europe	3,810	24.4	3,284	21.4
Asia	2,051	13.1	1,984	12.9
North America	1,646	10.5	2,104	13.7
Norway	1,206	7.7	1,099	7.1
Denmark	23	0.1	177	1.1
Total	15,645	100	15,372	100

The geographical allocation of equity excludes investments made through private equity funds of MSEK 398 (343).

Currency risk

Currency risk refers to the sensitivity of the value of assets and liabilities to changes in the level or the volatility, of currency exchange rates.

Currency risk can be divided into transaction and translation risk. Translation risk refers to the risk that arises when consolidating the financial statements of foreign operations that have a different functional currency than the presentation currency of the group.

Risk exposure

If's exposure to transaction currency risk is mainly due to its insurance operations in foreign currencies; however, the company's investment decisions can also result in currency exposure.

The currency positions and the sensitivity of the valuation to changes in exchange rates, relating to transaction risk, are shown in Table 10. If is also exposed to translation risk, which is described in more detail in the group-specific risk section.

Risk management and control

The transaction currency risk is reduced by matching insurance liabilities with investment assets in corresponding currencies or by using currency derivatives.

The currency exposure in insurance operations is hedged to the functional currency on a regular basis. The currency exposure in investment assets is monitored weekly and is hedged when the exposure reaches a specified level, which is set with respect to cost efficiency and minimum transaction size.

The translation risk is only hedged in specific circumstances see Note 31 Hedge Accounting.

Table 10 – Currency risk (transaction risk)

MSEK Currency 2025	EUR	NOK	DKK	GBP	USD	JPY	Other
Investments	40,530	21,860	18,474	832	5,231	3	5
Derivatives	-8,973	3,761	21,077	261	-3,879	33	189
Insurance operations	-32,668	-25,845	-40,889	-1,152	-1,258	0	-395
Open position (SEK)	-1,110	-224	-1,338	-60	94	36	-202
10% depreciation of foreign currency against SEK	111	22	134	6	-9	-4	20
Effect in result before income taxes	111	22	134	6	-9	-4	20

Excluding currency positions in the Baltic operations.

MSEK Currency 2024	EUR	NOK	DKK	GBP	USD	JPY	Other
Investments	38,937	22,115	34,947	812	5,584	57	22
Derivatives	-1,606	4,052	11,263	233	-3,785	82	80
Insurance operations	-37,237	-26,497	-40,988	-1,020	-1,785	-2	-371
Open position (SEK)	94	-330	5,222	25	14	137	-270
10% depreciation of foreign currency against SEK	-9	33	-522	-2	-1	-14	27
Effect in result before income taxes	-9	33	-522	-2	-1	-14	27

Excluding currency positions in the Baltic operations.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss, or of adverse change, in the financial situation, resulting from fluctuations in the credit standing of issuers of securities and other counterparties to which If is exposed in the form of counterparty default risk, spread risk or market risk concentrations. Credit risk relating to market risk concentrations is described in the section Concentration risk.

Spread risk refers to the sensitivity of the values of assets and liabilities to changes in the level, or the volatility, of credit spreads over the risk-free interest rate.

Counterparty default risk is the risk of loss due to unexpected default, or deterioration in the credit standing, of counterparties. In the case of default, the final loss depends on the value of the asset less any collateral and recoveries at the time of default.

Risk exposure

The most significant credit risk exposures arise from fixed income investments. A large part of the fixed income investments is concentrated to financial institutions, with the main part of the investments being made in the Nordic market. If's exposures are shown by sector, asset class and rating category in Table 11.

In most cases, part of the credit risk is already reflected through a higher spread. The asset therefore has a lower market value, even in the case of no default. Accordingly, the spread is essentially the market price of credit risk. For financial assets measured at amortised cost and where market prices do not exist, credit risk is measured using models for expected credit losses.

In addition to the credit risk associated with investment assets, credit risk also arises from insurance operations, mainly through ceded reinsurance in the form of reinsurance receivables and through the reinsurers' portion of incurred claims. The credit risk exposure towards policyholders from insurance operations is limited, since non-payment of premiums generally results in the cancellation of insurance policies.

The distribution of reinsurance recoverables is presented in Table 12. In the table, MSEK 2,845 (2,662) is excluded, which mainly relates to captives and statutory pool solutions.

Risk management and control

Counterparty risk in asset management is managed by specific limits stipulated in the Investment Policy. In the policy, limits are set for maximum exposures towards single issuers, type of debt category and per rating class. The spread risk is further limited by sensitivity limits for instruments sensitive to spread changes.

Before investing, potential investments are analysed thoroughly. The creditworthiness and outlook of the issuer are assessed together with any collateral as well as structural details of the potential

investment. Internal risk indicators are important factors in the assessment. The macroeconomic environment, market trends, external opinions of analysts and credit ratings by rating agencies are also taken into account. In addition, the portfolio performance and the counterparties' credit standings are monitored continuously. The development of the portfolios with respect to credit risk is monitored at both a company and group level and reported to the Investment Control Committee.

Additional disclosures about the management of credit risk relating to expected credit losses and the expected credit loss reserve can be found in Note 1 Accounting Policies, Note 18 Other financial investment assets and derivative liabilities and Note 20 Other debtors.

To limit and control credit risk associated with ceded reinsurance, the Reinsurance Policy sets requirements for reinsurers' minimum ratings and the maximum exposure to individual reinsurers. Financial strength ratings from rating agencies are used to determine the creditworthiness of reinsurance companies.

Table 11 – Exposure by sector, asset class and rating 2025

MSEK	Fixed income ¹⁾							Not rated	Total ¹⁾	Equities	Propert-ies	Deriva-tives	Total ²⁾	Change compared with 31 Dec, 2024
	AAA	AA+ - AA-	A+ - A-	BBB+ - BBB-	BB+ - C	D								
Basic Industry	-	-	514	1,542	302	-	351	2,709	466	-	-	3,175	21	
Capital Goods	-	-	725	2,585	61	-	365	3,736	5,771	-	-	9,507	-260	
Consumer Products	-	536	894	2,031	232	-	762	4,456	1,992	-	-	6,448	-571	
Energy	-	-	309	0	0	-	457	766	105	-	-	871	-	
Financial Institutions	395	8,092	18,587	6,464	728	-	445	34,711	-	-	7	34,719	-83	
Governments	7,050	1,659	-	-	-	-	-	8,708	-	-	-	8,708	1,534	
Government Guaranteed	-	281	-	-	-	-	-	281	-	-	-	281	-586	
Health Care	65	-	170	1,569	303	-	781	2,888	33	-	-	2,922	313	
Insurance	-	-	549	1,220	98	-	-	1,868	26	-	-	1,894	7	
Media	-	-	-	50	-	-	314	364	-	-	-	364	-35	
Packaging	-	-	-	418	-	-	168	586	-	-	-	586	275	
Public Sector, Other	856	4,714	-	-	-	-	-	5,569	-	-	-	5,569	-113	
Real Estate	-	405	1,252	1,165	255	49	758	3,885	-	3	-	3,888	-1,383	
Services	-	-	617	2,029	1,404	-	1,313	5,363	1	-	-	5,364	539	
Technology and Electronics	-	423	552	702	157	-	1,011	2,845	9	-	-	2,854	946	
Telecommunications	-	-	90	1,892	34	-	-	2,016	636	-	-	2,652	241	
Transportation	-	797	146	348	274	-	165	1,730	-	-	-	1,730	-316	
Utilities	-	-	1,293	2,543	680	-	670	5,185	-	-	-	5,185	315	
Covered Bonds	38,560	743	320	-	-	-	285	39,907	-	-	-	39,907	-5,858	
Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	364	364	6,948	-	-	7,312	-153	
Other	-	-	389	240	-	-	148	778	55	-	-	832	-329	
Clearing House	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	91	-12	
Total	46,925	17,649	26,406	24,799	4,529	49	8,357	128,715	16,042	3	98	144,859	-5,507	
<i>of which, Other loans ³⁾</i>	-	-	-	-	359	-	-	359	-	-	-	-	-	
Change compared with 31 Dec, 2024	-6,174	7,207	402	-2,093	277	15	-5,433	-5,800	327	-2	-32	-5,507		

¹⁾ Total fixed income exposure differs by MSEK 267 from the amount shown in Table 5 as other derivatives and collateral are excluded from Table 11.

²⁾ Total exposure differs by MSEK 98 from Table 5 because of the explanation in footnote 1 as well as the inclusion of counterparty risk for OTC derivatives in Table 11.

³⁾ Other loans are not externally rated. The information presents the distribution based on internal credit ratings for other loans as information to the allowance for expected credit losses in Note 18.

⁴⁾ If applies the second best credit rating from S&P Global, Moody's and Fitch.

Table 12 – Reinsurance recoverables

MSEK Rating	2025	%	2024	%
AA	3,264	62.5	3,882	48.8
A	1,939	37.2	4,067	51.1
BBB	2	0.0	2	0.0
B	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not rated	14	0.3	4	0.1
Total	5,218	100	7,955	100

The distribution of ceded written premiums for treaty and facultative reinsurance per rating category is presented in Table 13.

Table 13 – Ceded written premium for treaty and facultative reinsurance per rating category

MSEK Rating	2025	%	2024	%
AA	1,728	64.6	667	52.5
A	939	35.1	603	47.5
B	1	0.0	-	-
BBB	6	0.2	-	-
Total	2,674	100	1,270	100

Asset and Liability Management risk

Asset and Liability Management (ALM) risk means the risk of loss, or of adverse change, in the financial position resulting from a mismatch between the assets' and the liabilities' sensitivity to fluctuations in the level, or in the volatility, of market rates.

Risk exposure

The exposure to ALM risk arises mainly from interest rate risk, inflation risk and currency risk. The risk exposure is further described in the sections Reserve risk and Market risk and shown in Figure 3, Table 7 and Table 10.

Risk management and control

ALM risk is considered through the risk appetite framework and is governed by investment policies.

To maintain the ALM risk within the overall risk appetite, the insurance liabilities may be matched by investing in fixed income instruments and by using currency and interest rate derivatives.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that insurance undertakings are unable to realise investments and other assets in order to settle financial obligations when they fall due.

Risk exposure

In property and casualty insurance, premiums are collected in advance and large claim payments are usually known long before they fall due, thus limiting the liquidity risk.

Temporary needs to free up liquidity may result from new large claims or adverse development of the liability for existing large claims.

The maturities of cash flows from financial instruments and insurance contracts are presented in Table 14, where financial assets and liabilities are divided into contracts with a contractual maturity profile, and other contracts. The table also shows expected future cash flows relating to the liability and asset for incurred claims, which are inherently associated with a degree of uncertainty. Since If has a relatively low amount of financial liabilities, the refinancing risk is small.

Risk management and control

The Investment Policy, together with the prudent person principle and the instruction for the Investment Control Committee, establishes strategies, objectives, processes, reporting and procedures for the management of liquidity risk. The Cash Management unit is responsible for liquidity planning. To identify liquidity risk, expected cash flows from investment assets and insurance liabilities are analysed regularly, taking both normal and stressed market conditions into consideration.

Liquidity risk is reduced by investing in assets that are readily marketable in liquid markets. The available liquidity of financial assets, meaning the part of the assets that can be converted into cash at a specific point in time, is analysed and reported continuously to the Risk Committee.

Table 14 – Maturities of cash flow for financial instruments and insurance contracts

2025 MSEK	Carrying amount	of which without maturity	of which with contractual maturity	Cash flows						
				2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031- 2040	2041-
Financial assets	147,643	22,655	124,987	24,313	29,831	22,101	17,090	15,555	29,662	3,010
Asset for incurred claims	6,568	6,568	-	4,163	1,270	517	231	133	240	14
Loan from parent company	-18,744	-	-18,744	-314	-394	-448	-495	-569	-21,470	-
Derivative liabilities	-799	-	-799	-320	-33	-29	-30	-31	-444	-93
Other financial liabilities	-6,384	-26	-6,358	-6,102	-289	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	-1,436	-	-1,436	-294	-252	-231	-215	-196	-408	-
Liability for incurred claims and other insurance related payables ¹⁾	-88,063	-88,063	-	-35,861	-11,801	-7,117	-4,993	-3,800	-15,872	-8,620

¹⁾ Other insurance and reinsurance related payables are included in the line item Other creditors and amounted to MSEK 3,091.

2024 MSEK	Carrying amount	of which without maturity	of which with contractual maturity	Cash flows						
				2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030- 2039	2040-
Financial assets	154,298	-19,241	135,057	24,085	26,831	32,904	21,671	15,352	26,619	1,735
Asset for incurred claims	8,405	8,405	-	5,318	1,697	663	302	155	254	15
Loan from parent company	-19,900	-	-19,900	-391	-418	-472	-526	-602	-23,569	-
Derivative liabilities	-717	-	-717	-246	-35	-34	-28	-28	-360	-94
Other financial liabilities	-7,749	-37	-7,712	-5,704	-1,555	-562	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	-1,473	-	-1,473	-325	-288	-234	-207	-191	-506	-
Liability for incurred claims and other insurance related payables ¹⁾	-92,146	-92,146	-	-34,214	-13,050	-7,728	-5,495	-4,191	-17,412	-10,056

¹⁾ Other insurance and reinsurance related payables are included in the line item Other creditors and amounted to MSEK 3,380.

Concentration risk

Concentration risk is all risk concentrations towards a single counterparty, industry sector or geographical region with a material loss potential that is not captured by any other risk type.

Risk exposure

Investments are mainly concentrated to the financial sector in the Nordic countries. The largest market and credit risk concentrations related to a single issuer of securities, or a group of related issuers, and asset classes are shown in Table 15. The ten largest exposures amount to MSEK 61,450 (66,748), representing 42% (44) of the investment assets under active management. If's concentrations by industry, sector or geographical area are shown in Tables 8, 9 and 11.

Reinsurance assets for incurred claims for the ten largest reinsurer counterparties amounted to MSEK 3,171 (3,745), representing 48% (45) of the total. Out of these, 46% (76) related to a reinsurer counterparty with an A rating or higher, while the rest stemmed from non-rated captives and pool solutions.

Risk management and control

In the Underwriting Policy, Reinsurance Policy and Investment Policy, limits are set for maximum exposures towards single issuers, or groups of related issuers, and per rating class. Risk concentrations are actively monitored and controlled by the respective committees.

Table 15 – Concentration of market and credit risk per individual counterparty and asset class 2025

MSEK Fair value	Equities	Covered bonds	Other long- term fixed income	Short-term fixed income	Positive fair values of derivatives ¹⁾	Total
Nordea Bank Oyj	-	8,309	1,718	2,740	6	12,773
Nykredit Bank A/S	-	6,716	1,258	-	-	7,973
Danske Bank A/S	-	6,385	1,147	2	-	7,534
Swedbank AB (publ)	-	4,710	1,349	324	1	6,385
Svenska Handelsbanken AB (publ)	-	5,325	982	-	-	6,307
Konungariket Sverige	-	-	6,259	-	-	6,259
Konungariket Norge	-	-	5,749	-	-	5,749
Jyske Bank A/S	-	-	530	2,588	-	3,118
DnB ASA	-	308	1,659	1,011	-	2,979
AB Volvo	-	1,485	888	-	-	2,373
Ten largest exposures, total	-	33,238	21,539	6,665	8	61,450

¹⁾ After deduction of received cash collateral and financial instruments subject to master netting agreements.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from inadequate or failed processes or systems, from personnel, or from external events.

Risk exposure

Operational risk occurs in all parts of the organisation and is a natural part of doing business. A continuous assessment of the risk is performed to balance the level of risk mitigation, as it is not cost-effective to eliminate all operational risks. Business area, Claims and Corporate function managers are risk owners and responsible for continuously managing significant risks within their operations.

Some of the more material operational risks are associated with information and communication technological risks (referred to as ICT risks), such as cyber events, updates and configuration errors in IT systems, disturbance and performance issues and low employee engagement.

Risk management and control

If generally adopts a conservative approach to operational risk and strives to reduce the risk as much as possible within appropriate risk tolerance levels, considering the effort and resources required to mitigate the risk. Regarding so-called ICT risks, If has a neutral risk tolerance with a slightly higher appetite for innovation and the introduction of new technologies, but a lower acceptance of risks related to stability, security and resilience regarding platforms and systems.

If has issued several steering documents that are relevant for the management of operational risk. These include, but are not limited to, the Risk Management Policy, the Business Continuity and Crisis Management Policy, the Security Policy and the Information and Communication Technology Security Policy.

Self-assessments to identify, assess, respond to and monitor operational risk are performed and reported regularly by the business areas, Claims and Corporate functions. Identified operational risks are assessed and evaluated from a likelihood and impact perspective.

An operational risk coordinator network in the business areas, Claims and Corporate functions supports the risk owners. The results are challenged and aggregated by the Risk Management function. There is also a system for incident reporting and follow-up. Incident data is used to analyse operational risk and severe incidents are tracked to ensure that proper actions are taken.

To manage IT related operational risk, the focus is on digital resilience and continued investment in technology transformation and development. If has established a robust framework to ensure compliance with DORA and the implementation is progressing according to plan under strong governance and measured oversight.

Other examples of key risk mitigating techniques are clear and well implemented steering documents, set mandates, four-eyes and grandfather principles, clear roles and division of responsibilities, employee training and other automated and manual controls in key business processes.

Other risks

Business risk

Business risk (previously labelled as “Strategic risk”) is defined as the risk of loss due to changes in the competitive environment, changes in the overall economic climate or internal inflexibility.

Risk exposure

For If, business risk is associated with the core elements of the business strategy and the business model, which are being best at pricing risk, utilising If’s scale benefits and having a strong team.

Risk management and control

The development of identified material strategic risk is controlled and mitigated through the continuous monitoring of competitors, the market and regulatory changes. These risks are assessed and proactively managed in the yearly strategy and financial planning process, as well as on an ongoing basis whenever larger events occur.

To be able to set accurate prices and grow profitably, If closely monitors and evaluates the economic and geopolitical conditions, and their implications for market conditions.

Compliance risk

Compliance risk is the risk of legal or regulatory sanctions, material financial losses or loss of reputation resulting from non-compliance with applicable rules.

Risk exposure

The main compliance risks are identified as the risk of breaching the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), the risk of breaching the Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA) and the risk of breaching the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorist Financing (AML/CTF) legislation.

Risk management and control

The Compliance function is responsible for ensuring that there is an effective framework for identifying, assessing, monitoring and reporting compliance risk exposure.

Relevant steering documents for managing the compliance risk include, but are not limited to, the Governance Policy, the Compliance Policy, the Ethics Policy, the Information and Communication Technology Security Policy, the AML Policy and the Personal Data Policy.

Internal training in important rules and guidelines is provided to employees on a regular basis. Policies and other internal steering documents are reviewed and updated at least annually.

The internal control system encompasses a range of both proactive and reactive mitigating techniques to mitigate compliance risk, e.g. employee training, access rights, segregation of duties, four-eyes principle and other manual and automatic control activities.

Reputational risk

Reputational risk is often a consequence of a materialised operational or compliance risk and is defined as potential damage to the company through the deterioration of its reputation among customers and other stakeholders.

Risk exposure

Some processes are especially sensitive to reputational risk, such as marketing and claims handling.

Risk management and control

Examples of mitigating techniques are clear and implemented steering documents, e.g. the Ethics Policy and the Social media Instruction, incident handling procedures and the whistleblowing process.

Professional handling and communication, correct and clear insurance terms and conditions and transparent and fair claims handling are key to managing reputational risk. There are established procedures for customer complaints and incident reporting. If provides training for employees in ethical guidelines and continuously monitors what is written about the company in media.

Emerging risk

Emerging risks are newly developing or changing risks that are difficult to quantify and which may have a major impact on the business.

Risk exposure

Closely monitored risks are Artificial Intelligence (AI), regulatory development and climate change.

Risk management and control

A process to identify and assess emerging risk has been established, consisting of key people from the business areas. This group follows and analyses important emerging risk factors and suggests actions. The most serious risks are reported to the Risk Committee.

The awareness of new risks from internal and external sources, in combination with constant review of insurance terms, is a necessary means of managing and mitigating new risks. Identified emerging risks may also be excluded from future insurance policies or an appropriate premium may be added to the policies for insurable risks. Reinsurance is also used as a mitigating technique.

Group-specific risk

Group-specific risks are risks that are present at company level but whose impact is significantly different at group level, or risks that are only present at group level. Examples of group-specific risks are contagion risk due to intra-group transactions and currency risk and

translation risk due to the group structure. Intra-group transactions consist of internal reinsurance, internal outsourcing and other services provided under service agreements.

