

Pre-close reminder Gjensidige Forsikring ASA

Q2 2026

Key dates

- Q2'26 earnings release: **13 July 2026**
- Start of silent period: **1 July 2026**
- Pre-close call: **30 June 2026 14:00 CET**

Consensus estimates

Please submit your estimates using the attached template. To ensure we can provide a consistent and comprehensive consensus across all lines, please complete all open (light blue) cells in the spreadsheet. We have included control lines to help you identify and avoid potential errors in your submission. **Please make sure these control lines are error-free before sending the file back to us.**

- Deadline for submitting your estimates to us: **5 July 2026**
- Publication of consensus on Gjensidige's web site: **In the morning on 8 July 2026**

Reminders

Weather: Due to seasonality, the summer quarters **Q2** and Q3 normally have lower claims ratios than the winter quarters Q1 and Q4. Conditions across Scandinavia this quarter were characterised by above-normal temperatures, with varying precipitation, and some localised cloudbursts typical for the season. No significant natural peril events occurred this quarter; storm Dave affected the region but with limited impact.

For statistics and reports on weather, please refer to the links in the section 'General information', at the very end of this document.

Supreme Court ruling in Denmark on workers' compensation: As announced in the stock exchange release on 12 June, the negative impact on the insurance service result in Q2 2026 is estimated at DKK 290 million, net of reserve releases. This reflects claims costs (run-off losses) of DKK 490 million less of reserve releases (run-off gains) of DKK 200 million, both to be recognised in the Corporate Centre. Accordingly, the underlying frequency loss ratio is not affected.

The impact outlined above is expected to reduce the Group's solvency capital surplus by approximately NOK 330 million in the second quarter of 2026, primarily due to a reduction in own funds, in addition to a limited increase in the capital requirement. This is expected to result in an



estimated 3 percentage point reduction in the solvency ratio, according to the approved partial internal model as at 31 March 2026.

The dividend for 2025 of NOK 7.25 billion (14.50 per share) was paid on 10 April.

Bond redemption: As announced in the stock exchange release on 2 March, Gjensidige exercised the call option to redeem all outstanding Tier 1 bonds under GJF04, totalling NOK 713 million on 7 April.

Large losses: Our general expectation for normalised large losses in 2026, defined as losses above NOK 10 million, is approximately NOK 580 million per quarter (appx. NOK 2.3 billion FY2026). Please note that this estimate is an undiscounted figure. Large losses in our IFRS 17 accounts are recognised at discounted values.

Excess reserves: According to IFRS 17, it is not possible to retain identified excess reserves on the balance sheet. We continue to set reserves according to our best estimate. However, bearing history in mind, we expect run-off gains and losses also in the future.

Inflation: For the most recent comments on this topic, please refer to slide 10 in the Q1 2026 presentation, in addition to page 25 in the Q1 2026 financial report (Strategy and Outlook section).

Solvency II calculations:

- As mentioned above, the bond redemption of NOK 713 million took place in the second quarter.
- As communicated in the Q1 2026 presentation, eligible own funds in the approved PIM as of 31.03.2026 included ~MNOK 500 of the Tier 2 loan issued on 29 October 2024. The total issue amount was 900 million. Eligibility of Tier 2 loans are restricted by the total capital requirement. We expect the eligible amount of the Tier 2 loan to increase over time as SCR increases, driven by growth in the business.

In general, the main items that explain quarterly changes in **eligible own funds** are as follows:

- Capital generation through SII operating earnings and return on the free portfolio. Usually more or less equivalent to profit after tax based on IFRS accounts. However, differences in valuation of assets and liabilities between IFRS accounts and SII calculations (although less after IFRS 17), mainly related to intangible assets and technical provisions, and the subsequent tax effects realised in the P&L. The effect of premium provisions is to some extent seasonal, reflecting the renewal pattern (usually a positive effect compared to IFRS results in Q1 and Q4, and a negative effect in Q2 and Q3). The effect of premium provisions is also driven by non-seasonal factors such as interest rates, currencies, profitability assumptions, product mix and maturity profiles.
- Subtraction of formulaic dividend (80 per cent of profit after tax – in accordance with our dividend policy). Replaced by actual proposed or declared dividend upon proposal/declaration.



