

CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY REPORT



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CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY

STRATEGY AND OVERALL STATUS

Protector asserts that if an insurance company excels in its core business, it contributes to sustainability. Consequently, and based on the company's materiality analysis, Protector's sustainability strategy supports its core business and consists of the following four pillars:

- People
- Climate resilience
- Climate-effective solutions
- Responsible business behaviour

In short, this means that the company strives for a good working life throughout its value chain, that it considers climate risk in its risk assessment and product development, reduces its carbon footprint through loss prevention and competent claims settlement, and takes responsibility in the fight against corruption, money laundering, and through its investments.

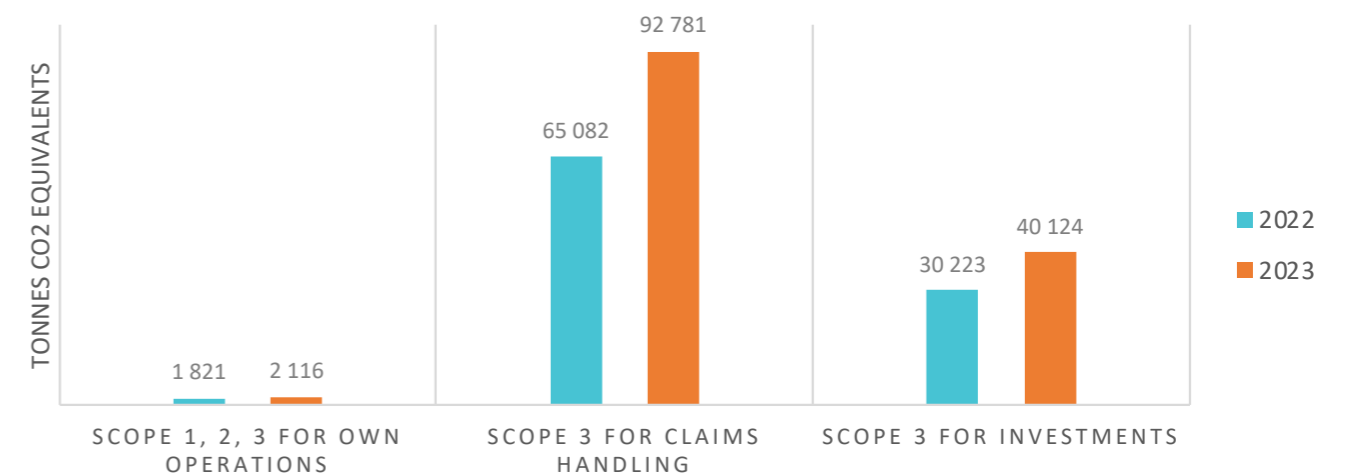
The company is a signatory of UN's Principles for Sustainable Insurance, and its approach to sustainability is aligned with those principles. Protector reports on its climate footprint in accordance with the GHG protocol and uses this to further optimise its sustainability efforts.



In 2023, the company has increased its efforts for sustainability, making progress in all focus areas. Protector's emissions in CO2 equivalents for 2023 was 12.95 tonnes per million GWP. This is a reduction from 13.68 tonnes per million GWP for 2022.

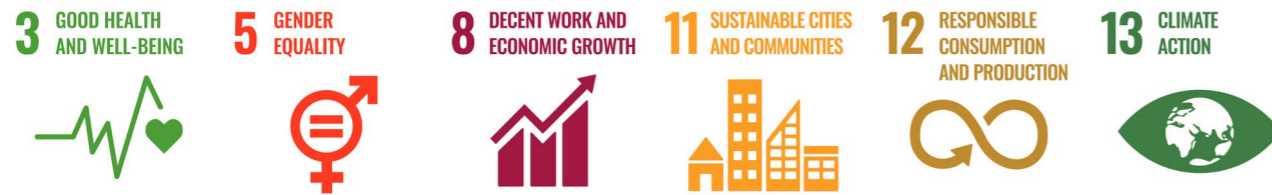
See appendix for more details on Protector's climate accounting.

OVERALL CLIMATE ACCOUNT 2022 & 2023



The company uses the GRI standard as a framework for planning, structuring, and presenting its work on sustainability.

The company's sustainability strategy is mainly based on the following six UN sustainability goals:

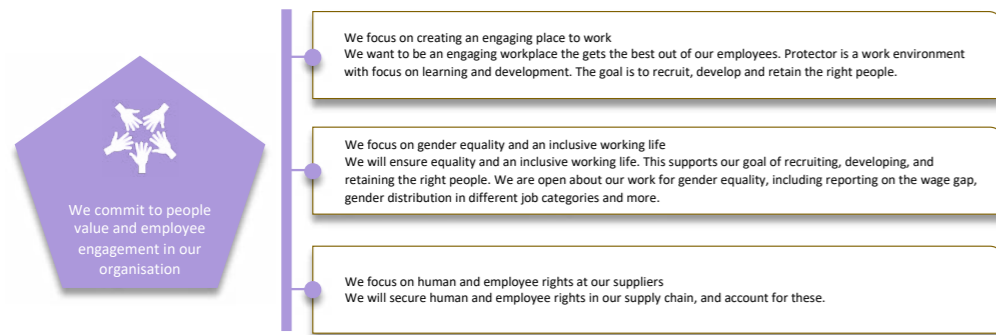


In 2024, the company will increase the momentum of its sustainability efforts.

The remainder of this chapter describes how Protector works with the four pillars. It is split into four main sections, one for each pillar. Each section starts with a figure detailing our strategy for that area.

GRI references			
Topic	Description	Indicator	Section
Climate accounting			
Scope 1	Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions	GRI 305-1	Appendix A - GHG Inventory Report
Scope 2	Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions	GRI 305-2	Appendix A - GHG Inventory Report
Scope 3	Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions	GRI 305-3	Appendix A - GHG Inventory Report
GHG intensity	GHG emission intensity	GRI 305-4	Strategy and overall status
People			
An engaging place to work - training and education	Programs for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programs	GRI 404-2	People
An engaging place to work - training and education	Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews	GRI 404-3	People
An engaging place to work - employment	New employees hires and employee turnover	GRI 401-1	People
An engaging place to work - employee satisfaction	Results from employee satisfaction survey	Customized	People
Equity and diversity - diversity of governance body and employees	Diversity of governance bodies and employees	GRI 405-1	People
Equity and diversity - diversity of governance body and employees	Ratio of basic salary and remuneration of women to men	GRI 405-2	People
Equity and diversity - actual status for gender equality	KPIs in accordance with the Norwegian activity duty legislation	ARP	People
Human and labour rights at our suppliers	Employee training on human rights policies or procedures	GRI 412-2	People
Climate efficient solutions			
Loss prevention - policies designed to incentivize responsible behaviour	Discussion of products and/or product features that incentivize health, safety, and/or environmentally responsible actions and/or behaviours	FN-IN-410b.2	Climate efficient solutions
Loss prevention - inspections, deviations and measures	Number of inspections of public sector customers, number and type of deviations and following measures to close deviations per country or region.	Customised	Climate efficient solutions
Reduced climate footprint in claims settlement - circularity of motor	Share of used parts and repair rate of damaged glass	Customised	Climate efficient solutions
Climate Resilience			
Routines and processes for managing climate risk - climate risk exposure	Discussion and qualitative analysis of climate related risk exposure	FN-IN-410b.2	Climate resilience
Routines and processes for managing climate risk - climate risk exposure	Probable Maximum Loss (PML) of insured products from weather-related natural catastrophes	FN-IN-450a.1	Climate resilience
Routines and processes for managing climate risk - climate risk exposure	Description of approach to incorporation of environmental risks into (1) the underwriting process for individual contracts and (2) the management of firm-level risks and capital adequacy	FN-IN-450a.3	Climate resilience
Routines and processes for managing climate risk - climate risk exposure	Financial implications and other risks and opportunities due to climate change	GRI 201-2	Climate resilience
Climate resilience in product development and pricing - climate mitigation and adaptation	Description of activities that are taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned	EU Taxonomy	Climate resilience
Responsible Business Behaviour			
Responsible business behaviour in our own operations - anti-corruption assessment	Operations assessed for risk related to corruption	GRI 205-1	Responsible business behaviour
Responsible business behaviour in our own operations - anti-corruption training	Communication and training about anti-corruption policies and procedures	GRI 205-2	Responsible business behaviour
Responsible business behaviour in our external relationships - supplier assessment	New suppliers that were screened using social criteria	GRI 414-1	Responsible business behaviour
Responsible business behaviour in our external relationships - supplier assessment	New suppliers that were screened using environmental criteria	GRI 308-1	Responsible business behaviour
Responsible investments - incorporation of ESG factors in investment management	Description of approach to incorporation of environmental, social, and governance factors in investment management processes and strategies	FN-IN-410a.2	Responsible business behaviour
Responsible investments - portfolio GHG emissions intensity	Scope 1 and 2 emissions of the objects that Protector invest in, divided by each object's MUSD revenue, allocated by ownership	GRI 305-4	Responsible business behaviour

