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EUROPÆISKE REJSEFORSIKRING A/S ANNUAL REPORT 2021



COMPANY NAME
EUROPÆISKE EJSEFORSIKRING A/S
Frederiksberg Allé 3
DK 1790 Copenhagen V
Tel.: +45 33 25 25 25
Registered in: Copenhagen
Company Reg. No. CVR 62 94 05 14

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Richard Bader (Chairman)
Oliver Wiid
Anja Berner,
Christof Flosbach
Gabriele Bayer
*Peter Fobian
*Elected by the staff

AUDIT COMMITTEE:

Oliver Wiid (Chairman), Anja Berner, Gabriele Bayer

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT:

Beata Danuta Kalitowska-Zborowska
(Chief Executive Officer)
David Kraul (Chief Operating Officer)
Peter Steen Olsen (Chief Financial Officer)

AUDIT:

EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Company Reg. No. CVR: 30 70 02 28

Thomas Hjortkjær Petersen
State Authorised Public Accountant

Allan Lunde Pedersen
State Authorised Public Accountant

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Management review

One ERV company in the Nordics

In 2015 Europæiske Rejseforsikring A/S in Denmark and ERV Försäkringsaktiebolag (publ) in Sweden implemented one cross-company organizational structure as a first major step towards acting as one Nordic company. In 2017 we aligned the legal structure of the two companies and thereby cemented the position as one Nordic insurance company – ERV Nordic.

In legal terms, Europæiske Rejseforsikring A/S in Denmark was the continuing entity whereas ERV Försäkringsaktiebolag (publ) continued as a branch of Europæiske Rejseforsikring A/S by the legal name of Europeiska ERV Filial. Both the Danish and Swedish entities have locally continued with their brand names and logos; Europæiske ERV and Europeiska ERV.

In this annual report, we will use the term ERV Nordic when referring to both Europæiske ERV and Europeiska ERV. When only referring to Europæiske ERV we will use ERV Denmark and similarly with Europeiska ERV we will use the term ERV Sweden.

Extraordinary good financial result in 2021

ERV Nordic delivered an extraordinary positive financial result of DKK 83.4m in

2021. The result thereby exceeded expectations. The good result was based on our improved underwriting result and a one-time effect of sale of our shares in the Czech companies ERV Pojistovna a.s. (ERV CZ) and Euro-Center Holding SE (ECH).

The continued spread of COVID 19 and the actions taken by authorities during 2021 gave a significant negative impact on travel insurance sales. Our diversified Nordic market and product approach, however partially reduced the negative sales impact and compared to 2020 we managed to increase the Gross Premium Written. Compared to 2020 and especially the initial claim impact of COVID 19 in March in 2020, the claims costs decreased significantly in 2021. Further, despite increased future-proofing project costs operating expenses was kept stable and in total we delivered a satisfying positive underwriting result.



“We work to make customers feel safe under all circumstances”

Our mission

“We work to make customers feel safe under all circumstances”

Our mission is to ensure that travelers and people with special, mostly free time related insurance needs always will be adequately insured with us.

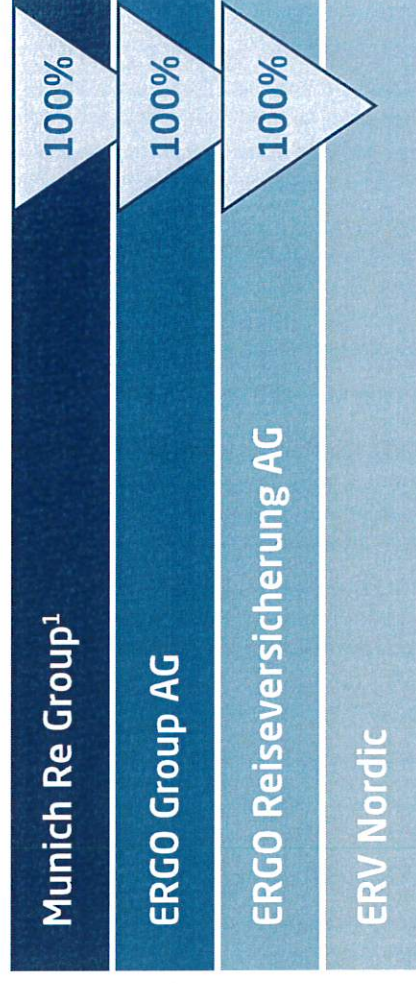
Our vision

Our vision is to be the market leading, internationally capable, Nordic niche insurer that enhances quality of life of our customers with customized, simple, easy and quick solutions relating to travel and other free time related special risks. This vision is also reflected in the ERV Groups eight values, which are:

- **Customer focus**
- **Excellence**
- **Courage**
- **Passion**
- **Teamwork**
- **Forward looking & Sustainable**
- **Openness & Trust**
- **Leadership & Responsibility**

Part of a strong Group

ERV Nordic is a subsidiary 100% owned by ERGO Reiseversicherung AG, which in turn is part of ERGO Group AG and Munich RE Group - the international reinsurance leader. Our financial system, investment portfolio management and some data reporting are outsourced to companies within the group. Furthermore, a part of the claims handling abroad is outsourced to ECH that is mainly owned by our group.



¹ The legal name of Munich RE Group is Münchener Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft

ERV Nordic is associated with the following companies:

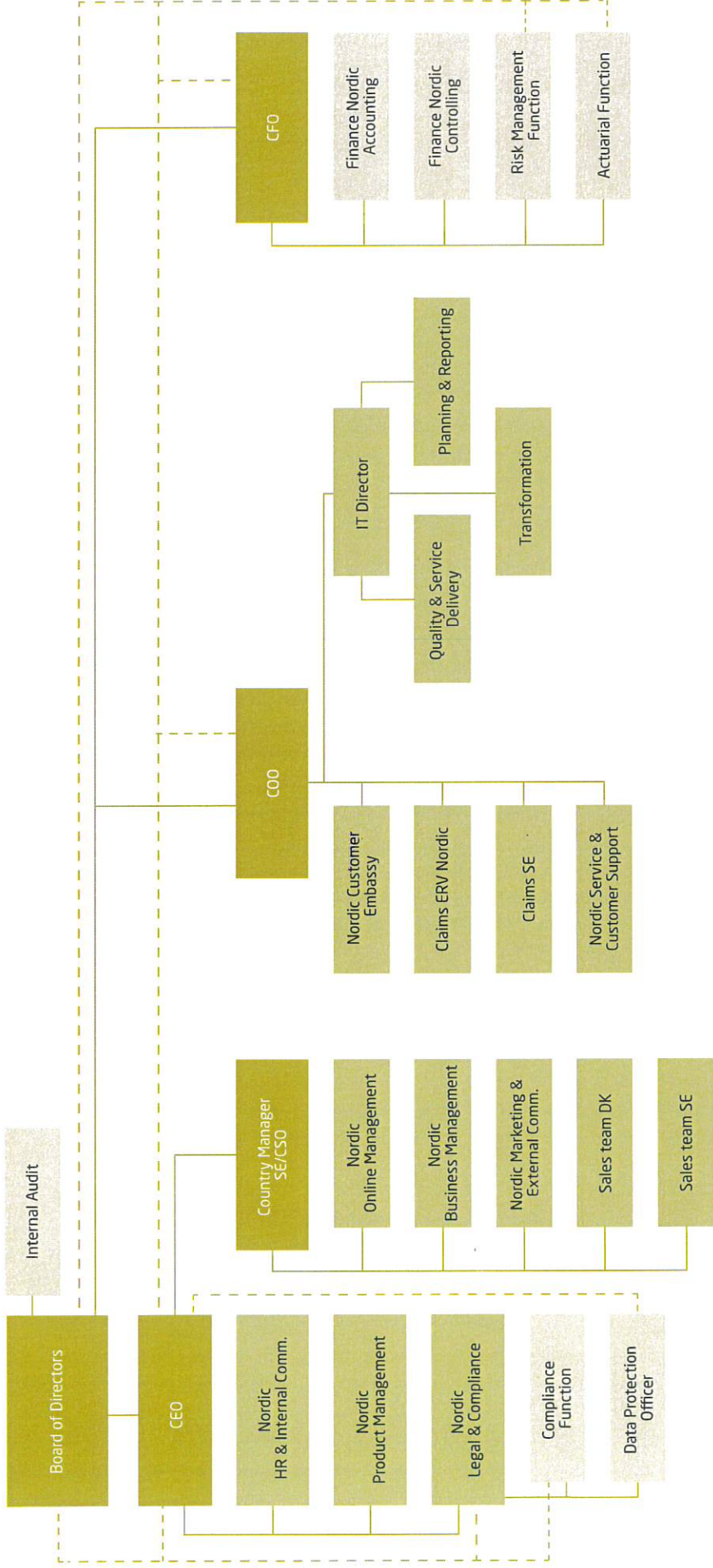
Associated company:

European Ass. Holding	Germany	Assistance	20.00 %
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ERV Nordic is member of the International Travel Insurance Alliance (ITIA) uniting specialized insurers from all around Europe with ambition to expand outside Europe as well. Via this association, we can closely co-operate with many travel insurers on an international level and deliver international solutions to our partners.

Organizational chart

ERV Nordic has the below shown organizational structure:





Our core business

ERV Nordic's primary business areas are sale of travel insurance to private customers in the leisure market including BtC, BtBtC, as well as in the corporate market together with health insurance for employees stationed abroad. Our direct business is focused on the markets in Sweden and Denmark. Through insurance professionals and distribution partners, we are also active in Norway and Finland.

ERV Sweden offers travel insurance through Card schemes as well as more affinity group centred business especially in the areas of jewellery and watches. The majority of travel insurance policies are sold either as trip-by-trip insurance or as annual travel insurance in connection with ERV Nordic's customers' holiday trips, business trips or expatriation. Main distribution channels for all travel insurance policies and health insurance policies are either direct business or brokers in the relevant markets.

In 2019 ERV Denmark cooperated with Dansk Sundhedssikring A/S and sold domestic healthcare insurances. This significantly added volume to our existing insurance portfolio in 2019 with minor impact in the following year's run-off period. ERV Denmark also has a health portfolio of international healthcare insurance that has been in run off since 2013.

Strong reputation, digitalization and customer focus

ERV Nordic has a strong business-to-business and end-consumer reputation. As a

well-established speciality insurance company, ERV Nordic focus on providing coverage customized to the policyholders needs, rather than offering products with the lowest premium. In addition, it has been a major priority in recent years to invest in our digital platform where we interact with potential new customers (Sales) as well as existing customers (Policy Administration, Corporate Support and Claims) in state-of-the-art technical applications. Obviously, also, our distribution partners' sales approach has changed and we adjusted to that. Our broker relations mainly build on large international insurance brokers, strong domestic broker networks, or local travel agencies, both individual and organized in groups.

Following an investigation by the Danish FSA, where a total of 14 insurance and pension companies were notified, ERV Nordic also received and paid a fine from SØIK on discrimination against pregnant women. Since October 2020, we have changed the practice of how we handle pregnancy and travel insurance claims. In addition, we have changed our terms and conditions for travel and cancellation insurance, which can be found on our website. We have also contacted all customers who could potentially have been affected by the error.

The Nordic insurance market

The customer base consists mainly of cross-border travellers from Denmark and Sweden, both leisure and corporate trips. The small geographical size and northern location of the countries ensures the stability of the market potential as these two factors create

a desire for the citizens to travel outside the country. The market competition in Leisure consists primarily of larger insurance companies, which offers the product as part of a package deal with family insurance. In addition to this, the Danish public healthcare system in 2014 changed from covering a part of the health risks related to travel insurance in Europe to cover none (from the yellow card to the blue card), which actually has provided a larger market potential. Changes in the public healthcare system, both on local- and EU level, could contribute positively by increasing demand but also attract new players to that segment increasing competition.

However, restrictions related to the COVID 19 have had significant impact on travel segment and heavily reduced volumes in 2020 and 2021. A full recovery to levels from year 2019 is expected earliest in 2024. Similar to Leisure in the business segment, market competition comes from larger insurance companies that cover several insurances outside travel, such as liability and property. In business segment there was also significant COVID 19 impact because majority of companies put on hold business travels.

