



Landshypotek Bank

Sustainability Report 2023

For a richer life in the countryside



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A way of being and embracing the future

Sustainability activities – last year and in the future

2023

A selection follows of the major activities that have characterised Landshypotek's sustainability activities in 2023: The bank has:

- completed an initial analysis of the credit portfolio's climate footprint;
- commenced work with the EU's new sustainability reporting requirements (CSRD);
- continued work on implementing the UN Principles for Responsible Banking (PRB), which the bank signed in 2022;
- refinanced a green covered bond with an issued volume of SEK 6 billion that exclusively financed sustainable forestry
- initiated, with the support of LRF Youth, a network for women in agriculture and forestry to promote gender equitable farming and forestry; and
- adopted a climate strategy and sustainability policy that applies to the entire bank.

2024

A selection follows of the major activities that will characterise Landshypotek's sustainability activities in 2024: The bank will:

- further develop the analysis of the credit portfolio's climate footprint and prepare concrete focus areas based on the performed portfolio analysis;
- with assistance from SMHI, conduct a new analysis of the primary risk factors in farming and forestry, including geographic mapping;
- prepare a sustainability strategy that clarifies the bank's objectives and ambitions in terms of ESG;
- continue preparation for the coming implementation of the EU's new sustainability reporting requirements (CSRD); and
- establish an internal sustainability forum to promote greater understanding and a shared agenda for ESG matters at the bank.

One business model for all of Sweden

Landshypotek Bank aims to have a natural role in enabling people to run companies, realise their dreams and to live countryside. We believe in wise, long-term investments that continue over generations. Almost 200 years ago, the first building society was founded that evolved into Landshypotek Bank as it stands today, and we plan to continue to offer competitive financing and safe savings to countryside entrepreneurs and households for at least another 200 years. To achieve this, we need to maintain and strengthen commitment to our bank and we need to do so together with our customers, employees, owners, elected representatives, investors and suppliers. Together, we can make a difference and secure our position in Sweden's banking market, and in farming and forestry. We aim to be the leading bank for farmers and foresters and the informed choice for mortgage financing.

We lend to customers against collateral in agricultural and forest properties or houses in Sweden and offer savings to all. We finance large-scale production agriculture, privately owned forest properties, smaller farms, houses and holiday homes across the country. Our loan customers are mainly located outside of Sweden's major cities and our target groups are clearly defined. Our funding and lending operations are central to us as a bank. Read more about how we work and our approach under "Sound and sustainable lending" on page 4 and "Responsible borrowing" on page 5.

Landshypotek Bank's lending to farming and forestry are assessed as being critical for Sweden's financial system and are therefore encompassed by the Swedish National Debt Office's resolution planning. The bank thereby contributes to securing the country's long-term economic stability.

Cooperative ownership

When a customer of the bank borrows with an agricultural property as collateral, the customer becomes a member of Landshypotek Ekonomisk Förening, and thereby, one of Landshypotek Bank's owners. Landshypotek Ekonomisk Förening is the sole shareholder of Landshypotek Bank. The association's 34,000 members makes it one of the country's largest cooperative associations. The cooperative ownership form is one of the bank's strengths. It inspires a long-term approach, commitment and shared responsibility in terms of managing and developing the bank. The bank's profits are disbursed to the members and used to develop operations at the bank thereby closing the circle and enabling the funds to continue to develop Swedish farming and forestry.

The owner directive sets out the owners' ambitions and goals for the bank, and states that the bank is to promote long-term societal development by creating the preconditions to live and work in the Swedish countryside. By offering competitive financing for farming and forestry, the bank will strengthen its competitiveness as well as that of the association's members.

The bank's stakeholders

We are nothing without our customers, employees, owners, elected representatives, investors and suppliers. Close dialogue and collaboration with the bank's stakeholders is high on the agenda, and we aim to be an accessible and reliable partner in all our business relationships.

Our cooperative ownership model provides Landshypotek Bank with a unique position in farming and forestry, where our close ties with our customers, and also our owners, comprise a major asset. Landshypotek Ekonomisk Förening's approximately 120 elected representatives have several assignments – in addition to being owners of the bank, they ensure democratic management of the association, represent Landshypotek in the industry and appraise farm and forest properties on behalf of the bank. Together, we ensure a high level of real world skills and links to the sector.

Sound and sustainable lending

Sound and sustainable lending is central to us as a bank. Through application of the bank's credit rules that set the framework and our approach to lending, we want to contribute to our customers' financial security. The rules aim to protect customers' financial positions while concurrently protecting the bank and its owners from credit losses.

Personal meetings in a digital world

Many things in our society are digital, as is our first contact with many customers. Anyone interested in an agricultural loan, mortgage or savings account can start an application on our website, where you can also find answers to FAQs or contact our customer service. Put simply, we have an office that is always open.

That said, we believe in meeting in person and in the importance of talking with a real person when taking major financial decisions. Many of our account managers who work primarily with our farming and forestry customers have backgrounds in agronomy, forestry, agrology or similar fields to ensure proper understanding of our customers' operations. Similarly, we always conduct personal dialogues with our mortgage customers and all account managers working with mortgages have a SwedSec licence. We are based in 19 locations around Sweden to ensure a local presence.

High risk awareness and low risk undertakings

Landshypotek Bank strives to achieve high risk awareness and low risk undertaking in its credit granting and deposits operations, which is reflected in the bank's limited product range and target groups. The bank mainly lends against collateral in immovable property and has a clear focus on first lien mortgage loans for farms, forests and houses. Read more about the bank's risk management in Note 3 in the Annual Report 2023.

The bank promotes simplicity, clarity and transparency in its credit granting. Distribution and marketing must be responsible and moderate. Customers are to feel secure with Landshypotek Bank, and to understand the terms being offered when facing critical financial decisions.

The bank's focus entails natural limitations in its credit granting. For example, the bank does not finance weapons, such as cluster weapons, anti-personnel mines, biological or chemical weapons, or the production or distribution of nuclear weapons, and the bank has no exposure to nuclear power or coal.

Preventive insolvency management

The bank works actively with preventive insolvency management. This entails early contact by the bank with customers who have or who could have difficulties in meeting their interest or amortisation payments. Many situations can arise in life that could change a person's repayment capacity. It is therefore important that the bank takes early contact with customers and prepares individual plans to enable them to get on top of their payments. If the bank succeeds with early identification and can start a good dialogue, this often leads to good outcomes for our customers as well as the bank.

Credit and environmental appraisals in credit granting

Landshypotek Bank's credit appraisals are based on customers' repayment capacity. An analysis to better capture climate and environmental risks related to lending is performed for medium-sized and large enterprises as well as all legal entities. Climate and environmental risks are to be an integrated part of the credit appraisal since they impact the bank's credit, reputational and strategic risks. The climate and environmental analysis must identify physical and transition risks pertaining to the customer's competence, strategy, operations and security. Furthermore, the analysis must assess the impact of these risks on the customer's repayment capacity and the level of preparedness of the customer and its operations in terms of a changing climate and the measures taken to mitigate climate impact. Read more about risks and risk management in Note 2 in the Annual Report 2023.

Responsible borrowing

The bank's Sustainability Policy stipulates that the bank is to ensure responsible investments by integrating sustainability aspects in its investment decisions. As a component of this objective, requirements are set for the bank's liquidity reserve. The bank's liquidity reserve comprises interest-bearing securities, either covered bonds in SEK issued by Nordic credit institutions or securities issued by Swedish municipalities, regions or Kommuninvest. The bank has decided that investments in the liquidity portfolio may not include operations with a focus on fossil-based energy production, nuclear power, the research or development of weapons, potentially environmentally harmful extraction of resources (for example, rare earths or fossil fuel), gambling or tobacco. As a consequence of the above, the bank's assessment is that there are no material non-financial risks linked to the bank's investment activities.

Furthermore, the bank must meet ever-changing general expectations and requirements from investors and the market. Over and above the purely financial aspects, this sets requirements for the bank in terms of, for example, new issues, offers, documentation and reporting. To meet investor demand and contribute to more sustainable capital markets, the bank prepared a green framework for issuing green bonds in 2018.

The bank's green bond framework

The bank's green bond framework is based on sustainable forestry practices, renewable energy and energy-efficient buildings. The framework is aligned with the Green Bond Principles prepared by the International Capital Market Association. The framework was awarded a Dark Green rating from the Center for International and Environmental Research – Oslo (CICERO), which is the highest rating for green bonds.

The bank has issued green covered bonds for a volume amounting SEK 11.5 billion. The funds raised by the bonds are used exclusively to finance sustainable forestry. In 2023, the bank refinanced one of the green covered bonds. The refinancing, with an issue of SEK 6 billion, attracted substantial investor interest. As per one of the obligations under the bank's green bond framework, the fifth impact report for green bonds has been prepared and published on the bank's website. Read the full report on the bank's website under investor relations. The bank's green bonds comprise 14.7 percent of the bank's total covered bonds in issue.