PEOPLE

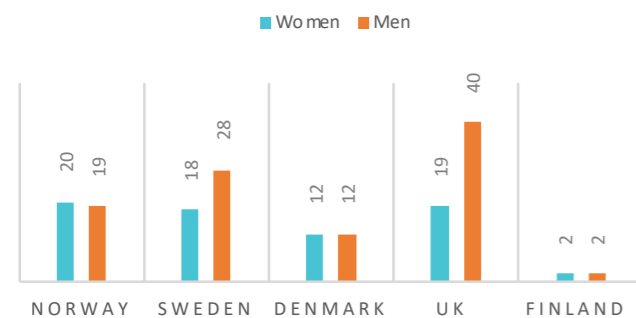


At the end of 2023, the company had 526 permanent employees. Of these, 167 are employed in Norway, 130 are employed in Sweden, 55 are employed in Denmark, 150 are employed in the UK and 24 are employed in Finland.

Absence due to illness in Protector in 2023 was 2.4%, compared to 2.8%, 2.9%, and 1.9% in 2022, 2021 and 2020. There have been no occupational accidents or occupational injuries during 2023.

The company shall be an attractive workplace and strive for equal treatment and equal opportunities in all internal and external recruitment and development processes. As an employer, Protector is concerned with promoting gender equality and counteracting discrimination.

NEW HIRES 2023



AN ENGAGING PLACE TO WORK

Protector is a knowledge-based organisation that regards its employees as its most important asset. The company offers an environment conducive to professional growth.

The company implements a structured approach to employee development, categorised as experiential learning, social

learning, and formal learning. To steer this development, quarterly Status and Planning and annual 270/360 reviews are conducted for each employee.

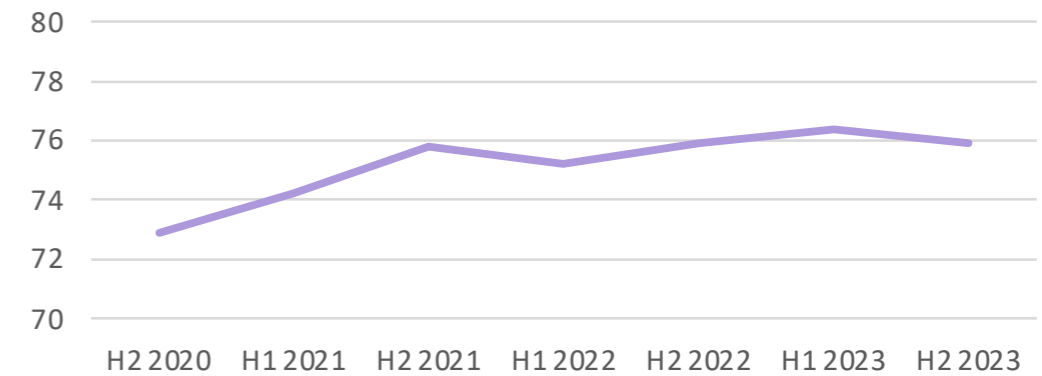
- **Experiential learning:** Employees are strategically assigned tasks that align with their skill sets to facilitate growth through day-to-day responsibilities.
- **Social learning:** Within most of the company's professional communities, weekly sessions are organized for sharing experiences and discussing challenging issues. This encourages a culture of continuous learning and feedback.
- **Formal learning:** Our digital learning portal, "Knowledge Hub," offers hundreds of in-house courses on Protector practice. Additional external courses offer certification and professional development.

Moreover, Protector has three distinct leadership development programs and a cross-border onboarding program. These programs reinforce the company's values, social learning, and encourage knowledge-sharing across different business areas.

Protector has a work environment committee that focuses on a positive working environment in the company. In 2023, the company has implemented a new reporting system that makes it easier for employees to anonymously report any objectionable conditions. Furthermore, the personnel handbook is continuously revised to better document the employees' rights and duties.

As an indicator of whether Protector is an engaging place to work, all employees are encouraged to participate in semi-annual employee satisfaction surveys. This consists of a fixed set of questions where each employee is asked to give an assessment on a scale from 1 to 10. Protector's target is an average evaluation of 8, which is expressed as a score of 80.

Employee satisfaction



The company sees, for the period it has comparable data, a positive development. The score in spring and autumn 2023 was 76.4 and 75.9 respectively. The overall score is at a good level, but there is still potential for improvement in some departments.

Turnover						
Country	2022			2023		
	Woman	Men	Total	Woman	Men	Total
Protector Insurance	27.4%	16.1%	20.85%	18.1%	16.9%	17.41%
Norway	32.7%	13.3%	21.08%	19.5%	7.3%	12.29%
Sweden	27.9%	25.7%	26.68%	22.8%	24.5%	23.75%
Denmark	27.8%	34.0%	31.51%	39.0%	39.6%	39.33%
UK	22.9%	5.3%	12.04%	6.3%	13.3%	10.59%
Finland	14.9%	0.0%	9.81%	0.0%	12.7%	4.34%

EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY

All employees shall experience job satisfaction, commitment, and security, and should be entitled to the same rights, duties, and opportunities, irrespective of gender, pregnancy, leave in connection with childbirth or adoption, care responsibilities, ethnicity, religion, belief, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age, or other significant characteristics of a person.

Furthermore, Protector considers diversity, equity, inclusion and belonging (DEIB) central to its performance culture. This enables the company to recruit the right people, make best-in-class decisions, innovate, and better serve a diverse range of partners and customers.

Protector's efforts towards DEIB will be deliberate and conducted collaboratively with the company's employees.

Everyone in the company, regardless of their position, has a responsibility to embrace each other's differences and respect the dignity that everyone has the right to in their workplace.

As part of onboarding, all employees are required to sign the company's DEIB policy, which outlines our work on diversity, equity, inclusion and belonging, and the company's ethical guidelines.

2023 statistics

This reporting is either cumulative for 2023, or the status per 31.12.2023.

The table covers permanent employees. For more information on board and level 1 remuneration, see the company's annual remuneration report for executive personnel.