Risk exposure

If's main material group-specific risk is translation risk. Translation risk refers to the risk that arises when consolidating the financial statements of foreign operations that have a different functional currency than the presentation currency of the group.

Risk management and control

If has processes in place for handling group-specific risks and inter-dependencies through the risk management framework. Translation risk has traditionally not been hedged as the operations and investments involved are regarded as long-term and their currency effects do not affect the income statement. Since the acquisition of Topdanmark in 2024, the strategy has been revised and a portion of currency exposure in DKK and EUR is hedged with loans in foreign currencies.

Sustainability risk

Sustainability risks are uncertain environmental, social or governance events or conditions that, if they occur, could cause a potential material negative effect on the undertaking's business model, strategy and capability to achieve its goals and targets and to create value and could therefore influence decisions and business relationships involving sustainability matters.

Climate change is assessed as the main material sustainability risk for If. Climate change risks are divided into physical risks and transition risks. Physical risks are risks related to the physical impacts of climate change and transition risks are risks related to the transition to a low-carbon economy.

Risk exposure

Regarding underwriting, climate-related physical risks are already relevant in the short-term and are likely to grow in the medium to long-term. In the short-term, risk arises in the form of changes in claims frequencies and/or the severity of the climate-related physical risks that are already relevant in the current climate in the Nordics such as windstorms, floods, heavy rainfall, landslides, erosion and heatwaves.

If's investment portfolio is also exposed to physical and transition risks that could affect the value of the investments.

Risk management and control

To identify weak spots, four climate change risk scenarios have been developed. The climate change scenarios show that both the investment and underwriting results are resilient to climate changes, especially through targeted mitigation activities.

Physical risks can to a large extent be mitigated by proper pricing, reinsurance, and diversification. Transition risks can be mitigated through, for example, adequate pricing and on-site risk management services.

In the investment operations, transition risk is identified using ESG risk ratings, sensitive sector screenings and norm-based research and is managed through active ownership.

Notes to the income statement

Note 6 – Result per business area

The Group's operations are controlled and reported primarily in accordance with If's customer groups, which consist of private individuals in Business Area Private, small and medium-sized corporate customers in Business Area Commercial and large-sized corporates in Business Area Industrial. The Private, Commercial and Industrial business areas conduct operations in Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland with a pan-Nordic business model.

The operations in the Baltic countries constitute a separate business area. The business area consists of insurance operations conducted in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

If has a centralised management of its investment assets and bank balances, which is provided by the asset management unit. The asset management unit conducts its operations within the investment restrictions regulated in the If investment policy.

Business area consolidation is implemented in accordance with the same policies as those applied by the Group. The income statement items, assets and liabilities that are attributed to the various business areas are of an insurance-related nature and constitute the principal operating items. It includes the amounts in the income statement that constitutes Insurance service result as well as Reinsurance assets and Insurance liabilities in the balance sheet.

Changes in reportable segments

If has updated its reportable segments in 2025. Topdanmark was reported as a separate segment in 2024 but was integrated into the business areas Private and Commercial in 2025.

If's business area Baltic has previously been reported separately; however, based on quantitative factors it is no longer considered to fulfil the criteria for reportable segments under IFRS 8 and is presented as Other.

With the reassessment of If's segment reporting, asset management is no longer presented separately, as this represents a corporate headquarter activity that supports the operating segments, and the revenue generated is incidental to the activities of the operating segments.

In summary, If's reportable segments are the business areas Private, Commercial and Industrial.

Comparative amounts in this note have been restated to reflect the new segments.

Income statement and balance sheet per business area

MSEK 2025	Private	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Eliminations and adjustments to consolidated policies ¹⁾	Total 2025 Jan-dec
Insurance revenue	44,758	25,633	11,533	3,326	1	85,251
Reinsurance premium expenses	-541	-1,276	-5,071	-29	-	-6,918
Insurance service expenses, claims incurred	-30,413	-16,784	-5,276	-2,128	204	-54,396
Insurance service expenses, operating expenses	-6,360	-4,410	-1,228	-559	-40	-12,597
Reinsurers' share of claims incurred	474	996	1,251	-13	-	2,708
Insurance service result	7,918	4,159	1,209	597	166	14,048
Investment result				7,027	-	7,027
Insurance finance income or expenses, net				-246	-	-246
Net financial result				6,781	-	6,781
Other income				2,359	-646	1,713
Other expenses				-3,726	476	-3,250
Interest expenses, financing				-739	-	-739
Interest income, net pension asset				7	-	7
Income from associates				1	-	1
Result before income taxes	7,918	4,159	1,209	5,280	-4	18,562
Assets						
Reinsurance assets	510	2,728	3,400	12		6,650
Other ²⁾				172,409		172,409
Total assets	510	2,728	3,400	172,421		179,059
Shareholders' equity, provisions and liabilities						
Shareholders' equity				40,508		40,508
Insurance liabilities	41,136	35,778	17,952	3,277		98,144
Other ²⁾				40,407		40,407
Total shareholders' equity, provisions and liabilities	41,136	35,778	17,952	84,192		179,059

¹⁾ Refers to elimination of transactions between business areas.

²⁾ Other assets and liabilities have not been allocated per business area.

Income statement and balance sheet per business area

MSEK 2024	Private	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Eliminations and adjustments to consolidated policies ¹⁾	Total 2024 Jan-dec
Insurance revenue	35,748	17,446	11,776	3,072	3	68,045
Reinsurance premium expenses	-343	-399	-4,264	-21	-	-5,028
Insurance service expenses, claims incurred	-24,133	-12,463	-7,837	-1,932	187	-46,177
Insurance service expenses, operating expenses	-5,206	-2,956	-1,214	-474	-62	-9,911
Reinsurers' share of claims incurred	149	1,213	2,386	7	10	3,765
Insurance service result	6,216	2,842	846	652	137	10,694
Investment result				7,584	-	7,584
Insurance finance income or expenses, net				-2,188	-	-2,188
Net financial result				5,396	-	5,396
Other income				2,308	-634	1,675
Other expenses				-4,177	496	-3,681
Interest expenses, financing				-240	-	-240
Interest income, net pension asset				7	-	7
Income from associates				55		55
Result before income taxes	6,216	2,842	846	4,001	0	13,905
Assets						
Reinsurance assets	314	2,649	5,611	48		8,622
Other ²⁾				180,963		180,963
Total assets	314	2,649	5,611	181,011		189,585
Shareholders' equity, provisions and liabilities						
Shareholders' equity				43,512		43,512
Insurance liabilities	40,412	37,570	21,322	2,949		102,253
Other ²⁾				43,820		43,820
Total shareholders' equity, provisions and liabilities	40,412	37,570	21,322	90,281		189,585

¹⁾ Refers to elimination of transactions between business areas.

²⁾ Other assets and liabilities have not been allocated per business area.

The result for each segment and Net financial result is commented on in the Board of Directors' Report.

Other consists of Business Area Baltic, If's other business activities and group-wide operations that have not been allocated to the Group's established business areas.

The other business activities primarily relate to If's subsidiary Viking Assistance Group AS, which is the Parent Company of the Viking Group (Viking). Viking offers nationwide 24/7 roadside and travel assistance in all Nordic countries. Additionally, assumed reinsurance from the Hastings Group and services that do not involve the transfer of significant insurance risk are included.

Insurance service result in Other is primarily attributable to Business Area Baltic and assumed reinsurance from the Hastings Group. For Baltics the Insurance revenue amounted to MSEK 2,772 (2,801) and the insurance service result amounted to MSEK 433 (390), corresponding to a combined ratio of 84.2% (86.0).

Other income and other expenses is primarily attributable to the result from Viking, where revenue during the year decreased to MSEK 1,723 (1,788) and operating profit was MSEK 37 (84). It also includes revenue and expenses attributable to other services.

Operations per geographical area and product

Insurance revenue by geographical area is distributed among the countries in which If has companies or branches and corresponds in all material respects to the customers' geographical domicile. Long-term investments have been distributed directly to the countries where they belong in terms of physical or business domicile.

Insurance revenue divided by product is shown in the table on the following page.

MSEK	Sweden		Denmark		Norway		Finland		Baltic		Total	
Geographical area segment information	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Insurance revenue	22,643	22,077	24,542	9,573	21,563	19,999	13,731	13,595	2,772	2,801	85,251	68,045
Non-current assets ¹⁾	608	639	17,028	18,784	1,956	2,047	1,164	1,098	48	72	20,804	22,641

¹⁾ Non-current assets refer to goodwill, customer relations, other intangible assets, land and buildings, investments in associates and tangible assets.

MSEK	2025	2024
Insurance revenue per product		
Motor	28,914	24,127
<i>of which MTPL</i>	7,422	6,432
Workers' Compensation	3,620	2,433
Liability	5,123	4,530
Accident	13,972	10,258
Property	32,251	25,231
Marine, Aviation, Transport	1,371	1,467
Total	85,251	68,045

Note 7 – Claims incurred

MSEK	2025			2024		
	Gross	Ceded	Net	Gross	Ceded	Net
Paid insurance claims						
Claims paid	-47,587	3,941	-43,645	-43,439	2,474	-40,965
Annuities paid	-1,626	-	-1,626	-1,431	-	-1,431
Claims handling expenses	-5,003	-	-5,003	-3,592	-	-3,592
Operating expenses for claims paid	-27	-	-27	-22	-	-22
	-54,242	3,941	-50,301	-48,484	2,474	-46,010
Change in liability/asset for incurred claims						
Present value of estimated future cash flows						
Incurred and reported losses	14,109	-1,820	12,288	-46	1,100	1,054
Incurred but not reported losses (IBNR)	-14,489	659	-13,830	1,643	114	1,757
Annuities	502	0	501	850	0	850
Claims handling	-457	-	-457	91	-	91
Risk of non-performance by reinsurer	-	-2	-2	-	1	1
Risk adjustment (discounted)	176	-69	106	-361	76	-284
	-160	-1,233	-1,394	2,178	1,291	3,469
Change in loss component	6	-	6	128	-	128
Total claims incurred	-54,396	2,708	-51,688	-46,177	3,765	-42,412

MSEK	2025			2024		
	Gross	Ceded	Net	Gross	Ceded	Net
Claims expenses attributable to current-year operations						
Paid insurance claims ¹⁾	-30,531	486	-30,045	-27,913	-226	-28,139
Change in liability/asset for incurred claims						
Present value of estimated future cash flows	-24,264	2,282	-21,983	-20,430	3,541	-16,888
Risk adjustment (discounted)	-875	84	-791	-727	123	-604
Change in loss component	6	-	6	128	-	128
	-55,664	2,851	-52,813	-48,941	3,438	-45,503
Claims expenses attributable to prior-year operations						
Paid insurance claims	-23,711	3,456	-20,255	-20,570	2,700	-17,870
Change in liability/asset for incurred claims						
Present value of estimated future cash flows	23,928	-3,446	20,483	22,968	-2,326	20,641
Risk adjustment (discounted)	1,051	-153	898	366	-47	320
	1,268	-143	1,125	2,764	327	3,091
Total claims incurred	-54,396	2,708	-51,688	-46,177	3,765	-42,412

¹⁾ Additional premiums for reinstatement of reinsurance cover are reported as ceded paid claims in the income statement, since these payments are contingent on claims. As a consequence, the net paid insurance claims attributable to current year operations in 2024 exceed the gross paid insurance claims.

Note 8 – Operating expenses

MSEK	2025	2024
Specification of income statement item Insurance service expenses, operating expenses		
Acquisition cash flow expenses deferred via the liability for remaining coverage and acquisition cash flow asset		
External and internal acquisition cash flows	-1,860	-1,482
Changes from deferral and amortisation of external and internal acquisition cash flows	78	161
	-1,782	-1,321
Administrative expenses and other sales function expenses	-10,815	-8,590
Total	-12,597	-9,911

MSEK	2025	2024
Specification of the income statement item Other expenses		
Expenses allocated to roadside assistance and other services	-1,901	-1,579
Amortisation of intangible assets	-670	-116
Other expenses ¹⁾	-678	-1,986
Total	-3,250	-3,681

¹⁾ Consists mainly of integration expenses.

MSEK	2025	2024
Summary of total operating expenses (by nature)		
Salaries and remuneration	-8,889	-6,467
Social fees	-1,915	-1,358
Pension costs	-1,148	-826
Other personnel costs	-325	-321
Total personnel costs	-12,278	-8,972
Premises costs	-285	-252
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments	-1,408	-605
Roadside assistance	-1,140	-1,194
External acquisition cash flows	-2,310	-2,204
Other administrative expenses	-3,870	-4,356
Total expenses split by nature	-21,291	-17,584
Change from deferral and amortisation of external and internal acquisition cash flows (not divided by nature)	78	161
Total	-21,213	-17,423

MSEK	2025	2024
Allocation of total operating expenses in the income statement (by function)		
Insurance service expenses, operating expenses	-12,597	-9,911
Claims handling expenses, included in Claims incurred	-5,003	-3,592
Claims expenses, included in Claims incurred	-27	-22
Other expenses	-3,250	-3,681
Asset management expenses, included in Investment result	-336	-218
Total	-21,213	-17,423

Note 9 – Average number of employees

Average number of employees	2025		2024	
	Average number of employees	Of whom, women, %	Average number of employees	Of whom, women, %
Sweden	2,527	51	2,472	51
Denmark ¹⁾	2,822	44	958	44
Finland	1,918	59	1,919	60
Norway	1,697	46	1,680	46
Estonia	498	80	470	81
Latvia	541	44	536	44
Lithuania	177	74	179	72
Spain	266	52	223	49
France	7	29	7	27
Netherlands	7	50	6	48
United Kingdom	6	36	6	35
Germany	5	23	6	24
Total	10,471	51	8,462	53

¹⁾ Topdanmark included from November 2024.

Percentage of women in executive management	2025	2024
Boards of Directors	20%	29%
Other senior executives	20%	24%

Note 10 – Salaries and other remuneration for senior executives and other employees

MSEK	2025	2024
Salaries and remuneration	-8,889	-6,467
Pension costs	-1,148	-826
Social fees	-1,915	-1,358
Total	-11,953	-8,651

MSEK	2025	2024
Of which salaries and other remuneration for senior executives ¹⁾		
Fixed salaries and remuneration	-78	-61
Variable compensation and incentive schemes	-115	-85
Total	-193	-146

¹⁾ Senior executives are defined as If's Group Management, board members, Managing Directors in the Parent Company and subsidiaries and the Deputy CEO in the Parent Company.

The amounts for salaries and remuneration also include severance pay of MSEK - (1.1).

Principles for determining remuneration of senior executives

Remuneration for the members of If's Group Management consist of fixed salary, short-term variable compensation, pension and other benefits. The majority of If's Group Management is also covered by Sampo Group's long-term incentive schemes. Director fees are not paid to Board members employed in If Group or other companies within the Sampo Group.

The maximum annual short-term variable compensation payable to the Managing Director is 75% of the annual fixed salary. The maximum annual variable compensation payable to other members of If's Group Management entitled to variable compensation is 75-100% of the annual fixed salary.

The annual variable compensation is based on If Group results, business unit results and individual results. For the senior executives who are members of the Sampo Group Executive Committee, the annual variable compensation is also based on the Sampo Group results.

A substantial part of payments from variable compensation programmes is deferred for at least three years. Thereafter, the Board will evaluate and, if needed, risk adjust the deferred compensation before any payment is made.

The former Deputy CEO and members of Group Management previously employed in Topdanmark participated in legacy Topdanmark short-term variable compensation schemes. In connection with the

public exchange offer in 2024, share entitlements in the short-term compensation scheme were transformed into phantom share units (PSU). The PSUs track the Sampo A share price and have the same equivalent transfer and holding periods as the original scheme. Upon expiry of the applicable period, the PSUs are settled as a cash payment to participants. All remaining units are under deferral.

kSEK Salaries and other remuneration for Group senior executives 2025	Basic salary/ Directors' fee	Variable compensation	Incentive schemes ¹⁾	Other benefits	Pension costs	Total
Former Chairman of the Board Torbjörn Magnusson ²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chairman of the Board Morten Thorsrud ³⁾	5,619	2,971	11,677	16	2,542	22,825
Other Board members	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managing Director Måns Edsman ⁴⁾	889	-	-	25	310	1,224
Deputy CEO Peter Hermann ⁵⁾	9,686	2,747	815	9,768	1,163	24,179
Other members of If's Group Management, 11 individuals	40,635	22,999	67,130	992	13,765	145,520
Total	56,829	28,717	79,622	10,801	17,780	193,748

¹⁾ For more information, refer to Long-term incentive schemes (LTI) below.

²⁾ Chairman of the Board for 1 January - 30 September 2025.

³⁾ Remuneration for the position as If Group CEO for period 1 January - 30 September 2025.

⁴⁾ For period 1 October - 31 December 2025.

⁵⁾ Peter Hermann left the position as Deputy CEO on 30 June 2025.

kSEK Salaries and other remuneration for Group senior executives 2024	Basic salary/ Directors' fee	Variable compensation	Incentive schemes ¹⁾	Other benefits	Pension costs	Total
Chairman of the Board Torbjörn Magnusson	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Board members	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group CEO Morten Thorsrud	7,200	4,535	8,590	36	2,922	23,283
Deputy CEO Peter Hermann ²⁾	2,085	737	2,651	54	284	5,811
Other members of If's Group Management, 12 individuals	35,342	18,239	44,882	1,077	13,033	112,573
Total	44,627	23,511	56,123	1,167	16,239	141,667

¹⁾ For more information, refer to Long-term incentive schemes (LTI) below.

²⁾ From 1 November 2024

Pensions

In addition to statutory occupational pension benefits, Swedish, Norwegian and Danish members of If's Group Management are covered by local occupational retirement pension plans. A description of the pension plans can be found below. For more information on pensions, see Note 26.

Sweden

Senior executives are covered by individually agreed defined contribution pension plans or collectively agreed pension according to FTP 1. The annual premium for individual occupational pension is 38% of the fixed salary and 25% of paid short-term variable pay. The annual premium for the occupational pension FTP 1 corresponds to:

- 5.9% of pensionable salary up to 7.5 income base amounts and
- 31.4% of pensionable salary in excess of 7.5 income base amounts.

The retirement age is flexible. Pension contributions are made until the age of 66 at the most.

Norway

Senior executives are covered by defined-contribution pension plans, with an annual contribution corresponding to:

- 7% of pensionable salary up to 7.1 National Insurance basic amount and
- 25.1% between 7.1 and 12 National Insurance basic amount.

For pensionable salary exceeding 12 National Insurance basic amounts, the Norwegian members are covered by a temporary pension between 67 and 82 years of age and the contribution corresponds to 24% of annual pensionable salary. The retirement age is flexible.

Denmark

Senior executives are covered by defined-contribution pension plans. The contribution corresponds to 18-22.7% of annual salary, and one senior executive is eligible to a pension contribution of 25% of paid short-term variable contribution. The retirement age is flexible. Pension contributions are made until the age of 65 at the most.

Severance pay

If employment is terminated by the company, the Managing Director and the former deputy CEO are entitled to compensation during a 12-month period of notice and severance pay amounting to 12 months' fixed salary.

If employment is terminated by the company, other members of If's Group Management are entitled to compensation during a period of notice of 6 to 12 months and, in most cases, severance pay amounting to a minimum of 9 months' and a maximum of 18 months' fixed salary.

Long-term incentive schemes (LTI)

The Board of Directors of Sampo plc has decided on the following long-term incentive schemes for key employees of Sampo Group. The objective of the schemes is to align the key employees' interests with those of the shareholders and commit key employees to the development of Sampo Group.

LTI 2024 and LTI 2025

The Board of Directors of Sampo plc decided in March 2024 and 2025 to adopt performance-based long-term incentive schemes for senior leaders and key employees of Sampo Group.

The participants were granted performance incentive units in 2024 and 2025, respectively. The performance incentive units have a 3-year performance period, with subsequent deferral periods according to the rules and regulations applicable to Sampo Group.

The reward is a cash-based compensation. According to the terms and conditions of the scheme, identified staff must buy Sampo A shares with 50% of the net reward after taxes and other comparable charges. The shares are subject to a formal disposal restriction of three years from the date of the payment. The Board of Directors of Sampo plc will perform a risk and compliance assessment before any shares are released to participants.

To achieve a maximum reward from the schemes, excellent financial and operational performance is required. The performance assessment is based on the following performance criteria:

Relative total shareholder return: 25% of the reward is subject to the performance of the Sampo A share's relative TSR (Total Shareholder return) over the performance period against a peer group of companies.