Business Travel Trends

Travel budgets have always fluctuated in line with the economy. Firms are more relaxed about travel spend in the good times and tighten their belts in the bad. That is why when travel restrictions are waived it takes time before number of business trips come back to situation before COVID 19. In Europe,

companies have become more cost-conscious, introducing more sophisticated tools to control business expenses and got used to making smarter use of technological alternatives such as videoconferencing.

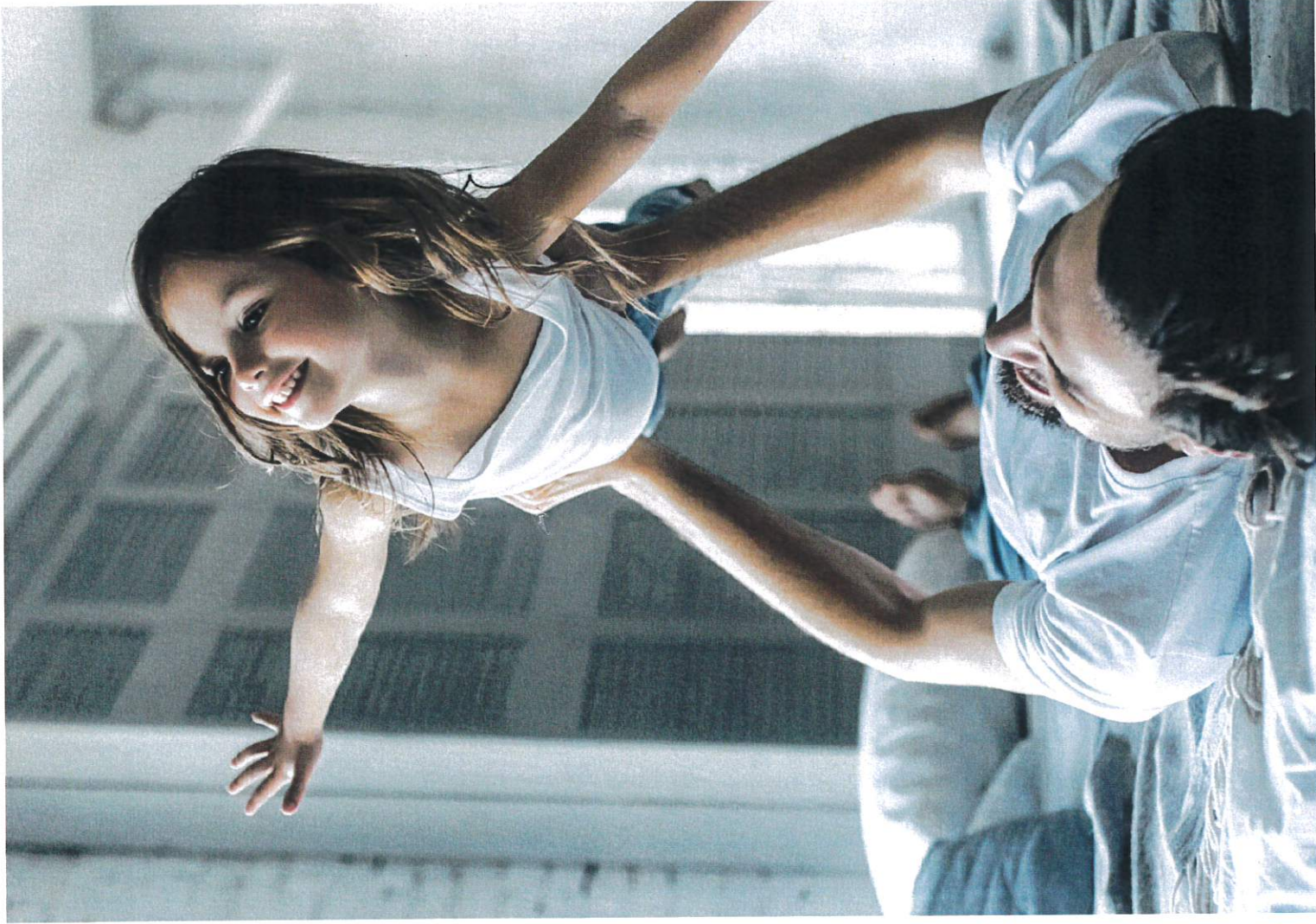
But as videoconferencing is increasingly a supplement, it will not replace business travel. In Asia, for example, direct face-to-face contact is a particularly important component of ongoing business relationships.

Most companies today have guidelines regarding how they shall reduce the environmental impact, giving directions to choose climate friendly transportation and usage of technical solutions to reduce number of travels.

Leisure Trends

The trends for leisure and travels are changing due to two big threats world population faces: pandemic and climate change. Contrary to the earlier trend to take more frequent, shorter trips, most likely people will limit number of trips abroad per year and focus more on longer vacations. This trend also comes because of some forward-thinking start-ups that are stressing the importance of work/life balance for as part of their corporate culture. In addition, Millennials (who have shown themselves to value "recharging the batteries" and the "work hard play hard" ethos), now have the disposable income to help shape travel trends. During COVID 19 the need for security is also shown in the fact that 7 out of 10 believe that pandemic protection should either be





included in the travel insurance or be prepared to take out a separate pandemic protection, this according to Resebarometer 2021. At the same time, every second foreign traveller believes that travel insurance has become more important and that the need for protection has increased or that they have already reviewed their travel insurance for the future as a consequence of the pandemic.

New entrants are disrupting all facets of the travel industry. New companies, products, and trends will alter the way we fly, drive, and stay. The development of internet based and mobile technologies drives the demand for a seamless travel experience. Seamless travel refers to travel utilising a variety of products and services organised through a single booking process.

Trends for Travel insurance market

The Nordic market for free-time and travel insurance is defined by fierce competition, and competitors include both general insurers and niche insurers. In travel insurance ERV Nordic plays a dominating role in the Swedish and Danish market. Profitable growth opportunities are limited with the traditional products and channels.

In Sweden (different from DK) all large P&C insurers decided to package a travel insurance base cover into their existing home insurance offerings since 15-20 years. This changed the business model for ERV Sweden significantly and switched the offerings to become largely a supplement cover to the (new) market standard base cover. 97 % of all Swedes have a home insurance cover. The

coverage is however only up to 45 days and is a basic travel insurance offering.

In Denmark, the P&C insurance companies have covers for travel included in more general insurance products, and increasingly offers extended travel insurance as ad-on. Pandemic situation related to COVID19 has increased customers' awareness and demand for comprehensive insurance products that could provide customers 'peace of mind'.

Claims handling

ERV Nordic's Assistance Network handles emergency assistance cases that occur in all parts of the world from small cases such as outpatient cases to bigger and more complex cases involving air transport. Many cases are complex medical cases, which are handled in close cooperation with our specialized assistance company ECH. The Euro-Center Assistance office in Madrid handles all ERV Nordic's assistance service and with service offices on six continents ERV Nordic's customers have one of the world's largest medical networks of experienced professionals and Nordic speaking staff available. As part of ERV Nordic's strong digital focus, we offer our customers a smooth and convenient online claims handling process. The digital journey is constantly under development with new tools and simplified steps in order to secure a smooth, fast and convenient customer experience.

ERV Nordic Strategy

In order to be a niche leader ERV Nordic continuously needs to improve operational setup and grow faster than market average.

That is why ERV Nordic during COVID 19 times has prepared for market recovery by working on automation and process enhancement as well as new business opportunities. In this sense, we have continued our strategic initiatives in the following four focus areas:

- Sustainability
- New Business
- Efficiency & insights
- Digitalization & IT Landscape

Sustainability

We will strive to sustain current business, customer base and revenues. This will be done by positioning ERV Nordic as premium supplier through customized service and offerings, leading in quality as well as ease of use.

New Business

We will develop new products and offerings within and outside our niche through advanced customer analytics and efficient development processes. This is to be done in close collaboration with customers in order to reflect their needs and demands.

Efficiency & insights

We will increase our capability to be compliant towards stakeholders, and at the same time be efficient and customer focused. This will be achieved by using digital systems and tools aligned with clear responsibilities and objectives.

Digitalization & IT Landscape

A basis for all initiatives above. IT and digitalization have to move from IT department to

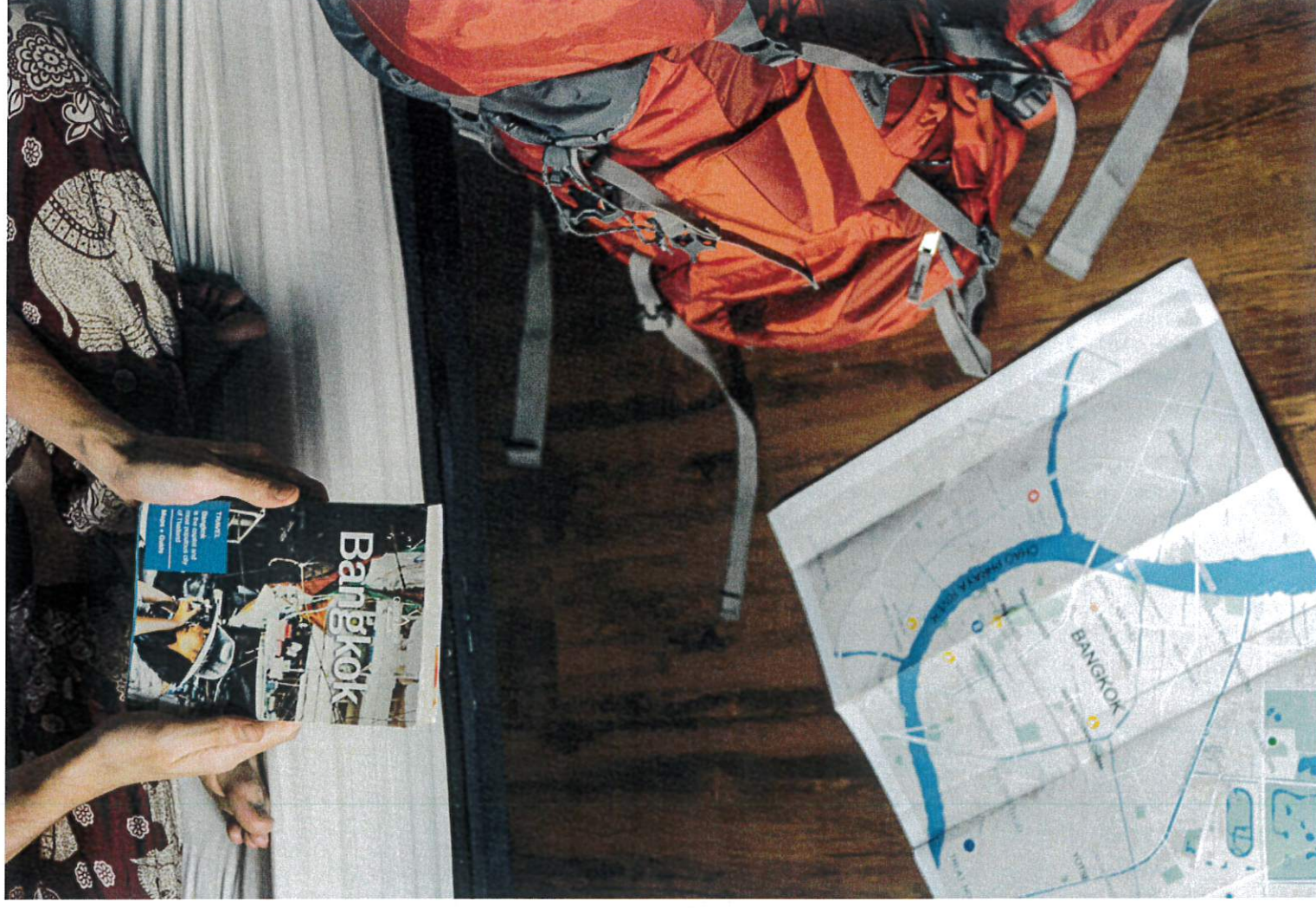
be the centre of everything we do. Digitalization is not just systems, but also requires a new way of working for all functions within ERV Nordic.