Job level	Gender balance				Remuneration	
	Number of women	Number of men	Share women	Total	Differences in total remuneration (%)	Differences in annual salary (%)
Board	3	4	43%	7	70.7%	-
Protector Insurance	219	307	42%	526	71.7%	79.4%
Level 1	1	10	9%	11	53.8%	51.7%
Level 2	8	15	35%	23	82.5%	90.0%
Level 3	12	32	27%	44	74.7%	79.3%
Level 4	30	35	46%	65	89.0%	91.8%
Level 5	92	95	49%	187	92.4%	93.3%
Level 6	76	118	39%	194	102,5%	102,4%
Level 7	-	1	0%	1	-	-
Norway	66	101	40%	167	58.0%	67.1%
Level 1	1	6	14%	7	53.6%	51.9%
Level 2	2	6	25%	8	82.3%	99.2%
Level 3	4	20	17%	24	72.1%	73.5%
Level 4	8	10	44%	18	72.9%	78.4%
Level 5	19	30	39%	49	93.4%	96.2%
Level 6	32	28	54%	60	90.6%	91.8%
Level 7	-	1	0%	1	-	-
Sweden	57	73	44%	130	73.5%	87.4%
Level 1	-	2	0%	2	-	-
Level 2	1	4	20%	5	61.7%	85.9%
Level 3	2	1	67%	3	113.3%	117.5%
Level 4	6	5	55%	11	140.5%	141.4%
Level 5	11	14	44%	25	97.0%	96.4%
Level 6	37	47	44%	84	106.0%	104.4%
Level 7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	25	30	45%	55	102.3%	102.7%
Level 1	-	1	0%	1	-	-
Level 2	2	1	67%	3	113.3%	116.6%
Level 3	4	2	67%	6	107.7%	101.1%
Level 4	2	5	29%	7	146.7%	147.7%
Level 5	12	13	48%	25	99.6%	100.4%
Level 6	5	8	38%	13	82.8%	84.4%
Level 7	-	-	-	-	-	-
UK	55	95	37%	150	89.3%	88.6%
Level 1	-	1	0%	1	-	-
Level 2	3	3	50%	6	89.8%	76.0%
Level 3	2	8	20%	10	88.0%	86.6%
Level 4	11	14	44%	25	85.1%	85.6%
Level 5	26	37	41%	63	89.9%	89.5%
Level 6	13	32	29%	45	93.0%	92.3%
Level 7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	16	8	67%	24	81.7%	82.2%
Level 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 2	-	1	0%	1	-	-
Level 3	-	1	0%	1	-	-
Level 4	3	1	75%	4	115.1%	112.2%
Level 5	8	1	89%	9	117.7%	112.9%
Level 6	5	4	56%	9	93.0%	92.9%
Level 7	-	-	-	-	-	-

Gender balance		Temporary employment		Part-time employment			
Number of women	Number of men	Temporarily employed women	Temporarily employed men	Part-time women	Part-time men	Involuntary part-time women	Involuntary part-time men
233	330	8.2%	7.6%	3.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%

The figures above include temporary positions such as summer substitutes, part-time employees, and various student positions. As of 31 December 2023, there were five women and one man in temporary positions. The figures for temporary employees do not include employees who left before 31 December 2023. There were no employees in involuntary part-time positions in the company in 2023.

	Parental leave	
	Women's parental leave*	Men's parental leave*
Protector Insurance	16.8	12.9
Norway	20.3	19.6
Sweden	9.6	11.5
Denmark	-	5.5
UK	20.6	2.0
Finland	28.6	2.0
*Average number of week		

The parental leave statistics are based on the number of weeks of parental leave per gender, divided by the number of persons of that gender who have taken parental leave. Note that Protector UK provides significant parental leave entitlements beyond those that are statutory.

Job level	Age distribution		
	Proportion of employees under 30 years	Proportion of employees between 30 and 50 years	Proportion of employees over 50 years
Board	-	42.9%	57.1%
Protector Insurance	37.7%	51.0%	11.2%
Level 1	-	63.6%	36.4%
Level 2	8.7%	65.2%	26.1%
Level 3	4.5%	75.0%	20.5%
Level 4	20.0%	69.2%	10.8%
Level 5	19.9%	64.3%	15.8%
Level 6	69.5%	27.6%	2.9%
Level 7	100.0%	-	-
Norway	28.3%	59.6%	12.0%
Level 1	-	57.1%	42.9%
Level 2	-	75.0%	25.0%
Level 3	4.2%	83.3%	12.5%
Level 4	5.6%	88.9%	5.6%
Level 5	18.4%	67.3%	14.3%
Level 6	59.3%	33.9%	6.8%
Level 7	100.0%	-	-
Sweden	53.1%	40.0%	6.9%
Level 1	-	100.0%	-
Level 2	40.0%	60.0%	-
Level 3	-	100.0%	-
Level 4	45.5%	45.5%	9.1%
Level 5	16.0%	56.0%	28.0%
Level 6	69.0%	29.8%	1.2%
Level 7	-	-	-
Denmark	16.4%	70.9%	12.7%
Level 1	-	100.0%	-
Level 2	-	100.0%	-
Level 3	-	66.7%	33.3%
Level 4	28.6%	71.4%	-
Level 5	8.0%	76.0%	16.0%
Level 6	38.5%	53.8%	7.7%
Level 7	-	-	-
UK	46.0%	40.0%	14.0%
Level 1	-	-	100.0%
Level 2	-	33.3%	66.7%
Level 3	10.0%	50.0%	40.0%
Level 4	20.0%	60.0%	20.0%
Level 5	28.6%	60.3%	11.1%
Level 6	100.0%	-	-
Level 7	-	-	-
Finland	16.7%	75.0%	8.3%
Level 1	-	-	-
Level 2	-	100.0%	-
Level 3	-	100.0%	-
Level 4	-	100.0%	-
Level 5	11.1%	66.7%	22.2%
Level 6	33.3%	66.7%	-
Level 7	-	-	-

FRAMEWORK FOR OUR WORK WITH DIVERSITY, EQUITY, INCLUSION AND BELONGING

The company has established a committee dedicated to promoting DEIB. The committee is composed of representatives from Human Resources and employees across our business units. Its work will:

- Identify risks of discrimination and obstacles to equality.
- Analyse the causes of risks, obstacles, and gender differences.
- Plan and implement actions that counteract discrimination and promote equality and diversity.
- Evaluate the measures.

The committee conducts quarterly meetings to review progress on the different initiatives.

Protector is a signatory of the Women in Finance Charter. In accordance with this charter, the company is targeting a balanced representation in all management levels, with a minimum of 40% of any gender.

STATUS & PLANS GOING FORWARD

2023 marked an important year for Protector as it redefined its approach to Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Belonging, evolving from its previous focus on Equality, Diversity, and Inclusion.

This new direction, shaped by input from all employees, included following measures in 2023:

- Comprehensive DEIB Training: Completion of a DEIB course by all employees to align understanding and commitment across Protector.
- Objective Recruitment Tools: Introduction of a new job analysis template and a job advertisement template with inclusive language, designed to minimize biases and attract a diverse range of candidates.
- Enhanced Interview Process: Implementation of a structured interview system with standardised templates and scoring to ensure objective candidate evaluations.
- Candidate Experience Survey: Launch of a Candidate Net Promoter Score (cNPS) to gather feedback from all job applicants, helping to continuously improve the recruitment process.
- Language Accessibility: Offering language courses to new employees, supporting a multicultural and inclusive workforce.
- 'Your Voice' Whistleblowing System: A confidential platform for employees to safely report concerns, promoting ethical behaviour and accountability.
- Equitable Succession and Compensation: Restructuring of succession planning and salary benchmarking for gender balance, along with targeted efforts to increase female representation in leadership roles.

The company sees a positive development due to these and earlier measures. In the employee satisfaction survey for the autumn 2023, Protector achieved a DEIB score of 70.6, which is a minor improvement compared to the 2022 score.

Protector has seen an increase in the diversity of its applicants and is eager to continue the trend by focusing on job analysis, job ads and how the company structures its recruitment process in 2024.

The DEIB committee is scheduled to re-evaluate risks and obstacles to equality in Q1 2024, using insights from recent measures to inform the company's plan for the upcoming year.

HUMAN AND LABOUR RIGHTS AT OUR SUPPLIERS

Employees at our suppliers shall experience job satisfaction, commitment, and security, and should be entitled to the same rights, duties, and opportunities, irrespective of gender, pregnancy, leave in connection with childbirth or adoption, care responsibilities, ethnicity, religion, belief, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age, or other significant characteristics of a person. Children shall not be used as labour and forced labour shall not occur.

The company seeks to know its suppliers and shall avoid using suppliers who do not satisfy the company's core values or ethical guidelines. We require that our suppliers comply with applicable laws and industry standards.

Protector requires that its Code of Conduct must be signed and complied with by all new contractual partners before a collaboration can start. This document is based on OECD guidelines for multinational companies, and deal with, among other things, sustainability, employee rights, child labour, discrimination, corruption, and health and safety.

Protector shall carry out due diligence assessments in line with the OECD's guidelines for multinational companies. This shall increase accountability and prevent negative impact on the environment from Protector's operations. The assessments are comprehensive and involve investigations into conditions for employees, human rights, environmental impact, bribery and corruption, and corporate governance. These requirements follow from the Norwegian Transparency Act which entered into force on 1 July 2022. Protector has published on its website an account of the specific due diligence assessments carried out. The account shall be revised yearly by 30 June, or in the event of significant changes.