Ethics and governance

Trust is critical to us as a bank. We lay the foundations for high levels of trust in us and what we do by clearly structuring, monitoring and controlling our operations. However, real success entails creating a culture in daily operations whereby every employee understands what is right and wrong. We achieve this through an organisation that welcomes dialogue and changed ways of working, and that identifies, investigates and counters any impartiality, corruption or other moral dilemmas. To name just a few of the measures that form the basis of being a bank you can trust, every year, all of the bank's staff receive AML and anti-corruption training, all lending is subject to duality controls and our whistle-blower function is open to anyone who, in a work-related context, becomes aware of information or misconduct that may be in breach of the bank's business ethics.

Policy documents provide frameworks and direction

The policies that set the framework and direction for the bank's sustainability agenda comprise the bank's Sustainability Policy and climate strategy. The CEO is responsible for the bank's sustainability initiatives and results. The bank's Chief Sustainability Officer, who has been a member of the bank's management since 2016, is responsible for the day-to-day management of sustainability issues. The bank's Chief Financial Officer, HR Manager and Chief Risk Officer also have key roles in the work with sustainability matters.

Given that sustainability issues are large, complex and difficult to isolate, the bank has actively chosen not to build a large sustainability department in favour of integrating sustainability matters throughout the bank – regardless of role and department. A consequence of the above means that the bank has a number of policy documents that, to a greater or lesser extent, address sustainability matters. See a list on page 11.

In 2024, the bank will establish an internal sustainability forum aiming at a shared agenda and broader understanding of sustainability matters in the bank.

Acting ethically and correctly

Respect for human rights is essential for the conduct of sound and sustainable enterprise and something that the bank always adheres to in its own operations and in relation to customers, suppliers or other business partners. Business ethics are included in various employee training courses, including induction training for new employees and annual training in business ethics. The bank's managers and compliance function can always be contacted and consulted in any case of uncertainty. Anyone who suspects serious misconduct can use the whistle-blower service anonymously. In 2023, one whistle-blowing report came in through the whistle-blower system, which was managed in accordance with the bank's whistle-blower procedures.

The bank has zero-tolerance for corruption. Objectivity and correct conduct are therefore fundamental in all the bank's business relations. The bank's compliance department regularly carries out – at least once per year – a risk analysis concerning the bank's corruption risks and conflicts of interest. The risk analysis identifies the likelihood and consequence of the risk materialising and, on the basis of this analysis, appropriate measures are designed where necessary.

The bank's and its employees' commitments in farming and forestry comprise a major advantage and strength, but may also entail a risk of conflicts of interest and bias. Employees must always notify and await approval from their line manager and the bank's compliance department before starting any ancillary activities. All ancillary activities reported are followed up annually. In the event of identification of a conflict of interest or bias, the case is always handled by an independent employee of the bank, as stated in the bank's conflict of interest policy. All conflicts of interest must be reported to the bank's compliance department for documentation.

The bank's incident reporting system is used when a risk exists of any negative impact on the bank's internal and external processes, customers and regulatory compliance.

While the bank always strives to act ethically and correctly, a risk always exists that customers feel mistreated or that the bank simply fails to discharge its obligations. The bank has a grievance management process that is available to its customers. Customers can also submit grievances to external parties such as Sweden's financial supervisory authority or the consumer ombudsman, who in their turn will forward them to the bank's grievance management officer for further processing. The grievance management officer evaluates the case and any shortcomings at the bank. Major complaints are discussed with the bank's grievance council, where possible actions are also determined.

Prevention of money laundering and financial crime

Money laundering and terrorism financing comprise serious to society in Sweden and the rest of the world. The bank does not tolerate and does not participate in money laundering or terrorism financing. The bank does not enter into new or expanded business relationships without sufficient know your customer (KYC) data or where it is deemed that the risk cannot be managed through mitigation measures. KYC data must be continuously updated and action taken in business relationships where the customer fails to provide KYC data within a reasonable time. The Board and CEO are ultimately responsible for the bank's operations taking necessary measures, for the bank's internal rules complying with external regulatory requirements and that said rules are appropriate, well implemented and complied with in operations. As part of its organisation to prevent money laundering and terrorism

financing, the bank has created the following roles: Designated Supervisor, Central Function Manager, the AML and Anti Financial Crime function, and a function for independent review (often conducted within the bank by internal audit). Read more about Landshypotek Bank's risks and risk management in Note 2 in the Annual Report 2023.

Supplier governance and outsourced operations

The bank has mainly outsourced activities in terms of IT. In support of the bank's outsourcing, procurement and monitoring, the bank has a number of policy documents that set requirements for the design of the bank's outsourcing agreements. The bank monitors suppliers on an ongoing basis, which also encompasses a sustainability perspective. The bank sends to suppliers its Code of Conduct for suppliers to clarify the bank's supplier requirements when a new contract is initiated.

More on the bank's material business risks and their management

Landshypotek Bank's business operations encompass risks as well as opportunities. Operating a bank is largely about managing risk. This includes financial risk, credit risk, reputational risk, market risk, operational risk and regulatory risk, to name but a few. The bank has a clear organisation, division of responsibilities and governance with associated control functions in place encompassing the entire risk area. The bank includes sustainability risks in its general risk management and defines it as the risk of the bank not sufficiently taking into consideration material sustainability-related factors (environmental, social or governance-related events or circumstances) when preparing, implementing and following up its strategy, and when establishing and building business relationships. The materialisation of unconsidered sustainability risks can compromise the bank's ability to operate responsibly.

The bank identifies, analyses and manages risks on an ongoing and systematic basis. Read more about the bank's risk management in Note 2 in the Annual Report and in the bank's Pillar 3 report available on the bank's website. The bank's Corporate Governance Report on pages 20–31 in the Annual Report 2023 describes the bank's governance and control functions in more detail.

Employees working for all of Sweden

The bank's main asset is a thriving workforce, which is also a prerequisite for achieving its strategic objectives. Each employee accounts for almost half a percent of the bank, so the commitment of each employee to us as an employer, to their workplace and to their tasks is critical for our performance. Accordingly, we attach considerable importance to commitment and to understanding how the bank has evolved. During the year, all of the bank's employees met at joint staff meetings to discuss the bank's development, forge contacts and to work in new networks.

Employee commitment over time

During the year, employee commitment at the bank was evaluated in many ways. In the spring, each employee responded to questions based on a commitment index called the sustainable employee engagement (SEE) index. Evaluating SEE captures the motivation of employees and the prerequisites they have for offering their best for the organisation. It also captures the extent to which employees feel self-fulfilled and recognise personal development in their work, which is positive both for the individual and for the organisation. SEE provides an indication of the extent to which employees understand their organisation's overall objectives and how their own contributions meet these objectives. The SEE index consists of nine questions in three areas: motivation, leadership and strategic management. The results of this year's survey show that we have healthy prerequisites for sustainable employee engagement as employees have provided average value scores of over four on a scale of one to five.

We measure the bank's employee net promoter score (eNPS) by posing the question "How likely are you to recommend Landshypotek Bank as an employer to a friend?" Our eNPS measurements are historically strong. The results of the latest eNPS measurement amounted to 41 (33), which is a very favourable result and far above the average in Sweden, indicating a positive attitude and feeling toward the bank as a workplace.

Work environment, rights and conditions at work

Landshypotek Bank strives to be a popular, good place to work, both with regard to employment terms and conditions, and to the work environment. The employees are offered loans at favourable terms, profit sharing and subsidised lunches, for example. The bank has a collective agreement with the Financial Sector Union of Sweden and the Swedish Confederation of Professional Associations (SACO). Each of the two unions have appointed their own representative on the bank's Board.

The bank strives to achieve sound and fair pay scales that ignore background and gender. The bank adheres to the legislation in this area, which entails the bank conducting an annual salary review within the organisation with the aim of identifying, addressing and preventing unjustified salary differences between genders. The bank adopts structured measures in the event that the analysis reveals that unjustified salary differences are present.

The bank's Work Environment Council is tasked with promoting a good work environment and following up the bank's work environment efforts. The Council comprises employer and union representatives, health and safety representatives, and the bank's Risk Manager. Employees also have access to generous wellness subsidies, health checks, support dialogues and extra financial compensation when on parental leave.

Diversity and equal treatment

The bank interprets diversity as being about similarities and differences, and not just pertaining to gender equality or the grounds of discrimination (gender, gender identity or expression, ethnicity, age, religion/belief, sexual orientation and disability). The employees' education, family circumstances, childhood environment, values, interests, experiences, etc., are all of equal relevance. Having a diverse workforce as per the above comprises a success factor for the bank since it provides a more diverse group with different opinions and enables the bank to leverage different experiences and knowledge. It is essential to be open and to accept differences.

The bank's diversity policy aims to create a working environment that supports and celebrates diversity, through the creation of equal rights, obligations and opportunities for all. The same opportunities for employment, information, training and development at work apply for all employees. Work with diversity must be naturally integrated into operations and diversity aspects should be naturally taken into account when the bank designs the organisation, allocates tasks, recruits, sets salary,

promotes, develops skills and works with the working environment. Accordingly, it is of central importance that the bank actively identifies, averts and prevents all forms of harassment and discrimination. Each year, employees are asked to respond to an employee survey on work environment and discrimination.