Adjusted absolute total shareholder return: 25% of the reward is subject to the performance of the Sampo A share's growth and combined dividends over the performance period.

Underwriting profit growth: 40% of the of the reward is subject to the performance of Sampo Group's underwriting profit growth over the performance period.

Sustainability charter: 10% of the reward is subject to the performance of Sampo Group's sustainability work.

In addition, the performance incentive units are subject to Sampo A share price movements over the performance period. Share price growth is capped to avoid excessive pay-outs and minimise risk.

At the end of the period, 59 and 74 persons were included in LTI 2024 and LTI 2025, respectively.

The schemes have been measured at fair value at the grant date and at every reporting date thereafter. The fair values of the schemes have been estimated using the Monte Carlo pricing model. The provision recognised in the balance sheet is the vested value on the balance sheet date and any changes in the fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

The expense of the incentive programme during the year amounted to MSEK 63.3 (9.3).

Long-term incentive schemes	LTI 2025	LTI 2024
Approval date	12 March 2025	6 March 2024
Initial number of granted units ¹⁾	1,385,641	1,158,480
Forfeited during the year	-	-32,610
Paid out during the year	-	-
Lapsed during the year	-	-
Total	1,385,641	1,125,870

¹⁾ Number of units has been updated following the Sampo share split in February 2025.

Long-term incentive schemes

kSEK Outstanding units and values 31 December	LTI 2025			LTI 2024		
	Number of units ¹⁾	Maximum amount ²⁾	Reserved amount	Number of units ¹⁾	Maximum amount ²⁾	Reserved amount
Chairman of the Board Morten Thorsrud	117,847	16,443	2,003	116,235	14,860	2,835
Managing Director Måns Edsman ³⁾	40,716	5,681	692	-	-	-
Other members of If's Group Management, 11 (11) individuals	460,975	64,321	7,835	412,965	52,796	15,094
Others covered by the incentive schemes	766,103	106,896	13,021	596,670	76,281	21,809
Total	1,385,641	193,341	23,551	1,125,870	143,937	39,738

¹⁾ Number of units has been updated following the Sampo share split in February 2025.

²⁾ Estimated maximum value is based on full vesting and share price increase of 50%.

³⁾ Outstanding units and values for 2024 are included in Other members of If's Group Management.

LTI 2020:1

The long-term incentive scheme (LTI 2020:1) is cash-based with a main allocation of incentive units in year one (90–95% of all units under the scheme) and minor allocations in years two and three to new recruits or current employees with materially changed circumstances (5–10% of the units).

The scheme is divided into three instalments with the corresponding performance period i.e. 30% of the allocated units vest after a 3-year performance period, 35% of the allocated units vest after a 4-year performance period and 35% of the allocated units vest after a 5-year performance period. The vesting of the scheme is determined on the basis of Sampo's share price performance and dividends paid over each instalment's performance period, starting from the issue of the scheme, and performance criteria related to the return on capital at risk (RoCaR) applicable for each instalment.

According to the terms and conditions of the scheme, Identified staff must buy Sampo A shares with 50% of the net reward after taxes and other comparable charges. The shares are subject to a formal disposal restriction (holding period) of three years from the date of payment. The Board of Directors of Sampo plc will decide on possible release after the three-year holding period.

The third instalment of the allocation made in 2020 (2020:1) and the second instalment of the allocation made in 2021 (2020:1/2), together with the first instalment of the allocation made in 2022 (2020:1/3) of the long-term incentive scheme 2020:1 were paid in September 2025. Performance conditions related to capital at risk were fulfilled to 100%. The value of one incentive unit for the third, second and first instalments was EUR 6,528, EUR 4,078 and EUR 3,008, respectively.

One payment remains in 2020:1/2 and two payments in 2020:1/3. At the end of the period, 14 (75) persons were included in the schemes.

For further information on the long-term incentive schemes, see: <https://www.sampo.com/governance/remuneration/forms-of-remuneration/>

Long-term incentive scheme LTI 2020:1	2020:1	2020:1/2	2020:1/3
Allocation year	2020	2021	2022
Initial number of granted units	2,106,500	170,000	128,000
End of performance period I 30%	Q2 2023	Q2 2024	Q2 2025
End of performance period II 35%	Q2 2024	Q2 2025	Q2 2026
End of performance period III 35%	Q2 2025	Q2 2026	Q2 2027
Payment I 30%	Sept 2023	Sept 2024	Sept 2025
Payment II 35%	Sept 2024	Sept 2025	Sept 2026
Payment III 35%	Sept 2025	Sept 2026	Sept 2027
Trade weighted share price at scheme launch ¹⁾ EUR	32.94	43.49	44.74
Maximum price EUR	52.31	62.86	64.11
Starting price on 31 December 2025 ²⁾ EUR		5.732	6.802
Sampo A closing price on 30 December 2025, EUR 10.33			

¹⁾ For 2020:1 the starting price has been calculated as the trade-weighted average for 25 trading days.

²⁾ Number of units has been updated following the Sampo share split in February 2025.

The schemes have been measured at fair value at the grant date and at every reporting date thereafter. The fair values of the schemes have been estimated using the Black-Scholes pricing model. The terms regarding Sampo Group's return on capital at risk and the number of units that are expected to vest are monitored on an ongoing

basis. The provision recognised in the balance sheet is the vested value on the balance sheet date and any changes are recognised in profit or loss. The expense of the incentive programme during the year amounted to MSEK 22.3 (92.8).

Reconciliation of outstanding cash-settled units	2025	2024
Outstanding on 1 January ¹⁾	4,515,375	1,643,150
Granted during the year	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-92,750	-17,500
Paid out during the year	-3,755,875	-722,575
Lapsed during the year	-	-
Outstanding on 31 December	666,750	903,075

¹⁾ Number of units has been updated following the Sampo share split in February 2025.

kSEK Outstanding units and values 31 December	2025			2024		
	Number of units ¹⁾	Maximum amount	Reserved amount	Number of units	Maximum amount	Reserved amount
Chairman of the Board Morten Thorsrud	-	-	-	52,500	17,988	11,078
Other members of If's Group Management, 10 (11) individuals	157,500	11,770	6,749	318,500	107,899	59,132
Others covered by the incentive schemes	509,250	34,083	15,521	532,075	179,420	83,656
Total	666,750	45,853	22,270	903,075	305,307	153,866

¹⁾ Number of units has been updated following the Sampo share split in February 2025.

The former Deputy CEO and members of Group Management previously employed in Topdanmark are also covered by Topdanmark's long-term incentive schemes. In connection with the public exchange offer in 2024, the long-term share option schemes were transformed into a phantom share unit (PSU) scheme following a Black-Scholes valuation. The PSUs track the Sampo A share price and have the same

equivalent deferral and holding periods as the original share option schemes. Upon expiry of the applicable period, the PSU's are settled as a cash payment to participants. All remaining units are under deferral. At the end of the period, 16 persons were included in the schemes. The expense of the incentive programme during the year amounted to MSEK 10.0 (16.7).

Reconciliation of outstanding cash-settled units, Topdanmark	2025	2024
Outstanding in the beginning of the period	26,845	-
Outstanding after share split ¹⁾	134,225	-
Acquisitions through business combinations	-	497,029
Paid out during the year	-46,315	-403,671
Outstanding on 31 December	-	93,358
Outstanding PSUs on 31 December ²⁾	87,910	26,845

¹⁾ Number of units has been updated following the Sampo share split in February 2025.

²⁾ Outstanding units have been converted to 26,845 PSUs in 2024.

kSEK	2025		2024	
	Number of units ¹⁾	Reserved amount	Number of units	Reserved amount
Outstanding units and values 31 December, Topdanmark				
Deputy CEO Peter Hermann ²⁾	19,140	2,186	5,545	2,651
Other members of If's Group Management, 1 individual	11,330	1,294	2,531	1,210
Others covered by the incentives schemes	57,440	6,561	18,769	12,833
Total	87,910	10,041	26,845	16,694

¹⁾ Number of units has been updated following the Sampo share split in February 2025.

²⁾ Peter Hermann left the position as Deputy CEO on 30 June 2025.

Note 11 – Auditors' fees

MSEK	2025	2024
Deloitte		
Audit fees	-28	-24
Audit fees outside the audit assignment	-3	-1
Tax consultancy fees	0	0
Other consultancy fees	0	0
Total fees to Deloitte	-31	-25

MSEK	2025	2024
Other		
Audit fees	-4	-4
Audit fees outside the audit assignment	-	-
Tax consultancy fees	-	-
Other consultancy fees	-	-
Total fees to Other	-4	-4

Note 12 – Investment result

MSEK	2025			2024		
	Direct income	Value change	Total	Direct income	Value change	Total
Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (mandatorily)						
Derivatives	-92	38	-54	5	-9	-4
Interest-bearing securities						
Interest income	4,477		4,477	4,375		4,375
Realised and unrealised result		152	152		1,252	1,252
Shares						
Dividends	392		392	434		434
Realised and unrealised result		2,287	2,287		1,486	1,486
Total from financial assets at fair value	4,777	2,477	7,254	4,815	2,729	7,544
Financial assets at amortised cost						
Interest income	59		59	133		133
Realised gains and losses		0	0		0	0
Expected credit losses		3	3		-11	-11
Total from Other financial investment assets	4,836	2,480	7,316	4,948	2,718	7,666
Properties and Other assets						
Result from properties	0	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Interest income	321		321	275		275
Currency result		-44	-44		-21	-21
Total from Properties and Other assets	320	-46	274	273	-21	252
Total Investment income	5,156	2,434	7,590	5,221	2,697	7,918
Investment costs						
Allocated operating expenses			-336			-218
Interest expense on lease liabilities			-27			-19
Other financial expenses			-200			-97
Investment result			7,027			7,584

Note 13 – Interest expenses, financing

MSEK	Interest rate	2025	2024
Subordinated loan, issued in 2021	3-month STIBOR + 1.30%	-56	-78
Subordinated loan, issued in 2022	3-month CIBOR + 4.75%	-8	-3
Loan, issued in 2020	3-month NIBOR + 1.90%	-17	-21
Loan, issued in 2024 (EUR)	3-month EURIBOR + 1.06%	-325	-68
Loan, issued in 2024 (DKK)	3-month CIBOR + 1.20%	-333	-70
Total		-739	-240

Note 14 – Income from associates

MSEK	2025	2024
Share of result	1	-3
Gain/loss on sale ¹⁾	-	58
Total	1	55

¹⁾ Sale of Bornholms Brandförsäkring included in acquisition through business combination of Topdanmark in 2024. The transaction resulted in a gain of MSEK 58.

Note 15 – Taxes

MSEK	2025	2024
Current tax	-3,927	-2,843
Deferred tax	-273	-33
Total tax in the income statement	-4,200	-2,876
Current tax		
Swedish entities	-669	-768
Non-Swedish entities	-3,195	-2,080
Current tax pertaining to prior years	-62	5
Total current tax	-3,927	-2,843

For a specification of deferred tax, see Note 25.

MSEK	2025	2024
Tax related to Other comprehensive income		
Related to remeasurements of net pension asset	-55	1
Effects of changes in exchange rates, foreign operations, incl. hedging arrangements	5	-128
Total current and deferred tax	-50	-126

MSEK	2025	2024
Difference between reported tax and tax based on current Swedish tax rate		
Profit before taxes	18,562	13,905
Tax according to current tax rate, 20.6%	-3,824	-2,864
Currency related tax effects	11	-3
Other permanent differences, net	-179	-78
Share of associates' result	0	14
Adjustment of prior-year taxes	-76	12
Reassessments of deferred tax assets/liabilities	-15	-2
Different tax rates in foreign units	-81	51
Non-creditable foreign taxes	0	0
Changes in tax rates	-37	-5
Reported tax in the income statement	-4,200	-2,876

Notes to the balance sheet

Note 16 – Intangible assets

2025						
MSEK	Goodwill	Customer relations	Trademark	Work in progress	Other intangible assets	Total intangible assets
Accumulated acquisition value						
Opening balance	13,707	7,245	790	1,537	2,840	26,119
Additions	-	-	-	179	104	283
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-28	-28
Transfer from work in progress	-	-	-	-57	57	-
Translation differences	-744	-416	-45	-90	-172	-1,468
Closing balance	12,964	6,828	745	1,568	2,801	24,906
Accumulated amortisation and impairment						
Opening balance	-	-4,722	-8	-20	-1,822	-6,573
Amortisation and impairments during the year	-	-671	-7	-	-184	-862
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Translation differences	-	288	1	1	115	404
Closing balance	-	-5,105	-15	-19	-1,890	-7,030
Carrying amount, closing balance	12,964	1,723	730	1,549	911	17,876

2024						
MSEK	Goodwill	Customer relations	Trademark	Work in progress	Other intangible assets	Total intangible assets
Accumulated acquisition value						
Opening balance	1,858	105	148	-	282	2,393
Additions	-	-	-	106	56	162
Acquisitions through business combinations	12,009	7,234	652	1,448	2,535	23,878
Disposals	-	-7	-	-	-	-7
Translation differences	-159	-87	-10	-17	-34	-307
Closing balance	13,707	7,245	790	1,537	2,840	26,119
Accumulated amortisation and impairment						
Opening balance	-	-78	-	-	-196	-274
Amortisation and impairments during the year	-	-123	-1	-	-58	-183
Acquisitions through business combinations	-	-4,584	-7	-	-1,589	-6,180
Disposals	-	7	-	-20	-	-13
Translation differences	-	55	-	-	21	76
Closing balance	-	-4,722	-8	-20	-1,822	-6,573
Carrying amount, closing balance	13,707	2,522	782	1,517	1,018	19,546

Goodwill

As of 31 December 2025, total consolidated goodwill for If is MSEK 12,964. The consolidated goodwill consists of different items arising from the acquisition of Sampo's Finnish property and casualty insurance operations in January 2002, acquisition of Vertikal Helseassistanse AS in December 2019, acquisition of Viking Assistance Group AS in January 2020 and acquisition of Topdanmark A/S in November 2024. During 2025, the consolidated goodwill was allocated to the operating segments. As of 31 December 2025,

goodwill for business area Private amounts to MSEK 5,046, business area Commercial MSEK 7,037, business area Industrial MSEK 61 and Other MSEK 819. There are several cash-generating units within the operating segments. The carrying amounts of goodwill are allocated to If's cash-generating units as of 31 December 2025 according to the table on the following page.

The goodwill allocated to Industrial Finland, Commercial Finland and Commercial Norway is not considered significant.

MSEK	2025
Cash-generating unit	
Private Denmark	4,605
Private Finland	441
Commercial Denmark excl. Oona Health	4,035
Commercial Denmark Oona Health	2,551
Commercial Finland	212
Commercial Norway	239
Industrial Finland	61
Viking Assistance Group	819
Total	12,964

Impairment tests

Goodwill is tested annually for impairment. As of December 2025, no impairment losses were recognised based on these tests.

For the purpose of testing goodwill for impairment, If determines the recoverable amount of its cash-generating units, to which goodwill has been allocated, based of value in use.

The recoverable amounts for the cash-generating units have been determined by using a discounted cash flow model. The model is based on management's best estimates considering both historical evidence and financial conditions such as premiums, claims, reinsurance, margins, interest rates, capital structure, and income and cost development.

Detailed financial plans approved by management cover the years 2026-2028. The cash flows for the following years have been extrapolated towards long-term sustainable targets for the cash-generated unit, set in line with group financial targets, and a long-term growth rate of 2.0%. The derived cash flows are discounted with the pre-tax cost of capital. The cost of capital is defined based on the Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) from external sources to reflect the risk of each cash-generating unit relative to the market.

Cash-generating unit	Pre-tax cost of capital	Long-term growth rate
Private Denmark	9.1%	2.0%
Private Finland	9.5%	2.0%
Commercial Denmark excl. Oona Health	9.1%	2.0%
Commercial Denmark Oona Health	9.0%	2.0%
Viking Assistance Group	10.0%	2.0%

The recoverable amounts for the cash-generated units are based on different key assumptions. Even if these assumptions change from what is expected in the impairment models, management has not identified any need for impairment for any cash-generating unit.

Assumption	Change	Conclusion
Cost of capital	+1.0%	No need for impairment
Long-term growth rate	-1.0%	No need for impairment
Long-term combined ratio	+2.0%	No need for impairment

Intangible assets excluding goodwill

As of 31 December 2025, intangible assets with an indefinite useful life included the Topdanmark trademark with a carrying amount of MSEK 535 and the Viking trademark with a carrying amount of MSEK 137.

Other material intangible assets include customer relations related to customers acquired from Topdanmark. As of 31 December 2025, these had a carrying amount of MSEK 1,042 and a remaining amortisation period of about 2 years. Customer relations related to customers acquired from Oona Health had a carrying amount of MSEK 668 and a remaining amortisation period of about 13 years as of 31 December 2025. Customer relations are amortised using the straight-line method.

Work in progress and other intangible assets are mainly related to a new customer and core system that If assumed in connection with the acquisition of Topdanmark. The system consists of several components and is implemented in stages. The parts of the system that have been put into operation are amortised on a straight-line basis over ten years.

Management assessed the value of intangible assets excluding goodwill as part of the goodwill impairment test and did not identify any impairment as of December 2025.

Note 17 – Investments in associates

MSEK	Country	Number of		Carrying amount	
		shares	Holding, % ¹⁾	2025	2024
CAB Group AB	Sweden	1,209	22.0	32	31
Sørvest Forsikring AS (former Rogaland Forsikring AS)	Norway	6,530	33.0	14	15
Hjemla AS	Norway	1,667	35.7	9	-
Total				56	46

¹⁾ All of the associates have only one share class; the participating share and voting rights are therefore the same.

Changes in investments in associates

MSEK	2025	2024
Opening balance	46	49
Share of associates' result	1	-3
Acquisitions through business combinations ¹⁾	9	109
Effects of exchange rates, foreign associates	0	0
Disposals ¹⁾	-	-108
Closing balance	56	46

¹⁾ Hjemla AS was acquired in 2025. The amounts in 2024: acquisition MSEK 109 and disposal MSEK 108 of Bornholms Brandforsikring, obtained through the business combination of Topdanmark.

Note 18 – Other financial investment assets and derivative liabilities

Classification of other financial investment assets and derivative liabilities

The measurement and reporting of financial assets and liabilities depends on their classification.

Classification of other financial investment assets and derivative liabilities

MSEK	Acquisition value		Fair value		Carrying amount	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (mandatorily)						
Shares and participations	8,937	9,645	15,996	15,666	15,996	15,666
Bonds and other interest-bearing securities	120,174	128,650	120,865	129,209	120,865	129,209
Derivatives	122	6	251	295	251	295
Total financial assets, at fair value profit or loss	129,233	138,302	137,112	145,170	137,112	145,170
Financial assets measured at amortised cost						
Other loans ¹⁾	372	900	356	881	356	881
Deposits	-	930	-	930	-	930
Total other financial investment assets	129,605	140,132	137,469	146,982	137,469	146,982
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (mandatorily)						
Derivatives	472	2	799	717	799	717
Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	472	2	799	717	799	717

¹⁾ Other loans are reported at amortised cost. The fair value is only shown for disclosure purposes. Financial instruments with fair value information are classified in three hierarchy levels depending on their liquidity and valuation methods. All Other loans are classified in level 3 and the fair value of these loans is based on cash-flow valuations.

Specification of other financial investment assets and derivative liabilities

Bonds and other interest-bearing securities

If Group's bonds and other interest-bearing securities by type of issuer at 31 December 2025 are shown below.

MSEK	2025				2024			
	Nominal amount	%	Carrying amount	%	Nominal amount	%	Carrying amount	%
Swedish government	4,694	4	5,639	5	3,749	3	4,751	4
Swedish public sector	830	1	843	1	1,070	1	1,088	1
Swedish mortgage companies	3,595	3	3,536	3	4,230	3	4,083	3
Swedish financial companies	22,102	18	22,095	18	20,335	16	20,179	16
Other Swedish companies	12,590	10	12,549	10	14,577	11	14,545	11
Foreign governments	3,371	3	3,296	3	3,221	3	3,237	3
Foreign public sector	4,728	4	4,732	4	4,713	4	4,607	4
Foreign financial companies	42,156	35	42,151	35	26,501	21	27,066	21
Other foreign companies	26,301	22	26,023	22	49,265	39	49,653	38
Total	120,366	100	120,865	100	127,661	100	129,209	100

Years to maturity ¹⁾	<1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-30	Total
Fair value, %, 2025	16	21	17	11	11	5	4	4	4	6	100
Fair value, %, 2024	13	17	23	15	11	5	7	1	2	5	100

¹⁾ The maturity period is not adjusted for the possibility of early redemption of bonds.