CLIMATE RESILIENCE



ROUTINES AND PROCESSES FOR MANAGING CLIMATE RISK

Protector recognises that unwanted weather-related events are becoming more frequent and more severe. Proper forward-looking assessment of climate risk is increasingly important to understand what risk the company's potential customers are exposed to, and thus what risk is transferred to Protector through its insurance.

Climate risk is the potential for negative financial and operational impacts that organisations may experience because of climate change. It has two elements:

- **Physical Risks:** These are the risks arising from the physical effects of climate change, such as extreme weather events, sea-level rise, and changes in temperature. They can lead to asset damage, supply chain disruptions, and increased operational costs.
- **Transition Risks:** These risks are associated with the transition to a lower-carbon economy. They include policy changes, technological advancements, and shifts in market demand that could make existing business models obsolete or increase costs for non-sustainable practices.

Protector's general exposure to climate risk, through having only customers in the Nordic countries and the United Kingdom, is somewhat limited. Furthermore, the assets Protector insures are largely of the type that are more resistant to extreme weather, such as larger office or municipal buildings in areas close to city centres constructed from concrete and steel.

The company's underwriting is based on analysis, data, modern tools, on-site inspections, and loss prevention. Its

tools and methods take climate risk into account, for example by assessing the risk of storms and floods on a per client and location basis. In more vulnerable areas, such as the UK, we use a highly analytical and comprehensive 8-step process to carefully understand and manage the current climate risk. Through this process, Protector will get a correct picture of relevant climate risk and avoid the biggest risks.

The company also assists its customers with loss prevention. Early warning and immediate measures are important mitigating factors in the event of a disaster. If Protector can give advice to customers before undesirable events occur, the consequences of the events could be reduced.

Unexpected claims often lead to reviews of portfolio and exposures. Lessons are applied in loss prevention and renewal coverage, terms, and conditions.

Protector evaluates its portfolio's climate risk on a quarterly basis and take this into account through reinsurance. The company employs recognized tools and methods such as AIR and RMS in its climate risk evaluation. Its reinsurance now covers an estimated 1-in-6,250-year event. In line with Protector's reinsurance policy, the maximum deductible exposure is DKK 100 million, regardless of the type of event that occurs.

In 2023, Protector licensed a new catastrophe modelling tool from RMS. This tool is designed to assess and mitigate risks associated with natural disasters, such as windstorms and floods. Utilising advanced modelling techniques, data analytics, and geospatial technology, it evaluates the potential impact of these events on properties, infrastructure, and communities. This new license will enable Protector to better

understand and manage its exposure to natural catastrophes by providing insights into potential losses, thereby facilitating improved risk pricing, underwriting, and strategic decision-making. The license covers UK flood and windstorm risks as well as Danish windstorm risks.

Risk assessments related to climate change are part of the company's risk management system. Assessments of potential risk factors and impact on Protector's operations are carried out based on publications from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). This includes analysis of climate change, future scenarios, assessments of risk factors and potential impacts related to climate and climate change conducted by the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), the United Nations Environment Program Finance Initiative (UNEP FI) and EIOPA. A more detailed description of the company's risk assessments related to climate change, including breaking climate risk down into physical, transition and liability risk, can be found in the company's Report on Solvency and Financial Position 2023.

In 2023, the company updated its assessment of how climate change influences risks over a 50-year perspective. In this analysis, Protector focused on floods and windstorms to try and forecast scaling factors for both perils in the future. For floods, the company attempted to predict the shifts in expected return periods across different climate zones, using future rainfall predictions linked to global surface warming. In the case of windstorms, the analysis considered the impact of rising sea surface temperatures, a factor that typically results in storms becoming more frequent and severe. However, increased warming further north is expected to result in a weakening of the temperature gradient across Northern and

Southern Europe, meaning that windstorm formation may become less frequent. There is, of course, huge uncertainty surrounding these forecasts, but it illustrates how Protector works on its climate resilience.

Protector's goal is to continue its profitable growth. To support this goal, the company will continually improve its underwriting. Through participation in the "Industry Board risk and damage", the board of the Norwegian Natural Perils Pool and close cooperation with its reinsurance broker, Protector has broad access to market trends, data, advice, and knowledge that is relevant for managing climate risk.

TAXONOMY DISCLOSURE FOR INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

The EU's taxonomy establishes a classification system defining which economic activities have the potential to contribute to the transition to an environmentally sustainable future, or already do so. These activities are termed 'taxonomy eligible' and 'taxonomy aligned,' respectively.

These disclosures are based on Protector's best understanding of the requirements set out in the legislation and associated guidance at the time of preparing the reporting. The company will continue to follow the regulatory developments closely.

The company shall leverage the taxonomy to reduce both its customers' and its own climate risk. In determining if an insurance product is eligible, the company uses the technical screening criteria set out in annex 1 of commission delegated regulation 2015/35.

Taxonomy disclosure for insurance activities	
Economic activity	Share of insurance revenue*
General insurance underwriting of taxonomy-aligned activities	0.00%
General insurance underwriting of taxonomy-eligible activities	86.9%
General insurance underwriting of non-taxonomy-aligned and non-taxonomy eligible activities	13.1%

*See note 5 for details such as insurance revenue per segment

Protector sees substantial potential to contribute to the transition to an environmentally sustainable future.

The company's exposure to sectors defined per the EU's Taxonomy regulation as constituting significant harm is limited. Significant harm comprises economic activities that do not comply with the taxonomy's requirement for sustainable activity.

For general insurance this is related to an environmental objective 1 – reduce and prevent GHG emissions and includes production, storage, transport and further processing of fossil fuels. Filtering on the insured's NACE code, Protector's insurance revenue from these sectors constitutes approx. 0.15% of the total insurance revenue.

Do no significant harm (DNSH) disclosure	
Sector	Share of insurance revenue*
Mining of coal and lignite	0.00005%
Extraction of crude petroleum and gas	0.02798%
Transportation via pipeline	0.00243%
Wholesale of solid, liquid, and gaseous fuels and related products	0.12377%
Manufacturing of coke and refined petroleum products	0.00084%

*For the period from November 2022 to November 2023

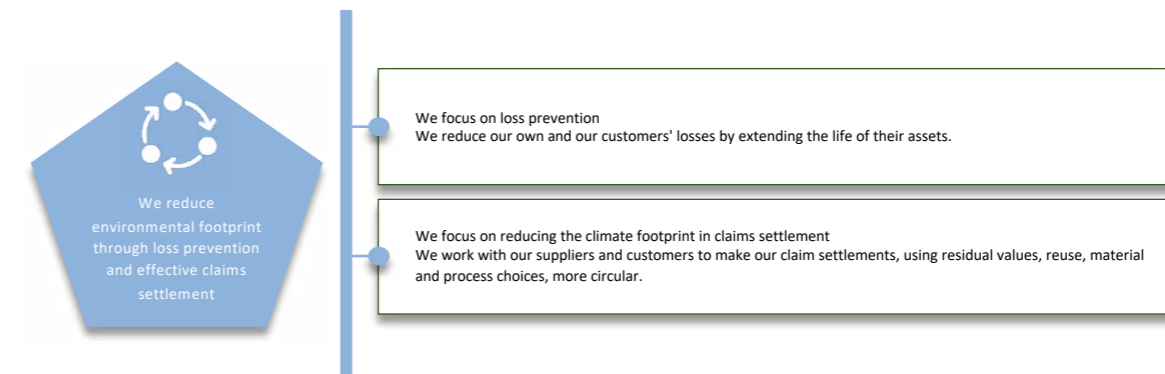
CLIMATE RESILIENT PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

A changing climate affects which cover, terms, conditions, and pricing are right for Protector's products. The company is already seeing changes to what perils exist: causes of damage such as hailstorms and forest fires are more prominent now than before.

Protector reviews and adjusts its product offering on an annual basis. This is based, among other things, on input from brokers, customers, industry organisations, and claims data.