Unlike other banks in the Swedish banking market, Landshypotek has a special responsibility for farming and forestry in Sweden that requires employees with substantial expertise and experience in farming and forestry. Several employees are active farmers in addition to their employment at Landshypotek Bank.

Climate and the environment

Climate change, biodiversity loss and other ecosystem services comprise major threats to society and the economy. Moreover, climate change and biodiversity loss are closely linked and mutually reinforcing. It is our shared responsibility to identify solutions to reduce impacts and slow development, and to concurrently help society to adapt to effects that cannot be slowed.

Substantial removals and emissions

Landshypotek Bank finances farming, forestry and living in the countryside. A property that forms the basis of the home, business or a combination of the two is always the core object of any financing. Swedish forests and arable and pasture land are already today sequestering a considerable amount of carbon. Each year, the land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector absorbs almost as much GHG as all of Sweden's total emissions. Nevertheless, there is substantial scope to increase the environmental benefit of this with greater sequestration and to reduce farming and forestry's own emissions.

Agriculture accounts for some 18 percent of Sweden's total emissions (statistics from Jordbruksverket¹⁾) and thus comprises a critical sector for Sweden's climate transition. The main emissions sources comprise land use, animals' digestive processes, and the use and processing of manure. Emissions from machines and the heating of farm buildings and production facilities are two other, albeit significantly smaller, emission sources.

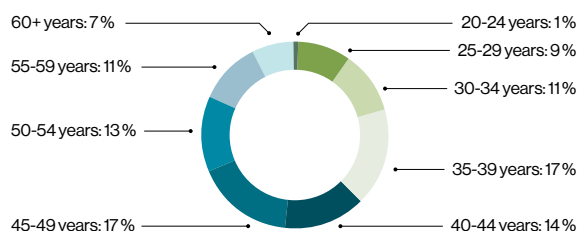
Emissions in forestry arise from the fuel used by forest machinery and from the transportation of timber. Harvesting also releases some sequestered carbon from the soil.

Emissions from houses and holiday homes primarily pertain to energy consumption. The factor that impacts energy consumption the most is heating a house. However, consumption, and therefore emissions, is also driven by hot water, cooling and electricity.

¹⁾ Jordbruksverket's (the Swedish Board of Agriculture) role in efforts to reach the national climate goal (jordbruksverket.se)

Age distribution

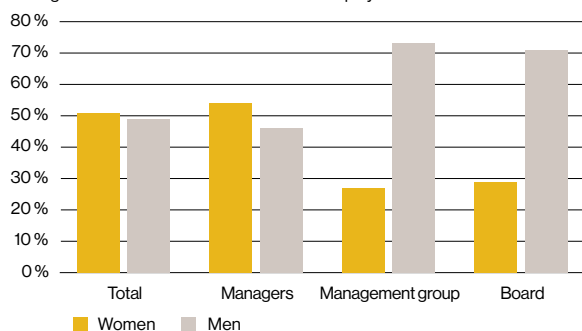
The figures are based on the total number of employees at 31 December 2023



The bank has a broad age distribution. The most common age intervals among the bank's employees are 35–39 and 45–49. The interval from 20–24 is the least common, which reflects the educational and experience requirements for many positions at the bank.

Gender balance in percent, women/men

The figures are based on the total number of employees at 31 December 2023



The distribution between women and men is even at the bank. As of 31 December 2023, the percentage distribution between men and women was 51/49 (51/49), among managers 54/46 (37/63), in the management 27/73 (30/70) and 29/71 (43/57) on the Board. While the even gender balance at the bank is reflected at manager level, it does not extend up to management and Board level.

Functioning biological processes are essential for the future

With their base in biological processes, farming and forestry are unique sectors. While agricultural emissions are substantial and the system is in need of redesign and adaptation, farming and forestry can provide many of the solutions. As society is transitioning on a systemic level, more biogenic raw materials and biological processes will be required and in demand. The foundation of farming and forestry sectors is photosynthesis, a natural process whereby plants absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and then convert it into energy. Vegetated land and healthy soils create habitats for microorganisms and insects. Moreover, healthy soils can absorb larger quantities of precipitation without detriment to groundwater quality or destruction of infrastructure. Grazed pastures are essential for maintaining and increasing biodiversity.

Swedish farming and forestry provide the country with high-quality food and wood raw materials that can replace fossil or other energy-intensive materials. Increased food production in Sweden could help reduce food imports from countries with lower environmental and animal welfare standards as well as concurrently reduce emissions from food transportation and increase the country's self-sufficiency.

Losses of biodiversity and other ecosystem services financed by the bank

While the bank is currently unable to measure and monitor the effects of its financing of ecosystem services, the bank is monitoring the development of initiatives and regulations in this area.

Climate change and its impact on farming, forestry and living in the countryside

Farming and forestry are two sectors that are particularly vulnerable to climate change. Few people base their lives more closely around the weather than farmers. With the help of SMHI, the bank has identified climate- and environment-related risks for farming and forestry in Sweden. The aim of the analysis is to enable assessment of the risks in the bank's short- and long-term lending. A changed climate means that the average temperature will increase and growing zones will move northward. A warmer climate will also increase pressure from different pests and the need for more energy to cool housing and production sites. Longer periods of drought with heatwaves and a lack of precipitation will be more common, which will put pressure on crops, trees and animals. At the same time, winters and autumns will become wetter with more rainfall, particularly in the country's northern and western areas. With a changed climate, weather will become more extreme and rainfall – with accompanying floods – will impact the farming and forestry sectors as well as houses. From a longer perspective, sea levels will rise with a consequent effect on southern Sweden,

where land uplift will not compensate for higher sea levels. With assistance from SMHI, the bank will conduct a new analysis of the primary risk factors in farming and forestry, including geographic mapping in 2024.

Emissions financed by the bank

The bank's largest climate impact derives from customers' operations and housing that the bank finances. In 2023, the bank worked with a portfolio analysis to calculate the climate footprint of the bank's credit portfolio to farming, forestry and living in the countryside. The analysis is based on standardised data adapted to the bank's credit portfolio. The bank's analysis has entailed the use of a number of assumptions, including the average number of livestock units in different farming activities, GHG emissions from cultivated land and the energy consumption for different farming activities. The findings show that the bank's credit portfolio has a positive climate impact, in other words, that the underlying properties, with associated activities and operations, in the bank's credit portfolio together sequester more carbon dioxide than they emit.

The portfolio analysis shows that the main emissions sources derive from arable land (including organogenic soils), animals' digestive processes and emissions from the production of mineral fertiliser and manure processing. Emissions from fossil fuel used for heating, machinery and vehicles in farming and forestry also comprise significant emissions sources but are much smaller in relation to the others.

Emissions broken down by scope

| Tonnes CO ₂ e | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 |
|--------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Scope 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Scope 2 | 56.7 | 68.3 | 51.0 | 44.9 | 30.5 |
| Scope 3 | 40.0 | 40.5 | 29.2 | 28.9 | 67.8 |
| Total | 96.7 | 108.8 | 80.2 | 73.8 | 98.3 |
| Per FTE | 0.44 | 0.50 | 0.40 | 0.39 | 0.54 |

Emissions from the bank's operations

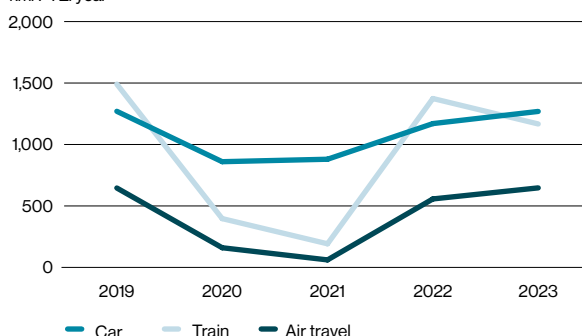
The bank's direct climate impact is limited and arises mainly from the bank's premises, business travel and the purchasing of goods and services. As the bank's customers and its offices are spread across Sweden, its operations require a considerable amount of travel. Digital meeting options are the first choice for internal and external meetings. The bank prioritises rail travel for business, but many customers can only be reached by car. For the fifth time, in 2023, the bank calculated the impact of the operations on the environment pursuant to the GHG protocol.

²⁾ Data on electricity consumption is available for the offices in Karlstad, Linköping, Lund, Nyköping, Skara, Skellefteå, Stockholm, Uppsala and Växjö.

The bank has no Scope 1 emissions, as the bank has no manufacturing operations and owns no vehicles. Scope 2 emissions are calculated for: district heating, district cooling and electricity consumption at office premises. The electricity consumption calculations are based on actual data for a number of offices²⁾. Individual electricity consumption measurements are lacking for other offices and emissions data is calculated using the per FTE data for those offices with actual electricity consumption data. The electricity calculations use the Nordic residual mix for all offices apart from the offices in Karlstad and Stockholm where actual emission factors are used. The residual mix for 2022 was used as the emission factor for 2023, since the factor for the year is published after the preparation of this report. Scope 3 includes emissions from business trips by rail, car and air as well as from hotel nights and the operation of server halls. The Scope 3 calculations are based on real data from the bank's travel suppliers and pertain to employee mileage allowances for business travel by car. Emissions from purchases of IT equipment are not included in the calculation of Scope 3 emissions since Landshypotek Bank rents all IT equipment used at the bank.