Derivatives

MSEK	2025			2024		
	Fair value	Carrying amount	Nominal amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Nominal amount
Derivative assets						
Inflation-linked derivatives	129	129	178	148	148	1,383
Fixed income derivatives	18	18	64	23	23	665
Currency derivatives						
Options	0	0	34	7	7	138
Forwards	103	103	25,795	118	118	15,706
Total	103	103	25,829	125	125	15,844
Total derivative assets	251	251	26,071	295	295	17,892
<i>of which, cleared by clearing house</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>665</i>
Derivative liabilities						
Inflation-linked derivatives	190	190	259	209	209	1,035
Fixed income derivatives	330	330	457	283	283	3,585
Currency derivatives						
Options	-	-	-	2	2	136
Forwards	278	278	25,976	223	223	15,924
Total	278	278	25,976	225	225	16,060
Total derivative liabilities	799	799	26,691	717	717	20,681
<i>of which, cleared by clearing house</i>	<i>330</i>	<i>330</i>	<i>457</i>	<i>283</i>	<i>283</i>	<i>3,585</i>

Financial investment assets and derivative liabilities measured at fair value

Within If, a thorough process is followed and controls are performed in order to determine fair values of financial assets and liabilities in accordance with applicable regulations. For example, controls are made against several different external sources and assessments of abnormal price changes are performed when necessary.

Different valuation methods are used to determine the fair value depending on the type of financial instruments and to what extent they are traded on active markets. In order to evaluate the activity in a market with respect to frequency and volume, If mainly uses information compiled by Bloomberg. Quoted shares are measured on the basis of latest trade prices on stock markets and are obtained from Bloomberg. The valuation of bonds is also usually based on prices from Bloomberg, where the last bid prices are used for quoted bonds. For model-valued interest-bearing instruments, yield curves based on last mid prices are used.

If's financial instruments, which are measured at fair value, are categorised in three hierarchy levels depending on their valuation methods as well as how active the market is and available observable or unobservable inputs. The classification in hierarchy levels is reviewed quarterly. If conditions have changed for the existing level, the holding in question is moved to the correct hierarchy level.

Level 1 – Financial assets and liabilities with valuation based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Quoted prices in active markets are considered the best estimate of an asset/liability's fair value. An active market is typically characterised by quoted prices that are easily available and that represent actual and regularly occurring transactions at arm's length.

Assets and liabilities in the category include shares, listed funds (ETF), equity and interest rate funds and interest-bearing assets that have quoted prices in an active market at the time of valuation.

Level 2 – Financial assets and liabilities with valuation based on quoted prices or valuation based on directly or indirectly observable market data.

In the level 2 hierarchy, all essential inputs are observable either directly or indirectly. The large majority of the instruments in level 2 are traded in a market with daily quoted prices and regularly occurring market transactions but where the market is not considered to be active enough regarding frequency and volume and/or when the standard deviation of the prices is high. A very limited part of the instruments is model-valued with the help of market data that is indirectly observable, meaning that prices can be derived from observable markets where market interest rates and underlying prices are normally updated daily or, in exceptional cases, at least monthly.

Instruments that are measured at level 2 include interest-bearing assets where the market is not active enough. Most OTC derivatives, standardised derivatives and currency derivatives are also included in this level.

Level 3 – Financial assets and liabilities with valuation based on unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

When neither quoted prices in active markets nor observable market data is available, the fair value of financial instruments is calculated using valuation techniques that are based on non-observable market data.

Level 3 comprises private equity, unlisted shares and distressed assets encountering financial difficulties where trading has essentially ceased to exist.

The types of financial instruments classified as level 3 in the valuation hierarchy are discussed below with reference to type of securities and valuation method:

- Private equity is classified as level 3. The majority of If's investments in private equity is made in mutual funds. The fair values are based on prices and share values obtained from the funds' administrators. These quotations are based on the value of the underlying assets in accordance with market practice. The last obtained value is used.
- For some unlisted shares, external evaluations are obtained and used for valuation. The external valuations are based on models that contain non-observable assumptions.
- Other assets in level 3 are normally measured at least yearly and the valuation is based either on external estimates, cash flow analyses or latest market transactions.

Financial investment assets and derivative liabilities in fair value hierarchy

MSEK	2025				2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (mandatorily)								
Shares and participations ¹⁾	15,525	398	74	15,996	15,215	350	101	15,666
Bonds and other interest-bearing securities	80,945	39,856	65	120,865	95,584	33,428	197	129,209
Derivatives								
Inflation-linked derivatives	-	129	-	129	-	148	-	148
Fixed income derivatives	-	18	-	18	-	23	-	23
Currency derivatives	-	103	-	103	-	124	-	124
Total financial investment assets, at fair value	96,469	40,504	138	137,112	110,799	34,073	298	145,170
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (mandatorily)								
Derivatives								
Inflation-linked derivatives	-	190	-	190	-	209	-	209
Fixed income derivatives	-	330	-	330	-	283	-	283
Currency derivatives	-	278	-	278	-	225	-	225
Total derivative liabilities, at fair value	-	799	-	799	-	717	-	717

¹⁾ Mutual equity funds recognised in the above balances amounted to MSEK 6,944 (5,772), of which MSEK 6,546 (5,625) was allocated to level 1, MSEK 387 (132) to level 2 and MSEK 10 (15) to level 3

Transfers from level 1 to level 2 amounted to MSEK 3,109 (3,709) corresponding to 2.2% (3.1) of the outstanding balance for financial investment assets measured at fair value. Transfers from level 2 to level 1 amounted to MSEK 4,687 (4,196) corresponding to 3.3% (3.5) of the outstanding balance for financial investment assets measured at fair value.

Financial investment assets in level 3

All financial assets in level 3 are categorised as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (mandatorily). At 31 December, the assets presented in level 3 amounted to MSEK 138 (298).

MSEK 2025	Carrying amount 1 Jan	Net gains/losses recorded in income statement	Purchases	Sales/ maturities	Transfers into/out of level 3	Exchange rate differences	Carrying amount 31 Dec	Net gains/ losses in income statement that are attributable to assets held at end of period
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (mandatorily)								
Shares and participations	101	-17	17	-22	-	-6	74	-17
Bonds and other interest-bearing securities	197	-	25	-152	-	-6	65	-
Total	298	-17	43	-174	-	-12	138	-17

MSEK 2024	Carrying amount 1 Jan	Net gains/losses recorded in income statement	Purchases	Sales/ maturities	Transfers into/out of level 3	Exchange rate differences	Carrying amount 31 Dec	Net gains/ losses in income statement that are attributable to assets held at end of period
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (mandatorily)								
Shares and participations	48	0	53	-	-	1	101	0
Bonds and other interest-bearing securities	163	-	55	-32	-	11	197	-
Total	210	0	108	-32	-	12	298	0

Sensitivity analysis of the fair values of financial investment assets in level 3

The sensitivity of the fair value of level 3 instruments to changes in key assumptions, by category and financial instrument, is shown below.

The following changes in key assumptions have been used:

- 1% increase in the yield curve for bonds and other interest-bearing securities.
- 20% decrease in prices for equity related securities.

MSEK	2025		2024	
	Carrying amount	Effect of reasonably possible alternative assumptions	Carrying amount	Effect of reasonably possible alternative assumptions
Financial assets, at fair value through profit or loss (mandatorily)				
Shares and participations ¹⁾	74	-15	101	-20
Bonds and other interest-bearing securities	65	0	197	-12
Total	138	-15	298	-32

¹⁾ Includes holding in equity funds.

Impairment

The financial assets subject to impairment are those measured at amortised cost, which includes Other loans and related accrued interest. The impairment provision is based on a forward-looking expected credit loss model (ECL).

The expected credit losses are calculated as the present value of expected future losses based on a function of probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD). The PD is determined based on each investment's individual rating and

thereto related default rate tables. The LGD is the estimated portion of the total receivable that may not be recovered in the event of default.

The ECL model has a three-stage approach based on changes in credit risk. A 12-month ECL (Stage 1) applies to all items, unless there is a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. For items where there is a significant increase in credit risk (Stage 2), or in default (Stage 3), lifetime ECL applies.

Loans are classified as Stage 1 at initial recognition and thereafter assessed if the credit risk has increased significantly, using both historic and forward-looking information in the assessment. For financial assets that have low credit risk (defined as investment grade) the assumption is that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition. A loan is considered to have a significant increase in credit risk and is transitioned to Stage 2 when a payment is more than 30 days past due. A loan is transitioned to

Stage 3 when it is in default, which is when a payment is more than 90 days past due. All financial assets in Stage 3 are credit-impaired.

The table below shows the movement in the loss allowance for expected credit losses for the financial assets in scope of impairment. The gross exposure to expected credit losses for Other loans per stage amounts to MSEK 284 (890) for stage 1 and MSEK 72 (-) for stage 2. Refer to Note 5, table 11 for exposure by internal credit rating.

Movement in the allowance for expected credit losses for Other loans

MSEK Movement in the allowance for expected credit losses for Other loans	2025				2024			
	12-month ECL Stage 1	Lifetime ECL - not credit- impaired Stage 2	Lifetime ECL - credit-impaired Stage 3	Total	12-month ECL Stage 1	Lifetime ECL - not credit- impaired Stage 2	Lifetime ECL - credit-impaired Stage 3	Total
Opening balance	19	-	-	19	7	-	10	17
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	-3	0	-	-3	12	-	-	12
Transfer to lifetime ECL - not credit-impaired	-14	14	-	0	-	-	-	-
Financial assets repaid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-10	-10
New financial assets acquired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	2	13	-	15	19	-	-	19

Note 19 – Financial instruments set off in the balance sheet or subject to netting agreements

MSEK Assets	2025	2024
Derivatives		
Gross amount of recognised assets	251	295
Gross amounts of recognised liabilities offset against assets	-	-
Net amount presented in the balance sheet	251	295
Amounts not set off but subject to master netting agreements and similar agreements ¹⁾		
Financial instruments	-86	-97
Cash collateral received	-26	-65
Net amount	138	134

MSEK Liabilities	2025	2024
Derivatives		
Gross amount of recognised liabilities	799	717
Gross amounts of recognised assets offset against liabilities	-	-
Net amount presented in the balance sheet	799	717
Amounts not set off but subject to master netting agreements and similar agreements ¹⁾		
Financial instruments	-86	-97
Cash collateral pledged	-666	-605
Net amount	47	15

¹⁾ Subject to a legally binding offsetting agreement, enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreements. If has ISDA agreements with all derivative counterparties. Offsetting takes place in case of the counterparty's bankruptcy but not in running business.

Note 20 – Other debtors

MSEK	2025	2024
Receivables from policyholders, premium tax and other fees	909	1,030
Receivables patient-insurance pool for the public sector	553	643
Other insurance and reinsurance related receivables	1,891	2,324
Other debtors	749	624
Expected credit losses ¹⁾	-39	-43
Total ²⁾	4,061	4,579

¹⁾ Any expected credit losses are calculated according to the simplified approach. The amount is not significant for If.

²⁾ Of which, MSEK 577 (612) is expected to be received later than 12 months after the closing date.

Note 21 – Tangible assets

MSEK	2025					2024				
	Right-of-Use: Buildings	Right-of-Use: Vehicles	Buildings and land	Other Tangible assets	Total	Right-of-Use: Buildings	Right-of-Use: Vehicles	Buildings and land	Other Tangible assets	Total
Accumulated acquisition value										
Opening balance	2,747	78	1,090	1,504	5,420	2,646	67	-	918	3,631
Additions	287	23	210	218	738	123	28	14	111	277
Acquisitions through business combinations	-	-	-	-	-	12	0	1,043	531	1,586
Disposals	-70	-9	-208	-174	-461	-50	-16	0	-83	-149
Translation differences	-108	-5	-61	-68	-242	16	-1	34	26	75
Closing balance	2,856	87	1,031	1,480	5,454	2,747	78	1,090	1,504	5,420
Accumulated depreciation and impairment										
Opening balance	-1,332	-23	-2	-1,021	-2,378	-1,048	-25	-	-591	-1,664
Depreciation and impairments during the year	-275	-16	-2	-173	-466	-283	-14	0	-129	-426
Acquisitions through business combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-7	-	-2	-352	-360
Disposals	71	7	-	157	235	14	16	-	69	99
Impairment	-	-	-80	-	-80	-	-	-	-	-
Translation differences	58	1	2	43	104	-8	0	0	-18	-26
Closing balance	-1,478	-31	-82	-994	-2,585	-1,332	-23	-2	-1,021	-2,378
Carrying amount, closing balance	1,378	56	949	486	2,869	1,415	55	1,088	484	3,044

Lease contracts where If acts as lessee mainly pertain to premises, vehicles and office equipment. Right-of-use assets relate to lease contracts for large office premises and vehicles.

If leases premises and vehicles for its own use and the expected lease term varies from 1 to 10 years for premises and 2 to 6 years for vehicles. Most contracts include an option to extend the contract at the term end and some lease contracts have an option to terminate

the contract before the term end.

Variable lease payments are linked to consumer price indexes.

Expenses relating to lease contracts not recognised in the balance sheet amount to MSEK 76 (36) and the total cash outflow for leases amounts to MSEK 393 (358).

For more information on leases, refer to Note 1 Accounting policies, Note 12 Investment result and Note 29 Other creditors.

Note 22 – Other prepaid expenses and accrued income

MSEK	2025	2024
Accrued income	670	934
Prepaid expenses	382	191
Total	1,053	1,125

Note 23 – Subordinated debt

MSEK	2025		2024	
	Fair value ¹⁾	Carrying amount	Fair value ¹⁾	Carrying amount
Subordinated debt	1,500	1,499	1,728	1,728

¹⁾ Subordinated debt measured at amortised cost. Fair value is only presented for disclosure purposes. Financial instruments with fair value information are classified in three hierarchy levels depending on their liquidity and valuation methods. The subordinated loans included are classified in level 2 and the fair value is based on prices in inactive markets.

MSEK	Issuer	Issuance year	Original nominal value	Maturity	Interest rate	2025	2024
						Carrying amount	Carrying amount
	If P&C Insurance Holding Ltd (publ)	2021	MSEK 1,500	30 years	3-month STIBOR + 1.30%	1,499	1,498
	Topdanmark Forsikring A/S	2021	MDKK 700 ¹⁾	10 years	3-month CIBOR + 1.25%	-	1,076
	Topdanmark Forsikring A/S	2022	MDKK 400	Perpetual	3-month CIBOR + 4.75%	-	615
	Elimination of internally held subordinated loans					-	-1,460
Total						1,499	1,728

¹⁾ After partial redemption in 2022.

The loan of MSEK 1,500 was issued in March 2021 with floating interest rate terms. The loan includes terms stating the right of redemption after five years, at any date for a three-month period after the first five years and thereafter at any interest payment date. If has decided to redeem the loan in March 2026. The loan is listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (BdL Market).

The loan of MDKK 700 was issued in December 2021 with floating interest rate terms. The loan was fully subscribed by If P&C Insurance

Ltd (publ). When Topdanmark Forsikring A/S and If P&C Insurance Ltd (publ) were merged on 1 July 2025, the debt and the corresponding asset ended up in the same legal entity and were netted.

The loan of MDKK 400 was issued in December 2022 with floating interest rate terms. MDKK 250 of the loan was subscribed by If P&C Insurance Ltd (publ). The external part of the debt was redeemed in June and, after the merger on 1 July 2025, the debt and the corresponding asset ended up in the same legal entity and were netted.

Note 24 – Insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets

Insurance liabilities, net						
MSEK	2025			2024		
	Gross	Ceded	Net	Gross	Ceded	Net
Liability/asset for remaining coverage						
Premiums received/paid	14,091	82	14,009	14,378	218	14,160
Acquisition cash flows	-849	-	-849	-735	-	-735
Loss component	63	-	63	69	-	69
	13,304	82	13,222	13,711	218	13,494
Acquisition cash flow asset						
	-132	-	-132	-225	-	-225
	13,172	82	13,090	13,486	218	13,269
Liability/asset for incurred claims						
Present value of estimated future cash flows						
Incurred and reported claims	23,708	4,959	18,749	38,969	7,312	31,657
Incurred but not reported claims (IBNR)	34,600	1,411	33,188	21,389	813	20,576
Annuities	20,904	1	20,902	23,094	2	23,093
Claims handling expenses	3,195	-	3,195	2,459	-	2,459
Risk of non-performance by reinsurer	-	-15	15	-	-14	14
Risk adjustment (discounted)	2,566	211	2,354	2,856	292	2,564
	84,972	6,568	78,403	88,766	8,405	80,362
Total	98,144	6,650	91,493	102,253	8,622	93,631

Valuation of insurance liabilities

The insurance liabilities reflect the liability If has for its insurance undertakings, meaning the insurance contracts underwritten. The liability consists of two parts, the liability for remaining coverage and acquisition cash flow assets, as well as the liability for incurred claims.

The liability for remaining coverage relates to the obligation to investigate and pay valid claims that have not yet occurred. The liability consists of the part of premium payments received relating to insurance services that are to be provided after the closing date (i.e. relating to the unexpired portion of the insurance coverage), adjusted for acquisition cash flows.

The liability for incurred claims relates to the obligation to investigate and pay valid claims that have occurred. The liability is designed to cover anticipated future payments for all claims incurred, including claims not yet reported to If, referred to as IBNR.

Liability for remaining coverage and acquisition cash flow asset

Premiums received net of acquisition cash flows

The liability for remaining coverage is measured using the Premium Allocation Approach (PAA) for all portfolios. For groups of insurance contracts with a significant share of multi-year policies, an assessment is performed to ascertain that the resulting value of the liability does not differ materially from the value had the General Measurement Model (GMM) been applied.

When applying the PAA, the liability for remaining coverage is measured on initial recognition based on premiums received less insurance acquisition cash flows paid. The premiums received are determined by using an indirect method whereby the unearned premium reserve, corresponding to the portion of total gross written premiums that relates to the remaining part of the coverage period, is offset by any outstanding premium receivables at the closing date.

Loss component

A loss component is to be reported for any groups of onerous contracts. Since the premium allocation approach is applied, the groups of contracts are assumed to not be onerous unless facts and circumstances indicate otherwise. Internal management information regarding the insurance service result per the financial planning process has been used to identify any onerous groups of contracts.

If performs a comprehensive check on a yearly basis to identify any onerous groups of contracts. A group that is onerous or has a significant risk of becoming onerous is then monitored during the year and a loss component is reported in the liability for remaining coverage if necessary. The loss component is calculated as the difference in the liability measured using the general measurement model compared with the premium allocation approach. A very limited number of onerous groups of contracts have been identified.

Acquisition cash flow asset

Any acquisition cash flows paid relating to a group of insurance contracts not yet recognised are presented as a separate acquisition cash flow asset included in the portfolio's total carrying amount of the insurance liability.

Liability for incurred claims

The liability for incurred claims (claims reserve) is intended to cover the estimated future payments of all claims incurred, including claims not yet reported to If (IBNR) and all claims handling expenses. The estimated future cash flows (best estimate) in direct property and casualty insurance and reinsurance are calculated with the aid of statistical methods or through assessments of individual claims. Often a combination of the two methods is used, meaning large claims are assessed individually while small claims that occur more frequently (frequency claims) and claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) are calculated using statistical methods. The best estimate of incurred claims is divided into reported claims incurred (case reserves and annuities) and unreported claims incurred (IBNR) as well as a liability for claims handling expenses.

In addition to the best estimate, the liability for incurred claims includes an explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk (risk adjustment), which reflects the uncertainty in the amount and timing of cash flows arising from non-financial risk. Both the best estimate and risk adjustment are discounted to present value.

The corresponding methods as for measuring the insurance contracts issued are applied when measuring the reinsurance contracts held. The asset for incurred claims also takes into consideration the effect of the risk of non-performance by the reinsurer (credit risk adjustment).

Description of methods

Estimated future cash flows (Best estimate)

If uses a number of statistical methods to determine the final claims expense that If is obliged to pay. Reported claims (case reserves) are either individually assessed or determined by statistical methods depending on claims size.