The result is that the company develops insurance products that take climate risk into account, incentivise its customers to implement climate resilience measures and provide financial protection in the face of climate change. In 2024, the company will strengthen its work on environmentally sustainable products, and start reporting on taxonomy alignment. This enables Protector to offer the products the market needs and ensures its continued profitable growth.

CLIMATE EFFICIENT SOLUTIONS



LOSS PREVENTION

The most effective climate measures for a non-life insurance company are to prevent damage from occurring, and to reduce the consequences if an adverse event should occur. Loss prevention is therefore central to Protector and its commitment to climate efficiency.

The three main tenets of the company's loss prevention strategy are in-depth risk assessment, continuous improvement and engagement, and timely warning and remediation.

In-depth risk assessment involves inspections and evaluations of both potential and existing customers to identify any risks or deviations. This proactive approach ensures that risks are understood, correctly priced, and deviations and other risk mitigating measures are identified. The closing of deviations and implementation of risk mitigating measures can lead to price reductions.

In 2023, the company has continued its work with inspections and identification of deviations.

2023 statistics for property-related inspections				
Country	Customers inspected	Buildings inspected	Buildings with deviations	Share of buildings with deviations
Norway	79	405	230	57%
Denmark	16	355	262	74%
Sweden	83	1158	474	41%
UK	128	1 693	448	26%
Total	306	3 611	1 414	39%

The statistics above show that this is an area with potential for improvement. Note that there are differences in building types and risk profiles across the company's markets, which accounts for some of the differences above.

Continuous improvement and engagement is an ongoing process of enhancing both Protector's and its customers' loss prevention practices and maintaining active engagement with its customers. This includes offering advice, courses, guidelines, following up on previous reports, and conducting audits to ensure that risks are consistently managed, and mitigations are effectively implemented over time.

Protector develops its own and the market's understanding of loss prevention practices. Following larger incidents, the company undertakes investigations to understand the causes of loss, assess the effectiveness of the implemented loss prevention strategies, and determine additional measures to prevent future occurrences. The company moreover has a history of contributing to new safety regulations through industry associations.

An example of this tenet is the Risk Academy webinar series. In these sessions, the company engages with customers and

brokers to discuss cost-effective mitigations for frequent losses and emerging risks. The company witnessed a 150% increase in attendance year-over-year.

Immediate measures through timely **warning and remediation** can reduce the consequences of an undesirable event. The company therefore gives advice on and provides early warning, and remediation is key to efficient settlement of claims. The latter is described more in-depth in the next section.

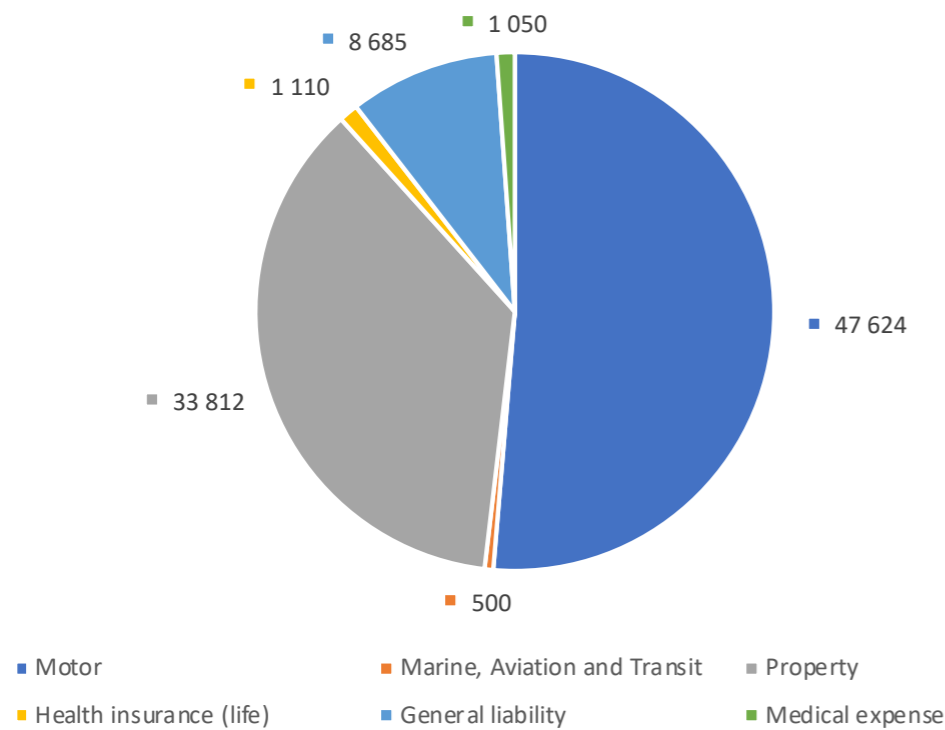
The company believes that this focus on loss prevention sets it apart from other insurance companies and adds significant value to its customers. In 2024, together with its customers, Protector will improve its efforts of preventing undesirable events from occurring and reducing the consequences of those that do occur.

REDUCED CLIMATE FOOTPRINT IN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT

Protector handles over 184,000 claims annually. As shown in this chapter's introduction, claims represent most of Protector's greenhouse gas emissions.

How these claims are settled is one of the company's biggest opportunities for both sustainability and cost savings. The company is committed to capitalizing on these opportunities.

2023 CLAIMS CARBON IN TONNES OF CO2E



Within claims handling, Protector has identified the greatest potential for reduction in its climate footprint in motor and property, and these segments will be our primary focus in our ongoing sustainability efforts.

Protector influences, through industry organisations such as Finance Norway, industry standards to allow for more repairs and reuse. This provides financial gain both for the customer and for the company. In addition, in those cases where it is difficult to sell damaged but usable items, Protector donates those to charity.

In these segments, the company works closely with its suppliers and customers to:

- Increase the proportion of repair, reuse, and recycling when settling a claim.
- Employ climate-friendly materials and processes.
- Evaluate damage with the goal of identifying residual values and potential climate measures.

Motor

Protector recommends workshops for each geographical area. Recommended workshops have incentives for environmental and cost savings and can document satisfactory operations in accordance with requirements and quality standards Protector sets.

The company's key sustainability requirements to its workshops are:

- Repair where feasible.
- If repairs are not feasible, use used parts where feasible.
- Employ climate-friendly materials and processes.

When selecting a workshop to recommend, factors considered include whether it is independent or not, its specialisation, cost, and the need to ensure sufficient volume for smaller workshops. Workshops specialising in certain repairs, such as glass damage, tend to have a higher repair rate.

Used parts and repairs of glass				
Country	Share of parts that were used (2023)	Target share used parts (2025)	Share of glass repaired (2023)	Target share of glass repaired (2025)
DK	1.1%	1.5%	24.4%	33%
NO	1.4%	2%	28%	33%
SE	10.7%	12%	31%	33%

The table above shows shares for used car parts and glass repairs. The methodologies for calculating these shares vary by country, making these figures not directly comparable. Furthermore, the age of the vehicles in the portfolio affects whether workshops can use used parts. Due to characteristics of the company's customer mix, the average age of vehicles Protector insures is low.

years strengthened this capability through its partnership with Polygon. Protector moreover monitors this supplier's performance through KPIs on waste management, environmentally certified building materials, vehicle emissions, and more.

A smart standard measure by the insurance industry is waiving the deductible when the insured party opts for repairing damaged glass instead of replacing it. This approach not only decreases cost for both the insurance company and the policyholder but also minimises the environmental footprint.

With remediation well underway, it is time for restoration. For restoration, Protector engages independent and skilled claims appraisers for not only the appraisal but also to ensure that repairs and reconstructions comply with current requirements.

Protector is committed to advancing sustainability with its handling of motor claims.

In 2024, Protector will strengthen its work for reduced climate footprint in claims settlements. The company will have more detailed and comparable sustainability targets and implement these in all the markets it operates in. Moreover, the company will use its climate accounting to prioritise the measures with the greatest impact. Through product development, loss prevention, claims handling expertise and supplier management, Protector will achieve its goals.

Property

The majority of Protector's property claims relate to buildings. The way these claims are handled is critical.