Business travel

km/FTE/year



Business travel per km per FTE by car and air increased slightly in 2023 compared with the previous year. The higher level of air miles is driven by one single longer flight (representing 21% of the total air miles).

The bank's climate strategy paves the way forward

The Board of Directors of Landshypotek Bank has adopted a climate strategy that sets the direction and ambition for the bank's operations in the face of a changed climate. This climate strategy further builds on the bank's sustainability work, but with a clear focus on the climate and climate risks. Landshypotek Bank backs the industry-wide climate roadmap that was adopted in spring 2021. The roadmap establishes the target of ensuring the bank's operations are in line with the Paris Agreement and the Swedish goal of achieving net-zero emissions by 2045. To ensure that the bank reaches this, a number of targets have been established. The bank joined the global initiative Principles for Responsible Banking in 2022, and achieved the first target in

2022. The bank identified its most significant positive and negative impacts on society, the economy and the environment in 2022, thereby meeting the second target. By 2024, the bank is to have measured the carbon footprint of its entire operations including the footprint of the bank's lending operations. Thereafter, the measurement will be performed annually. The bank has already conducted an analysis of the climate impact of its credit portfolio. By 2026, the bank must ensure that its strategy and objectives contribute to reaching the overall goal of net-zero emissions by 2045.

Taxonomy reporting

The bank has lending to forestry and homeowner mortgages that are encompassed by the EU Taxonomy regulation. At present, agriculture is not encompassed by the Taxonomy. Taxonomy-eligible operations are assessed on whether they are environmentally sustainable pursuant to certain criteria. The technical criteria for the first two environmental objectives are in place for forestry and mortgages. The bank has performed a stock analysis of the energy ratings for the objects in the mortgage portfolio to assess what proportion of the mortgage portfolio has energy class A or is among the 15 percent most energy-efficient houses in the country. The bank then needs to conduct an analysis to determine that no significant harm is being done to the other environmental objectives before it can determine what proportion of its lending on houses meets all the criteria in the Taxonomy. Efforts are ongoing, together with other Swedish banks and forestry stakeholders, on the application of the technical criteria for assessing the environmental sustainability of forestry according to the Taxonomy. The bank is currently unable to report whether its lending to forestry meets the technical criteria.

The European Commission has developed a comprehensive Taxonomy reporting template which can be found at the end of the sustainability report. The reporting template does not allow for detailed information on lending to SMEs as lending to SMEs (including micro-enterprises) is not included in the Taxonomy reporting. The bank only lends to individuals, sole traders, micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and is therefore excluded from the GAR calculations.



Policies and governance documents

The bank's most important sustainability-related policies are:

Overarching

- Sustainability Policy
- Climate strategy

General corporate governance and ethics

- Code of Conduct
- Code of Conduct for suppliers
- Ethics Policy
- Insider Policy
- Conflict of Interest Policy
- Compliance Policy
- Policy for Counteracting Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism
- Owner directive
- Internal control and governance policy

Healthy credit granting and transactions

- Formal work plan for the Green Bond Committee
- Climate and environmental analysis instruction
- Risk Policy
- Credit Granting Guidelines
- KYC Guidelines
- Valuation Policy

Work environment, employee commitment and societal responsibility

- Remuneration Policy
- HR Policy
- Board Diversity Policy
- Guidelines and Instructions for Outsourced Operations and Contract Management
- Guidelines for Landshypotek Bank's Work Environment Efforts

Implementation

Landshypotek Bank's policies have been established by the Board. Each manager at the bank is responsible for the implementation and observance of all rules and guidelines in daily activities.

Sustainability-related issues, particularly business ethics and anti-corruption, are included in various in-house training courses and the applicable policy documents are available to all employees. Governance documents are regularly revised to ensure that they meet the requirements and expectations of our operating environment.

Sustainability reporting pursuant to the GRI

Landshypotek Bank elected to, as of the 2022 financial year, report in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative's (GRI) standards for sustainability reporting. The tables on pages 94–101 report GRI information connected to the material topics identified by the bank. For every material sustainability topic, one or more of the relevant GRI disclosures is reported and presented in the table below with GRI designations.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Usage: | Landshypotek Bank has disclosed the following information for the reporting period 1 Jan 2023–31 Dec 2023 with reference to the applicable GRI standards. |
| GRI standard | GRI 1: Foundation 2021 GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021 GRI 3: Material Topics 2021 |

| GRI standard | Disclosures | Comments |
|---|---|---|
| GRI 2: GENERAL DISCLOSURES 2021 | | |
| 2-1 Organisational details | | |
| 2-1a | Organisation's legal name | Landshypotek Bank AB |
| 2-1b | Nature of ownership and legal form | The public limited company Landshypotek Bank is 100 percent owned by Landshypotek Ekonomisk Förening. |
| 2-1c | Location of headquarters | Stockholm, Sweden |
| 2-1d | Countries of operation | Landshypotek Bank only has operations in Sweden |
| 2-2 Entities included in the organisation's sustainability reporting | | |
| 2-2a | Entities included in sustainability reporting | Landshypotek Bank AB |
| 2-3 Reporting period, frequency and contact point | | |
| 2-3a | Reporting period and frequency | 1 Jan 2023–31 Dec 2023 |
| 2-3b | Reporting period for financial reporting | Annual reporting |
| 2-3c | Publication date of the report | 13 Mar 2024 |
| 2-3d | Contact point: | Martin Kihlberg, Chief Sustainability Officer and General Counsel |
| 2-4 Restatements of information | | |
| 2-4a | Restatements of information from previous reporting periods | No restatements |
| 2-5 External assurance | | |
| 2-5a | Description of policies and practice for seeking external assurance, including to what extent the Board or the management functions are involved. | Sustainability reporting is audited by the bank's Management Group and by the Board. |
| 2-5b | If the organisation's sustainability reporting has been externally assured: written certification from the auditor | No external assurance is performed of the Sustainability Report. |
| 2-6 Activities, value chain and other business relationships | | |
| 2-6a | The sector(s) in which the organisation is active | Landshypotek Bank is active within the banking sector. |
| 2-6b | Description of value chain including a description of the organisation's: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • activities, products, services and markets served • supply chain | Landshypotek Bank finances entrepreneurship and housing in the farming and forestry sector. The bank's primary product is first lien mortgage loans to Swedish farmers and foresters. The bank offers mortgages to homeowners nationwide and savings accounts for private saving to the general public. |
| 2-6c | Description of other relevant business relationships | The bank has business relationships with suppliers of IT infrastructure, IT equipment, office material and lessors got the bank's 19 sales offices across the country. The bank engages in commercial partnerships for the distribution of the bank's products. |
| 2-6d | Description of significant changes compared with previous years | No significant changes compared with 2022. |
| 2-7 Employees | | |
| 2-7a | The total number of employees – breakdown by gender and by region | See pages 7-8. |
| 2-7b | Number of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent employees • Temporary employees • Full-time employees • Part-time employees Breakdown by gender and by region for each item | Permanent employees: 219 (113 women, 106 men) Temporary employees: 3 (2 women, 1 man) Full-time employees: 208 (106 women, 102 men) Part-time employees: 14 (9 women, 5 men) |
| 2-7c | Description of methodology and assumptions used to compile the data, for example, FTE or average figure. | The figures are calculated as a rolling average value of FTEs during the year. |
| 2-7d | Contextual information necessary to understand the data reported | – |
| 2-7e | Description of significant fluctuations in the number of employees during the reporting year | No significant changes. |