The most common methods for estimating IBNR amounts are Chain-ladder and Bornhuetter-Ferguson. The Chain-ladder method may be based on various types of data such as outgoing payments, claims expense or the number of claims. Historical claims trend factors and a selection of estimates of future development factors are analysed. The selection of development factors is subsequently applied to the known expense to date for claims for each accident year (which are not yet fully developed) that is to be estimated. This provides an estimate of the anticipated claims expenses for each accident year. The Chain-ladder methodology is most suitable for insurance portfolios that have a relatively stable progression. The method is less applicable in cases that lack sufficient historical data, e.g. for new insurance products or portfolios with a long lag in claims reporting. For these portfolios, the Bornhuetter-Ferguson method is most frequently used. It is based partly on a combination of claims history and partly on exposure data, such as the numbers of insured parties or premiums written. The actual claims history is given greater weight for older developed accident years while, for more recent years, the known exposure is weighted to a greater degree towards experience from similar portfolios and product areas.

The liability relating to claims handling expenses is estimated based on allocated claims handling expenses for each portfolio in relation to the best estimate incurred claims (case reserves, annuities and IBNR).

The best estimate relating to annuities is determined by life insurance techniques, using the Lee-Miller mortality model based on population data in each country in order to model longevity trends.

For liability amounts, other than annuities, the estimated future cash flows are derived from the undiscounted best estimate incurred claims by using standard actuarial methods, i.e. applying development patterns from reserve modelling. For amounts relating to annuities, cash flows follow from the use of life insurance techniques.

Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

The risk adjustment reflects the uncertainty in the amount and timing of cash flows arising from non-financial risk. The risk adjustment is derived through a confidence level technique whereby management has determined the appropriate quantile reflecting the compensation required for bearing non-financial risk and the degree of risk aversion. The confidence level applied in calculating the risk adjustment has been set to 85% at entity level. The risk adjustment at group level is the sum of the contributions from each legal entity. Diversification between legal entities is immaterial and therefore the confidence level for If Group is also 85%.

The risks considered in estimating the risk adjustment are reserve risk, longevity risk for annuities and inflation risk. The reserve risk is determined by triangular techniques, while the longevity risk for annuities is determined from the Lee Miller model. The inflation risk is determined using inflation scenarios. Since the effect of changes in indexation of annuities is considered to be a financial risk, it is excluded when measuring the risk adjustment for inflation risk.

Discounting

The discount rates are market-based yield curves, constructed by deriving a risk-free rate from swap rates and an illiquidity premium that is added to the risk-free rate. Discount rates are constructed separately for the main currencies.

In the income statement, the change in discounting effect is divided into the effect presented in insurance service result and insurance finance income or expenses. The change in discounting effect due to changes in underlying best estimate or changes in payment patterns is presented in the insurance service result. The change in discounting effect due to changes in interest rates and interest expense/income (unwinding) is presented in insurance finance income or expenses. The decomposition is calculated relative to the quarterly opening balance and interest rates at the start of each quarter.

Risk of non-performance by reinsurer

The risk of non-performance is a credit risk adjustment to the asset for incurred claims based on the loss given default as a function of the rating of each reinsurer. Given the structure of If's reinsurance and the composition of the reinsurance panel, this is a minor adjustment.

Assumptions and sensitivity

The assumptions and parameters used in measuring the liability for incurred claims are adjusted each quarter, except for the discount rates which are determined monthly.

If is exposed to personal claims arising primarily from obligatory Motor Third Party Liability and Workers' Compensation policies. Of the liability for incurred claims, more than half is attributable to these two insurance categories. If Group issues Motor Third Party Liability insurance in the Nordic region and in the Baltic countries. Workers' Compensation is issued in Norway, Denmark, and Finland. From a customer perspective, the scope of the obligatory insurance provided is essentially similar. However, the portion covered by personal insurance and the portion financed through the state social security system differs among the various countries.

There are a number of factors affecting liabilities and their uncertainty. The most important assumptions for portfolios dominated by personal claims are:

- inflation;
- discount rate;
- mortality and
- effect of legislative amendments and court practices.

Inflation

The anticipated inflation trend is observed in all estimated future cash flows but is primarily important in claims settled over a long period of time. For long-tailed business, such as Motor Third Party Liability and Workers' Compensation, assessments are made in-house regarding the future cost trend. This is based on external assessments of the future inflation trend in various areas, such as the consumer price index and payroll index, combined with If Group's own evaluation of cost increases for various types of compensation.

For example, compensation costs can rise due to new or amended legislation or practices. Various national rules mean that the sensitivity implications of the assumptions underlying inflation differ quite substantially between countries.

A large share of the claims expense in mandatory insurance consists of compensation for loss of income, which in terms of legislation is usually associated with a pre-defined index for the value adjustments of compensation.

In Finland, compensation is paid out in the form of annuities and future value adjustments are dealt with off the balance sheet in a non-funded pool system. This limits the inflation risk. In Sweden, compensation is also paid out in the form of annuities over a long period and the liabilities must cover future value adjustments. The same also applies to Danish Workers Compensation insurance. This entails substantial sensitivity to changes in inflation.

In Norway and in Danish Motor Third Party Liability insurance, compensation is paid as a lump sum. Since the duration in this case is relatively short, the inflation risk is reduced. Refer to Note 5, Risks and risk management, for a sensitivity analysis of inflation.

Discount rate

Market-based yield curves are constructed based on a risk-free rate and an illiquidity premium for each of the main currencies. The risk-free rate is derived based on swap rates deducted with a credit risk adjustment, currently aligned with the methodology to derive

EIOPA's risk-free interest rates applied for Solvency II-reporting. This also comprises the last liquid point and the extrapolation method and assumptions, which includes the ultimate forward rate. The risk-free interest rate is adjusted with an illiquidity premium, which is derived from the spread between bond yields after credit risk premium adjustment and risk-free rates. An illiquidity premium is added to the risk-free rate up to the last liquid point and thereafter extrapolated with the same assumptions as the risk-free rate.

The table below shows the present value of the estimated future cash flows and the weighted average discount rates for the significant currencies in the group. Refer to Note 5, Risks and risk management, for a sensitivity analysis of the discount interest rate.

Mortality

The reserve risk for mortality is related to annuities, since actual mortality may be lower than the mortality assumptions made when assessing the liability. If employs the Lee-Miller mortality model with parameters based on population data in each country. These models are If-specific, with the exception of Finland where If has applied the K2021 reference mortality model (also based on Lee-Miller). The main advantage of using more modern mortality models like Lee-Miller is that they allow for modelling of trends in population mortality rather than being static. The assumptions for mortality are generally differentiated in terms of age, gender and year of birth. Refer to Note 5, Risks and risk management, for a sensitivity analysis of mortality.

Discount rate

	SEK		DKK		EUR		NOK		Other ¹⁾		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Net liability for incurred claims (MSEK)	15,965	15,985	24,202	24,850	22,228	24,462	13,361	12,221	2,648	20,290	78,403	80,362
Discount rate, weighted average (%)	3.2%	3.3%	3.2%	2.3%	3.3%	2.5%	4.2%	4.4%		-		-

¹⁾ Topdanmark included in 2024.

Effects of legislative amendments and court practices

When determining the liability, it is virtually impossible to take into account amendments to legislation and practices that may affect future expenses. However, there are methods for managing this uncertainty. Firstly, as described above, the inflation assumptions are adjusted somewhat to take into account historical experience of the various insurance categories. In cases where individual claims issues are subject to legal examination and where If assesses that there is a risk of a negative and prejudicial decision that will affect other claims, the liabilities for similar claims are adjusted.

Changes in 2025

During the year, the reported decrease in gross liabilities for incurred claims amounted to MSEK 3,795. Effects of exchange rate changes and reclassifications of balance sheet items amounted to a decrease of MSEK 4,408. Consequently the real changes in the liability for incurred claims adjusted for currency effects amounted to an increase of MSEK 613. The best estimate increased by MSEK 4,082 while increase in discount effect reduced the reserve by MSEK 3,323. In addition, the discounted risk adjustment decreased the claims reserve by MSEK 146. By geographical area, the major changes in gross undiscounted best estimate were as follows:

- Undiscounted best estimate in the Swedish operation, excluding assumed reinsurance from Hastings, but including branches of Business Area Industrial, decreased by MSEK 966. The largest change was seen in Property Insurance, with a decrease of over MSEK 1,500 due to settlement of large claims from 2024.

Reserves for Accident Insurance increased by more than MSEK 300. Other lines showed only limited changes.

- Undiscounted best estimate in the Norwegian operation increased by MSEK 2,606. The largest increase was in reserves for Accident Insurance which increased by more than MSEK 1,100 and in reserves for Property insurance which increased by close to MSEK 1,000 mostly due to the storm "Amy" and increased reserves for the storm "Hans".
- Undiscounted best estimate in the Danish operation increased by MSEK 2,464, of which over MSEK 1,400 in strengthened reserves for Workers' Compensation insurance. More than MSEK 700 of the reserve strengthening related to annuities. Reserves in Motor Third Party Liability insurance increased by almost MSEK 500.
- Undiscounted best estimate in the Finnish operation decreased by MSEK 569. Most of the decrease comes from Property Insurance which decreased by almost MSEK 500, which was largely due to a single claim.
- Undiscounted best estimate in the Baltic operations increased by MSEK 103, of which MSEK 97 in reserves for Motor Third Party Liability insurance mostly in Lithuania and mostly due to a single claim.
- Undiscounted reserves for assumed reinsurance from Hastings increased by MSEK 443.

The asset for incurred claims (reinsurers' share of liability for incurred claims) decreased by MSEK 1,836, of which MSEK 73 is the investment component part of the structured reinsurance solution.

Effects of changes in exchange rates and reclassification of assets amounted to a decrease of MSEK 737; consequently, the real change adjusted for currency effects was a decrease of MSEK 1,026. The best estimate of asset for incurred claims decreased by MSEK 988, excluding the investment component. The decrease was mainly due to ceded reserves in Property insurance, which decreased by almost 900 MSEK. This is the sum of decreases in Sweden and Finland, due to settlement of large claims, and increases mostly in Norway, due to storms. The change in discounting effect of ceded best estimate amounted to an increase of MSEK 26, while the discounted ceded risk adjustment decreased by MSEK 61 and the risk of non-performance by the reinsurers decreased by MSEK 2.

Movements in insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets

The following reconciliations from opening to closing balances show how the carrying amounts of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims changed during the year as a result of amounts recognised in the statement of total comprehensive income and cash flows.

Changes in insurance liabilities, Group

	2025					2024				
	Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims		Total	Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims		Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment		Excluding loss component	Loss component	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	
MSEK										
Opening balance	13,642	69	85,911	2,856	102,478	10,104	192	66,993	1,945	79,235
Changes in Total comprehensive income										
Insurance revenue	-85,251				-85,251	-68,045				-68,045
Insurance service expenses										
Incurred claims, current year			54,795	875	55,670			48,342	727	49,069
Acquisition cash flow expenses	1,782				1,782	1,321				1,321
Change in liability for incurred claims, prior year (past services)			-217	-1,051	-1,268			-2,397	-367	-2,764
Change in loss component (future services)		-6			-6		-128			-128
Insurance finance income or expenses, insurance contracts			423	30	453			2,353	63	2,415
Translation differences	-1,065	0	-4,354	-144	-5,563	91	0	894	28	1,013
Total changes in Total comprehensive income	-84,534	-6	50,647	-290	-34,183	-66,633	-128	49,193	451	-17,118
Cash flows during the period										
Received premiums ¹⁾	86,080				86,080	67,294				67,294
Paid insurance claims ¹⁾			-54,242		-54,242			-48,484		-48,484
Paid acquisition cash flows	-1,853				-1,853	-1,431				-1,431
Total cash flows during the period	84,227	-	-54,242	-	29,985	65,863	-	-48,484	-	17,379
Other changes										
Reclassifications to/from other item	-92		90		-2					-
Business combinations					-	4,290	5	18,165	456	22,917
Other	-4				-4	18	-	43	4	65
Total other changes	-96	-	90	-	-6	4,308	5	18,209	460	22,982
Closing balance	13,241	63	82,406	2,566	98,276	13,642	69	85,911	2,856	102,478

¹⁾ Not fully aligned with the cash flow statement which also includes effects of assets or liabilities reported within Debtors and Other creditors which are not part of the insurance liabilities e.g. premium tax receivables, prepaid premiums, claim recourse receivables and settlement accounts.

The following reconciliations from opening to closing balances show how the carrying amounts of the asset for remaining coverage and the asset for incurred claims changed during the year as a result of

amounts recognised in the statement of total comprehensive income and cash flows.

Changes in reinsurance assets

	2025				2024			
	Asset for remaining coverage	Asset for incurred claims		Total	Asset for remaining coverage	Asset for incurred claims		Total
		Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment			Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	
MSEK								
Opening balance	218	8,113	292	8,622	403	5,661	186	6,251
Changes in Total comprehensive income								
Reinsurance premium expenses	-6,918			-6,918	-5,028			-5,028
Reinsurers' share of claims incurred								
Incurred claims, current year		2,773	84	2,857		3,319	123	3,442
Change in asset for incurred claims, prior year (past service)		6	-153	-147		369	-47	322
Change in risk of non-performance by reinsurer		-2		-2		1		1
Insurance finance income or expenses, reinsurance contracts held		200	8	207		220	7	227
Translation differences	-12	-463	-19	-494	17	101	4	122
Total changes in Total comprehensive income	-6,930	2,514	-81	-4,496	-5,011	4,009	88	-913
Cash flows during the period								
Paid premiums	6,799			6,799	4,971			4,971
Received insurance claims		-4,058		-4,058		-2,673		-2,673
Total cash flows during the period	6,799	-4,058	-	2,741	4,971	-2,673	-	2,299
Other changes								
Reclassification investment components	-4	4		0	-284	284		-
Reclassification to/ from other items		-215		-215				
Business combinations				-	137	832	18	986
Total other changes	-4	-211	-	-215	-147	1,115	18	986
Closing balance	82	6,357	211	6,650	218	8,113	292	8,622

The following reconciliation from opening to closing balance shows how the carrying amount of the acquisition cash flow asset changed during the year.

Changes in acquisition cash flow asset

MSEK	2025	2024
Opening balance	225	73
Cash flows recognised as an asset	11	134
Business combinations	-	65
Amounts transferred to liability for remaining coverage	-93	-45
Translation differences	-10	-2
Closing balance	132	225

The following table shows the expected timing of when the acquisition cash flow asset will be derecognised and instead included in the liability for remaining coverage of the group of insurance contracts to which they are allocated.

Expected timing of derecognition

MSEK						
2025	2026	2027-2028	2029-2030	2031-	Total	
Acquisition cash flow asset	36	39	14	43	132	
2024	2025	2026-2027	2028-2029	2030-	Total	
Acquisition cash flow asset	84	71	16	53	225	

Claims development

In addition to the sensitivity analysis, the development of prior-year estimates of the claims expense for individual accident years also represents a measure of If's ability to forecast final claims expenses. The tables below show the expense development for the accident years 2016-2025, before and after reinsurance.

The upper part of the table shows how the estimate of the total claims expense per accident year developed annually in terms of the undiscounted fulfilment cash flows (i.e. consisting of both best estimate and risk adjustment). The lower section shows how large a share of this is presented in the balance sheet. All claim years are excluding discounting effects to the extent possible.

Since If has operations in various countries, the portfolio is exposed to a number of currencies. To adjust for currency effects, the local reporting currency has been translated to SEK at the closing rate on 31 December 2025. Consequently, the table is not directly comparable with the corresponding tables reported in previous years, since all accident years include translated information and closing rates are used throughout. The table is also not directly comparable with the income statement where average rates are applied throughout the year, and since the effect is partially presented in claims incurred and partially within insurance finance income or expenses when relating to changes in indexation of annuities.

MSEK											
Claims costs, gross											
Accident year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Estimated claims expense:	35,557	35,622	37,786	39,188	40,962	41,300	44,283	52,207	54,918	51,186	
at the close of the accident year	35,960	36,257	39,024	39,917	41,287	42,850	45,467	53,197	54,889		
one year later	35,844	36,130	39,450	40,239	41,529	42,758	44,850	53,712			
two years later	35,327	36,270	39,783	40,731	41,368	42,232	44,842				
three years later	35,016	35,978	39,958	40,616	40,917	42,595					
four years later	35,195	36,042	39,662	40,194	41,005						
five years later	35,198	35,841	39,566	40,253							
six years later	34,885	35,574	39,608								
seven years later	34,733	35,521									
eight years later	34,703										
nine years later											
Current estimate of total claims expense	34,703	35,521	39,608	40,253	41,005	42,595	44,842	53,712	54,889	51,186	
Total disbursed	33,057	33,696	36,883	37,608	37,884	38,252	39,625	45,518	41,419	25,599	
Liability (gross) reported in the balance sheet	1,646	1,825	2,725	2,645	3,121	4,342	5,217	8,194	13,469	25,587	68,770
<i>of which annuities</i>	745	827	1,292	1,019	1,182	1,253	1,233	887	580	67	9,084
Liability (gross) relating to 2015 and prior years											29,569
<i>of which annuities</i>											22,934
Risk adjustment											3,121
Liability for claims handling expenses											3,559
Discounting effect, gross											-20,048
Total liability for incurred claims											84,972

MSEK											
Claims cost, net of reinsurance											
Accident year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Estimated claims expense:											
at the close of the accident year	34,345	34,756	36,675	38,187	38,688	39,323	42,860	47,738	51,201	48,404	
one year later	34,570	35,406	37,723	38,776	38,813	40,525	43,766	48,387	51,362		
two years later	34,433	35,239	38,137	39,061	39,067	40,221	43,184	48,578			
three years later	33,998	35,380	38,485	39,573	38,921	39,647	43,154				
four years later	33,681	35,100	38,612	39,473	38,453	39,986					
five years later	33,766	35,275	38,327	39,014	38,569						
six years later	33,797	35,071	38,222	39,081							
seven years later	33,494	34,799	38,259								
eight years later	33,358	34,757									
nine years later	33,342										
Current estimate of total claims expense	33,342	34,757	38,259	39,081	38,569	39,986	43,154	48,578	51,362	48,404	
Total disbursed	31,766	32,968	35,597	36,522	35,520	35,873	38,082	41,490	40,176	25,158	
Liability (net) reported in the balance sheet	1,576	1,789	2,661	2,559	3,049	4,113	5,072	7,088	11,186	23,246	62,338
<i>of which annuities</i>	745	827	1,292	1,019	1,182	1,253	1,233	887	580	67	9,084
Liability (net) relating to 2015 and prior years											29,379
<i>of which annuities</i>											22,934
Risk adjustment											2,898
Investment component											-35
Liability for claims handling expenses											3,559
Risk of non-performance by reinsurer											18
Discounting effect, net											-19,753
Total net liability for incurred claims											78,403

Comments

In 2025, If had reinsurance coverage with retention levels of MSEK 300 per event and between MSEK 100 and MSEK 300 per risk depending on the line of business. This is divided into traditional XL covers from MSEK 500 and a structured solution between MSEK 300 and MSEK 500.

Liabilities for annuities and related payments are included in the distribution by accident year above. Of the total liability relating to annuities of MSEK 32,018, MSEK 22,934 applies to 2015 and previous years.

Note 25 – Deferred tax

MSEK	Opening balance	Recognised in income statement	Translation difference	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Changes due to merger	Closing balance
Changes in deferred tax 2025						
Deferred tax assets						
Other provisions	432	-60	-10	-12	-	350
Goodwill ¹⁾	92	-2	0	0	-	90
Valuation of investment assets at fair value	1	-1	-	-	-	-
Tax losses carried forward	11	-1	0	-	-	10
Asset for remaining coverage	2	-2	0	-	-	1
Asset for incurred claims	73	-7	-2	-	5	69
Liability for remaining coverage and acquisition cash flow asset	216	37	-10	-	23	266
Liability for incurred claims	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leasing liabilities	269	19	0	-15	-	274
Other temporary differences	34	-10	-1	3	-	25
Total deferred tax asset	1,130	-26	-24	-24	28	1,085
Deferred tax asset netted against deferred tax liability	-1,064					-1,022
Deferred tax asset according to the balance sheet	66					63
Deferred tax liability						
Equalisation reserve and other similar provisions	2,242	-10	-77	-	-	2,154
Valuation of investment assets at fair value	1,485	148	-3	-	-	1,630
Trademark and customer relationships	844	-176	-45	-	-	623
Net pension assets	85	9	0	53	-	148
Asset for remaining coverage	-	0	0	-	-	0
Asset for incurred claims	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liability for remaining coverage and acquisition cash flow asset	37	10	-1	-	-40	5
Liability for incurred claims	1,119	202	-41	-	58	1,338
Leasing assets	261	19	0	-14	-	266
Other temporary differences	391	45	-21	0	-	415
Total deferred tax liability	6,463	247	-188	39	18	6,580
Deferred tax liability netted against deferred tax asset	-1,064					-1,022
Deferred tax liability according to the balance sheet	5,399					5,558
Deferred tax expense according to the income statement		-273				

¹⁾ Goodwill pertains to the possibility of tax deductions for acquired goodwill in If P&C Insurance Ltd (publ).