When a building is damaged, quickly initiating remediation measures is key to limiting both cost and environmental footprint. If there is escape of water, stop the leakage and remove the humidity.

Providing its customers with excellent remediation services is therefore strategic to the company, and it has in recent

RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS BEHAVIOUR



OUR OWN OPERATIONS

Protector shall contribute to society, support a great corporate culture and avoid fines and penalties.

Corruption and anti-money laundering

Protector is a non-life insurance company and operates in a business and geographical area where the corruption and money laundering risks are assessed as low.

The company continually works to limit its corruption risk. In 2023, the company's ethical guidelines were updated and signed by all employees. Protector's ethical guidelines state that the company has zero tolerance for corruption. The company has guidelines for gifts and entertainment, and employees of Protector shall not, on behalf of the company, work on cases where they have personal interests, or where it may be perceived by others that they have such interests.

All of Protector's employees must complete mandatory anti-corruption training.

The company's effort to reduce the risk of corruption will continue in 2024. The training material will be improved, and the cross-border procurement unit will implement measures increasing the transparency of the company's largest contracts.

Protector has a risk-based approach to money laundering and

terrorist financing. Each customer is classified using factors such as type of product, customer, industry, evaluation of coverage structure against customer characteristics, and several other relevant factors. For customers that have been classified as high-risk, Protector implements additional risk reducing measures, bringing the risk down to acceptable levels.

The company actively fights money laundering by closely monitoring high-risk conditions and reporting any suspicions to the relevant authority.

All of Protector's employees must complete a mandatory e-learning course on combatting money laundering and terrorist financing. The company updated its training material and associated guidelines in 2023.

Going forward, the company will keep implementing measures ensuring that the risk of money laundering and terrorist financing remains low.

Information security

Confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information are fundamental to Protector's IT strategy. Every year, the importance of protecting information and information systems from unauthorised access, use, disclosure, modification, or destruction increases.

Information Security is therefore important to Protector. The company follows industry requirements as described in the Norwegian ICT regulations, EIOPA and SoC2. Protector is certified annually according to Cyber Essentials Plus in the UK. In line with EIOPA recommendations, critical external partners are also subject to tests.

Protector's security team is responsible for the implementation of the company's security culture and crisis planning. The company security policy is signed by all employees. Security policies, procedures, and guidelines are organised in a central repository on the company's wiki.

To protect its data and systems, the company has implemented various measures and policies to address each aspect of Information Security:

- To ensure confidentiality, Protector uses encryption, authentication, authorisation, and access control mechanisms to prevent unauthorised access to its data and systems. The company also conducts regular security awareness training for its employees and contractors to educate them on how to handle sensitive information and avoid phishing and social engineering attacks.
- To ensure integrity, the company performs regular backups and audits to detect and recover from any potential data loss.
- To ensure availability, Protector uses redundancy, load balancing, and disaster recovery plans to ensure that its data and systems are always available and functional. The company also monitors and tests its network performance and security to identify and mitigate any potential threats or vulnerabilities.
- Protector provides security training for employees (with a focus on frequent phishing training) and software engineers (security by design).
- The company regularly performs technical tests and tests of its business continuity capabilities.
- The company maintains high standards for infrastructure security that include the use of advanced firewalls and VPN for all external access.

Protector has not experienced any successful attacks during 2023.

Information security is vital for the company as it handles sensitive and financial information. Protector is committed to providing the highest level of information security to its customers, partners, and stakeholders. The company continuously reviews and improves its information security policies and practices to ensure that it meets or exceeds the

industry standards and expectations.

Personal data

Protector processes personal data in accordance with relevant data protection laws and regulations. Company policy and guidelines for the processing of personal data provide additional requirements for implementation throughout the organization. Privacy and information security are essential factors in securing the rights of the individual. Protector's privacy representative works closely with the business areas and IT to meet the requirements of the regulation for everyone's security. The company has a well-functioning deviation registration system to register and handle any breaches of personal data security for both customers and employees.

All employees must complete mandatory e-learning on the company's guidelines for the processing of personal data.

Environmental footprint

Protector limits the climate impact of its own operations. The company's offices in Norway and the UK are BREEAM certified. All company offices have easy access to public transport, limiting the need to commute by car. Protector employs strict source separation of waste at all offices. Moreover, the company has, through recent digitalisation, permanently reduced its travel activities.

EXTERNAL RELATIONSHIPS

Protector requires its suppliers to comply with applicable regulatory requirements and industry standards.

This process begins with a thorough review of prospective suppliers before entering into any agreements, ideally using tender submissions and supporting documentation. Furthermore, suppliers must sign Protector's Code of Conduct, thereby confirming their adherence to the stipulated requirements. The company maintains an ongoing relationship with existing suppliers by conducting meetings, obtaining necessary reports, performing quality audits, carrying out inspections, and utilising various other evaluation methods. See also the section on human and labour rights at our suppliers.

Protector offers summer and part-time jobs to a large number of students. This provides important early career work experience. The company considers this to be part of its social responsibility.

RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENTS

Protector seeks to achieve the best possible combination of risk and return at the same time as the investments are made in a responsible manner. Grappling with climate risk, the company expects increased requirements, regulations, and costs for activities that have a negative sustainability impact. This view is reflected in our approach to investment.

Protector continued its efforts in this area through 2023. The company published its first policy for responsible investments. To increase awareness, the company rolled out an e-learning course on sustainability to all employees during the year, including a section on responsible investments.

Protector also commissioned a 3rd party evaluation of its process and approach to responsible investments, which will lay the groundwork for further process improvement. Current initiatives include formalising our net zero by 2050 ambition, exploring the potential for allocating a share of the portfolio to assets with stricter ESG requirements (e.g. impact investment), and increasing the number of active ownership dialogues.

Protector shall not invest in companies that are responsible for or contribute to serious or systematic violations of human rights, that have a major negative impact on the environment or that are involved in corruption. To ensure that the investment universe contains companies that meet generally accepted ethical guidelines, Norges Bank's exclusion list is applied.

Protector has a 'bottom-up' analysis approach where company-specific factors such as competitive position and valuation are the starting point. Factors related to ESG are integrated in the investment decisions.

The Investment Director has overall responsibility for the integration of ESG in the investment processes in Protector. Analysts and portfolio managers are responsible on a day-to-day basis for implementing assessment of ESG factors in company analysis and investment strategies.

Overall, Protector wants to take part in sustainable value creation together with its investees. To achieve this, the company focuses on the following key themes in its work related to ESG:

- Zero emissions by 2050 – ambitions and contributions.
 - Focusing on investees with high levels of carbon emissions in the portfolio

- Equality, diversity, and inclusion.
 - Everyone should be entitled to the same rights, duties, and opportunities regardless of a person's characteristics.
- Good corporate governance.
 - Boards must act in the best interest of the shareholders.
 - Board members must also be able to contribute perspectives and knowledge to maximise long-term value creation.
 - Compensation of management and the board must be reasonable and not at the expense of the shareholders.

It is important that profitability and sustainability go hand in hand. In cases where profitability is temporarily pressured due to necessary sustainability measures, Protector encourages the companies to share the cost with their value chain over time, or to develop new ways of working to restore historical profitability.

The company compares investees in areas related to the key themes. In cases where there are major differences, investee management will first be encouraged to move in the right direction. If this is not sufficient, a more formal dialogue will be initiated which may lead to exercise of ownership or exiting the investment.

Protector is often a major shareholder or lender. This gives opportunities for exercise of ownership. The exercise of ownership is based on an assessment of how it can have the greatest impact. In some cases, it may be better to retain an ownership position and exert influence rather than exiting the investment.

Examples of active ownership:

- Ongoing contact with management through investor meetings.
 - In some cases, there is also engagement on board level.
- Promoting best practices from other companies in the same industry.
- Voting and proposals for general assemblies.
- Reviewing and giving input on bond and loan terms.

Protector seeks to collaborate with other investors to influence companies in matters related to corporate governance and sustainability.

As a starting point, Protector will not invest in companies that have a history of poor corporate governance. Protector contributes to improving governance by participating in election committees where possible. Historically, the company has been active in changing the board composition of several investees to increase competence and value creation.