| GRI standard | Disclosures | Comments |
|---|---|--|
| GRI 2: GENERAL DISCLOSURES 2021 | | |
| 2-8 Workers who are not employees | | |
| 2-8a | Number of workers who are not employees. Description of their working relationship to the organisation and what type of work they carry out | 25 consultants (13 women, 12 men) are engaged by Landshypotek Bank to carry out various work duties. |
| 2-8b | Description of methodology and assumptions used to compile the data, for example, FTE or average figure. | The figures are calculated as a rolling average value of FTEs during the year. |
| 2-8c | Description of significant fluctuations in the number of workers who are not employees during the reporting year. | No significant changes. |
| 2-9 Governance structure and composition | | |
| 2-9a | Description of the organisation's governance structure, including committees of the highest governance body | See the Corporate Governance Report, pages 20–32 in the Annual Report 2023. |
| 2-9b | List of all the committees that the highest governance body that are responsible for decisions-making on the impacts on the economy, environment and people. | See the Corporate Governance Report, pages 20–32 in the Annual Report 2023. |
| 2-9c | Composition of the highest governance body including information about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive/non-executive members • How the Board members can make decisions independent of conflicts of interest or external impacting factors • Tenure of members in the Board of Directors • The number of other significant positions that the Board members have • Gender • Under-represented social groups • Competencies relevant to the impacts of the organisation • Stakeholder representation | See the Corporate Governance Report, pages 20–32 in the Annual Report 2023. |
| 2-10 Nomination and selection of the Board | | |
| 2-10a | Description of the nomination and selection process for Board members | See the "Board of Directors" section in the Corporate Governance Report, pages 20–32 in the Annual Report 2023. |
| 2-10b | Description of criteria used for nominating and selecting Board members with information about how the following is taken into consideration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Views of stakeholders including shareholders • Diversity • Independence • Competencies relevant to the impacts of the organisation | See the "Board of Directors" section in the Corporate Governance Report, pages 20–32 in the Annual Report 2023. |
| 2-11 Chair of the highest governance body | | |
| 2-11a | The organisation will report whether the Chair of the highest governance body is also a senior executive in the Management Group. | The Chairman of the Board is not part of the bank's Management Group. |
| 2-11b | How potential conflicts of interest are prevented and mitigated | Potential conflicts of interest within the bank are managed through the bank's policy for conflicts of interest. |
| 2-12 The role of the highest governance body in overseeing the management of impacts | | |
| 2-12a | Description of the Board of Directors' and the Management Group's role in developing, approving and updating the bank's purpose, value or mission statements, policies and goals related to sustainable development | The Board of Directors adopts the bank's governance documents that determine the bank's purpose, values and strategies concerning sustainable development. The bank has a Sustainability Policy that sets the framework for the bank's sustainability efforts. In 2022, the bank's Board of Directors adopted a climate strategy that sets a long-term goal of achieving net zero emissions by 2045. |
| 2-12b | Description of the Board of Directors' role concerning the bank's due diligence and other processes to identify and manage the bank's impacts on the economy, environment and people. This encompasses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If and how the Board engages with stakeholders throughout these processes • How the Board takes account of the views expressed | The Sustainability Policy records the bank's most significant impacts on the economy, society and the environment. The bank's most significant impacts on the economy, society and the environment are identified in dialogue with the bank's Management Group. The Sustainability Policy is updated and adopted by the Board of Directors annually. |
| 2-12c | Description of the Board of Directors' role in reviewing the effectiveness of the bank's processes are that are described in the item above and report the frequency of this review. | The Board reviews the bank's Sustainability Policy and other relevant governance documents annually. The latest annual review evaluated the efficiency of the bank's processes. |
| 2-13 Delegation of responsibility for managing impacts | | |
| 2-13a | Description of how the Board delegates responsibility to managing the impacts on the economy, the environment and people. This includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If any members of the bank's Management Group have been delegated responsibility for the management of impacts • If the Board of Directors has delegated responsibility for the management of impacts to other employees | The Board of Directors has delegated responsibility to the CEO who, in turn, has appointed a Chief Sustainability Officer with responsibility for these issues. Responsibility for sound and sustainable lending has been delegated to the Chief Commercial Officer Farming and Forestry, Chief Retail Officer Homes and Savings and the Chief Risk Officer. |
| 2-13b | Description of the process and frequency of the bank's Management Group or other employees to report to the Board on how the bank's impacts on the economy, the environment and people are managed. | Reporting on how the bank's impacts on the economy, the environment and people is managed through processes for annual sustainability reporting and the annual update of the Sustainability Policy. |
| 2-14 Role of the highest governance body in sustainability reporting | | |
| 2-14a | Description of how the Board is responsible for reviewing and approving the reported sustainability information | The bank's sustainability reporting is integrated into the bank's Annual Report and presented to the Board for approval. |

| GRI standard | Disclosures | Comments |
|--|--|---|
| GRI 2: GENERAL DISCLOSURES 2021 | | |
| 2-15 Conflicts of interests | | |
| 2-15a | Description of processes for the Board to ensure that conflicts of interest are prevented and mitigated. | The bank's policy for conflicts of interest states that "every Board member has an individual responsibility to report potential or actual conflicts of interest to the Chairman of the Board. The Chairman of the Board is responsible for documenting and communicating potential or actual conflicts of interest in the Board and to report these to the Chief Compliance Officer for documentation. The Board is responsible as a whole for material, principal or general conflicts of interest in the bank." |
| 2-15b | Report whether conflicts of interest are disclosed to stakeholders. | Conflicts of interest are disclosed for stakeholders. |
| 2-16 Communication of critical concerns | | |
| 2-16a | Description whether and how critical concerns are communicated to the Board. | Critical concerns can be communicated to the Board through various channels of communication. Two employee representatives are on the Board. Potential matters can also be taken up with a General Counsel or the Chief Compliance Officer for further management from the Board if necessary. The Chairman of the Board and the Chairman of the Audit Committee are both also on the bank's whistle-blower committee. |
| 2-16b | The total number and nature of critical concerns that were communicated to the Board. | No critical concerns were communicated to the Board. |
| 2-17 Collective knowledge of the highest governance body | | |
| 2-17a | Measures taken to advance the collective knowledge, skills and experience of the Board on sustainable development. | The Board is trained on relevant sustainable development issues through presentations and training courses. |
| 2-18 Evaluation of the performance of the highest governance body | | |
| 2-18a | Description of the processes for evaluating the performance of the Board in overseeing the management of the bank's impacts on the economy, environment and people. | Each year, the work of the Board is evaluated using a systematic and structured process. The evaluation's findings are presented to the full Board and the Election Committee. In conjunction with the Board evaluation, the Board's competence and training needs are reviewed and, based on this review, an annual training plan is prepared for the Board. |
| 2-18b | Whether the evaluations are independent or not, and the frequency of the evaluations | Evaluations of the Board's work are conducted annually. The Board conducts the evaluations of the Board's efforts with administrative support from the bank. |
| 2-18c | Description of the actions taken in response to the evaluations of the Board. | – |
| 2-19 Remuneration policies | | |
| 2-19a | Description of the remuneration policies of the Board and the bank's senior executives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fixed pay and variable pay • Sign-on bonuses or recruitment incentive payments • Termination payments • Clawbacks • Retirement benefits | <p>The Board has set out the principles for the remuneration system that encompasses all employees at the bank including the bank's Management Group in the remuneration policy. The base employee remuneration model consists of a fixed basic salary. The bank has no variable remuneration program. However, the bank does have a profit-sharing foundation to which the bank allocates part of its profits to benefit its employees. Profit sharing is based on long-term company-wide targets in accordance with targets and the guidelines established by the Board. The bank is restrictive with benefits over and above those offered to all employees. Remuneration to the CEO, the bank's Management Group and the managers of the control functions is set by the Board.</p> <p>The Board's remuneration is resolved at the Annual General Meeting. The Election Committee presents proposals regarding the remuneration to Board members.</p> |
| 2-19b | Description of how the remuneration policies for members of the Board and the bank's Management Group relate to their objectives and performance in relation to the management of the bank's impacts on the economy, environment and people. | The remuneration policy is aimed at ensuring that the bank has a remuneration system that counters any incentive to accept unsound risks or act with a short-term perspective. The remuneration system should apply market terms, be non-discriminatory and reward good performance as well as ensure that the employees' efforts align with the bank's strategies and policies that comprise the bank's impacts on the economy, environment and people. |
| 2-20 Process to determine remuneration | | |
| 2-20a | Description of the process for designing the remuneration policies and for determining remuneration, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • whether independent highest governance body members or an independent remuneration committee oversees the process for determining remuneration • how the views of stakeholders (including shareholders) regarding remuneration are sought and taken into consideration • whether remuneration consultants are involved in determining remuneration and, if so, whether they are independent of the Board and the bank's Management Group. | The remuneration policy is reviewed annually by the Board of Directors. The remuneration policy is referred to within the bank as part of the annual review. Stakeholders in the form of employees are prepared with the opportunity to provide opinions and views through union representatives that are part of the bank's Board. |
| 2-20b | If relevant: description of the process for designing the bank's remuneration policies and for determining remuneration | Remuneration for the bank's Board is resolved by the Annual General Meeting |