MSEK	Country	Tax losses carried forward in local currency	Tax losses carried forward	Of which, no deferred tax asset has been recognised	Of which, deferred tax asset has been recognised	Recognised deferred tax asset
Tax losses carried forward 2025						
If P&C Insurance Holding Ltd (publ)	Norway	-	-	-	-	-
If P&C Insurance Ltd (publ)	France	MEUR 16	174	174	-	-
If P&C Insurance Ltd (publ)	UK	MGBP 10	129	129	-	-
Insrt AB	Sweden	-	-	-	-	-
Viking Sverige AB	Sweden	MSEK 65	65	23	43	9
Viking Assistance A/S	Denmark	MDKK 18	27	27	-	-
Viking Membership AB	Sweden	-	-	-	-	-
Viking Guard AS	Norway	MNOK 11	10	4	6	1
Viking Assistance A/S	Estonia	MEUR 0	4	4	-	-
Total						10

MSEK	Opening balance	Recognised in income statement	Translation difference	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Changes due to acquisition through business combination/disposal	Closing balance
Changes in deferred tax 2024						
Deferred tax assets						
Other provisions	70	308	-1	3	51	432
Goodwill ¹⁾	86	6	0	0	-	92
Valuation of investment assets at fair value	4	-4	-	-	-	1
Tax losses carried forward	9	2	1	-	-	11
Asset for remaining coverage	5	-3	0	-	-	2
Asset for incurred claims	64	9	0	-	-	73
Liability for remaining coverage and acquisition cash flow asset	216	-1	1	-	-	216
Liability for incurred claims	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leasing liabilities	313	-48	0	4	-	269
Other temporary differences	7	-1	0	0	28	34
Total deferred tax asset	775	269	1	7	79	1,130
Deferred tax asset netted against deferred tax liability	-735					-1,064
Deferred tax asset according to the balance sheet	40					66
Deferred tax liability						
Equalisation reserve and other similar provisions	1,702	-11	-13	-	564	2,242
Valuation of investment assets at fair value	1,012	471	2	-	-	1,485
Trademark and customer relationships	30	-32	-13	-	859	844
Net pension assets	73	9	-	3	-	85
Asset for remaining coverage	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asset for incurred claims	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liability for remaining coverage and acquisition cash flow asset	0	-2	-1	-	39	37
Liability for incurred claims	1,209	-110	7	-	13	1,119
Leasing assets	304	-48	-	4	-	261
Other temporary differences	306	22	9	-	54	391
Total deferred tax liability	4,635	301	-9	6	1,530	6,463
Deferred tax liability netted against deferred tax asset	-735					-1,064
Deferred tax liability according to the balance sheet	3,900					5,399
Deferred tax expense according to the income statement		-33				

¹⁾ Goodwill pertains to the possibility of tax deductions for acquired goodwill in If P&C Insurance Ltd (publ).

MSEK	Country	Tax losses carried forward in local currency	Tax losses carried forward	Of which, no deferred tax asset has been recognised	Of which, deferred tax asset has been recognised	Recognised deferred tax asset
Tax losses carried forward 2024						
If P&C Insurance Holding Ltd (publ)	Norway	MNOK 83	81	81	-	-
If P&C Insurance Ltd (publ)	France	MEUR 15	172	172	-	-
If P&C Insurance Ltd (publ)	UK	MGBP 9	125	125	-	-
Insrt AB	Sweden	MSEK 6	6	-	6	1
Viking Sverige AB	Sweden	MSEK 61	61	18	42	9
Viking Assistance A/S	Denmark	MDKK 27	41	41	1	0
Viking Membership AB	Sweden	MSEK 3	3	3	-	-
Viking Guard AS	Norway	MNOK 6	6	-	6	1
Viking Assistance A/S	Estonia	MEUR 0	1	1	-	-
Total						11

Note 26 – Provision for pensions and similar obligations

MSEK	2025	2024
Defined benefit pension obligations, including social costs	2,210	2,440
Fair value of plan assets	2,755	2,657
Net asset defined benefit pension obligations	-545	-216
Other pension obligation, including social costs	48	43
Net asset pension obligations recognised in balance sheet	-497	-173
<i>of which, recognised as Net pension assets</i>	<i>717</i>	<i>412</i>
<i>of which, included in the item Other provisions</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>239</i>

If applies IAS 19 Employee Benefits and recognises defined-benefit pension plans in Sweden and Norway. Other pension plans existing in the Group have been classified either as defined-contribution plans or as defined-benefit plans but recognised as defined-contribution plans, either because If lacks the information necessary to recognise them as defined-benefit plans or because they have been deemed as insignificant.

For the defined-contribution pension plans, If pays fixed contributions and has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The pension expense for the defined-contribution plans is equal to the premiums paid by If Group for the financial year.

The Swedish defined-benefit pension plan, FTP2, is a multiemployer plan and is closed to new employees born in 1972 or later. In Norway, there are a few smaller defined-benefit pension plans, mainly unfunded pension plans for which If is responsible for ongoing payments. These include primarily individual pension agreements for former personnel. If also has a pension plan for current employees with salary higher than 12 G (G = National Insurance basic amount). This is a contribution-based plan but a liability is accounted for in the balance sheet. The carried liability for this plan is handled separately from the defined-benefit pension obligations due to its defined contribution nature, where the obligation is not based on final salary but rather on the value of earned contributions and accumulated return as of 31 December.

A common feature of the defined-benefit plans is that the employees and survivors encompassed by the plans are entitled to a guaranteed pension that depends on the employees' service period and pensionable salary at the time of retirement. The dominating benefit is the old-age pension, referring to a life-long pension after anticipated retirement age.

The anticipated retirement age for Sweden in connection with life-long pension is 65 years. Life-long old-age pension following a complete service period is payable at a rate of 10% of the pensionable salary between 0 and 7.5 income base amounts, 65% of salary between 7.5 and 20 income base amounts and 32.5% between 20 and 30 income base amounts. Paid-up policies and pension payments from the Swedish plans are normally indexed annually with an amount corresponding to the change in the consumer price index. However, there is no agreement guaranteeing the value and future supplements, in addition to the contractual pension benefit, could either rise or fall.

The pensions in Sweden are funded through insurance whereby the insurer establishes the premiums and disburses the benefits. If's obligation is primarily fulfilled through payment of the premiums. Should the assets that are attributable to the pension

benefits not be sufficient to enable the insurer to cover the guaranteed pension benefits, If could be forced to pay supplementary insurance premiums or secure the pension obligations in some other way. However, given the insurer's high consolidation ratio, the risk that If will be forced to take any such action is low.

To cover the insured pension benefits in Sweden, as well as for a small plan in Norway, the related capital is managed as part of the insurers' management portfolios. New and existing asset categories are evaluated on an ongoing basis in order to diversify the asset portfolios with a view to optimising the anticipated risk-adjusted return. Any surplus that arises from management of the assets normally accrues to If and/or the insured and there is no form of transfer of the asset value to other members of the insurance collective.

The insurers and If are jointly responsible for monitoring the pension plans, including investment decisions and contributions. The pension plans are essentially exposed to similar material risks regarding the final amount of the benefits, longevity, the investment risk associated with the plan assets and the fact that the choice of discount interest rate affects the valuation in the financial statements.

When applying IAS 19, the pension obligation and the pension cost attributed to the financial period are calculated annually using the Projected Unit Credit method. The calculation of the defined benefit obligation is based on future expected pension payments and includes yearly updated actuarial assumptions such as salary growth, inflation, mortality and employee turnover. The expected pension payments are then discounted to a present value using a discount rate set with reference to AAA and AA corporate bonds issued in local currency, including mortgage-backed bonds, as at mid- December. The discount rates chosen in Sweden and Norway take into account the duration of the company's pension obligations in each respective country. After a deduction for the plan assets, a net asset or a net liability is recognised in the balance sheet.

The following tables contain a number of material assumptions, specifications of pension costs, assets and liabilities and a sensitivity analysis showing the potential effect on the obligations of reasonable changes in those assumptions as at the end of the financial year. The carrying amounts have, where applicable, been stated including special payroll tax in Sweden (24.26%) and a corresponding fee in Norway (14.1%-19.1%).

MSEK	2025			2024		
	Sweden	Norway	Total	Sweden	Norway	Total
Distribution by country						
Income statement and other comprehensive income						
Current service cost	29	1	30	28	1	29
Total cost, defined benefit pensions in insurance service result	29	1	30	28	1	29
Interest expenses (income) on net pension asset/liability	-14	7	-7	-14	7	-7
Remeasurements of the net pension asset/liability in other comprehensive income	-259	-7	-266	-12	16	3
Net cost (income), defined benefit pensions in comprehensive income	-244	1	-243	2	24	25
In addition, defined contribution pension cost excl. social costs			1,118			797
Balance sheet						
Defined benefit pension obligations, including social costs	2,019	190	2,210	2,228	212	2,440
Fair value of plan assets	2,737	18	2,755	2,641	16	2,657
Net liability (net asset) defined benefit obligations	-717	173	-545	-412	196	-216
Distribution by asset class¹⁾						
Bonds	40%	-		41%	-	
Equities	24%	-		22%	-	
Properties	10%	-		9%	-	
Other	26%	-		28%	-	
Significant actuarial assumptions, etc. ¹⁾						
Discount rate	4,00%	4,25%		3,25%	4,00%	
Future salary increases	3,00%	3,00%		3,00%	3,25%	
Price inflation	2,00%	2,00%		2,00%	2,25%	
Mortality table	DUS23	K2013		DUS23	K2013	
Average duration of defined benefit pension liabilities	16 years	11 years		17 years	11 years	
Expected contributions to the defined benefit plans during 2026 and 2025	68	-		60	-	
Sensitivity analysis¹⁾						
Discount rate, +0.50%	-147	-8	-155	-176	-10	-186
Discount rate, -0.50%	162	9	171	196	11	207
Future salary increases, +0.25%	30	0	31	40	1	41
Future salary increases, -0.25%	-29	0	-30	-38	-1	-38
Expected longevity, +1 year	64	6	69	76	6	82

¹⁾ The information regarding Distribution by asset class, Significant actuarial assumptions etc. and Sensitivity analysis does not include defined-benefit plans in the Norwegian subsidiary Viking Assistance Group AS amounting to a net liability of MSEK 2 (5).

MSEK	Funded plans		Unfunded plans	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Distribution of obligations on funded and unfunded plans				
Defined benefit pension obligations, including social costs	2,039	2,249	171	191
Fair value of plan assets	2,755	2,657	-	-
Net liability (net asset) defined benefit obligations	-716	-408	171	191
Other pension obligation, including social costs	-	-	48	43
Net liability (net asset) recognised in balance sheet	-716	-408	219	235

MSEK	2025	2024
Specification of change in defined benefit pension obligations		
Defined benefit pension obligations on 1 Jan, excl. social security costs	2,409	2,247
Current service cost	30	28
Interest expense	78	78
Actuarial gains (-)/losses (+) on financial assumptions	-258	86
Actuarial gains (-)/losses (+), experience adjustments	0	43
Translation differences on foreign plans	-11	-3
Benefits paid	-67	-70
Defined benefit pension obligations on 31 Dec, excl. social security costs	2,182	2,409
Social security costs	28	31
Defined benefit pension obligations on 31 Dec, incl. social security costs	2,210	2,440

MSEK	2025	2024
Specification of change in plan assets		
Fair value of plan assets on 1 Jan	2,657	2,437
Interest income	86	85
Difference between actual return and calculated interest income	8	128
Contributions paid	62	61
Translation differences on foreign plans	-1	0
Benefits paid	-58	-54
Fair value of plan assets on 31 Dec	2,755	2,657

Note 27 – Other provisions

MSEK	2025	2024
Change in other provisions		
Opening balance	1,992	68
Acquisition through business combination	-	306
Provisions utilised during the financial year	-812	-103
Unutilised provisions reversed during the financial year	-72	-
Provisions added during the financial year	311	1,723
Translation difference	-93	-2
Closing balance ¹⁾	1,326	1,992

¹⁾ Of which, MSEK 892 (839) is expected to be settled later than 12 months after the closing date.

In connection with the acquisition through business combination of Topdanmark A/S in 2024, If recognised a restructuring reserve amounting to MSEK 1,719. The costs relate mainly to redundancies, decommissioning and sunsetting of systems as well as rebranding.

In 2025, the restructuring reserve decreased by SEK 623 million, of which SEK 621 million (14) was used against incurred costs and SEK 2 million (9) was attributable to revaluations, utilisation and currency effects. At the end of 2025, the reserve amounted to SEK 1,073 million (1,696).

Other restructuring provisions consist of funds reserved for future expenses attributable to previously implemented or planned future organisational changes including expenses related to the separation of Topdanmark Liv Holding Group (now Nordea Pension Holding Danmark A/S) to Nordea. In addition to the provisions attributable to restructuring measures, the item also includes provisions for employer contributions reserved for commitments attributable to endowment policies and other uncertain liabilities.

Note 28 – Loans from Parent Company

MSEK	Notional amount in currency	Duration	Interest rates ²⁾	2025		2024	
				Fair value ¹⁾	Carrying amount	Fair value ¹⁾	Carrying amount
Loan in foreign currency, MEUR ²⁾	862	> 5 years	3 m Euribor + 106 bp	9,382	9,331	9,952	9,881
Loan in foreign currency, MDKK ²⁾	6,432	> 5 years	3 m Cibar+ 120 bp	9,371	9,319	9,955	9,882
Total				18,752	18,649	19,907	19,763

¹⁾ Loans from parent company are carried at amortised cost. Fair value is only presented for disclosure purposes. Financial instruments with fair value information are classified in three hierarchy levels depending on their liquidity and valuation methods. Loans from parent company are classified in level 3 and the fair value is based on unobservable market data.

²⁾ The loans were issued on 1 November 2024 to partly finance the acquisition through business combination of Topdanmark A/S from Sampo plc. Interest rates on the loans were set to market rate on the issuance date.

Note 29 – Other creditors

MSEK	2025	2024
Taxes		
Premium tax	1,499	1,700
Current tax liabilities	781	740
Employee withholding taxes	155	156
Other tax	230	199
Total taxes	2,665	2,796
Other insurance and reinsurance related payables	3,091	3,380
Lease liabilities	1,436	1,473
Liability patient-insurance pool for public sector	502	622
Loan from credit institutions	273	319
Accounts payable	234	187
Collateral and security settlement liabilities	56	1,067
Other creditors	1,136	1,728
Total ¹⁾	9,394	11,571

¹⁾ Of which, MSEK 1,895 (2,113) is due for payment later than 12 months after the closing date.

For more information on leases, refer to Note 1 Accounting policies, Note 12 Investment result and Note 21 Tangible assets.

Note 30 – Accrued expenses and prepaid income

MSEK	2025	2024
Accrued interest expenses, financing	100	143
Other accrued expenses	2,679	2,092
Prepaid income	182	176
Total	2,960	2,411

Other accrued expenses consist mainly of personnel-related provisions, such as vacation-pay liability, social security fees, commission and other variable compensation as well as reserves for uninvoiced other operating expenses.

Note 31 – Hedge Accounting

If has net investments in foreign operations, leading to currency exposures which create a translation difference due to the spot rate of each functional currency varying compared to the Group's presentation currency. The translation risk in these currency exposures has traditionally not been hedged as those operations and investments are regarded as long-term, and their currency effects do not affect the income statement. Since the acquisition of Topdanmark on 1 November 2024, the strategy has been revised and a portion of the currency exposure in DKK and EUR is hedged with loans in foreign currencies.

There is an economic relationship between the net investments in

foreign operations (hedged item) and the loans (hedging instruments), as they are denominated in the same currency and any change in value due to changes in exchange rates has offsetting effects. A portion of the net investments has been designated as a hedge item to an amount corresponding to the nominal amount of the loans, and consequently the hedge ratio is one to one.

The table below shows the loans which constitute the hedging instruments and their effect on Other comprehensive income and Equity. The loans are reported as Loans from parent company in the balance sheet.

MSEK Hedging instrument	Carrying amount	2025	Cumulative change in value in Equity	Carrying amount	2024	Cumulative change in value in Equity
		Change in value in Other comprehensive income ²⁾			Change in value in Other comprehensive income ²⁾	
Loan in foreign currency, MEUR 862 ¹⁾	9,331	550	669	9,880	120	120
Loan in foreign currency, MDKK 6,432 ¹⁾	9,319	564	681	9,882	118	118
Total	18,649	1,113	1,351	19,763	237	237

¹⁾ The maturity of the hedging instruments is over 5 years (over 5 years).

²⁾ Change in value used for measuring hedge ineffectiveness, Hedging instrument.

The effect of the hedge item on other comprehensive income and equity is shown in the table below.

MSEK Hedged item	2025			2024		
	Amount identified as hedged item	Translation difference in Other comprehensive income ¹⁾	Cumulative translation difference in Equity	Amount identified as hedged item	Translation difference in Other comprehensive income ¹⁾	Cumulative translation difference in Equity
Net investments in EUR	MEUR 862	-550	-669	MEUR 862	-120	-120
Net investments in DKK	MDKK 6,432	-564	-681	MDKK 6,432	-118	-118
Total		-1,113	-1,351		-237	-237

¹⁾ Change in value used for measuring hedge ineffectiveness, Hedged item.

To assess the effectiveness of the hedge, the change in value of the loans is compared to the change in value of the net investments identified as a hedged item. Hedge ineffectiveness can occur if the notional amount of the hedging instruments exceeds that of the

hedged item. Any ineffectiveness is recognised in the income statement item Changes in value. Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in the income statement during the period amounted to MSEK (-).

Note 32 – Pledged assets

MSEK Pledged assets and equivalent securities for own liabilities and for commitments reported as provisions	2025	2024
Other financial investment assets		
Collateral for insurance undertakings	4,218	4,616
Total	4,218	4,616
Shares in subsidiaries		
Collateral for loans	985	1,037
Total	985	1,037
Cash and bank balances		
Collateral for derivatives trading	404	0
Other collateral	4	4
Total	408	4
Total	5,611	5,657

The following assets are registered as assets covering technical provisions. In the event of an insolvency situation, policyholders have a beneficiary right to assets registered for coverage of technical provisions. In normal operating circumstances, If has the right to transfer assets in and out of the register as long as all insurance commitments are covered in accordance with the Insurance Business Act.

MSEK Policyholders' beneficiary rights	2025	2024
Assets covered by policyholders' beneficiary rights	131,503	111,702
Technical provisions, net ¹⁾	-85,660	-68,992
Surplus of registered securities	45,842	42,710

¹⁾ Measured in accordance with the Solvency II regulation.

Other disclosures

Note 33 – Contingent liabilities and other commitments

MSEK	2025	2024
Surety and guarantee undertakings	15	16
Other commitments	249	487
Total	264	503

The subsidiary If P&C Insurance Ltd (publ) provides insurance with mutual undertakings within several pools, such as the Nordic Nuclear Insurers Pool, the Norwegian Natural Perils Pool and the Dutch Terror Pool.

In connection with the transfer of property and casualty insurance business from the Skandia Group to If, as of 1 March 1999, If P&C Insurance Holding and If P&C Insurance Ltd (publ) issued a guarantee for the benefit of Försäkringsaktiebolaget Skandia (publ), whereby, the aforementioned companies in If mutually guarantee that companies in the Skandia Group will be indemnified against any claims or actions due to guarantees or similar commitments made by companies in the Skandia Group within the property and casualty insurance business transferred to If.

If P&C Insurance Holding and If P&C Insurance Ltd (publ) have separately entered into agreements with Försäkringsaktiebolaget Skandia (publ) and Tryg-Baltica Forsikring AS, whereby, Skandia and Tryg-Baltica will be indemnified against any claims attributable to guarantees issued by Skandia and Vesta Forsikring AS, on behalf of Skandia Marine Insurance Company (UK) Ltd (renamed Marlon Insurance Company Ltd, company dissolved in July 2017), in favour of

the Institute of London Underwriters. Marlon was sold during 2007, and the purchaser issued a guarantee in favour of the aforementioned If companies for the full amount that they may be required to pay under these guarantees.