In 2023, Protector has been represented on the election committees of many investees where the company has a large share of ownership. Examples of this include KnowIT, eWork, Projektengagemang, Elanders, B3, and Dustin.

Through 2023 Protector has improved its understanding and calculations of the carbon intensity of its investment portfolio. Stamdata is now the company's provider of ESG data and comparative figures for 2022 have been recalculated with this new data set.

It is worth noting that Protector uses external managers to a small extent. In the table below only bond funds are externally managed and represent approximately 13% of AUM.

		2022	2023	Unit
Bond funds	WACI	102,9	267	tCO ₂ e/MEUR
	Owned emissions ¹	3 232	12 578	tCO ₂ e
	Data cover	60%	60%	
	Share of analysed assets	6%	13%	
Equities	WACI	22.6	13.0	tCO ₂ e/MEUR
	Owned emissions ²	3 895	3 414	tCO ₂ e
	Data	77%	86%	
	Estimates ³	21%	11%	
	Data cover	99%	97%	
	Share of analysed assets	19%	16%	
Corporate bonds⁴	WACI	51	46	tCO ₂ e/MEUR
	Owned emissions ²	23 096	23 952	tCO ₂ e
	Data	74%	71%	
	Estimates ³	22%	26%	
	Data cover	97%	97%	
	Share of analysed assets	58%	47%	
Total	WACI ⁵	58	64	tCO ₂ e/MEUR
	Owned emissions ^{1,2,6}	30 223	40 124	tCO ₂ e
	Data cover	78%	69%	

WACI = weighted average carbon intensity, based on Scope 1 + Scope 2

Analysed assets exclude cash and derivatives

1) Funds representing 16.5% of total bond fund investments in 2023 scaled to 100%, remainder not scaled

2) Data + estimates for own holdings scaled to 100%, Scope 1 + Scope 2

3) Estimates based on industry average, delivered by Stamdata

4) Excluding government and municipal bonds, no investments in government bonds pr. 31.12.23

5) Weighted average based on data coverage, i.e. not including assets without data/estimates

6) Own bond portfolio scaled to 100% applying corporate bond footprint to municipal bonds.

For internally managed equities and corporate bonds, there was a reduction in carbon intensity (WACI) and owned emissions YoY, resulting in approximately 15% lower owned emissions per invested amount. The carbon intensity was already at a low level last year, reflecting our limited allocation to oil & gas and other high-intensity industries such as shipping. Being 'underweight' in such industries is intentional, as the company views these as having a high level of transition risk.

As for data coverage of the total portfolio, the share of municipal bonds has increased YoY. This change is the main reason for the decrease in data coverage as there are currently no data available for these bonds. Stamdata is developing a methodology for estimating emissions for municipalities, which hopefully can be included in the upcoming 2024 reporting.

Where Protector is exposed to companies with a high carbon intensity, the companies must have a clear plan to reduce emissions. If this does not exist, Protector can still invest, but will then influence the companies to put such a plan in place. Of the top 10 contributors to total emissions, representing the vast majority of owned emissions, 9/10 have carbon reduction targets in place. The company intends to encourage the remaining company to put such targets in place in 2024.

A large share of owned emissions stems from a single company – Yara. This company has set carbon reduction targets across scopes 1, 2, and 3 in line with the Paris Agreement, and is executing on its plan to remove fossil fuels from the production of fertilizers.

In order to optimise carbon intensity, Protector could sell these bonds, which, when considering market value, do not have a large weight in the portfolio. However, the company believes that supporting such companies in their transition makes more sense than withholding capital and increasing their financing costs.

Preliminary assessments indicate that Protector has far lower carbon intensity in its investment portfolio than its peers. The assessments also indicate that the internally managed bond portfolio has a carbon intensity which is significantly lower compared to the bond funds in which the company is invested.

Protector will seek to be the best among comparable insurance companies in terms of the investment portfolio's carbon intensity.

TAXONOMY DISCLOSURE FOR INVESTMENTS

Information to be disclosed by undertakings subject to Articles 19a or 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU concerning environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The proportion of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking's investments that are directed at funding, or are associated with, Taxonomy-aligned in relation to total investments [monetary amounts in MNOK]

The weighted average value of all the investments of insurance or reinsurance undertakings that are directed at funding, or are associated with Taxonomy-aligned economic activities relative to the value of total assets covered by the KPI, with following weights for investments in undertakings per below:		The weighted average value of all the investments of insurance or reinsurance undertakings that are directed at funding, or are associated with Taxonomy-aligned economic activities, with following weights for investments in undertakings per below:	
Turnover-based:	2.1%	Turnover-based:	387
Capital expenditures-based:	1.8%	Capital expenditures-based:	344
The percentage of assets covered by the KPI relative to total investments of insurance or reinsurance undertakings (total AuM). Excluding investments in sovereign entities.		The monetary value of assets covered by the KPI. Excluding investments in sovereign entities.	
Coverage ratio:	100%	Coverage:	18 683
Additional, complementary disclosures: breakdown of denominator of the KPI			
The percentage of derivatives relative to total assets covered by the KPI.		The value in monetary amounts of derivatives.	
	0.2%		32
The proportion of exposures to financial and non-financial undertakings not subject to Articles 19a and 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU over total assets covered by the KPI:		Value of exposures to financial and non-financial undertakings not subject to Articles 19a and 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU:	
For non financial undertakings:	34%	For non financial undertakings:	6 358
For financial undertakings:	16%	For financial undertakings:	3 041
The proportion of exposures to financial and non-financial undertakings from non-EU countries not subject to Articles 19a and 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU over total assets covered by the KPI:		Value of exposures to financial and non-financial undertakings from non-EU countries not subject to Articles 19a and 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU:	
For non financial undertakings:	29%	For non financial undertakings:	5 495
For financial undertakings:	16%	For financial undertakings:	3 004
The proportion of exposures to financial and non-financial undertakings subject to Articles 19a and 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU over total assets covered by the KPI:		Value of exposures to financial and non-financial undertakings subject to Articles 19a and 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU:	
For non financial undertakings:	24%	For non financial undertakings:	4 458
For financial undertakings:	10%	For financial undertakings:	1 877
The proportion of exposures to other counterparties and assets over total assets covered by the KPI:		Value of exposures to other counterparties and assets:	
	0%		0
The proportion of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking's investments other than investments held in respect of life insurance contracts where the investment risk is borne by the policy holders, that are directed at funding, or are associated with, Taxonomy-aligned economic activities:		Value of insurance or reinsurance undertaking's investments other than investments held in respect of life insurance contracts where the investment risk is borne by the policy holders, that are directed at funding, or are associated with, Taxonomy-aligned economic activities:	
	0%		0
The value of all the investments that are funding economic activities that are not Taxonomy-eligible relative to the value of total assets covered by the KPI:		Value of all the investments that are funding economic activities that are not Taxonomy-eligible:	
Turnover-based:	16%	Turnover-based:	3 072
Capital expenditures-based:	13%	Capital expenditures-based:	2 405
The value of all the investments that are funding Taxonomy-eligible economic activities, but not Taxonomy-aligned relative to the value of total assets covered by the KPI:		Value of all the investments that are funding Taxonomy-eligible economic activities, but not Taxonomy-aligned:	
Turnover-based:	3%	Turnover-based:	542
Capital expenditures-based:	6%	Capital expenditures-based:	1 078

Continued on next page.