Strategies, policies and practices

| GRI standard | Disclosures | Comments |
|---|---|--|
| GRI 2: GENERAL DISCLOSURES 2021 | | |
| 2-21 Annual total compensation ratio | | |
| 2-21a | The ratio of the annual total compensation for the bank's highest-paid individual to the median annual total compensation for all employees (excluding the highest-paid individual) | The objective of the remuneration policy is to ensure that the bank has a remuneration system that applies market terms, is non-discriminatory and is attractive. The remuneration system should reward good performance as well as ensure that the employees' efforts align with the bank's strategies and regulations. The bank elects not to report salary information in external publications. |
| 2-21b | The ratio of the percentage increase in annual total compensation for the bank's highest-paid individual to the median percentage increase in annual total compensation for all employees (excluding the highest-paid individual). | The bank elects not to report the requested information. |
| 2-21c | Contextual information necessary to understand the data and how the data has been compiled. | Not relevant. |
| 2-22 Statement on sustainable development strategy | | |
| 2-22a | A statement from the Board or most senior executive of the bank's Management Group about the relevance of sustainable development and the bank's strategy for contributing to sustainable development. | The bank's Management Group and Board have adopted a climate strategy and Sustainability Policy that applies for the entire bank. |
| 2-23 Policy commitments | | |
| 2-23a | The bank's policy commitments regarding the OECD and UN guidelines and principles for companies, due diligence, human rights and the application of the precautionary principle. | The bank is active in Sweden and must therefore comply with legislation for enterprises, due diligence, human rights and the application of the precautionary principle. The bank's commitments are recognised in various governance documents including the ethics policy, HR Policy, Sustainability Policy and the Code of Conduct for suppliers. |
| 2-23b | Description of the bank's specific policy commitment to respect human rights, including the relevant UN agreements and ILO Conventions and categories of at-risk or vulnerable groups. | The bank's commitments are recognised in various governance documents including the ethics policy, HR Policy, Sustainability Policy and the Code of Conduct for suppliers. |
| 2-23c | Links to the policy commitments if publicly available | https://www.landshypotek.se/globalassets/dokument/policys/etikpolicy-2023-10-31.pdf (Swedish) https://www.landshypotek.se/globalassets/dokument/policys/hr-policy-vers-okt-2023.pdf (Swedish) https://www.landshypotek.se/globalassets/dokument/policys/hallbarhetspolicy-2023_dec.pdf (Swedish) https://www.landshypotek.se/globalassets/dokument/hallbarhet/uppforandekod-leverantorer/lhb_code_of_conduct.pdf |
| 2-23d | The level at which each of the policy commitments was approved within the bank, including whether this is the most senior level | All governance documents are adopted by the Board. |
| 2-23e | Description of the extent to which the policy commitments apply to the bank's activities and to its business relationships | The Code of Conduct for suppliers applies for all agreements with suppliers that the bank enters into. |
| 2-23f | Description of how the policy commitments are communicated to workers, business partners, and other relevant parties | All governance documents are available for employees on the bank's intranet. The bank's Code of Conduct is provided to suppliers when they enter into contracts and is available on the bank's website. |
| 2-24 Embedding policy commitments | | |
| 2-24a | Describe how the bank embeds its policy commitments for responsible business conduct throughout its activities and business relationships, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How the bank allocates responsibility to implement the commitments across different levels within the organisation • How it integrates the commitments into organisational strategies, operational policies, and operational procedures • How it implements its commitments with and through its business relationships • Training that the bank provides on implementing the commitments. | The bank's sustainability commitments are mainly implemented through governance documents that regulate the bank's working approach in operational processes. Responsibility for implementation of sustainability related issues is allocated in the first instance to the Chief Sustainability Officer. The implementation of the policy commitments regarding sustainability are ensured through the application of governing documents and instructions that the entire bank is to apply in daily operations including for credit granting and risk assessments. The policy commitments are implemented in business relationships through the bank's Code of Conduct and counterparty assessments that ensure that the bank conducts business relationships with companies and other parties that comply with sustainability-related requirements. Bank employees are trained in the bank's policy commitments in the field of sustainability through regular training courses. |

| GRI standard | Disclosures | Comments |
|--|---|---|
| GRI 2: GENERAL DISCLOSURES 2021 | | |
| 2-25 Processes to remediate negative impacts | | |
| 2-25a | Description of the bank's commitments to provide for or cooperate in the remediation of negative impacts that the bank identifies it has caused or contributed to | As a first step, the bank has mapped its most significant negative impacts on society, the environment and the economy. To reduce its negative impact on society, the bank works with sound credit granting that provides customers with the opportunity to make long-term investments in their operations. |
| 2-25b | Description of the bank's approach to identify and address grievances, including the grievance mechanisms that the bank has established or participates in | <p>The bank has an established process for grievance management. Customers can describe their grievances that are then managed by a special grievance officer. Customers also have the opportunity to submit any grievances to external partners such as Sweden's financial supervisory authority, the Consumer Ombudsman and the Swedish Consumers' Banking and Finance Bureau. Grievances from external parties are sent to the grievance officer for further handling.</p> <p>The bank's grievance officer evaluates grievances to identify any inadequacies in the bank's handling of the case. Potential measures are determined in discussion with the bank's grievance council.</p> |
| 2-25c | Description of other processes by which the bank provides for or cooperates in the remediation of negative impacts that it identifies it has caused or contributed to | The bank maintains continual dialogue with its customers concerning relevant and current issues in farming and forestry as well as housing. |
| 2-25d | Description of how the stakeholders who are the intended users of the grievance mechanisms are involved in the design, review, and improvement of these mechanisms | The bank accepts customer opinions on the design of the bank's grievance management system. |
| 2-25e | Description of how the bank tracks the effectiveness of the grievance mechanisms and other remediation processes, and report examples of their effectiveness, including stakeholder feedback. | The bank continually evaluates the effectiveness of the grievance management system. |
| 2-26 Mechanisms for seeking advice and raising concerns | | |
| 2-26a | Description of how the bank seeks advice on implementing its policies and practices for responsible business conduct | The bank maintains an active dialogue with its farming and forestry customers, which are the bank's owners, regarding how the bank is to work toward responsible business conduct. |
| 2-26b | Description of mechanisms for individuals to raise any concerns about the bank's business conduct | Customers have the opportunity of raising concerns or other views about the bank's business conduct. The bank provides a whistle-blower tool to enable those who, in a work-related context, have received information or become aware of misconduct to report with full anonymity anything that may conflict with the bank's business conduct rules. |
| 2-27 Compliance with laws and regulations | | |
| 2-27a | The total number of significant instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations during the reporting period that have led to fines or non-monetary sanctions being incurred. | The bank has not has any significant instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that have led to fines or non-monetary sanctions being incurred. |
| 2-27b | The total number and the monetary value of fines for instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations | The bank has not received any fines for non-compliance with laws and regulations. |
| 2-27c | Description of the significant instances of non-compliance | The bank has not has any significant instances of non-compliance during the year. |
| 2-27d | Description of how the bank determined significant instances of non-compliance | Not relevant. |
| 2-28 Membership associations | | |
| 2-28a | Report of the industry associations, other membership associations, and national or international advocacy organisations in which the bank participates in a significant role | Landshypotek Bank is a member of the Swedish Bankers' Association, Cooperatives Sweden, Nordic Capital Markets Forum and the Employers of the Financial Sector organisation (BAO). Landshypotek Ekonomisk Förening is a member of the Federation of Swedish Farmers (LRF). Landshypotek Bank is also a member of the global "Principles for Responsible Banking" initiative. |
| 2-29 Approach to stakeholder engagement | | |
| 2-29a | <p>Description of how the bank engages with stakeholders, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the categories of stakeholders it engages with, and how they are identified • the purpose of the stakeholder engagement • how the bank seeks to ensure meaningful engagement with stakeholders | <p>The bank's stakeholders comprise customers, owners, employees, investors, suppliers and partners. The bank's farming and forestry customers are also the bank's owners. The bank's stakeholders have been identified through a stakeholder analysis.</p> <p>The bank maintains an active dialogue with its customers, and thereby owners, through the cooperative association that owns Landshypotek Bank. The cooperative association is a democratic organisation in which members nominate elected representatives that represent their interests in different focus areas.</p> <p>The bank maintains a continual dialogue with its employees through employee surveys, performance reviews and other occasions.</p> <p>The bank maintains continual dialogue with investors and provides information openly as well as on special inquiries.</p> |
| 2-30 Collective bargaining agreements | | |
| 2-30a | Percentage of total employees covered by collective bargaining agreements | 100%, with the exception of the CEO who is excluded according to industry standards. |
| 2-30b | For employees not covered by collective agreements, report whether the bank determines their working conditions and terms of employment based on collective bargaining agreements that cover its other employees or based on collective bargaining agreements from other organisations. | Not relevant. |