ERV Nordic's financial result

In 2021, ERV Nordic realised a positive result after tax of DKK 83.4m, compared to a negative result of DKK 30.3m last year. The good result was based on our improved underwriting result driven by reduced claims costs and improved investment result due to a one-time effect of sale of our shares in the Czech companies ERV CZ and ECH.

Gross written premium amounts to DKK 314.0m compared to DKK 295.2m in 2020, an increase of DKK 18.8m. The increase is due to the positive impact by Leisure insurance sales through the new major partnership with Swedish ski resort operator SkiStar and the relative higher Leisure and Corporate travel activity during the summer and autumn of 2021 compared to the same periods in 2020 that was heavier impacted by COVID 19 travel restrictions.

Gross claims incurred amount to DKK 95.3m against DKK 195.6m in 2020, a decrease of DKK 100.3m. Compared to 2020 and in particular the initial claim impact of COVID 19 in March 2020, the claims costs decreased significantly in 2021. Further run-off of our Health insurance portfolios in 2021 also gave reduced claims incurred compared to 2020. The gross claims ratio therefore also decreased to 32.4%, which is 28 percentage points lower than in 2020. The result of reinsurance recoveries and





change of reinsurer's share of claim provisions shows a compensation for ERV Nordic of DKK 0.8m in 2021 against DKK 34.9m in 2020. The decrease is primarily due to reinsurance recovery on the major COVID 19 claims we received during 2020.

The claims costs net of reinsurance amount to DKK 94.5m against DKK 160.7m in 2020 which is a decrease of DKK 66.2m. The claims ratio net of reinsurance is 32.2% against 50.6% in 2020.

Net operating expenses for 2021 amounted to DKK 193.0m against DKK 190.9m in 2020, an increase of DKK 2.1m. Acquisition costs amount to DKK 117.5m against DKK 122.1m in 2020, a decrease of DKK 4.6m. The decrease is mainly due to lowered acquisition costs because of the discontinued sales of domestic healthcare insurances through Danish partner Dansk Sundhedssikring A/S.

The administrative expenses amount to DKK 75.9m against DKK 69.2m in 2020, an increase of DKK 6.8m. We have during 2021 done significant operational savings in the light of the corona crisis and furthermore adjustments that lowers our costs levels going forward. However, we have also had assistance from external services, which increases the administrative expenses compared to 2020.

Commissions and profit commissions from reinsurance amount to an income of DKK 0.4m compared to 0.4m in 2020. The reinsurance contracts with commission has the

same volume in 2021 as in 2020 so therefore this income has been stable.

The total result of business ceded shows a cost for ERV Nordic of DKK 3.3m in 2021 against an income of DKK 28.4m in 2020. The cost in 2021 was as expected, while last year's extraordinary income was due to DKK 34.9m reinsurance claim recovery incl. reinsurer's share of claim provisions due to COVID 19 claims.

The above-described development in sales, claims and operating expenses results in a positive underwriting result of DKK 5.4m compared to a negative result DKK 35.3m in 2020. The cost ratio including acquisition costs amount to 65.6% against 59.5% in 2020. Total combined ratio net of reinsurance (total costs measured in relation to earned premiums) is 99% against 111% in 2020.

The result of investment activities before transfer of technical interest amounts to a profit of DKK 78.1m against a loss of DKK 6.5m in 2020. The profit is due to sale of shares in ERV CZ and ECH to ERGO Reiseversicherung AG.

The result from affiliated companies is created by ERV CZ of which ERV Nordic owned 75% of the share capital. In September 2021 shares was sold to ERGO Reiseversicherung AG giving a substantial investment result as well as simplification of formal governance, accounting and reporting related activities from local as well as Group perspective. In 2021, we therefore see a profit of DKK 73.0m due to the sale of the

shares against a loss of DKK 3.2m in 2020 based on the COVID 19 impacted negative result of ERV CZ that year.

The result from associated companies is generated by 33.3% shareholding in ECH and 20% shareholding in EAH. ERV Nordic continues to own 20% of the shares in EAH, but in June 2021 shares in ECH was sold to ERGO Reiseversicherung AG. In 2021, the result of associated companies shows a profit of DKK 0.4m against a loss of DKK 8.0m in 2020. The reason for the development is due to the sale of ECH and that the previous year's result was impacted by a negative result of ECH.

Income from investment properties amounts to DKK 3.7m against DKK 3.5m in 2020. The improvement is driven by a slight decrease in costs in 2021.

Interest income etc. for the year amounts to DKK 3.8m compared to DKK 5.4m in 2020. As in 2020, our investment portfolio mainly consists of low-risk Danish and Swedish government bonds.

ERV Nordic is relatively sensitive to the development of the prices of bonds and exchange rates, etc. The company has had a net loss in connection with realised and unrealised gains & losses of bonds, bond-based unit trusts and exchange rates of a total of DKK 1.8m against a loss of DKK 3.3m in 2020. The improvement compared to last year is mainly due to less loss in connection with unrealised value write-down of bonds.

Interest expenses amount to DKK 0.2m in 2021 compared to DKK 0.1m in 2020. Administrative expenses related to investments amounts to DKK 0.7m compared to DKK 0.6m in 2020. These expenses are primarily triggered by the services delivered by Munich Re (Münchener Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft) that is our appointed investment asset manager.

Interest on insurance provisions amounts to DKK 0.6m in 2021 compared to DKK 1.0m in 2020. The decrease is due to decreased interest rates.

Other income amounts to DKK 7.3m in 2021 compared to DKK 8.3m in 2020 and other expenses amounts to DKK 5.2m in 2021 compared DKK 5.2m in 2020. Other income and expenses mainly stem from a number of administration agreements where we deliver our renowned claims handling and assistance services to customers that prefer to self-cover their insurance risks.

Due to our positive ERV Nordic result in 2021, we will have a tax cost of DKK 2.9m compared to a deferred tax asset in 2020 of DKK 7.3m.

Receivables from policyholders amount to DKK 5.3m against DKK 5.3m in 2020, whereas receivables from insurance brokers amount to DKK 11.5m against DKK 6.2m in 2020.

At 31 December 2021, the company's total capital and reserves amount to DKK 398.5m and total assets amount to DKK 667.6m.





Uncertainty in respect of recognition and measurement

The statement of the accounted value of certain assets and liabilities is conditioned by applying accounting estimates. The estimates made are based on assumptions which the management finds justifiable but uncertain. The statement of the insurance provisions and domicile are in particular connected to estimates.

Events after 31 December 2021

No events have occurred subsequent to the balance sheet date, which would have a material influence on the financial position of the company.

We consider the Russian invasion of Ukraine and related instability on the financial markets as well as negative impact on Corporate and Leisure travelling as non-adjusting post balance sheet events. However, based on the initial impact the Russian invasion of Ukraine has not had a material impact on our business.

The result of the year compared to earlier statements

The company expected earlier the following for 2021:

“We expect continued negative impact by COVID 19 on our sales in both ERV Denmark and ERV Sweden. In line with the lowered travel activities by our customers, we will however also expect low claim costs. Our investment portfolio consists mainly of low-risk Danish and Swedish government bonds, but we expect that the corona crisis will also

negatively affect the result of our affiliated and associated companies.

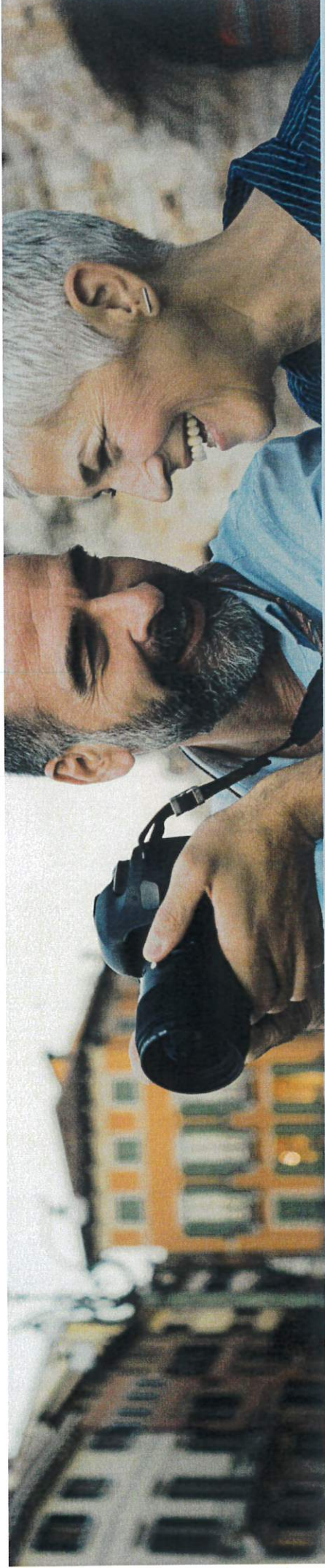
In total, this means that the expectations for the result for 2021 are at the same level as the result ERV Nordic delivered in 2020.”

ERV Nordic delivered an extraordinary positive financial result of DKK 83.4m in 2021. The result thereby exceeded expectations. The good result was based on our improved underwriting result and a one-time effect of sale of our shares in the Czech companies ERV CZ and ECH.

Outlook for 2022

The travel market recovery to a level from 2019 is not expected before year 2023 in Leisure market and in 2024 in the Corporate segment. That is why we for 2022 still expect a negative impact of COVID 19 on our revenues in both ERV Denmark and ERV Sweden. In line with the lowered travel activities by our customers, we will however also expect lower claim costs. Our investment portfolio consists mainly of low-risk Danish and Swedish government bonds, so stable performance is foreseen. Further result stabilization has also been ensured by sales of shares in the Czech companies ERV CZ and ECH.

In total, this means that the expectations for the 2022 result are in line with 2021, except for the extraordinary investment result ERV Nordic delivered in 2021 based on the one-time effect of sale of our shares in the Czech companies ERV CZ and ECH.



The Board of Management of ERV Nordic has the following management positions:

Beata Danuta Kalitowska-Zborowska, Chief Executive Officer:

- Member of Board of Management of International Travel Insurance Alliance (ITIA), Munich, Germany

David Kraul, Chief Operating Officer:

- No other managing positions

Peter Steen Olsen, Chief Financial Officer:

- Deputy Managing Director Europeiska ERV Filial, Stockholm, Sweden

The Board of Directors of ERV Nordic has the following management positions:

Richard Bader, Chairman:

- Member of the Management Board of ERGO Digital Ventures AG, Dusseldorf/Germany
- Member of the Management Board of ERGO Direkt Versicherung AG, Nuremberg/Germany
- Chairman of the Management Board of ERGO Reiseversicherung AG, Munich/Germany
- Member of the Supervisory Board of Euro-Center Holding SE, Prague/Czech Republic
- Member of the Board of Directors of Globality S.A., Munsbach/Luxembourg
- President of the International Travel Insurance Alliance, Munich/Germany
- Member of the Supervisory Board of Europäische Reiseversicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft, Vienna/Austria
- Vice Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Europai Utazasi Biztosito Rt., Budapest/Hungary
- Chairman of the Advisory Board of Deutsche Reisesicherungsfonds GmbH, Berlin/Germany
- Vice President of Deutsch-Schwedische Handelskammer/Tysk-Svenska

Handelskammaren, Stockholm/Sweden

- Member of the Board of Trustees of Willy Scharnow-Stiftung für Touristik, Frankfurt/Germany
- Deputy Member of the managing Steering Committee of Bundesverband der Deutschen Tourismuswirtschaft e. V., Berlin/Germany
- Member of the Supreme Representation of Deutscher Reisepreis-Sicherungsverein VVaG, Munich/Germany

Christof Flosbach, Board Member:

- Member of Management Board of ERGO Reiseversicherung AG, Munich, Germany
- Managing Director of Globality S.A., Munsbach, Luxembourg
- Chairman of Supervisory Board of ERV Evropska pojistovna A.S., Prague, Czech Republic
- Chairman of Supervisory Board of ETI International Travel Protection, London, UK
- Member of Supervisory Board of ERV Travel Insurance, Moscow, Russia

Oliver Wild, Board Member and Chairman of the audit committee:

- Vice Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Legial AG, München, Germany
- Member of the Supervisory Board of ERV Pojistovna A.S., Prague, Czech Republic

Gabriele Bayer, Board Member and Member of the audit committee:

- No other managing positions

Anja Berner, Board Member and Member of the audit committee:

- Chairwoman of the Supervisory Board of ERGO Krankenversicherung AG, Nürnberg, Germany
- Chairwoman of the Board of Directors of Globality S.A., Munsbach, Luxembourg
- Member of the Board of Directors of Storebrand Helseforsikring AS, Lysaker, Norway

Peter Fobian, Board Member:

- No other managing positions



Pay Policy

In accordance with the executive order on pay policy and disclosure requirements on pay roll in financial companies and financial holding companies, ERV Nordic has prepared a pay policy which can be found at this link: <https://www.europaeiske.dk/privat/om-europaeiske/virksomheden/lonpolitik/>. Please also see note 7.