With respect to certain IT systems that If and the Sampo Group use jointly, If P&C Insurance Holding has undertaken to indemnify Sampo plc for any costs caused by If that Sampo plc may incur, in relation to the owners of the IT systems.

Under the Danish Corporate Income Tax Act, If is subject to mandatory joint taxation in Denmark. Topdanmark A/S is the administration company for the Danish joint taxation, but the companies have a joint liability for payment.

If P&C Insurance Ltd (publ) has outstanding commitments to private equity funds totalling MSEK 223 (459), which is the maximum amount that the company has committed to invest in the funds. Capital may be called to these funds over several years as the funds make investments.

In connection with the implementation of a customer and core system, If P&C Insurance Ltd (publ) has undertaken to provide support to specific suppliers to fulfil Topdanmark EDB IV ApS's obligations in accordance with the contracts.

Note 34 – Specifications to Cash Flow Statements

MSEK	Subordinated debt ¹⁾		Loans from credit institutions ¹⁾		Lease liabilities		Loans from Parent company ¹⁾	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Opening balance	1,731	1,499	319	300	1,473	1,647	19,900	-
Cash flow affecting changes								
Acquisition through business combination	-	232	-	51	-	10	-	-
Issuance of loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
Repayment of loans	-240	-	-19	-22	-311	-307	-	-
Interest paid	-64	-82	-18	-21	-6	-15	-694	-
	-305	150	-36	9	-317	-312	-694	20,000
Non-cash flow affecting changes								
Translation difference	11	1	-24	-10	-95	9	-1,120	-237
New leases and reassessments	-	-	-	-	348	109	-	-
Interest expense	64	81	17	21	27	19	658	137
	75	82	-7	11	280	137	-462	-100
Closing balance	1,501	1,731	276	319	1,436	1,473	18,744	19,900

¹⁾ Accrued interest, which is reported in Accrued expenses and prepaid income, is included in opening and closing balances.

Note 35 – Events after the balance sheet date

No significant events have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Notes to the Parent Company

Note 1 – Interest income and similar income items

MSEK	2025	2024
Interest income, group companies	54	54
Other interest income ¹⁾	120	173
Realised and unrealised gains ²⁾	5	49
Total	179	276

¹⁾ Of which, MSEK 26 (95) pertains to interest income from financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

²⁾ Of which, MSEK 5 (33) pertains to net gains on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Note 2 – Interest expenses and similar expense items

MSEK	2025	2024
Interest expenses, group companies	-131	-346
Other interest expenses ¹⁾	-746	-220
Realised and unrealised losses ²⁾	-9	0
Other	-10	-8
Total	-897	-574

¹⁾ Of which, MSEK 32 (4) pertains to interest expenses from financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

²⁾ Of which, MSEK 0 (0) pertains to net losses on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Note 3 – Taxes

MSEK	2025	2024
Current tax	-60	-22
Deferred tax	-1	-4
Total tax in the income statement	-60	-26

MSEK	2025	2024
Difference between reported tax and tax based on current Swedish tax rate		
Profit before taxes	17,515	10,746
Tax according to current tax rate, 20.6%	-3,608	-2,214
Non-taxable dividend from group companies, associates and other holdings	3,760	13,854
Non-taxable/non-deductible capital gain/loss and impairment loss	-68	-11,598
Permanent differences, net	-145	-70
Adjustment of prior-year taxes	0	1
Reported tax in the income statement	-60	-26

Note 4 – Shares in group companies

	Country	Number of shares	Holding, %	Carrying amount MSEK	
				2025	2024
If P&C Insurance Ltd (publ), corp. reg. no. 516401-8102 ¹⁾	Sweden	1,044,307	100	69,043	16,515
If Livförsäkring AB, corp. reg. no. 516406-0252	Sweden	10,000	100	73	73
If Services AB, corp. reg. no. 559058-0824	Sweden	50,000	100	7	7
Insrt AB, org.nr 556691-1094	Sweden	1,000	100	16	16
If IT Services A/S	Denmark	501	100	351	1
Vertikal Helseassistanse AS	Norway	957,731	100	100	100
Viking Assistance Group AS	Norway	820,528	100	918	918
Ohma AS ²⁾	Norway	34,930	70	28	-
If P&C Insurance AS	Estonia	6,391,165	100	442	442
Topdanmark Forsikring A/S ¹⁾	Denmark	-	100	-	52,771
Topdanmark A/S	Denmark	90,000,000	100	449	449
Topdanmark BidCo A/S (Oona)	Denmark	97,570,000	98	2,911	2,996
Topdanmark Invest A/S	Denmark	34,600	100	88	88
Topdanmark EDB A/S	Denmark	169,677	100	472	472
Topdanmark EDB IV ApS	Denmark	50	100	31	31
Topdanmark EDB V ApS	Denmark	50	100	0	0
TDP.0007 A/S	Denmark	25,380	100	1,177	1,177
EG Business Holding A/S	Denmark	600	100	1	1
Total				76,106	76,057

¹⁾ The change relates to the merger of Topdanmark Forsikring A/S as per 1 July 2025.

²⁾ Named Viking Guard AS until 12 January, 2026.

MSEK	2025	2024
Changes in shares in group companies		
Opening balance	76,057	18,309
Acquisition of Topdanmark A/S	-	54,029
Acquisition of subsidiaries ¹⁾	28	57,638
Shareholder contributions ¹⁾	350	2,382
Impairment ¹⁾	-	-56,199
Hedging of fair value Topdanmark Forsikring A/S	102	-102
Hedging of fair value Topdanmark BidCo A/S	-85	-
Effect of merger ²⁾	-346	-
Closing balance	76,106	76,057

¹⁾ Subsequent to the acquisition of Topdanmark A/S in 2024 a group internal restructuring was carried out whereby If P&C Insurance Holding Ltd (publ) acquired the directly owned subsidiaries of Topdanmark A/S and Topdanmark Forsikring A/S. The restructuring also entailed a shareholder contribution to and an extra dividend from Topdanmark A/S in 2024. The extra dividend from Topdanmark A/S resulted in a corresponding impairment in 2024 of the shares in Topdanmark A/S by MSEK 55,957.

²⁾ In connection to the merger of Topdanmark Forsikring A/S and If P&C Insurance Ltd (publ) in 2025, the hedging relationship for fair value hedge of shares in Topdanmark Forsikring A/S was discontinued. The adjustment of the hedged item in the balance sheet up until the discontinuation of the hedging relationship amounted to MSEK -346, which has adjusted the carrying amount of the shares in If P&C Insurance Ltd (publ).

Note 5 – Shares in associates

	Country	Number of shares	Holding, %	Carrying amount MSEK	
				2025	2024
CAB Group AB, corp.reg.no. 556131-2223	Sweden	1,209	22.0	7	7
Sørvest Forsikring AS	Norway	6,530	33.0	13	13
Hjemla AS	Norway	1,667	35.7	9	-
Total				29	20

Note 6 – Short-term investments

Classification of short-term investments

The measurement and reporting of financial assets and liabilities depends on their classification.

MSEK	Acquisition value		Fair value		Carrying amount	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (mandatorily)						
Shares and participations	34	77	34	77	34	77
Bonds	1,075	1,057	1,076	1,054	1,076	1,054
Derivatives	-	-	17	-	17	-
Total financial assets at fair value	1,109	1,135	1,126	1,132	1,126	1,132
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (mandatorily)						
Derivatives	-	-	3	44	3	44
Total financial liabilities at fair value	-	-	3	44	3	44

Bonds and other interest-bearing securities

Bonds and other interest-bearing securities by type of issuer, are shown below.

MSEK	Nominal value		Fair value		Carrying amount	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Type of issuer						
Swedish mortgage companies	-	80	-	79	-	79
Swedish financial companies	980	320	977	320	977	320
Other Swedish companies	-	181	-	182	-	182
Foreign financial companies	-	380	-	381	-	381
Other foreign companies	100	100	98	92	98	92
Total	1,080	1,061	1,076	1,054	1,076	1,054

The sensitivity to changes in interest rates, calculated as the effect on the unrealised result of a 1-percentage-point shift up of the interest

rate, amounted to MSEK -0.1 (-7) as of 31 December 2025. The duration of the portfolio was 0.1 (0.2) at year-end 2025.

Short-term investments measured at fair value

Within If P&C Insurance Holding, a thorough process is followed and controls are performed in order to determine fair values of financial assets and liabilities in accordance with applicable regulations. For example, controls are made against several different external sources and assessments of abnormal price changes are performed when necessary.

Different valuation methods are used to determine the fair value depending on the type of financial instruments and to what extent they are traded on active markets. In order to evaluate the activity in a market with respect to frequency and volume, If P&C Insurance Holding mainly uses information compiled by Bloomberg. The valuation of bonds is also usually based on prices from Bloomberg, where the last bid prices are used for quoted bonds.

The Parent Company's financial instruments, which are measured at fair value, are categorised in three hierarchy levels depending on their valuation methods as well as how active the market for the instrument is and available observable or unobservable inputs. The classification in hierarchy levels is reviewed quarterly. If conditions have changed for the existing level, the holding in question is moved to the correct hierarchy level in consent with the Risk Management function.

Level 1 – Financial assets and liabilities with valuation based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Quoted prices in active markets are considered the best estimate

of an asset/liability's fair value. An active market is typically characterised by quoted prices that are easily and regularly available and that represent actual and regularly occurring transactions at arm's length.

Assets and liabilities in the category include interest-bearing assets that have quoted prices in an active market at the time of valuation.

Level 2 – Financial assets and liabilities with valuation based on quoted prices or valuation based on directly or indirectly observable market data.

In the level 2 hierarchy, all essential inputs are observable either directly or indirectly. The large majority of the instruments in level 2 are traded in a market with daily quoted prices and regularly occurring market transactions but where the market is not considered to be active enough regarding frequency and volume and/or when the standard deviation of the prices is high.

Instruments that are measured at level 2 include interest-bearing assets where the market is not considered active enough.

Level 3 – Financial assets and liabilities with valuation based on unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

When neither quoted prices in active markets nor observable market data is available, the fair value of financial instruments is based on valuation techniques that are based on non-observable market data.

Instruments that are measured at level 3 include unlisted shares.

Short-term investments in fair value hierarchy

MSEK	2025				2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (mandatorily)								
Derivatives	-	17	-	17	-	-	-	-
Shares and participations	-	-	34	34	-	-	77	77
Bonds and other interest-bearing securities	318	758	-	1,076	851	203	-	1,054
Total financial assets at fair value	318	775	34	1,126	851	203	77	1,132
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (mandatorily)								
Derivatives	-	3	-	3	-	44	-	44
Total financial liabilities at fair value	-	3	-	3	-	44	-	44

Transfers from level 1 to level 2 amounted to MSEK - (-), corresponding to - (-) of the outstanding balance for financial investment assets measured at fair value. Transfers from level 2 to level 1 amounted to

MSEK 101 (203) corresponding to 8% (18) of the outstanding balance for financial investment assets measured at fair value.

Note 7 – Subordinated debt

MSEK	Original nominal value	Maturity	Interest rate	2025		2024	
				Fair value ¹⁾	Carrying amount	Fair value ¹⁾	Carrying amount
Subordinated loan, issued in 2021	MSEK 1,500	30 years	3-month STIBOR + 1.30%	1,500	1,499	1,504	1,498

¹⁾ Subordinated debt measured at amortised cost. Fair value is only presented for disclosure purposes. Financial instruments with fair value information are classified in three different hierarchy levels depending on their liquidity and valuation methods. The subordinated loan issued in March 2021 is classified in level 2 and fair value is based on quoted prices in inactive markets.

The loan of MSEK 1,500 was issued in March 2021 with floating interest rate terms. The loan includes terms stating the right of redemption after five years, at any date for a three-month period

after the first five years and thereafter at any interest payment date. If has decided to redeem the loan in March 2026. The loan is listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (BdL Market).

Note 8 – Deferred tax

MSEK	Opening balance	Recognised in income statement	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing balance
Changes in deferred tax 2025				
Deferred tax assets				
Other temporary differences	2	0	-	2
Short term investment at fair value	1	-1	-	-
Total deferred tax asset¹⁾	3	-1	-	2
Deferred tax asset netted against deferred tax liability	-			0
Deferred tax asset according to the balance sheet	3			2
Deferred tax liability				
Short term investment at fair value	-	0	-	0
Total deferred tax liability	-	0	-	0
Deferred tax liability netted against deferred tax asset	-			0
Deferred tax liability according to the balance sheet	-			-

¹⁾ At the end of 2025, the company's Norwegian branch had tax loss carry forwards of MSEK - (MNOK -).

MSEK	Opening balance	Recognised in income statement	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing balance
Changes in deferred tax 2024				
Deferred tax assets				
Other temporary differences	2	0	-	2
Short term investment at fair value	4	-4	-	1
Total deferred tax asset¹	6	-4	-	3
Deferred tax asset netted against deferred tax liability	-			-
Deferred tax asset according to the balance sheet	6			3

¹ At the end of 2024, the company's Norwegian branch had tax loss carry forwards of MSEK 81 (MNOK 83). No deferred tax asset has been recognised relating to the tax loss.

Note 9 – Loans from Parent Company

MSEK	Notional amount in currency	Duration	Interest rates ²⁾	2025		2024	
				Fair value ¹⁾	Carrying amount	Fair value ¹⁾	Carrying amount
Loan in foreign currency, MEUR ²⁾	862	> 5 years	3 m Euribor + 106 bp	9,382	9,331	9,952	9,881
Loan in foreign currency, MDKK ²⁾	6,432	> 5 years	3 m Cibor+ 120 bp	9,371	9,319	9,955	9,882
Total				18,752	18,649	19,907	19,763

¹⁾ Loans from the parent company are carried at amortised cost. Fair value is only presented for disclosure purposes. Financial instruments with fair value information are classified in three hierarchy levels depending on their liquidity and valuation methods. Loans from the parent company are classified in level 3 and the fair value is based on unobservable market data.

²⁾ The loans were issued on 1 November 2024 to partly finance the acquisition of Topdanmark A/S from Sampo plc. Interest rates on the loans were set to market rate on the issuance date.

Note 10 – Hedge Accounting

If P&C Insurance Holding is implicitly exposed to currency risk in the value of shares in subsidiaries with a different functional currency. The strategy is to hedge a portion of the shareholdings in DKK with regards to changes in spot rate using loans in DKK and EUR. Loans in EUR are assessed to be suitable hedging instruments since DKK is pegged to EUR.

A new hedging relationship has been designated as per 1 July 2025 with a fair value hedge of the shares Topdanmark BidCo A/S (Oona). The previous hedging relationship for fair value hedge of shares in

Topdanmark Forsikring A/S was discontinued as per 1 July 2025 in connection to the merger of Topdanmark Forsikring A/S and If P&C Insurance Ltd (publ). The carrying amount of the shares in If P&C Insurance Ltd (publ) has therefore been adjusted by MSEK -346, corresponding to the adjustment of the hedged item in the balance sheet up until the discontinuation of the hedging relationship.

The table below shows the loans that constitute the hedging instruments, which are reported as Loans from Parent company in the balance sheet.

MSEK	Nominal amount ²⁾	Carrying amount	Nominal amount ²⁾	Carrying amount
Hedging instrument				
Loan in foreign currency, MEUR 862 ¹⁾	MEUR 180	1,950	MEUR 141	1,618
Loan in foreign currency, MDKK 6,432 ¹⁾	MDKK 176	255	MDKK 4 511	6,932
Total		2,206		8,549

¹⁾ The maturity of the hedging instruments is over 5 years (over 5 years).

²⁾ Portion of total nominal amount of loans designated as hedging instrument.

The effect of the hedged item which adjusts the carrying amount of Shares in group companies is shown in the table below.

MSEK Hedged item	2025			2024		
	Amount identified as hedged item	Carrying amount	Whereof cumulative fair value hedge adjustment	Amount identified as hedged item	Carrying amount	Whereof cumulative fair value hedge adjustment
Shares in Topdanmark Forsikring A/S	-	-	-	MDKK 5,564	8,651	-102
Shares in Topdanmark BidCo A/S (Oona)	MDKK 1,520	2,364	-85	-	-	-

Hedge ineffectiveness can occur if the notional amount of the hedging instruments exceeds that of the hedged item, or if the pegged relationship of DKK to EUR changes. See table below for

ineffectiveness recognised during the period within Result from financial investments.

MSEK Hedge ineffectiveness	2025	2024
Change in value during the year used for measuring hedge ineffectiveness, Hedging instrument	83	102
Change in value during the year used for measuring hedge ineffectiveness, Hedged item	-85	-102
Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in the income statement	-2	1

Note 11 – Contingent liabilities and other commitments

In connection with the transfer of property and casualty insurance business from the Skandia Group to the If Group as of March 1, 1999, If P&C Insurance Holding and If P&C Insurance Ltd (publ) issued a guarantee for the benefit of Försäkringsaktiebolaget Skandia (publ) whereby the aforementioned companies in the If Group mutually guarantee that companies in the Skandia Group will be indemnified against any claims or actions due to guarantees or similar commitments made by companies in the Skandia Group within the property and casualty insurance business transferred to the If Group.

If P&C Insurance Holding and If P&C Insurance Ltd (publ) have separately entered into agreements with Försäkringsaktiebolaget Skandia (publ) and Tryg-Baltica Forsikring AS whereby Skandia and Tryg-Baltica will be indemnified against any claims attributable to

guarantees issued by Skandia and Vesta Forsikring AS, on behalf of Skandia Marine Insurance Company (UK) Ltd (renamed Marlon Insurance Company Ltd, company dissolved in July 2017) in favour of the Institute of London Underwriters. Marlon was sold during 2007 and the purchaser issued a guarantee in favour of the aforementioned companies in the If Group for the full amount that they may be required to pay under these guarantees.

With respect to certain IT systems that If and the Sampo Group use jointly, If P&C Insurance Holding has undertaken to indemnify Sampo plc for any costs caused by If that Sampo plc may incur in relation to the owners of the IT systems.

Note 12 – Appropriation of earnings

Unrestricted funds in the company that are available for appropriation by the Annual General Meeting in accordance with the balance sheet amount to:

SEK	
Net profit for the year	17,454,685,156
Profit brought forward	36,812,627,017
	54,267,312,172

The Board of Directors proposes appropriation of earnings as follows:

SEK	
Paid as dividend	5,400,000,000
Profit to be carried forward	48,867,312,172
	54,267,312,172

Signatures

We hereby certify that the consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with international accounting principles as adopted by the European Union and provide a true and fair view of the Group's financial position and results. The Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and provides a true and fair view of the Parent Company's

financial position and results. The Board of Directors' Report for the Group and the Parent Company provides a true and fair overview of the development of the Group and Parent Company's operations, financial position and result and describes the significant risks and uncertainties facing the Parent Company and the companies included in the Group.

Stockholm, 9 March 2026

Morten Thorsrud
Chairman of the Board

Lars Kufall Beck
Board member

Ville Talasmäki
Board member

Ricard Wennerklint
Board member

Måns Edsman
Managing Director

Our audit report on the Annual report and consolidated accounts, and our limited assurance report on the Sustainability statement have been submitted on 9 March 2026

Deloitte AB

Henrik Nilsson
Authorised Public Accountant

Report on the annual accounts and consolidated accounts

Opinions

We have audited the annual accounts and consolidated accounts of If P&C Insurance Holding Ltd (publ) for the financial year 2025-01-01 - 2025-12-31 except for the corporate governance report and the sustainability statement on pages 8 and 11-81. The annual accounts and consolidated accounts of the company are included on pages 4-156 in this document.

In our opinion, the annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the parent company as of 31 December 2025, and its financial performance and cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act. The consolidated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act for Insurance Companies and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the group as of 31 December 2025, and their financial performance and cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted by the EU, and the Annual Accounts Act for Insurance Companies. Our opinion does not cover the corporate governance report and the sustainability statement on pages 8 and 11-81.

The statutory administration report is consistent with the other parts of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts.

We therefore recommend that the general meeting of shareholders adopts the income statement and balance sheet for the parent company and the group.