Additional, complementary disclosures: breakdown of denominator of the KPI			
The proportion of Taxonomy-aligned exposures to financial and non-financial undertakings subject to Articles 19a and 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU over total assets covered by the KPI:		Value of Taxonomy-aligned exposures to financial and non-financial undertakings subject to Articles 19a and 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU:	
Non-financial undertakings - turnover based	2%	Non-financial undertakings - turnover based	387
Non-financial undertakings - capital expenditures based	2%	Non-financial undertakings - capital expenditures based	344
Financial undertakings - turnover based	0%	Financial undertakings - turnover based	0
Financial undertakings - capital expenditures based	0%	Financial undertakings - capital expenditures based	0
The proportion of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking's investments other than investments held in respect of life insurance contracts where the investment risk is borne by the policy holders, that are directed at funding, or are associated with, Taxonomy-aligned:		Value of insurance or reinsurance undertaking's investments other than investments held in respect of life insurance contracts where the investment risk is borne by the policy holders, that are directed at funding, or are associated with, Taxonomy-aligned:	
Turnover-based:	0%	Turnover-based:	0
Capital expenditures-based:	0%	Capital expenditures-based:	0
The proportion of exposures to financial and non-financial undertakings subject to Articles 19a and 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU over total assets covered by the KPI:		Value of Taxonomy-aligned exposures to other counterparties and assets over total assets covered by the KPI:	
Turnover-based:	0%	Turnover-based:	0
Capital expenditures-based:	0%	Capital expenditures-based:	0

A breakdown of the numerator of the KPI per environmental objective has not been done due to lack of data.

The majority of AUM is managed by the company, while a minor portion is invested in bond funds. As of 31.12.23 Protector did not own any government bonds. Derivatives include equity options, currency swaps, and interest rate swaps.

Collecting the required data is difficult, as companies are not yet reporting all the figures which go into the assessment. As an example, financial undertakings will start reporting aligned assets / green asset ratio with their 2023-reporting.

Protector's data provider is not yet capable of delivering all the information required to segment assets properly in NFRD/non-NFRD and an internal assessment has therefore been performed based on public information. As for the taxonomy data, only reported figures are used.

No fund managers (representing 13% of total AUM) were able to provide the granularity required to include these assets in the tables above, therefore these assets have been omitted from the numerator.

Timing has also been an issue as the company's annual report is in many cases prepared far ahead of the annual reports of investees and ahead of fund manager reporting.

NUCLEAR AND GAS TAXONOMY DISCLOSURES

Protector has screened the internal largest holdings representing over 70% of AUM for disclosures related to the Complementary Climate Delegated Act, which includes activities related to the nuclear and gas sectors. None of the largest holdings have disclosed information about such activities and the company sees it as unlikely that the amount will be material once the eligible companies start reporting in the future. The assessment will be updated next year with better data quality.

The only company identified with disclosures related to the Complementary Delegated Act in the latest reporting year available was a Swedish energy company, representing 0.14% of AUM, not ranking among the largest holdings. The conclusion is that such exposures, based on available reporting, are immaterial.

APPENDIX

Protector GHG Inventory Report



GHG Inventory Report – Protector Forsikring ASA

This report is made per the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and the Scope 3 Standard requirements. The report includes scope 1, scope 2, and material scope 3 emissions. This covers all material value chain emissions for the company.

Descriptive information

Descriptive information	Company response
Company name	Protector Forsikring ASA
Description of the company	Protector offers P&C insurance to large and medium-sized companies as well as to the public sector in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland and the UK
Chosen consolidation approach (equity share, operational control or financial control)	Equity share
Description of the businesses and operations included in the company's organizational boundary	P&C insurance underwriting and claims handling in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland and the UK
The reporting period covered	1.1.2023 - 31.12.2023
A list of scope 3 activities included in the report	Category 1: Purchased goods and services Category 5: Waste generated in operations Category 6: Business travel Category 7: Employee commuting Category 11: Use of sold products Category 15: Investments
A list of scope 1, scope 2, and scope 3 activities excluded from the report with justification for their exclusion	Rest of the Scope 3 categories have been excluded from the report because they are not considered material for a P&C insurance company. Use of agents/brokers potentially could be a material scope 3 for later reporting. In category 15 (Investments) Equities, Bond Funds, and Corporate Bonds are included. Municipal and governmental bonds are not included due to lack of supplier data.

The year chosen as base year and rationale for choosing the base year

Year 2022, as it was the first year when a full GHG inventory was prepared.

Once a base year has been established, the chosen base year emissions recalculation policy. If base year emissions have been recalculated, the context for any significant emissions changes that triggered the recalculation.

Scope 3 Category 6 & 11: Base year is recalculated with improved emission factors as used in 2023
 Scope 3 Category 15: Investments have been recalculated for the base year due to improved data availability.
 Base year's equivalent emissions to 2023 are enclosed inside () in the following table

Greenhouse gas emissions data

Scopes and categories	2022 tCO ₂ e	2023 tCO ₂ e
Scope 1: Direct emissions from owned/controlled operations	1.43	0.0
Scope 2: Indirect emissions from the use of purchased electricity, steam, heating, and cooling	167.13	142.64
Upstream scope 3 emissions		
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	388.21	862.56
Category 2: Capital goods	-	-
Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in scope 1 or scope 2)	-	-
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	-	-
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	1.42	1.75
Category 6: Business travel	205.2 (1 054.14)	833.10
Category 7: Employee commuting	208.96	275.74
Category 8: Upstream leased assets	-	-
Downstream scope 3 emissions		
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution	-	-
Category 10: Processing of sold products	-	-
Category 11: Use of sold products	55 417 (65 082)	92 785.00
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	-	-
Category 13: Downstream leased assets	-	-
Category 14: Franchises	-	-
Category 15: Investments	58 920 (30 223)	40 124.00

Description of methodologies and data used

Scope	Methodologies used to calculate or measure emissions, providing a reference or link to any calculation tools used
Scope 1	No company-owned sources of emissions.
Scope 2	Market-based calculation of indirect emissions from the purchase of electricity and district heating / cooling, based on kWh from each building and the chosen energy mix.

Scope and category	Description of the types and sources of data used to calculate emissions	Description of the data quality of reported emissions	Description of the methodologies, allocation methods, and assumptions used to calculate emissions	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or other value chain partners
Upstream scope 3 emissions				
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	IT equipment and cloud services, based on data from Protector and service providers	Accurate spend data and emission factors	Spend-based calculation with emission factors from service providers	100%
Category 2: Capital goods	-	-	-	-
Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in scope 1 or scope 2)	-	-	-	-
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	-	-	-	-
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	Waste generated per employee, based on employee data from	Average waste generation per employee in the	Activity data (nr of employees at Protector) and average emission	0%

Category 6: Business travel	Protector and industry averages	insurance industry	factors derived from insurance industry's sustainability reports	
	Air travel, accommodation, and business travel with own vehicle, based on spend and activity data from Protector	Medium quality data for air travel and accommodation. Accurate activity data for own vehicle and taxi usage.	Estimated no of flights and hotel nights in Northern Europe using spend based activity data. Using the industry's average emissions per flight and hotel nights. Accurate activity data for own vehicle usage in km and average tailpipe emissions	0%
Category 7: Employee commuting	Commuting with own vehicle and with public transit, based on activity data from Protector	Accurate activity data and average emission factors	Accurate activity data (km) for both own vehicle and public transit usage. Average tailpipe and public transit emission factors	0%
Category 8: Upstream leased assets	-	-	-	-

Description of scope 3 methodologies and data used (continued)

Scope and category	Description of the types and sources of data used to calculate emissions	Description of the data quality of reported emissions	Description of the methodologies, allocation methods, and assumptions used to calculate emissions	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or other value chain partners
Downstream scope 3 emissions				
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution	-	-	-	-
Category 10: Processing of sold products	-	-	-	-
Category 11: Use of sold products	Indirect emissions that stem from claims settlements when repairing or replacing insured assets, based on claims data from Protector and emission factors from vehicle manufacturers and average intensity factors for property and liability claims	Accurate claims data from Protector and emission factors from vehicle manufacturers for motor claims. Average emission intensity factors for other LoB:s.	For motor claims, emission calculation is based on all claims from 2023 (paid, reserved, and IBNR). For other LoB:s, emission calculation is based on eligible claims volume multiplied with LoB specific industry emission factors derived from spend-based datasets.	51%
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	-	-	-	-
Category 13: Downstream leased assets	-	-	-	-
Category 14: Franchises	-	-	-	-
Category 15: Investments	Indirect emissions from asset allocation in stocks and bonds, based on data from Protector and Bloomberg	Accurate investment data from Protector and Scope 1 and 2 emission data from investment objects	Scope 1 and 2 emissions of the objects that Protector invest in are allocated by ownership, and summarized over all investments according to the Scope 3.15.A instruction of PCAF and GHG Protocol	100%

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