Gender Composition in the Company's Governing Body

Section 132a of the Executive Order issued by the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority on financial reports for insurance companies and profession-specific pension funds requires that companies of a certain size set targets for the gender composition of the Board of Directors and the composition of the management and report on the matter. Regarding composition of management, a policy for

increasing representation of the under-represented gender must be established in case the requirements on composition are not met. On the Board of Directors as well as in management the composition should be a 40/60 pct. distribution or the number/pct. which is closest to 40/60 pct. in accordance to guidance from the Danish Business Authority.

Currently, the Board of Directors excl. the employee elected member consists of 2 women and 3 men, ERV Nordic does therefore meet the gender distribution requirement to the guidance from the Danish Business Authority.

Regarding management level and the composition hereof, the Board of Management of ERV Nordic currently consists of 3 persons. One member is woman and 2 members are men. Board of

Management thereby meets the composition requirements for gender distribution.

Audit Committee

The Board of Directors of ERV Nordic has established an Audit Committee. The Committee consists of three members of the Board of Directors.

The tasks of the Committee are set out in the "Audit Committee Charter" based on the Act on Approved Auditors and Audit Firms no. 1287 of 20 November 2018. The tasks of the Committee includes monitoring and control of the financial reporting process, the company's internal control system, risk management systems as well as the effectiveness of the internal audit function. Furthermore, the Committee monitors the statutory audit of the Annual Report and the independence of the auditors.

When performing its tasks, the Audit Committee ensures that due regard is given to matters important to the company. The work of the Audit Committee is based on supervision of historical events and does therefore not include future events, expectations or forecasts.

The Audit Committee held three meetings during 2021. These meetings were spread out during the year and among other held in connection with the yearly reporting to the Company's Board of Directors and the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority.

Risk Management

Risk management is an integral part of our corporate management and is based on the risk strategy and risk appetite decided by the Board of Directors. ERV Nordic is exposed to various types of risks in the daily business and is committed to turning risk

into value. Our means of risk management assists in achieving this goal and includes all strategies, methods and processes to identify, analyse, assess, control, monitor and report, both short- and long-term risks ERV Nordic face or may face in the future.

The Board of Directors has the ultimate responsibility for deciding on ERV Nordic's risk strategy, including the risk appetite. It is reviewed at least on a yearly basis and is considered in all strategic initiatives. Our aim of the risk strategy is to limit the impact of all risks in order to maintain a normal operation. ERV Nordic manages risks on a continuous basis to ensure that the risk exposure is within the risk appetite. If the risk exposure is assessed to be outside the approved risk appetite, then actions are taken to manage and/or mitigate the risks. The risk profile is reported on a quarterly basis to the Board of Management and the Board of Directors.

Organisational set-up of risk management Risk management is performed at all levels in the organization and is structured according to the three "lines of defence";

1st line: Risk takers

2nd line: Risk Management Function, Actuarial Function, Compliance Function

3rd line: Internal Audit Function ERV Nordic, in accordance with Solvency II, defines the 2nd and 3rd line of defence as the "Key Functions".

Risk situation

The risk situation at ERV Nordic has been within the Board of Directors risk tolerance during 2021. Except for the corona crisis and related major claims, we have not faced any material, unexpected risks and the solvency situation has been above our internal trigger levels (yellow trigger equals 140%) as well as regulatory requirements. We acted in the light of the corona crisis and monitored the situation closely, both in terms of the claims development and in regards to our Business Continuity management.

Main risks of ERV Nordic:

- Underwriting risk
- Market risk

Underwriting risk

Underwriting risk arises from inaccurate assessments of the compensations and other costs related to insurance policies. Significant underwriting risk are premium, if losses are higher than expected, and reserve risk, if the reserves set side are not sufficient to cover the ultimate losses.

Relevant policies exist which are set by the Board of Directors. The overarching policy for underwriting risk states that risks originating from the company's insurance business shall be covered or limited to such a level that the company will be able to maintain a normal operation and carry out planned initiatives even in case of a very unfavourable development. One measure taken to limit the underwriting risk, is reinsurance agreements. This limits the risk for most events to a

certain level according to the risk appetite set by the Board of Directors.

In the Standard model, this risk is estimated to DKK 162.5m.

Market risk

It is the aim of ERV Nordic to control the market risks in such a way that the company obtains a return corresponding to risks taken.

Main market risk:

- Currency risk
- Equity risk
- Property risk
- Market risk concentrations

Currency risk arises as a result of a mismatch in the value of assets and liabilities in the same foreign currency. Internal guidelines, set by the Board of Directors, limits the exposure to a certain level. In terms of the result, the company is sensitive towards the development in currency rates and the prices of bonds, shares and participations.

Currency risk for ERV Nordic is mainly related to the net assets in ERV Sweden denominated in Swedish krona ("SEK"). The merger with ERV Sweden is based on a strategic decision and in line with the risk appetite set by the Board of Directors.

The standard model calculation has been used to assess market risk and the necessary capital for this type of risk. This model demands a capital of DKK 39,6m in order to be able to cover the risk sufficiently with a confidence level of 99.5%, which means that

ERV Nordic can meet the policyholders' claims for 199 years out of 200 years.

Credit risk

Credit risk is defined as an economic loss that can arise if the financial situation of a counterparty changes. The credit risk includes both the risk of deterioration of the "rating" of the counterparty and the credit spread risk. Examples are the financial situation of an issuer of securities or a debtor with obligations to ERV Nordic.

In our fixed-income investments, we control the associated credit risk by selecting issuers with appropriate quality and respecting counterparty limits. The rating of external rating agencies is just one of several criteria that we take into account. The majority of our investments consist of securities issued by issuers with very good credit ratings.

In the Standard model, this risk is estimated to DKK 23.1m.

Operational risks

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. Operational risk is inevitably linked to the business activities of ERV Nordic. They are addressed in a comprehensive internal control system or through ad-hoc reporting. ERV Nordic manages operational risk in accordance with internal guidelines and the risk appetite on an ongoing basis. It is reported to the Board of Directors as part of the risk report on a quarterly basis. The standard model calculation demands a

capital of DKK 8.9m in order to be able to cover the operational risk sufficiently with a confidence level at 99.5%, which means that ERV Nordic can meet the policyholders' claims for 199 years out of 200 years.

Other material risks

ERV Nordic is also exposed to strategic and reputational risk.

Strategic risk are risks arising from wrong business decisions or poor implementation of decisions already taken. ERV Nordic is exposed to a variety of strategic risk such as changes in the customer structure ("demography") and the buying behaviour ("digital disruption"). Additional risks may arise as a result of changes in the competitive environment. Strategic risk usually have an impact lasting over several years and when identified, they are analysed and remedial measures are taken when necessary.

Reputational risk is defined as the risk of damage that occurs if the value or brand name of ERV Nordic deteriorates. The impact ranges from reduced business opportunity to administrative additional expenses.

Ad hoc reporting and regular quarterly communication between the governance functions takes place. In addition, as part of the internal control system, a basic assessment of potential reputational loss for each operational risk is completed by both the Compliance Officer and the Risk Manager. If the risk is assessed as being above the process owner's acceptable range, then a measure is required and monitored.

Sensitivity Analysis as of 31.12.2021, SCR 125 pct.			Stress (Pct.)	SCR (Pct.)
1.	Interest rate risk		200 %	211%
2.	Equity risk		100%	207%
3.	Property risk		100%	146%
4.	Spread risk	Danish government bonds	46%	125%
		Other government bonds	100%	160%
		Other bonds	100%	155%
5.	Currency risk	Exposure 1 (USD)	100%	213%
		Exposure 2 (SEK)	100%	240%
		Exposure 3 (EUR)	100%	186%
6.	Counterparty default risk			125%

Sensitivity Analysis

In accordance with the rules stipulated in BEK no. 615 of May 25th 2018, ERV Nordic has calculated sensitivity analysis on a quarterly basis. The sensitivity analysis done as of 31st December 2021 shows that we are able to withstand changes in the significant risk categories.

There are no stresses to the risk categories that will lead to an MCR of 125% nor 100%.

Capital management and requirements

ERV Nordic's Solvency II requirement is calculated on the basis the company's risk profile, and therefore takes into consideration the composition of ERV Nordic's insurance portfolio, cash flow profile, technical provisions, reinsurance program, investment mix and risk diversification.

The Board of Directors of the company has estimated that a security level of 99.5% has to be used for the capital demands. ERV Nordic has calculated the capital requirement based on a security level of 99.5% and according to the Standard model under Solvency II which means that ERV Nordic can meet the policyholders' claims for 199 years out of 200 years. The model has been tested during the last 3 years and ERV Nordic has always had more than sufficient capital to meet the security level of 99.5%.

The solvency capital requirements (SCR) have been calculated to DKK 123.3m and shall be covered by the company's eligible own funds of DKK 266.6m as of 31st December 2021 affecting a solvency ratio of 216%. The eligible own funds as at the balance sheet date take into account deduction of the dividend of DKK 85m agreed by

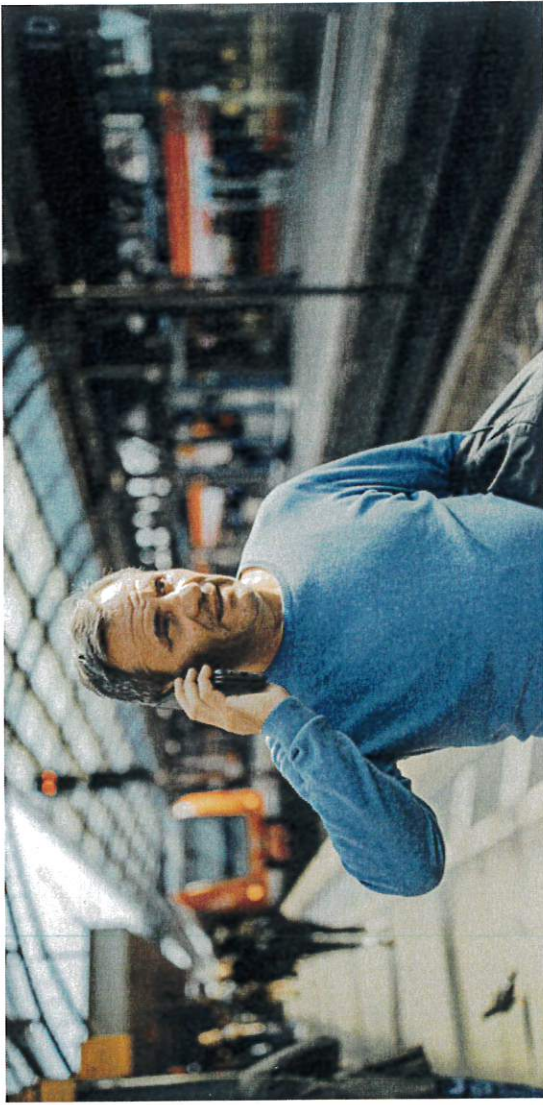
Board of Directors and proposed to the Annual General Meeting for the 2021 financial year.

Below is shown a five-year overview of the solvency ratio.

	Solvency ratio
2021	216%
2020	197%
2019	143%
2018	176%
2017	185%

Fitch rating

ERV Nordic has an 'A+' (stable outlook) Insurer Financial Strength (IFS) Rating from Fitch.