Our opinions in this report on the annual accounts and consolidated accounts are consistent with the content of the additional report that has been submitted to the parent company's Board of Directors in accordance with the Audit Regulation (537/2014) Article 11.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA) and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities section. We are independent of the parent company and the group in accordance with professional ethics for accountants in Sweden and have otherwise fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. This includes that, based on the best of our knowledge and belief, no prohibited services referred to in the Audit Regulation (537/2014) Article 5.1 have been provided to the audited company or, where applicable, its parent company or its controlled companies within the EU.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters of the audit are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of, and in forming our opinion thereon, the annual accounts and consolidated accounts as a whole, but we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Liability for incurred claims

The liability for incurred claims (gross of reinsurance) amounts to 84 972 MSEK as of 31 December 2025, in the consolidated accounts.

The Group's liability for incurred claims represents a material balance sheet item and is based on complex actuarial calculations and

assumptions about future outcomes, primarily regarding the timing and size of claims incurred. The result of management's assessments regarding the calculation of the liability for incurred claims depends on inputs, the choice of actuarial methods and the precision of management judgment in determining actuarial assumptions. The key areas with the greatest impact on the recorded amount of the provision are assessments of claims frequencies and severity, where severity is impacted by settlement time, inflation and discount rate.

Note 1 and Note 2 to the Consolidated Accounts give a description of the accounting policies applied and significant estimations and judgments affecting the valuation of the Group's Liability for incurred claims and Note 5 deals with the Group's exposure to and management of the insurance risks associated with the Liability for incurred claims. Note 24 further describes the methods applied by the Group in the valuation of the balance sheet item and the development of the liability for incurred claims over time.

As the calculation of the liability for incurred claims is significantly dependent on estimations and judgments this is an area of particular importance in our audit.

We have involved actuary specialists and IT specialists in our audit procedures which included but were not limited to:

- Evaluated whether actuarial valuation methods and models for calculating liability for incurred claims comply with generally accepted standards and practices.
- Evaluated the key controls deemed most relevant to the assessment of the choice of actuarial methods, assessment of assumptions and evaluation and analysis of historical claims development. We have also evaluated and examined a selection of general IT controls linked to relevant systems and applications assessed as critical to the data that forms the basis for the calculation of the liability for incurred claims.
- On a sample basis, examined input data used in the calculations of the liability for incurred claims.
- Performed independent calculations based on actuarial methods for a substantial part of the liability for incurred claims.
- Evaluated management's significant estimations and judgments.
- Evaluated whether the disclosures, for example regarding methods and assumptions applied, insurance risks and claims development, linked to the liability for incurred claims are fair and complete based on applicable accounting policies.

Other information than the annual accounts and consolidated accounts

This document also contains other information than the annual accounts and consolidated accounts and is found on pages 2-3 and 11-81 and 162-166. The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for this other information.

Our opinion on the annual accounts and consolidated accounts does not cover this other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion regarding this other information.

In connection with our audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, our responsibility is to read the information identified above and consider whether the information is materially inconsistent with the annual accounts and consolidated accounts. In this procedure we also take into account our knowledge otherwise obtained in the audit and assess whether the information otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If we, based on the work performed concerning this information, conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the preparation of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts and that they give a fair presentation in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and, concerning the consolidated accounts, in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU and the Annual Accounts Act for Insurance Companies. The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts and consolidated accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the assessment of the company's and the group's ability to continue as a going concern. They disclose, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting. The going concern basis of accounting is however not applied if the Board of Directors and the Managing Director intends to liquidate the company, to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibility

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts and consolidated accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these annual accounts and consolidated accounts.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of the company's internal control relevant to our audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors and the Managing Director.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' and the Managing Director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual accounts and consolidated accounts. We also draw a conclusion, based on the audit evidence obtained, as to whether any material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's and the group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the annual accounts

and consolidated accounts or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion about the annual accounts and consolidated accounts. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause a company and a group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, including the disclosures, and whether the annual accounts and consolidated accounts represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to express an opinion on the consolidated accounts. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our opinions.

We must inform the Board of Directors of, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit. We must also inform of significant audit findings during our audit, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identified.

We must also provide the Board of Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the Board of Directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, including the most important assessed risks for material misstatement, and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in the auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes disclosure about the matter.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions

In addition to our audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, we have also audited the administration of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director of If P&C Insurance Holding Ltd (publ) for the financial year 2025-01-01 - 2025-12-31 and the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss.

We recommend to the general meeting of shareholders that the profit to be appropriated in accordance with the proposal in the statutory administration report and that the members of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director be discharged from liability for the financial year.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted the audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities section. We are independent of the parent company and the group in accordance with professional ethics for accountants in Sweden and have otherwise fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director

The Board of Directors is responsible for the proposal for appropriations of the company's profit or loss. At the proposal of a dividend, this includes an assessment of whether the dividend is justifiable considering the requirements which the company's and the group's type of operations, size and risks place on the size of the parent company's and the group's equity, consolidation requirements, liquidity and position in general.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the company's organisation and the administration of the company's affairs. This includes among other things continuous assessment of the company's and the group's financial situation and ensuring that the company's organisation is designed so that the accounting, management of assets and the company's financial affairs otherwise are controlled in a reassuring manner. The Managing Director shall manage the ongoing administration according to the Board of Directors' guidelines and instructions and among other matters take measures that are necessary to fulfill the company's accounting in accordance with law and handle the management of assets in a reassuring manner.

Auditor's responsibility

Our objective concerning the audit of the administration, and thereby our opinion about discharge from liability, is to obtain audit evidence to assess with a reasonable degree of assurance whether any member of the Board of Directors or the Managing Director in any material respect:

- has undertaken any action or been guilty of any omission which can give rise to liability to the company, or
- in any other way has acted in contravention of the Companies Act, the Annual Accounts Act and the Annual Accounts Act for Insurance Companies or the Articles of Association.

Our objective concerning the audit of the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss, and thereby our opinion about this, is to assess with reasonable degree of assurance whether the proposal is in accordance with the Companies Act.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden will always detect actions or omissions that can give rise to liability to the company, or that the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss are not in accordance with the Companies Act.

As part of an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. The examination of the administration and the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss is based primarily on the audit of the accounts. Additional audit procedures performed are based on our professional judgment with starting point in risk and materiality. This means that we focus the examination on such actions, areas and relationships that are material for the operations and where deviations and violations would have particular importance for the company's situation. We examine and test decisions undertaken, support for decisions, actions taken and other circumstances that are relevant to our opinion concerning discharge from liability. As a basis for our opinion on the Board of Directors' proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss we examined the Board of Directors' reasoned statement and a selection of supporting evidence in order to be able to assess whether the proposal is in accordance with the Companies Act.

The auditor's examination of the corporate governance statement

The Board of Directors is responsible for that the corporate governance statement on page 8 has been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act.

Our examination of the corporate governance statement is conducted in accordance with FAR's standard Rev 16 The auditor's examination of the corporate governance statement. This means that our examination of the corporate governance statement is different and substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. We believe that the examination has provided us with sufficient basis for our opinions.

A corporate governance statement has been prepared.

Disclosures in accordance with chapter 6 section 6 the second paragraph points 2-6 of the Annual Accounts Act and chapter 7 section 31 the second paragraph the same law are consistent with the other parts of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts and are in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act for Insurance Companies.

Deloitte AB, was appointed auditor of If P&C Insurance Holding Ltd (publ) by the general meeting of the shareholders on the 2025-04-10 and has been the company's auditor since 2021-04-06.

Stockholm 9 March 2026

Deloitte AB

Signature on Swedish original

Henrik Nilsson
Authorised Public Accountant

This is a translation of the Swedish language original. In the event of any differences between this translation and the Swedish language original, the latter shall prevail.

Auditor's limited assurance report of If P&C Insurance Holding Ltd (publ)s statutory sustainability statement

To the general meeting of the shareholders of If P&C Insurance Holding Ltd (publ), corporate identity number 556241-7559

Conclusion

We have conducted a limited assurance engagement of the sustainability statement for If P&C Insurance Holding Ltd (publ) for the financial year 2025. The sustainability statement is included on pages 11-81 in this document.

Based on our limited assurance engagement as described in the section Auditor's responsibility, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the sustainability statement does not, in all material respects, meet the requirements of the Swedish Annual Accounts Act which includes,

- whether the sustainability statement meets the requirements of European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS),
- whether the process the company has carried out to identify reported sustainability information has been conducted as described in the sustainability statement,
- compliance with the reporting requirements of the EU's Green Taxonomy Regulation Article 8 (EU Taxonomy)

Basis for conclusion

We have conducted the limited assurance engagement in accordance with FAR's recommendation RevR 19 Revisorns översiktliga granskning av den lagstadgade hållbarhetsrapporten. Our responsibility according to this recommendation is further described in the section Auditor's responsibility.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

Other information than the sustainability statement

This document also contains other information than the sustainability statement and is found on pages 1-10 and 82-156. The Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer are responsible for this other information.

Our conclusion on the sustainability statement does not cover this other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion regarding this other information.

In connection with our limited assurance engagement on the sustainability statement, our responsibility is to read the information identified above and consider whether the information is materially inconsistent with the sustainability statement. In this procedure we also take into account our knowledge otherwise obtained in the limited assurance engagement and assess whether the information otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If we, based on the work performed concerning this information, conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the preparation of sustainability statement in accordance with Chapter 6, paragraphs 12-12f of the Swedish Annual Accounts Act, and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the sustainability statement that is free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on whether the sustainability statement has been prepared in accordance with Chapter 6, Sections 12-12f of the Swedish Annual Accounts Act based on our review. The limited assurance engagement has been conducted in accordance with FAR's recommendation RevR 19 Revisorns översiktliga

granskning av den lagstadgade hållbarhetsrapporten. This recommendation requires that we plan and perform our procedures to obtain limited assurance that the sustainability statement is prepared in accordance with these requirements.

The procedures in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed. This means that it is not possible for us to obtain such assurance that we become aware of all significant matters that could have been identified if a reasonable assurance engagement had been performed.

Our firm applies ISQM 1 (International Standard on Quality Management), which requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management, including policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards, and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

We are independent of If P&C Insurance Holding Ltd (publ) in accordance with professional ethics for auditors in Sweden and have otherwise fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

A limited assurance engagement involves performing procedures to obtain evidence to support the sustainability statement. The auditor selects the procedures to be performed, including assessing the risks of material misstatements in the sustainability statement, whether due to fraud or error. In this risk assessment, the auditor considers the parts of the internal control that are relevant to how the Board of Directors and the Managing Director prepare the sustainability statement, in order to design procedures that are appropriate under the circumstances, but not for the purpose of providing a conclusion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. The review consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for the preparation of the sustainability statement, performing analytical review, and conducting other limited review procedures.

Our review procedures concerning the entity's process for identifying sustainability information to be reported included, but were not limited to:

- Obtain an understanding of the process by:
- Performing inquiries to understand the sources of the information used by management, and
- Reviewing the entity's internal documentation of its process
- Evaluate whether the evidence obtained from our procedures about the process implemented by the entity is consistent with the description of the process set out on page 18 - 20 in the sustainability statement.

The review procedures with respect to the sustainability statement included but were not limited to the following:

- By inquiries obtain an understanding of the entity's control environment, reporting processes, and information systems relevant to the preparation of its sustainability statement
- Evaluate whether information identified to be material by the entity's process for identifying sustainability information reported, is included in the sustainability statement
- Evaluate whether the structure and the presentation of the sustainability statement is in accordance with the requirements in ESRS
- Perform inquiries of relevant personnel and analytical procedures on selected disclosures in the sustainability statement

- Perform substantive assurance procedures on a sample basis on selected disclosures in the sustainability statement
- Perform inquiries and analytical procedures to evaluate whether the methods, data and significant assumptions used to make estimates in the sustainability statement are appropriate and applied consistently

The review procedures with respect to the EU Taxonomy included but were not limited to the following:

- Obtain an understanding of the process to identify taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned economic activities and the corresponding disclosures in the sustainability statement
- Evaluate whether the activities within the EU Taxonomy are consistent with the financial statements and related notes
- Evaluate processes, documentation and assessment of eligibility and alignment with the economic activities and technical screening criteria within the EU Taxonomy
- Evaluate whether the reporting is in accordance with the requirements in EU Taxonomy

Inherent limitations

In reporting forward-looking information in accordance with ESRS, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director for If P&C Insurance Holding Ltd (publ) are required to prepare the forward-looking information on the basis of disclosed assumptions about events that may occur in the future and possible future actions by the entity. The actual outcome is likely to be different since anticipated events frequently do not occur as expected.

Stockholm 9 March 2026

Deloitte AB

Signature on Swedish original

Henrik Nilsson
Authorised Public Accountant

This is a translation of the Swedish language original. In the event of any differences between this translation and the Swedish language original, the latter shall prevail.

Group Management

Morten Thorsrud

Born 1971
Group CEO, Sampo Group
Employed 2002
Resident in Nesbru

Johan Börjesson

Born 1967
Head of HR and Group Services
Employed 2005
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Glossary and definitions

Captive

An insurance company, owned by a non-insurance company, whose principal function is to insure and reinsure part of the parent's risk, or risks of other units within the same group.

Ceded written premium

Total premiums, net of commissions, for reinsurance contracts held, entered into during the financial year.

Claims frequency

The observed relationship during a specific period between the number of claims and the insurance exposure in a certain category of insurance (a certain insurance portfolio). The number of claims excludes large claims.

Claims handling expenses

Expenses related to the processing and administration of insurance claims.

Claims ratio

Total sum of insurance service expenses, claims incurred including claims handling expenses and reinsurers' share of incurred claims in relation to the sum of insurance revenue and reinsurance premium expenses, expressed as a percentage.

Combined ratio

Total sum of insurance service expenses (claims incurred and operating expenses) and reinsurers' share of claims incurred in relation to the sum of insurance revenue and reinsurance premium expenses, expressed as a percentage.

Consolidation capital

Shareholders' equity less deferred tax assets plus untaxed reserves, subordinated debt and deferred tax liability.

Consolidation margin

Key ratio representing the relative size of consolidation capital. The consolidation margin is calculated as consolidation capital in relation to premiums written, net of reinsurance, excluding portfolio premiums.

Cost of insurance operations

Total sum of insurance service expenses, operating expenses and claims handling expenses.

Cost ratio ¹⁾

Total sum of insurance service expenses, operating expenses and claims handling expenses in relation to the sum of insurance revenue and reinsurance premium expenses, expressed as a percentage.

Direct insurance

Insurance business that relates to insurance contracts concluded between insurers and policyholders. The insurance company is directly responsible in relation to the policyholder.

Direct investment income

Total sum of interest income, dividends on shares and participations and operating surplus from land and buildings.

Duration

For both asset management and insurance operations modified duration is applied. Modified duration is a sensitivity measure telling how much the present value of investment assets or insurance liabilities changes as a result of a small change in the underlying rate(s). In the disclosures, however, modified duration has been expressed as number of years instead of a percentage change in the present value.

Economic capital

If uses Economic capital in the internal management. It is an internal measure describing the amount of capital required to bear different kinds of risk. Economic capital is defined as the amount of capital required to protect the economic solvency over a one-year time horizon with a probability of 99.5%.

Expense ratio

Insurance service expenses, operating expenses in relation to the sum of insurance revenue and reinsurance premium expenses, expressed as a percentage.

Gross written premium ¹⁾

Gross written premium refers to the compensation that If receives from the policyholder in return for the transfer of risk. Gross written premium is the contractually determined premium (for the entire coverage period) for insurance contracts where risk coverage began during the period, subsequently adjusted for any expected losses and write-offs.

Gross written premium growth ¹⁾

Change in gross written premium adjusted for currency effects and excluding any adjustments for expected losses and write-offs, expressed as a percentage.

IBNR (Incurred But Not Reported)

Included in the liability for incurred claims and represents the estimated value of the liability for claims that have occurred but are unknown or where the extent of the claim is insufficiently known.

Insurance finance income or expenses, net

Changes in the liability/asset for incurred claims relating to changes in discounting effect due to changed interest rates and interest expense/income (unwinding).

Insurance liabilities

The total of the liability for remaining coverage and acquisition cash flow asset and the liability for incurred claims.

Insurance margin ¹⁾

Insurance service result in relation to the sum of insurance revenue and reinsurance premium expenses, expressed as a percentage.

Insurance revenue

The compensation received from policyholders, for the transfer of insurance risk and to provide insurance services, which has been earned during the financial year.

Insurance service expenses, claims incurred

The sum of claims payments during the period and changes in the liability for incurred claims, including claims handling expenses.

Insurance service expenses, operating expenses

Expenses related to the acquisition or renewal of insurance contracts plus administration expenses.

Insurance service result

The sum of insurance revenue, reinsurance premium expenses, insurance service expenses (claims incurred and operating expenses) and reinsurers' share of claims incurred.

Investment assets

Assets that resemble a capital investment. This includes real estate and securities, such as shares and participations, bonds and other interest-bearing securities, loans and derivatives as well as all investments in group companies and associates.

¹⁾ Refers to alternative performance measurements.

Investment result

Result from asset management activities recognised in profit or loss, which includes direct investment income, changes in value and management costs.

Liability for incurred claims

Liability item in the balance sheet consisting of the net present value of future payments of claims incurred and the expected claims handling expenses as well as a risk adjustment that reflects uncertainty in amount and timing of the payments.

Liability for remaining coverage and acquisition cash flow asset

Liability item in the balance sheet corresponding to the net of premiums received and acquisition cash flows paid that, in the financial accounts, pertains to forthcoming periods. It also includes a loss component for onerous groups of insurance contracts.

Net financial result

The sum of investment result and insurance finance income or expenses, net.

Own funds (capital base) (Solvency II)

Solvency II stipulates that the solvency capital requirements should be covered by "own funds," which consist of capital items and financial resources of a certain quality in terms of ability to absorb losses. An undertaking's available own funds may consist of basic own funds and ancillary own funds. The part of the undertaking's capital that is eligible to cover the solvency and minimum capital requirements is called eligible own funds. An insurance undertaking must have eligible own funds at least equal to the solvency capital requirement (SCR).

Premiums written, net of reinsurance

Gross written premium less ceded written premium.

Prior-year claims result

Profit or loss that arises when claims originating from a prior year are either finally settled or revalued.

Property and casualty insurance

Collective term for property insurance, liability insurance and reinsurance. Property insurance involves the type of insurance that covers the economic value of one or several objects (such as movable property in a home, car, boat, horse, factory building or warehouse). Other types of property and casualty insurance mainly cover various interests (such as, business interruption insurance or liability insurance), where only a specific economic interest is covered, not the economic value of one or several objects.

Reinsurance

A method of distributing risks whereby an insurance company purchases coverage for a part of its liability based on insurance or reinsurance contracts, so-called ceded reinsurance. Assumed reinsurance pertains to the business one insurance company accepts from other insurance companies in the form of reinsurance.

Reinsurance assets

The total of the reinsurance asset for remaining coverage and the asset for incurred claims. The asset for remaining coverage corresponds to premiums, net of commissions, paid to reinsurers pertaining to forthcoming periods and the asset for incurred claims consists of the reinsurers' share of claims incurred that has not yet been received.

Reinsurance premium expenses

Premiums, net of commissions, to reinsurers that are attributable to the reporting period for reinsurance contract services received.

Retention

The highest insured or claims amount relating to the same risk that an insurer retains for its own account, meaning without reinsurance.

Return on equity ¹⁾

Net profit for the year in relation to average shareholders' equity.

Risk ratio ¹⁾

Total sum of insurance service expenses, claims incurred excluding claims handling expenses and reinsurers' share of incurred claims, in relation to the sum of insurance revenue and reinsurance premium expenses, expressed as a percentage.

Run-off business

The liquidation of an insurance company or portfolio of insurance business that has been transferred to a separate administrative unit.

Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR)

The Solvency Capital Requirement corresponds to a level of eligible own funds that enables an undertaking to absorb significant losses and that provides policyholders and beneficiaries with reasonable certainty to receive their benefits when they fall due. The Solvency Capital Requirement is calculated on the basis of all the quantifiable risks to which the insurance company is exposed. As a minimum, the Solvency Capital Requirement is to cover insurance risk, market risk, counterparty default risk, and operational risk.

Total investment return

Total return in relation to other financial investment assets, land and buildings, cash and bank balances, accrued financial income, securities settlement claims/liabilities and derivative liabilities, expressed as a percentage. The return has been calculated using a daily time-weighted return calculation method.

Total return

Net of the following income and expenses: interest income/expense, dividend on shares and participations, surplus/deficits from own properties, management costs, realised and unrealised changes in fair value of real estate, shares and participations and interest-bearing securities, and currency gains/losses. Return pertaining to associates is not included.

¹⁾ Refers to alternative performance measurements.



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