Material topics

| GRI standard | Disclosures | Comments |
|---|--|--|
| GRI 3: MATERIAL TOPICS | | |
| 3-1 Process to determine material topics | | |
| 3-1a | Description of the process the bank has followed to determine its material topics, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how the bank has identified actual and potential, negative and positive impacts on the economy, environment, and people, including impacts on their human rights, across its activities and business relationships • how the bank has prioritised the impacts for reporting based on their significance | The bank has mapped its most significant (positive and negative) impacts on society, environment and the economy. As a first step, the bank held internal workshops with employees to identify the bank's positive and negative impacts. The results from the internal discussions were presented for the bank's Management Group for further discussion and prioritisation. Proposals for the bank's most significant impacts were then presented to the Board. |
| 3-1b | Specify the stakeholders and experts whose views have informed the process of determining its material topics | The bank's employees, customers and owners contributed to the process of identifying the bank's most significant impacts. |
| 3-2 list of material topics | | |
| 3-2a | The bank is to list all its material topics | Landshypotek Bank has identified the following material topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate and environmental impact • Financing for competitive farming and forestry and housing • Financing for the green transition • Increased production and self-sufficiency • Live and reside nationwide |
| 3-2b | Reporting of any changes to the list of material topics compared to the previous reporting period | No amendments to the material topics for the bank. |
| 3-3 Management of material topics | | |
| 3-3a | For each material topics, the bank is to describe the actual and potential, negative and positive impacts on the economy, environment, and people, including impacts on their human rights | <p>Climate and environmental impact The bank's lending to agriculture, forestry and houses has a negative impact through emissions and resource use that burden the environment and climate. At the same time, active farming and forestry contribute to significant absorption of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and to increased biodiversity. The bank's lending to agriculture, forestry and houses is assessed to have a limited impact on human rights. The bank works in accordance with a Code of Conduct and suppliers of products and services to the bank are also to adhere to this code. The Code of Conduct includes requirements for the protection of fundamental human rights.</p> <p>Financing for competitive farming and forestry and housing The bank contributes through its lending and business model to the necessary prerequisites for competitive agriculture. The bank contributes through its lending to lower housing costs, which provides housing and opportunities for other consumption and saving (resource distribution). The impact on human rights is assessed to be limited for the same reasons as described in the "Climate and environmental impact" item.</p> <p>Financing for the green transition The bank is active in a capital-intensive industry with low margins. As a result of this, the scope for necessary investments in, for example, new technology and new production processes could be limited. These investments are decisive for being able to accomplish the systemic change required on a societal level to increase forest and food production without endangering planetary borders. The impact on human rights is assessed to be limited.</p> <p>Increased production and self-sufficiency Through its lending, the bank enables the use of natural resources (arable land, forest) and thereby provides for Swedish food production and forestry. The bank's lending contributes to increased self-sufficiency and reduced global economic independence. The impact on human rights is assessed to be limited.</p> <p>Live and reside nationwide The bank's lending creates the opportunity of living and residing throughout the entire country. The impact on human rights is assessed to be limited with some positive impact due to providing people with the opportunity of residing, working and living throughout the country.</p> |
| 3-3b | Whether the bank is involved with the negative impacts through its activities or as a result of its business relationships | The bank's lending to agriculture, forestry and houses has a negative impact through emissions and resource use that burden the environment and climate. |
| 3-3c | Description of the bank's policies or commitments regarding the material topic | <p>Climate and environmental impact The Board of Directors of Landshypotek Bank has adopted a climate strategy that sets the direction and ambition for the bank's operations in the face of a changed climate. Landshypotek Bank backs the industry-wide climate roadmap that was adopted in spring 2021. The roadmap establishes the target of ensuring the bank's operations are in line with the Paris Agreement and the Swedish goal of achieving net-zero emissions by 2045. The climate strategy builds further on the bank's Sustainability Policy.</p> <p>The other material issues are managed within the framework of the bank's core operations. Landshypotek Bank is to comply with laws from diverse Swedish and EU regulation in the area of finance in order to secure sound credit granting.</p> |

| GRI standard | Disclosures | Comments |
|--|---|---|
| GRI 3: MATERIAL TOPICS | | |
| 3-3 Management of material topics | | |
| 3-3d | Description of actions taken to manage the topic and related impacts, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • actions to prevent or mitigate potential negative impacts • actions to address actual negative impacts, including actions to provide for or cooperate in their redemption • actions to manage actual and potential positive impacts | In 2023, the bank worked on implementing its climate strategy to minimise the negative climate impact arising from the credit portfolio. |
| 3-3e | Description of the measures for tracking the effectiveness of the actions taken, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • processes used to track the effectiveness of the actions • goals, targets, and indicators used to evaluate progress • the effectiveness of the actions, including progress toward the goals and targets • lessons learned and how these have been incorporated into the bank's operational policies and procedures | The bank continually reviews its analysis of the most significant impacts on society, economy and the environment and the measures taken as a result. |
| 3-3f | Description of how engagement with stakeholders has informed the actions taken (3-3-d) and how it has informed whether the actions have been effective (3-3-e) | A summary of the climate strategy has been published on the bank's website and communicated in full to the bank's employees. |

Topic-specific disclosures

| GRI standard | Description | Reference to relevant note in the Annual Report | Comments/Reservations |
|---|--|--|--|
| ECONOMY | | | |
| 201: Economic Performance 2016 – limited to within Landshypotek Bank | | | |
| 201-1 | Direct economic value generated and distributed | The following items are recorded in the bank's Annual Report, see the reference to the relevant note in the Annual Report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total income (notes 4–6) • Interest paid to the public (deposits), (Note 4) • Interest paid on other borrowing/financing (Note 4) • Deposit insurance fees and resolution fees that contribute to maintaining the financial stability of society (totalling SEK 61.7 million) • Current taxes for the year (Note 11) • Social fees and pensions (Note 7) • Salaries and remuneration to employees (Note 7) • Supplier payments, home markets (not relevant) • Proposed dividend to shareholders (see Appropriation of earnings on page 81) • The year's profit to be reinvested in the bank (see Appropriation of earnings on page 81) | Landshypotek Bank does not record information about supplier payments in home markets since the bank is only active in Sweden. |
| 201-2 | Financial implications and other risks and opportunities due to climate change | See the Sustainability Report, section "Climate and the environment." | |
| 205: Anti-corruption 2016 – limited to within Landshypotek Bank | | | |
| 205-1 | Operations assessed for risks related to corruption | The entire bank has been assessed for risks related to corruption. | |
| 205-2 | a. Total number and percentage of governance body members that the organisation's anti-corruption policies and procedures have been communicated to, broken down by region b. Total number and percentage of employees that the organisation's anti-corruption policies and procedures have been communicated to, broken down by employee category and region c. Total number and percentage of business partners that the organisation's anticorruption policies and procedures have been communicated to, broken down by type of business partner and region d. Total number and percentage of business partners that the organisation's anticorruption policies and procedures have been communicated to, broken down by type of business partner and region | Landshypotek Bank has zero tolerance toward any type of corruption. The bank's ethics policy is the foundation for anti-corruption efforts. Every employee at Landshypotek Bank completes annual training on anti-corruption. Board members are also trained in the bank's anti-corruption policy. All business partners are informed about the bank's Code of Conduct for suppliers. | |
| 205-3 | Confirmed incidents of corruption and actions taken | | No incidents of corruption were reported during the year |

| GRI standard | Description | Reference to relevant note in the Annual Report | Comments/Reservations |
|--|--|---|---|
| ENVIRONMENT | | | |
| 305: Emissions 2016 – limited to within Landshypotek Bank | | | |
| 305-1 | Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions | See the Sustainability Report, page 91. | |
| 305-2 | Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions | See the Sustainability Report, page 91. | |
| 305-3 | Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions | See the Sustainability Report, page 91. | |
| 308: Supplier Environmental Assessment 2016 – limited to within Landshypotek Bank | | | |
| 308-1 | New suppliers that were screened using environmental criteria | Counterparty assessment that includes topics such as sustainability topics applied on all new suppliers. | |
| SOCIAL | | | |
| 401: Employment 2016 | | | |
| 401-1 | New employee hires and employee turnover | 38 new employees (20 women and 18 men) began working at the bank in 2023. Employee turnover amounted to 11.06 percent in 2023. | |
| 401-2 | Benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or part-time employees | Health checks are offered to permanent employees. All employees are otherwise offered the same benefits. | |
| 401-3 | Parental leave. The total number of employees that took parental leave, including their distribution by gender, and how many that returned to work in the reporting period after parental leave ended. | – | Landshypotek Bank has chosen not to report this information for 2023. |
| 403: Occupational Health and Safety 2018 – limited to within Landshypotek Bank | | | |
| 403-9 | The extent of work-related injuries, work-related illnesses, lost working days, absenteeism and the total number of work-related fatalities. | Sick leave (short-term): 11 (compared with 1.71 in 2022) Sick leave (long-term): 1.65 (compared with 1.00 in 2022) | |
| 404: Training and education 2016 – limited to within Landshypotek Bank | | | |
| 404-3 | Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews | All employees receive regular reviews and follow-ups of their performance. | |
| 405: Diversity and Equal Opportunity 2016 – limited to within Landshypotek Bank | | | |
| 405-1 | Diversity of governance bodies and employees | See the Corporate Governance Report, page 22. See the Sustainability Report, page 89. | Deviation: statistics not broken down by minority group |
| 406: Non-discrimination 2016 – limited to within Landshypotek Bank | | | |
| 406-1 | Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken | No significant cases of discrimination were reported during the year. The bank processes all cases of discrimination in accordance with established procedures. | |
| 413: Local communities 2016 – limited to within Landshypotek Bank | | | |
| 413-1 | Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs | The bank conducts regular meeting with members, the cooperative association and elected representatives. The bank holds digital and physical information meetings for members nationwide. | |
| 414: Supplier Social Assessment 2016 | | | |
| 414-1 | New suppliers that have been screened using social criteria | Counterparty assessment including issues concerning sustainability and business ethics. | |
| 418: Customer privacy 2016 – limited to within Landshypotek Bank | | | |
| 418-1 | Substantiated complaints concerning breaches of customer privacy and losses of customer data | No complaints regarding customer privacy or a loss of data were received. | |
| 419: Socioeconomic compliance – limited to within Landshypotek Bank | | | |
| 419-1 | Non-compliance with laws and regulations in the social and economic area | | No significant fines or sanctions for crimes against prevailing laws and provisions have been brought against the bank. |

Sector supplement for finance (GRI G4)