	2021	2020
Appropriation of profit Available for appropriation Amount in DKK'000		
Total comprehensive income	91.353	-33.289
Recommended to be allocated as follows	2021	2020
To the Shareholder	85.000	0
Net revaluation reserve	-51.322	-14.278
Profit brought forward	57675	-19011
	91.353	-33.289

SIGNATURES OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

We have today presented the annual report for 1 January – 31 December 2021 to ERV Nordic. The annual report has been prepared in accordance with Financial Business Act.

The annual report gives a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as of 31 December 2021 together with the results of the company's activities for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2021.

The management report contains a fair and true review of the development of the company's activities and financial performance together with a description of the most significant risks and elements of uncertainty that may have an impact on the company.

We recommend the annual report to be approved at the annual general meeting, Copenhagen, 5th of April 2022

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT:

Beata Danuta Kalitowska-Zborowska
Chief Executive Officer

David Kraul
Chief Operating Officer

Peter Steen Olsen
Chief Financial Officer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Richard Bader
Chairman of the Board

Gabriele Bayer
Board Member and
Member of the Audit Committee

Christof Flosbach
Board Member

Oliver Wild
Board Member and
Chairman of the Audit Committee

Anja Berner
Board Member and
Member of the Audit Committee

Peter Fobian
Board Member, elected by the
employees

Independent Auditor's report



To the shareholder of Europæiske Rejseforsikring A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Europæiske Rejseforsikring A/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2021, which comprise income statement, statement of comprehensive income, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Business Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2021 in accordance with the Danish Financial Business Act.

Our opinion is consistent with our long-form audit report to the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of

Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these rules and requirements.

To the best of our knowledge, we have not provided any prohibited non-audit services as described in article 5(1) of Regulation (EU) no. 537/2014.

Appointment of auditor

At the Annual General Meeting on 30 April 2020, we were elected as auditor for Europæiske Rejseforsikring A/S for the first time. We have been reelected annually by the Annual General Meeting for a total period of two years up to and including the financial year 2021.

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the financial year 2021.

These matters were addressed during our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon. We do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled our responsibilities described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section, including in relation to the key audit matters below. Our audit included the design and performance of procedures to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial



statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

Measurement of claims provisions
 Claims provisions totaled to DKK 69 million at 31 December 2021.

The measurement of claims provisions is subject to significant management estimates, including expected losses for incurred claims in current and previous years, as well as unknown claims (IBNR and IBNER provisions).

Reference is made to note 1. for a description of the accounting policies.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

Our audit procedures performed in cooperation with our actuarial specialists included

- ▶ Assessment of design and test of effectiveness of key controls in the processes for claims handling and provisions for claims reserves as well as actuarial models applied for calculating IBNR and IBNER provisions.
- ▶ Comparison of data, methods and assumptions used with generally accepted actuarial standards, historic developments and trends
- ▶ Assessment and analyses of the development of run-off results and changes to the models applied and assumptions used compared with last year as well as the development in industry standards.

▶ Test of accuracy and completeness of the underlying data on a sample basis as well as recalculation of claims provisions for selected lines of business

Furthermore, we assessed whether the disclosures relating to risks and uncertainties in respect of claims provisions made meet the relevant accounting rules.

STATEMENT ON THE MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Management's review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the Management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management's review meets the disclosure requirements of the Danish Financial Business Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Business Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.



MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Business Act. Moreover, Management is responsible for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the

Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and additional requirements applicable in Denmark 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 the financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- ▶ Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, 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 opinion. 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 internal control relevant to the 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 Management.

- ▶ Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company'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 financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. 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 the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

► Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the note disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

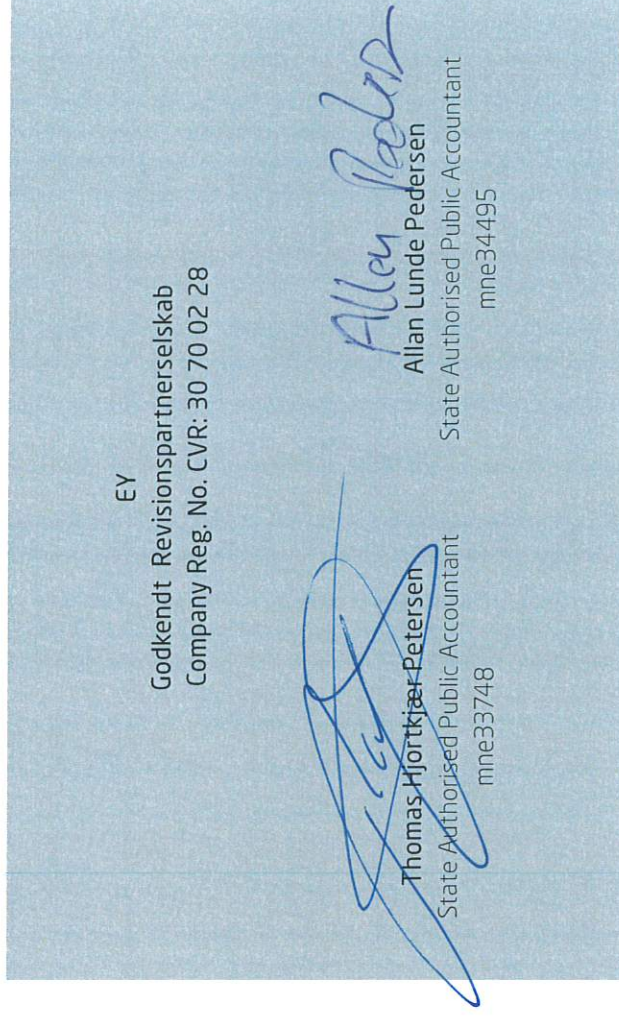
We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate to them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Based on the matters communicated to those charged with governance, we determine which matters were of most importance in our audit of the financial

statements for the current period and therefore are key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Copenhagen, 5th of April 2022



Balance sheet as of 31 december 2021

	Note	in DKK'000	31/12 2021	31/12 2020	Note	in DKK'000	31/12 2021	31/12 2020
ASSETS								
Intangible assets								
16		Software	21.686	28.690		Amounts owed by policy holders	5.304	5.312
		Software, development projects	0	5.259		Amounts owed by insurance brokers	11.536	6.168
		TOTAL INTANGIBLE ASSETS	21.686	33.949		Debtors arising out of direct insurance contracts, in total	16.840	11.482
Tangible assets								
17		Operating equipment	1.487	1.971		Other debtors		0
18		Land and buildings	106.000	104.172		Amounts owed by insurance companies	0	8.248
		TOTAL TANGIBLE ASSETS	107.487	106.143		Amounts owed by affiliated companies	8.553	19.883
		Investments in affiliated and associated companies				Other debtors	15.869	28.131
19		Capital holdings (shares) in affiliated companies	0	57.212		Total other debtors	24.422	72.936
19		Capital holdings (shares) in associated companies	45	15.005		TOTAL DEBTORS	70.497	
		Total investments in affiliated and associated companies	45	72.217		Other assets		
		Other financial investments				Cash in hand and cash equivalent	22.359	23.467
		Participating interests	33	33		Tax assets	4.126	2.784
		Unit trusts	50.842	27.159		Deferred tax assets	4.619	7.601
		Bonds	382.737	226.611		Other	22	11
		Total other financial investments	433.612	253.803		TOTAL OTHER ASSETS	31.126	33.863
27		TOTAL INVESTMENT ASSETS	433.657	326.020		Prepayments and accrued income		
		Reinsurance share of technical provision				Accrued interest	0	834
		Reinsurance share of unearned premiums	38	87		Other prepayments and accrued income	3.176	5.484
		Reinsurance share of claim provision	29.197	33.236	20	TOTAL PREPAYMENTS AND ACCRUED INCOME	3.176	6.318
		Total reinsurance of technical provision	29.235	33.323		TOTAL ASSETS	667.629	579.229

Note in DKK'000

	31/12 2021	31/12 2020
LIABILITIES		
Capital and reserves		
Shares capital	10.001	10.001
Revaluation provisions	16.969	11.189
Reserves		
Contingency reserve, untaxed	173.166	165.814
Net revaluation reserve	8	57.109
Total reserves	173.174	222.923
Profit brought forward	113.392	63.071
Proposed dividend for the accounting year	85.000	0
TOTAL CAPITAL AND RESERVES	398.536	307.184
Provisions for insurance contracts		
Provision for unearned premiums	121.375	107.052
Claim provisions	68.801	80.958
Risk margin on insurance contracts	7.628	8.775
TOTAL PROVISION FOR INSURANCE CONTRACTS	197.804	196.785
Provisions for other risks and charges		
Deferred taxation	10.124	12.031
TOTAL PROVISIONS FOR OTHER RISKS AND CHARGES	10.124	12.031

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	31/12 2021	31/12 2020
Creditors		
Amounts owed in connection with direct insurance business	16.940	21.147
Amounts owed to reinsurance companies	430	386
Amounts owed to affiliated companies	1.940	229
Actual tax liabilities	0	0
Leasing liabilities	567	2.139
Other creditors	34.565	36.027
TOTAL CREDITORS	54.442	59.928
TOTAL PREPAYMENTS	6.723	3.301
TOTAL LIABILITIES	667.629	579.229
Accounting policies applied		
1 Accounting policies applied		
2 Five-year review		
24 Contingency liabilities		
25 Group ownership		
26 Risk Management		
27 Fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities		
28 Split of classes of insurance		

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Equity Specification

Amount in DKK'000	Share Capital	Revaluation Provisions	Contingency Reserve	Net revaluation Reserve	Profit brought forward	Proposed Dividend	Total
Equity as of 1st January 2020	10.001	11.189	156.985	71.387	89.392	0	338.954
Profit for the year				-30.296	-30.296		-30.296
Other comprehensive income, currency adjustment							0
Other comprehensive income, currency adjustment for foreign entities				-2.974	-19		-2.993
Other comprehensive income Revaluation of property							0
Other comprehensive income Revaluation of property, tax							0
Total comprehensive income	0	0	0	-2.974	-30.315	0	-33.289
Currency adjustment Contingency Reserve			2.227		-2.227		0
Currency translation adjustment, foreign branch							0
Net increase of Contingency reserve			6.601		-6.601		0
Tax at items released or build up via equity Contingency reserve and Associated companies					1.519		1.519
Provisions for other reserves				-11.304	11.304		0
Dividend paid out							0
Proposed dividend							0
Equity as of 31st December 2020	10.001	11.189	165.814	57.109	63.071	0	307.184

Equity Specification

Amount in DKK'000	Share Capital	Revaluation Provisions	Contingency Reserve	Net revaluation Reserve	Translation Reserve	Profit brought forward	Proposed Dividend	Total
Equity as of 1st January 2021	10.001	11.189	165.814	57.109	0	63.071	0	307.184
Equity change per 1st January 2021, EuroCenter Holding				367				367
Restated equity as of 1st January 2021								0
Profit for the year						83.359		83.359
Other comprehensive income, currency adjustment								0
Other comprehensive income, currency adjustment for foreign entities				1.847				1.847
Other comprehensive income, release of revaluation reserve for affiliated and associated companies				-55.361		55.361		0
Other comprehensive income Revaluation of property		4.737						4.737
Other comprehensive income Revaluation of property, tax		1.042						1.042
Total comprehensive income	0	5.779	0	-53.146	0	138.720	0	91.353
Currency adjustment Contingency Reserve			-1.831			1.831		0
Currency translation adjustment, foreign branch								0
Net increase of Contingency reserve			9.183			-9.183		0
Tax at items released or build up via equity Contingency reserve and Associated companies								0
Provisions for other reserves				-3.955		3.955		0
Dividend paid out								0
Proposed dividend							85.000	0
Equity as of 31st December 2021	10.001	16.968	173.166	8	0	113.394	85.000	398.536

NOTE 1 - ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED

General

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Business Act and the executive order issued by the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority on financial reports for insurance companies and profession-specific pension funds.

The company has received permission to prepare the annual report solely in English from the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority.

The annual report is presented in thousand DKK.

Accounting policies are unchanged from last year.

Accounting estimate

The preparation of annual reports under the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority's executive order requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and requires the management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the company's accounting policies.

The statement of the accounted value of certain assets and liabilities is conditioned by applying accounting estimates. The estimates

made are based on assumptions which the management finds justifiable but uncertain. The statement of the insurance provisions and domicile are in particular connected to estimates. These estimates are described in more details in the below-mentioned under the individual accounting items.