- Regulatory/model changes, for example approval of internal model changes by the Norwegian FSA.
- Capital actions such as new loans or M&A-transactions (impact on eligible own funds dependent on intangible assets).

The main items that explain the quarterly changes in **solvency capital requirement** are as follows:

- Growth - the components are non-life and health UW risk, life UW risk, market risk, counterparty risk, diversification, operational risk, adjustments related to loss-absorbing capacity of deferred tax and regulatory changes.
- Non-life and health underwriting risks are generally relatively stable over time, increasing with growth in exposure and may change if there are changes in product composition.
- Life underwriting risk primarily reflects lapse risk for unit-linked products. Lapse risk depends on the size of the unit-linked portfolio as it is related to loss of expected future profit. Risk depends on growth in exposure and capital market developments, impacting assets under management.
- Market risk variations are driven by changes in asset allocation and asset values.
- Counterparty risk is limited as we have limited exposure to counterparties.
- Diversification depends on the development in the risks above.
- Operational risk is calculated as a percentage of the size of the business, and it is expected to increase gradually with growth in business volume.
- Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred tax reduces capital requirement. It represents the tax relief that will occur after a loss. The development is quite stable measured in percentage of the sum of basic capital requirement and operational risk.
- Regulatory changes and management actions such as changing reinsurance program, issuing new loans or M&A-transactions may affect own funds and capital requirement from time to time.

Although largely hedged, currency fluctuations can affect solvency through impacts on own funds and the capital requirement, particularly due to underwriting outside Norway and investments in foreign currencies.

Investment portfolio:

- Bear in mind that all bonds are recognised at fair value. While rising interest rates generate higher interest income over time, it is important to remember that rising rates have an immediate negative impact on the valuation of fixed-income assets. And of course, the



impacts are opposite when interest rates decrease. Likewise, an increase in credit spreads has an immediate negative impact on the value of bonds with credit exposure, while a decrease in credit spreads will have a positive impact on bonds with a credit exposure.

So far in Q2, credit spreads in the Nordics are lower compared with the average spreads at the end of Q1 2026.

- As a reminder, please note that the net financial result for the Match portfolio consists of the return on the Match portfolio, minus unwinding and change in financial assumptions. The interest income from the Match portfolio is intended to equal interest expenses on liabilities over time. Hence, the net result on the Match portfolio, given a perfect match, should over time be zero, except for returns on credit exposure held in the Match portfolio.
- For running yields and duration, please see the Q1 2026 financial report, page 22.
- For details on relevant benchmarks for the Match and Free portfolios, please see page 31 in the appendix section in the Q1 2026 presentation.

IFRS 9 & 17: For rules of thumb and other reminders on estimating discounting and the insurance finance items, please see the **updated** example spread sheet on our web site (**Reports and presentations/Other documents for 2026**). For duration of total general insurance liabilities (LIC), please see page 22 in the Q4 2025 financial report. For LIC distribution per currency, please see page 212 in the Group's annual report for 2025.

Swap rate currency	Swap rate maturity	Swap rates (%)			
		31.03.26	30.04.26	31.05.26	25.06.26
NOK	2 years	4.80	4.88	4.78	4.77
DKK	5 years	3.07	3.07	2.95	2.92
SEK	4 years	2.81	2.78	2.53	2.40

General information: Weather is one of the most important indicators for understanding the seasonality in our insurance service result. Below are misc. sources for weather data and information. Bear in mind the complexity of several factors including duration and levels of precipitation, intra-quarter temperature variations, wind, geographical variations etc.

- <https://www.met.no/en>
- <https://www.met.no/publikasjoner/met-info>
- www.varsom.no/en



- <https://www.senorge.no/map>
- <https://www.finansnorge.no/aktuelt/nyheter/>
- <https://forsikringsvejret.dk/>
- <https://www.dmi.dk/>
- <https://smhi.se/>



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