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company, and the value of the liabilities can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at fair value, however tangible and intangible assets are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial period. Value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities are recorded in the income statement unless otherwise described below.

Intra-group transactions

The remuneration for the administration of the group's companies is based on the costs of such administration. The interest charged on intra-group accounts is the market rate when these accounts are not considered current business accounts.

Other services (including reinsurance) rendered as part of ordinary insurance operations to and from intra-group buyers are settled at market rates.

Intra-group trading in assets, including securities, is conducted at market prices. No significant intra-group trading with assets has taken place during the accounting year.

Foreign currency transactions

The company's functional currency is DKK in respect of business and investments originating from Denmark. The functional currency used by the company's branch in Sweden is SEK.

Receivables and payables recognised in foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date and the exchange rate prevailing at the time when such receivables or payables arose or were recognised in the latest annual report is recognised in the income statement as value adjustments.

Profit and loss of the foreign branch is translated into the company's functional currency, DKK, at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of transaction. The value of the branch's balance sheet items are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date.

Consolidated accounts

The company has chosen not to prepare consolidated accounts in accordance with §134 in the executive order issued by the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority on financial reports for insurance companies and profession-specific pension funds, as the company's ultimate parent company, Münchener Rückversicherungsgesellschaft, Munich, Germany, prepares consolidated accounts in which the company and its subsidiaries are included.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

RESULT OF INSURANCE OPERATIONS

Premium income, net of reinsurance

Premium income, net of reinsurance consists of the premiums collected for the year less ceded reinsurance premiums, adjusted for movements in the unearned premium provision.

Technical interest, net of reinsurance

According to the Danish FSA's executive order, technical interest is presented as a calculated return on the year's average insurance liability provisions, net of reinsurance. The interest is applied according to the expected run-off pattern of the provisions.

Technical interest is reduced by the portion of the increase in net provisions that relates to unwinding of discounting.

Claims incurred, net of reinsurance

Claims incurred, net of reinsurance, consist of the claims paid together with direct and indirect costs for claims handling less reinsurance recoveries, adjusted for movements in the outstanding claims reserve.

As a result, claims incurred, net of reinsurance consist of reported and expected claims for the accounting year.

Furthermore, run-of gains or losses on previous years' provision for outstanding claims are included in claims incurred. The portion of the increase of the provisions

that relates to reduction of term has been transferred to technical interest.

Changes in provisions of claims due to changes in the yield curve and exchange rates are recognized as a value adjustment.

Bonus and premium discounts

Bonus and premium discounts represent anticipated and reimbursed premiums where the amount reimbursed depends on the claims record, and for which the criteria for payment have been defined prior to the financial year or when the business was written.

Insurance operating expenses, net of reinsurance

Insurance operating expenses represent acquisition costs and administrative expenses less reinsurance commissions received. Expenses relating to acquiring and renewing the insurance portfolio are recognised at the time of writing the business. Administrative expenses are accrued to match the financial period.

Investment activities

Income from affiliated companies includes the company's share of the affiliates' net profit.

Income from associates includes the company's share of the associates' net profit.

Income from domicile properties before fair value adjustment represents the profit from property operations less property management expenses for the part of the property which is not used by the company.

Profit from property operations derives from rental agreements with tenants. All tenants have less than one-year tenures. Interest, dividends, etc. represent interest earned, dividends received, etc. during the financial period.

Realised and unrealised investment gains and losses are gains and losses on investments, value adjustment of land and buildings and exchange rate adjustments. Investment management charges represent expenses relating to the management of investments.

OTHER ITEMS

Other income and expenditure

Other income and expenditure contain income and expenses on administration agreements, which cannot be attributed to the insurance portfolio.

Taxation

Tax on the profit for the year is calculated on the basis of the profit for the year before tax, adjusted for non-taxable income and expenditure.

The company is jointly taxed with Danish group companies. Full intra-group tax equalisation is effected so that the company pays for the utilisation of contingent negative taxable income from the jointly taxed company and the company is refunded by the jointly taxed company for its utilisation of contingent taxable deficits of the company.

Deferred tax related to recapture of

previously deducted deficits in foreign branches or affiliates' entities is included based on an actual assessment of the purpose of the individual entity.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates in Denmark and Sweden which based on the legislation in force at the balance sheet date will apply when the deferred tax liability is expected to be settled or when the deferred tax asset is expected to be realised.

If deferred tax constitutes a tax asset, it is included in the assets, if it is most probable that it can be used in the future. The tax liability on the contingency reserve (contingent tax) is not provided for in the balance sheet.

The company has not made provisions for deferred tax on contingency funds as it is not likely that a situation will arise within the foreseeable future which will result in taxation.

BALANCE SHEET

Intangible assets

The assets are measured at the acquisition costs with deductions of the write down. A straight-line write down is applied based on the following assessment of the assets' expected useful lives:

Software, presently 3-5 years

Costs that are directly associated with the production of identifiable and unique

software products are recognised as intangible assets. Direct costs include the software development team's employee costs and other directly related overheads. All other costs associated with developing or maintaining computer software are recognised as an expense when incurred.

After completion of the development the asset is written down on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life, however, presently with a maximum period of 5 years. The basis of writing down is reduced by any impairment write downs.

Operating equipment

Furniture and operating equipment are measured at cost price less accumulated write down and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost price includes the purchase price and costs directly related to the purchase of the relevant assets until the time when the assets are ready for use.

The tangible assets are written down on a straight-line basis from the following assessment of the assets' expected useful lives, as follows:

- Furniture and other operating equipment, presently 5 years
- Computer hardware, presently 3 years
- Motor vehicles, presently 5 years⁽¹⁾

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted if appropriate.

Gains and losses on disposals and retirements are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the income statement. When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in the revaluation reserve are transferred to retained earnings.

Leasing - Accounting policies before January 1, 2019

Leases are divided into financial and operational leasing liabilities. A lease is recognised as financial when substantially all the risks and gains of owning the leased asset are transferred to the lessee. Other leases are classified as operational.

Leasing costs related to operating leases are recognized on a straight-line basis in the profit and loss statement over the lease period.

Leasing - Accounting policies after January 1, 2019

Before start of a lease contract, the company assesses whether a contract can be determined as a right-of-use asset (ROU asset). A ROU asset has the following conditions:

- The asset is explicitly identifiable
- The company has the right to get almost all the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use
- The company has the right to choose how to use the asset

The company recognises ROU assets and corresponding lease liabilities with respect to all lease agreements in which it is the lessee, excluding short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. At start or on reassessment of a contract that contains lease components, the company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component based on their relative stand-alone prices.

ROU assets and lease liabilities are recognised at the lease commencement date. The ROU assets are initially measured at cost price, which is calculated as the present value of the lease obligation including prepaid lease payments, any direct costs associated with the acquisition and any costs for dismantle and disposal of the asset at the end of the lease period, which the lessee is obliged to pay. ROU assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shortest period of the lease term and the useful life of the assets.

Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not yet paid, discounted using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be determined, the company uses its incremental borrowing rate. Subsequently, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method and is presented as part of the amount shown under "Leasing liabilities" within Liabilities. It is re-measured when there is a change in future lease payments. An adjustment is

made to the carrying amount of the corresponding ROU asset.

Impairment of intangible assets and operating equipment

Finalized development projects and development projects in progress are tested for impairment in connection with the annual report and during the year if there is any indication of impairment. The carrying amount of other intangible assets and operating equipment is reviewed at least annually to determine whether there is any indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, the carrying amount is written down to the estimated recoverable amount of the asset if this is lower than the carrying amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and the expected value in use.

Land and buildings

Domicile is measured in the balance sheet at the revalued amount, being the fair value at the date of revaluation, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation. Revaluations are performed regularly to avoid the carrying amount differing from the domicile's fair value at the balance sheet date.

The fair value is calculated based on a market-determined rental income, as well as operating expenses in proportion to the property's required rate of return in percent.

Increases in the revalued carrying amount of domicile is credited in equity, unless the

<p>increase corresponds to a decrease previously credited to the income statement. Decreases are credited to the income statement unless the decrease corresponds to an increase previously credited to equity. The write downs are recognized in the profit and loss account over their useful lives. The expected useful life is measured regularly. The company assessed at the time of the change-over to the rules of Danish Financial Supervisory Authority's executive order on financial reports that the useful life is 50 years and the scrap value is 70%.</p>	<p>last available annual accounts of the company in question. Secured loans are stated as the estimated fair value at the balance sheet date. The trade day is used as the time of calculation for all investment assets.</p>	<p>objective evidence that the reinsurance asset is impaired, the company reduces the carrying amount of the reinsurance asset to its recoverable amount and recognises that impairment loss in the income statement.</p> <p>Debtors Debtors are stated net of a bad debt reserve calculated on the basis of an individual assessment of the debtors.</p>	<p>The Swedish contingency reserve is reported as an untaxed reserve. Changes are recognized through equity. The basis for the calculation is based on a directive from the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority. The directive indicates the maximum amount that may be allocated to the contingency reserve, based on written premiums and the provision for claims outstanding. ERV Sweden continuously calculates the maximum scope for provisions. At year-end the company had not utilized the maximum scope.</p>
<p>Capital holdings (shares) in affiliated and associated companies Shareholdings are stated at their equity value using the equity method. As a result, the shareholdings are shown in the balance sheet as the pro rata share of the companies' equity value, and the company's share of the result is included in the profit and loss account under "income from affiliated or associated companies".</p>	<p>Reinsurers' share of provisions for insurance contracts Contracts entered into by the company with reinsurers under which the company is compensated for losses on one or more contracts issued by the company and that meet the classification requirements for insurance contracts are classified as reinsurance share of the technical provision. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are measured consistently with the amounts associated with the reinsured insurance contracts and in accordance with the terms of each reinsurance contract. The benefits to which the company is entitled under its reinsurance contracts held are recognised as assets and reported as reinsurers' share of claim provisions for insurance contracts.</p>	<p>Accruals Accruals, reported under assets, comprise cost paid relating to the following financial period.</p> <p>EQUITY Share capital Shares are classified as equity when there is no obligation to transfer cash or other assets.</p>	<p>Other reserves The total net revaluation of capital holdings in affiliated and associated companies is recognized via appropriation of profit to the net revaluation reserve in equity (other reserves), if the book value is higher than the cost price.</p>
<p>The total net revaluation of capital holdings in affiliated and associated companies are included in the net revaluation reserve in equity, if the book value is higher than the cost price.</p>	<p>The reinsurers' share of the provisions for claims is measured at discounted value if such discounting is material. The future payments will be discounted back according to the risk-free interest rates announced by EIOPA without volatility adjustment.</p>	<p>Revaluation provisions Revaluation of owner-occupied property is recognized in other comprehensive income unless the revaluation offsets a previous impairment loss. Revaluation reserves show the net revaluation of the owner-occupied property.</p>	<p>Currency adjustments comprise exchange differences arising from translation of the contingency reserve and the equity of foreign entities at the beginning of the year to the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date.</p>
<p>Other financial assets Listed bonds and capital investments are stated at the price listed at closing time on the date of the balance sheet. However, drawn bonds are stated at fair value. Unlisted capital investments are stated as the estimated market value, based on the</p>	<p>The company assesses continuously its reinsurance assets for impairment. If there is</p>	<p>Contingency reserves The Danish contingency reserve is recognized as part of retained earnings under equity. The reserve may only be used when so permitted by the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority and when it is for the benefit of the policyholders. The funds allocated to the contingency reserve are not taxed and there has been no deferred tax allocated in the balance sheet.</p>	<p>Proposed dividend The proposed dividend is recognized as a liability at the time of the adoption by the shareholders at the annual general meeting. Dividend to be paid out for the year is shown as a separate item under equity.</p>

TECHNICAL RESERVES

Provisions for insurance contracts

The company have chosen to use the simplified calculation of premium provision according to the Danish Executive Order on Financial Statements § 69a.

Provisions for insurance contracts are recognised as future payments including payments for administration and claims handling regarding future events for in-force policies. However, as a minimum to the part of the premium calculated using the pro rata temporis principle until the next payment date. Adjustments are made to reflect any variations in the incidence of risk. For new annual insurance policies, where a considerable part of the risk is in the immediate continuation of the date they become effective, we add as income 50% of the premium within the first 2-3 weeks and then distribute the rest according to the pro rata temporis principle.

The provisions also include amounts reserved to cover risk in connection with increasing age. These provisions are reserved when there no longer is a natural premium and the risks covered increase with the insured person's age.

The provisions for insurance contracts are recognised, taking into account, the deductions for direct acquisition costs.

Provisions for claims

Provisions for claims include direct and indirect claims handling costs arising from

events that have occurred up to the balance sheet date. Provisions for claims are estimated using the input of assessments for individual cases reported to the company and statistical analyses for the claims incurred but not reported and the expected ultimate cost of more complex claims that may be affected by external factors (such as court decisions).

Claims provisions are discounted, if such discounting is material. Discounting is based on the risk-free interest rates announced by ELOPA without volatility adjustment.

Risk margin on insurance contracts

Risk margin on insurance contracts are the expected amount payable if the company's portfolio of insurance contracts were transferred to another company.

Provisions for bonus and premium rebates

Provisions for bonus and premium rebates represent amounts expected to be paid to policyholders in view of the claims experience during the financial year.

Liability adequacy test

Tests are continuously performed to ensure the adequacy of the technical provisions. In performing these tests, current best estimates of future cash flows of claims; gains and direct and indirect claims handling costs are used. Any deficiency is charged to the income statement by raising the relevant provision.

Financial liabilities

Bond loans, debt to credit institutions, etc. are recognised at the raising of the loan at a fair value plus transaction costs incurred.

Debt

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

Methods for calculating financial ratios

The financial ratios have been calculated in accordance to the Danish Financial Business Act. The ratios included in the five-year review have been calculated as described below:

Gross claims ratio is the relation between gross claims incurred and gross earned premiums, where earned premiums are reduced by bonuses and rebates.

Gross expense ratio is the relation gross operating expenses and gross earned premiums less bonuses and rebates.

Reinsurance ratio is the profit/loss from reinsurance in proportion to gross earned premiums less bonuses and rebates.

Combined ratio is the sum of the gross claims ratio, the gross expense ratio and the net reinsurance ratio.

Operating ratio is calculated as the combined ratio, but based on the claims ratio, the expense ratio and the net reinsurance ratio where the allocated

investment return has been added to earned premiums in the denominator.

Relative run-off result is the run-off result in relation to the corresponding opening provision.

Return on capital and reserves is profit of the year in relation to average capital & reserves.

Note in DKK'000

2 Five-year review*

Profit and Loss	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Gross premiums earned	298.064	324.198	674.370	393.880	416.036
Gross claims incurred	95.260	195.581	391.685	191.068	207.571
Total operating expenses	193.449	191.279	290.587	200.984	195.773
Result of reinsurance (=net cost)	-3.324	28.367	-4.908	-5.657	-6.380
Underwriting result	5.412	-35.296	-13.398	-4.823	4.231
Profit/loss of investment after transfer of technical interest	78.702	-5.479	6.952	16.693	7.182
Profit for the year	83.359	-30.296	-7.124	13.302	10.893
Gross run-off profit/loss	1.558	3.018	749	2.154	11.836
Run-off profit/loss, net of reinsurance	2.274	4.636	540	2.741	9.655

Assets and Liabilities at

	31.12.2021	31.12.2020	31.12.2019	31.12.2018	31.12.2017
Insurance assets	29.235	33.323	532	627	2.099
Technical provisions	197.804	196.785	253.413	184.376	190.099
Capital and reserves at year-end	398.536	307.184	338.954	343.207	331.872
Total assets	667.629	579.229	671.307	598.959	594.449

Key figures

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Gross claims ratio	32%	60%	58%	49%	50%
Gross expense ratio	65%	59%	43%	51%	47%
Reinsurance ratio	1%	-9%	1%	1%	2%
Combined ratio	99%	111%	102%	102%	99%
Operating ratio	99%	111%	102%	101%	99%
Relative run-off result	2%	3%	1%	3%	19%
Return on capital and reserves	24%	-9%	-2%	4%	3%

	2021	2020		2021	2020
Note in DKK'000					
3 Gross earned premiums			5 Acquisition costs		
Gross premiums	314.037	295.184	Total acquisition costs	117.511	122.107
Change in the gross provision for unearned premiums	-15.973	29.014	of which:		
Gross earned premiums for the year	298.064	324.198	Commission for direct business	52.053	53.768
Distribution:			Commission for indirect business	0	0
Direct business	298.064	324.198	Administrative expenses	52.053	53.768
Indirect business	0	0	Administrative expenses	50.719	43.293
	298.064	324.198	Duties and contributions etc	8.694	9.701
Geographic distribution of direct business:			Depreciation	16.525	16.178
Denmark	108.725	141.374		75.938	69.172
EU countries	168.521	161.905			
Non-EU countries	20.818	20.919			
	298.064	324.198			
4 Technical interest, net of reinsurance					
Interest yield from the year's average technical provisions, net of reinsurance, transferred from investment business					
Provision for insurance contracts, year start	196.785	253.413			
Reinsurers share of technical provisions, year start	-33.323	-532			
Provisions for insurance contracts, year end	197.804	196.785			
Reinsurers share of technical provisions, year end	-29.235	-33.323			
Total	332.031	416.343			
Average	166.016	208.172			
Interest rate in accordance with the Danish FSA	-0,37%	-0,48%			
Interest on technical provisions	-619	-1.001			
Technical interest, net of reinsurance	-619	-1.001			

Note in DKK'000

7 Staff costs

Net operating expenses include the following staff costs:

	2021	2020
Wages and salaries	68.883	80.338
Other expenses for social security	6.224	7.636
Pension scheme contributions	9.001	9.926
Payroll tax	8.694	9.701
	92.802	107.601

Total remuneration paid to:

Board of Directors		
Number	6	6
Fixed salary	10.118	2.525
Variable salary	0	0
	10.118	2.525

Richard Bader (entered 07.02.2022)*

Christof Flosbach (entered 26.04.2019)*

Oliver Wild (entered 23.11.2015)

Gabrielle Bayer (entered 10.04.2013)

Anja Berner (entered 26.04.2019)

Peter Fobian (entered 13.03.2012)

Christian Søndergaard (entered 20.04.2016)

Audit Comitee

Oliver Wild

Anja Berner

Gabrielle Bayer

	0	0
	0	0
	0	0
	0	0

Board of Management *

	2021	2020
Number	3	3
Wages and salaries (Fixed remuneration)	6.043	6.043
Bonuses (variable remuneration)	2.039	1.222
Pension benefits (Fixed remuneration)	437	438
Remuneration of the Board of Management	8.519	7.703

CEO Beata Kalitowska

COO David Kraul

CFO Peter Steen Olsen

Paid remuneration to the Board of Management

7.703

Other employees with activities of considerable influence on the company's risk profile:

Number	6	7
Wages and salaries (Fixed remuneration) **	5.325	6.266
Bonuses (variable remuneration)	650	537
Pension benefits (Fixed remuneration)	1.012	1.062
	6.987	7.865

There is no pension obligations towards the BoD or the BoM.

* Remuneration is the total remuneration for CEO or board positions within the Munich Re Group.

** The entry fixed salary includes fixed salary and tax value of company car, telephone etc.

Incentive Schemes

The Board of Management have the possibility to receive a bonus of maximum TDKK 2.309 if specific targets are reached in accordance with contracts however meeting local legislation.

The average of full-time staff	111	145
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The company has been informed that the Board of Directors and Board of Management has not received any fees from other companies in the Group.

Note in DKK'000	2021	2020
16 Software		
Cost at the beginning of the year	99,425	91,476
Currency translation adjustment, foreign branch	0	0
Disposals during the year	0	0
Additions and improvements of the year	5,259	7,949
Cost at the end of the year	104,684	99,425
Depreciation and write-downs at beginning of year	70,735	59,336
Currency translation adjustment, foreign branch depreciation	0	0
Depreciation and write-downs of the year	12,263	11,399
Disposals during the year	0	0
Total depreciation and write-downs at year-end	82,999	70,735
Revaluations of the year	0	0
Total revaluations at year-end	0	0
Net book value	21,686	28,690
17 Operating Equipment		
Cost at the beginning of the year	32,346	31,789
Disposals during the year	-510	-4
Additions and improvements of the year	713	554
Currency adjustment	0	7
Cost at the end of the year	32,550	32,346
Depreciation and write-downs at beginning of the year	30,375	29,168
Depreciation and write-downs of the year	959	1,215
Disposals during the year	-267	-8
Exchange rate adjustments	-5	0
Total depreciation and write-downs at year-end	31,063	30,375
Net book value	1,487	1,971
Of which ROU Assets		
Cost at the beginning of the year	308	605
Additions and improvements of the year	573	0
Disposals during the year	72	
Depreciation and write-downs of the year	239	303
Currency adjustment	5	6
Cost at the end of the year	566	308
Leasing of assets with low cost	58	8
Leasing liabilities maturities are 1-3 years		
18 Land and buildings		
Cost at the beginning of the year	127,502	127,105
Additions and improvements of the year	0	578
Currency adjustment	0	-181
Cost at the end of the year	127,502	127,502
Depreciation and write-downs beginning of the year	39,698	36,133
Depreciation and write-downs of the year	2,909	3,565
Total depreciation and write-downs at year-end	42,607	39,698
Revaluations beginning the year	16,368	16,368
Revaluations via comprehensive income	4,737	0
Revaluations of the year that are included in the income statement	0	0
Total revaluations at year-end	21,105	16,368
Net book value	106,000	104,172
Net book value of land and buildings used for company operations	47,265	45,669
Of which ROU Assets		
Cost at the beginning of the year	1,752	4,340
Depreciation and write-downs of the year	-1,752	2,406
Currency adjustment	0	-182
Cost at the end of the year	0	1,752
Leasing liabilities maturities are 0.5-5 years	1,157	1,159
The building value is calculated without support from external experts		
The yield used for the assessment of the market value of the building is	4,53%	4,56%

19 Affiliated and associated companies

	Affiliated company	Associated companies
Acquisition cost, balance, beginning of the year	12.020	3.088
Additions of the year	0	0
Disposals of the year	-12.020	-3.052
Acquisition cost, balance, year-end	0	36
Revaluations, balance, beginning of the year	45.192	11.916
Price adjustment of opening balance of capital and reserves	2.222	-11
Share of profit for the year	26.528	0
Dividends paid	0	-3.955
Disposals of the year	-73.942	-7.942
Revaluations, balance, year-end	0	8
Net book value, year-end 2021	0	44
Net book value, year-end 2020	57.212	15.004

Group Ownership

Europæiske ERV is associated with the following companies:

	Registered office	Activity	Shareholding	Capital & Reserves	Result
European Assistance Holding	Germany	Assistance	20.00 %	223	0

	2021	2020
Note in DKK '000		
20 Other prepayments and accrued income		
Prepaid wages and salaries	115	147
Other prepayments and accrued income	2.335	5.057
Pre-paid commission from policyholders	726	280
	3.176	5.484
21 Total capital and reserves		
The company's share capital consists of:		
801 shares of DKK 500		
200 shares of DKK 2,000		
400 shares of DKK 8,000		
6 shares of DKK 1,000,000		
During the merger of Europæiske Rejseforsikring A/S and our Swedish sister company ERV Försäkringsaktiebolag (publ) in 2017, Europæiske Rejseforsikring A/S issued a share to the parent company ERV AG at DKK 500 into Europæiske Rejseforsikring A/S.		
The shares are not divided into classes		
DK contingency reserve	92.000	92.000
SE contingency reserve	81.166	73.814
	173.166	165.814
Total contingency reserve, untaxed		
Base capital and solvency margin:		
Total capital and reserves, according to annual report	398.536	307.184
Intangible assets	-21.686	-33.950
Deferred tax liability at Contingency reserve	-36.960	-35.446
Lower technical provision in SI	8.958	3.600
Deferred tax at technical provision above	-1.912	-770
Deferred tax at at software	4.690	7329
Different valuation of affiliated companies	0	1.317
Different valuation of associated companies	0	-665
Change deferred tax at associated companies	0	71
Other minor valuation differences not specified	-60	304
Proposed dividend for the financial year	-85.000	0
	266.566	248.976
Eligible own funds (Solvency II)		
22 Provisions for taxation		
Deferred tax is incumbent on the following items:		
Owner-occupied property	9.068	8.282
Affiliated companies owned by Swedish Branch	1	1.235
Intangible fixed assets	1.055	2.514
Operating equipment	-327	-407
Pension & similar obligations by Swedish Branch	-2.792	-2.894
Tax loss carried forward	-1.206	-4.066
Risk margin	-294	-234
	5.505	4.430
Total provisions for deferred taxation		
Is presented in the balance sheet as:		
Deferred tax assets	-4.619	-7.601
Reserves for deferred tax	10.124	12.031
	5.505	4.430
Contingency tax		
A release of the Danish contingency reserve will trigger a tax of	20.240	20.240
A release of the Swedish contingency reserve will trigger a tax of	16.720	15.206
	36.960	35.446
A total release of the contingency reserve will trigger a tax of		
The technical provision for the Danish business is not expected to fall below the level of 70% of 31 December 1994. No provision for deferred tax on the Danish contingency reserve has therefore been made.		
A directive from the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority indicates the maximum amount that may be allocated to the Swedish contingency reserve. ERV Sweden continuously calculates the maximum scope for provisions. At year-end the company had not utilized the maximum scope.		

Note in DKK'000

23 Other creditors

	2021	2020
PAYE taxes and labour market contribution	4.234	4.866
Holiday pay obligations, salaried staff	4.007	10.709
Social security benefit and other duties	920	884
Other accrued costs	25.404	19.568
	34.565	36.027

24 The Company is jointly tax liable with the Danish enterprises in the Munich RE group and is administering the joint taxation. The Company is liable jointly and severally with other enterprises in the joint taxation of Danish company tax, withholding taxes on dividends, interests and royalties in the joint taxation.

The joint tax obligation represents nominal net payable of approximately DKK 2,079t as at 31 December 2021 in addition to the liability shown above.

25

Ownership and related parties

Europæiske Rejseforsikring A/S is a 100% owned subsidiary of ERV AG, Munich, Germany

ERV AG, Munich, is a 100% owned subsidiary of ERGO Group AG, Düsseldorf, Germany.

ERGO Group AG, Düsseldorf, Germany, is 100% owned by Münchener Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft, Munich, Germany.

The annual report for ERGO Group AG can be ordered on <http://www.ergo.com/>

The annual report for Münchener Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft can be ordered on

<http://www.munichre.com/>

Intra-group transactions

The remuneration for the administration of the group's companies is based on the costs of such administration. The interest charged on inter-company accounts is the market rate when these accounts are not considered current business accounts.

25 Ownership and related parties (continued)

Other services (including assistance services, asset management and reinsurance) rendered as part of ordinary insurance operations to and from inter-company buyers are settled at market rates.

Inter-company trading in assets, including securities, is conducted at market prices. No significant inter-company trading with assets has taken place during the accounting year.

	2021	2020
Premium ceded to reinsurers	-3,533	-6,210
Claims paid, reinsurers share	4,714	1,845
Reinsurance commissions and profit participation	398	49
Purchase of services from Group entities	-7,091	-9,729
Sales of services to Group entities	632	2,464
Dividend paid to ERGO Reiseversicherung AG	0	0
Dividend received from Group entities	3,231	8,396
Sale of shares to ERGO Reiseversicherung AG	143,353	0
	141,703	-3,185

Consolidated accounts

The company has chosen not to prepare consolidated accounts in accordance with §134 in the executive order issued by the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority on financial reports for insurance companies and profession-specific pension funds, as the company's ultimate parent company, Münchener Rückversicherungsgesellschaft, Munich, Germany, prepare consolidated accounts for the whole group.

Remuneration of the Board of Management and the Board of Directors is disclosed in note 7.

26 Risk Management

Underwriting risks

Underwriting risk arises from inaccurate assessments of the compensations and other costs related to insurance policies. Significant underwriting risks are premium, if losses are higher than expected, and reserve risks, if the reserves set aside are not sufficient to cover the ultimate losses.

Relevant policies exist which are set by the Board of Directors. The overarching policy for underwriting risks states that risks originating from the company's insurance business shall be covered or limited to such a level that the company will be able to maintain a normal operation and carry out planned initiatives even in case of a very unfavourable development. One measure taken to limit the underwriting risk, is reinsurance agreements. This limits the risks for most events to a certain level according to the risk appetite set by the Board of Directors.

In the Standard model, this risk is estimated to DKK 162.5m.

Market risks

It is the aim of ERV Nordic to control the market risks in such a way that the company obtains a return corresponding to risks taken.

Main market risks:

- Currency risk
- Equity risk
- Property risk
- Market risk concentrations

Currency risk arises as a result of a mismatch in the value of assets and liabilities in the same foreign currency. Internal guidelines, set by the Board of Directors, limits the exposure to a certain level. In terms of the result, the company is sensitive towards the development in currency rates and the prices of bonds, shares and participations.

Currency risk for ERV Nordic is mainly related to the net assets in ERV Sweden denominated in Swedish krona ("SEK"). The merger with ERV Sweden are based on strategic decisions and in line with the risk appetite set by the Board of Directors.

The standard model calculation has been used to assess the risks and the necessary capital for this type of risks. This model demands a capital of DKK 39.6m in order to be able to cover the risk sufficiently with a confidence level at 99.5%, which means that ERV Nordic can meet the policyholders' claims for 199 years out of 200 years.

Risk Management (continued)

Operational risks

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. Operational risk is inevitably linked to the business activities of ERV Nordic. They are addressed in a comprehensive internal control system or through ad-hoc reporting.

ERV Nordic manages operational risks in accordance with internal guidelines and the risk appetite on an ongoing basis. It is reported to the Board of Directors as part of the risk report on a quarterly basis.

The standard model calculation demands a capital of DKK 8.9m in order to be able to cover the operational risk sufficiently with a confidence level at 99.5%, which means that ERV Nordic can meet the policyholders' claims for 199 years out of 200 years.

Credit risks

Credit risk is defined as an economic loss that can arise if the financial situation of a counterparty changes. The credit risk includes both the risk of deterioration of the "rating" of the counterparty and the credit spread risk. Examples are the financial situation of an issuer of securities or a debtor with obligations to ERV Nordic.

In our fixed-income investments, we control the associated credit risk by selecting issuers with appropriate quality and respecting counterparty limits. The rating of external rating agencies is just one of several criteria that we take into account. The majority of our investments consist of securities issued by issuers with very good credit ratings.

In the Standard model, this risk is estimated to DKK 23.1m.

Other material risks

ERV Nordic is also exposed to strategic and reputational risks.

Strategic risks are risks arising from wrong business decisions or poor implementation of decisions already taken. ERV Nordic is exposed to a variety of strategic risks such as changes in the customer structure ("demography") and the buying behaviour ("digital disruption"). Additional risks may arise as a result of changes in the competitive environment. Strategic risks usually have an impact lasting over several years and when identified, they are analysed and remedial measures are taken when necessary.

Reputational risk is defined as the risk of damage that occurs if the value or brand name of ERV Nordic deteriorates. The impact ranges from reduced business opportunity to administrative additional expenses.

Ad hoc reporting and regular quarterly communication between the governance functions takes place. In addition, as part of the internal control system, a basic assessment of potential reputational loss for each operational risk is completed by both the Compliance Officer and the Risk Manager. If the risk is assessed as being above the process owner's acceptable range, then a measure is required and monitored.

Note In DKK'000

27 Fair value hierarchy

"Quoted market prices and consolidated reference prices" (level 1) consists of financial instruments that are quoted and traded in an active market. Such instruments include mainly our Danish and Swedish government bonds. Valuation based on "observable input" (level 2) consists of financial instruments that are valued substantially on the basis of observable input other than quoted price or consolidated reference price for the instrument itself. Valuation based on significant "non-observable input" (level 3) consist of certain financial instruments based substantially on non-observable input. Such instruments include our shares in affiliated and associated companies and our investment property

	Quoted market prices or consolidated references price (level 1)	Observable input (level 2)	Non-observable input (level 3)	Total
2021				
Land and buildings			106.000	106.000
Bonds	382.737			382.737
Unit trusts	50.842			50.842
Participating interests	33			33
Cash in hand and cash equivalent	22.359			22.359
Total	455.971		106.000	561.971

	Quoted market prices or consolidated references price (level 1)	Observable input (level 2)	Non-observable input (level 3)	Total
2020				
Land and buildings			102.420	102.420
Bonds	226.611			226.611
Unit trusts	27.159			27.159
Participating interests	33			33
Cash in hand and cash equivalent	23.467			23.467
Total	277.270		102.420	379.690

Note in DKK'000

27 Fair value hierarchy (continued)

Financial instruments measured at fair value in the statement of financial position on the basis of non-observable input:	2021	2020
Carrying amount at 1 January	102.420	103.000
Additions and improvements of the year	0	579
Depreciation and write-downs of the year	-1.157	-1.159
Revaluations via comprehensive income	4.737	0
Carrying amount at 31 December	106.000	102.420

Note In DKK'000 Split if classes of insurance in accordance with §113 in order on non-life insurance companies's annual reports

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2021	Accident and health insurance	Other direct and proportional indirect insurance	Fire and personal property (Leisure)	Marine, aviation and cargo	Liability	Total	
3	Gross premiums written	173.924	114.683	22.743	2.687	0	314.037
3	Gross premiums earned	167.086	104.657	23.575	2.745	0	298.064
2	Gross claims incurred	-75.788	-17.582	-2.471	-106	-460	-96.407
4	Bonus and premium discounts	0					0
2	Change in Risk Margin	-894	2.042	0	0	0	1.147
6	Administration costs	-42.780	-26.495	-5.968	-695	0	-75.938
5	Acquisition costs	-44.198	-51.965	-20.702	-646	0	-117.511
7	Gross operating expenses	-86.978	-78.460	-26.670	-1.341	0	-193.449
	Profit from gross operations	3.426	10.657	-5.566	1.298	-460	9.356
8	Result of business ceded	-2.816	-488	0	0	-19	-3.324
8	Change in equalisation provision						0
9	Technical interest o.o.a.	-343	-226	-45	-5	0	-619
8	Underwriting result	267	9.943	-5.611	1.293	-479	5.412
	Number of compensations paid	9.259	1.287	2.335	31	60	12.972
	Average compensation for claims incurred	8,2	13,7	1,1	3,4	7,7	7,4
	Compensation ratio	8,9%	0,5%	1,6%	3,2%	0,0%	1,9%

Note In DKK'000 Split if classes of insurance in accordance with §1113 in order on non-life insurance companies's annual reports

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2020	Accident and health insurance	Other direct and proportional indirect insurance	Fire and personal property (Leisure)	Marine, aviation and cargo	Liability	Total
3	Gross premiums written	147.742	89.127	23.588	34.342	295.184
3	Gross premiums earned	168.921	86.097	25.076	43.710	324.198
2	Gross claims incurred	-125.327	-25.459	-3.333	-2.757	-195.648
4	Bonus and premium discounts	0			-38.773	0
2	Change in Risk Margin	3.592	-3.524	0	0	67
6	Administration costs	-31.186	-22.962	-6.077	-8.847	-69.172
5	Acquisition costs	-55.377	-30.800	-25.068	-10.863	-122.106
7	Gross operating expenses	-86.563	-53.762	-31.145	-19.711	-191.278
	Profit from gross operations	-39.378	3.352	-9.401	21.243	-62.661
8	Result of business ceded	-1.567	-319	0	-5	28.367
8	Change in equalisation provision				30.256	0
9	Technical interest o.o.a.	-501	-302	-80	-116	-1.001
8	Underwriting result	-41.446	2.731	-9.481	21.122	-8.221

Number of compensations paid

38.559

2.893

38

50.393

Average compensation for claims incurred

3,3

1,2

1.020,3

3,9

Compensation ratio

32,8%

1,3%

18,6%

10,2%