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--|---|--|
| PRODUCT PORTFOLIO | | | |
| G4-FS8 | Products and services designed to deliver a specific environmental benefit. | The bank's lending to agriculture and farming has a positive contribute on climate and environmental impacts. Farming and forestry forms the foundation of the natural carbon cycle, providing us with high-quality food and a nature and environment rich with variation. Landshypotek Bank has issued green bonds, for example. Landshypotek Bank has three bonds in issue with a total volume of SEK 11.5 billion. The issues comprise covered bonds and are used exclusively to finance sustainable forestry in Sweden. | |
| G4-FS14 | Initiatives to improve access to financial services for disadvantaged people | The bank offers products and services to various customer groups from farming and forestry entrepreneurs to mortgagors and savings customers. | |

UN Principles for Responsible Banking

Landshypotek Bank signed the UN Principles for Responsible Banking (PRB) in 2022. The PRB is the leading international framework to which banks can commit to report and act in accordance with. The bank performed an impact analysis to identify its main social, economic and environmental impacts. The results of the analysis are shown in the table below.

| | Social | Economic | Environmental |
|------------------------|---|---|---|
| Positive impact | <p>Through its lending, the bank enables the use of natural resources (arable land, forest) and thereby provides for Swedish food production and forestry. The bank's lending contributes to increased self-sufficiency and reduced global economic independence.</p> <p>The bank's lending creates the opportunity of living and residing throughout the entire country.</p> | <p>The bank contributes through its lending and business model to the necessary prerequisites for competitive agriculture.</p> <p>The bank contributes through its lending to lower housing costs, which provides housing and opportunities for other consumption and saving (resource distribution).</p> | <p>Active farming and forestry contribute to significant absorption of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and to increased biodiversity.</p> <p>Through lending to farming and forestry, the bank contributes to change and development toward more sustainable business.</p> |
| Negative impact | <p>The bank is active in a capital-intensive industry with low margins. As a result of this, the scope for necessary investments in, for example, new technology and new production processes could be limited. These investments are essential to bring about the systemic change needed at the societal level to increase forest and food production without compromising planetary boundaries.</p> | – | <p>The bank's lending to agriculture, forestry and houses has a negative impact through emissions and resource use that burden the environment and climate.</p> |

Goals

The bank's impact analysis shows that its largest negative impact on the climate and the environment is in its credit portfolio. Therefore, the bank deems it most urgent to focus any objectives on measures that reduce its negative climate footprint. The bank already has a long-term goal of achieving net zero emissions in its credit portfolio by 2045, and will endeavour in 2024 to develop relevant milestones to ensure reaching the long-term goal.

Reporting

The PRB requires banks to report annually on their efforts to reduce their negative impacts and promote their positive social, environmental and economic impacts. The bank's report for 2023 is presented separately in the specific reporting template developed by the PRB for participating banks. The report is available on the bank's website.

Taxonomy – Turnover

The underlying columns according to the European Commission's reporting template have been hidden for greater readability, see comment on the bank's Taxonomy reporting on page 92 of the sustainability report.

| | Climate Change Mitigation (CCM) | | | | | TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO) | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------|-------------------|---|---|--|-----------------------|-------------------|---|---|
| | Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible) | | | | | Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible) | | | | |
| | Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned) | | | | | Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned) | | | | |
| | Of which Use of Proceeds | Of which transitional | Of which enabling | | | Of which Use of Proceeds | Of which transitional | Of which enabling | | |
| 2023 SEK | % (compared to total covered assets in the denominator) | | | | | | | | | |
| GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HIT eligible for GAR calculation | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 Financial undertakings | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 Credit institutions | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 Loans and advances | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 Debt securities, including UoP | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 Equity instruments | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 Other financial corporations | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 of which investment firms | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 Loans and advances | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 Debt securities, including UoP | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 Equity instruments | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 of which management companies | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 Loans and advances | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 Debt securities, including UoP | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 Equity instruments | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 of which insurance undertakings | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 Loans and advances | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 Debt securities, including UoP | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 Equity instruments | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 Non-financial undertakings | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 Loans and advances | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 Debt securities, including UoP | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 Equity instruments | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 Households | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property | 25,300,000,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25,300,000,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 of which building renovation loans | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 of which motor vehicle loans | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 Local governments financing | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 Housing financing | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 Other local government financing | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties | | | | | | | | | | |
| 32 Total GAR assets | | | | | | | | | | |

2022

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|---|---|---|---|----------------|---|---|---|
| GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Financial undertakings | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Credit institutions | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Loans and advances | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Debt securities, including UoP | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Equity instruments | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Other financial corporations | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | of which investment firms | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Loans and advances | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Debt securities, including UoP | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Equity instruments | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | of which management companies | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Loans and advances | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Debt securities, including UoP | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Equity instruments | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | of which insurance undertakings | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Loans and advances | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Debt securities, including UoP | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | Equity instruments | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | Non-financial undertakings | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Loans and advances | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | Debt securities, including UoP | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | Equity instruments | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | Households | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property | 27,000,000,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27,000,000,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 | of which building renovation loans | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | of which motor vehicle loans | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | Local governments financing | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | Housing financing | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | Other local government financing | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties | | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | Total GAR assets | | | | | | | | | |

Taxonomy – CapEx

The underlying columns according to the European Commission's reporting template have been hidden for greater readability, see comment on the bank's Taxonomy reporting on page 92 of the sustainability report.

| | | Climate Change Mitigation (CCM) | | | | TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO) | | | |
|--|---|--|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | | Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible) | | | | Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible) | | | |
| | | Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned) | | | | Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned) | | | |
| | | | Of which Use of Proceeds | Of which transitional | Of which enabling | | Of which Use of Proceeds | Of which transitional | Of which enabling |
| 2023 SEK | | | | | | | | | |
| % (compared to total covered assets in the denominator) | | | | | | | | | |
| GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Financial undertakings | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Credit institutions | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Loans and advances | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Debt securities, including UoP | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Equity instruments | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Other financial corporations | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | of which investment firms | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Loans and advances | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Debt securities, including UoP | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Equity instruments | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | of which management companies | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Loans and advances | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Debt securities, including UoP | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Equity instruments | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | of which insurance undertakings | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Loans and advances | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Debt securities, including UoP | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | Equity instruments | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | Non-financial undertakings | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Loans and advances | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | Debt securities, including UoP | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | Equity instruments | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | Households | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property | 25,300,000,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25,300,000,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 | of which building renovation loans | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | of which motor vehicle loans | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | Local governments financing | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | Housing financing | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | Other local government financing | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | Total GAR assets | | | | | | | | |

2022

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|---|---|---|----------------|---|---|---|
| GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Financial undertakings | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Credit institutions | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Loans and advances | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Debt securities, including UoP | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Equity instruments | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Other financial corporations | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | of which investment firms | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Loans and advances | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Debt securities, including UoP | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Equity instruments | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | of which management companies | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Loans and advances | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Debt securities, including UoP | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Equity instruments | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | of which insurance undertakings | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Loans and advances | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Debt securities, including UoP | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | Equity instruments | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | Non-financial undertakings | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Loans and advances | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | Debt securities, including UoP | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | Equity instruments | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | Households | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property | 27,000,000,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27,000,000,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 | of which building renovation loans | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | of which motor vehicle loans | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | Local governments financing | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | Housing financing | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | Other local government financing | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | Total GAR assets | | | | | | | | |

Taxonomy – OpEx

The underlying columns according to the European Commission's reporting template have been hidden for greater readability, see comment on the bank's Taxonomy reporting on page 92 of the sustainability report.

| 2023 SEK % (compared to total covered assets in the denominator) | Climate Change Mitigation (CCM) | | | | | TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO) | | | | |
|---|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--|---|-------------------|---|---|
| | Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible) | Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned) | | | | Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible) | Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned) | | | |
| | | Of which Use of Proceeds | Of which transitional | Of which enabling | Of which Use of Proceeds | | Of which transitional | Of which enabling | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 Financial undertakings | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 Credit institutions | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 Loans and advances | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 Debt securities, including UoP | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 Equity instruments | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 Other financial corporations | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 of which investment firms | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 Loans and advances | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 Debt securities, including UoP | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 Equity instruments | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 of which management companies | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 Loans and advances | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 Debt securities, including UoP | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 Equity instruments | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 of which insurance undertakings | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 Loans and advances | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 Debt securities, including UoP | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 Equity instruments | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 Non-financial undertakings | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 Loans and advances | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 Debt securities, including UoP | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 Equity instruments | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 Households | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property | 25,300,000,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25,300,000,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 of which building renovation loans | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 of which motor vehicle loans | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 Local governments financing | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 Housing financing | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 Other local government financing | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties | | | | | | | | | | |
| 32 Total GAR assets | | | | | | | | | | |

2022

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|---|---|---|---|----------------|---|---|---|
| GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Financial undertakings | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Credit institutions | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Loans and advances | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Debt securities, including UoP | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Equity instruments | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Other financial corporations | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | of which investment firms | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Loans and advances | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Debt securities, including UoP | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Equity instruments | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | of which management companies | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Loans and advances | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Debt securities, including UoP | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Equity instruments | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | of which insurance undertakings | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Loans and advances | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Debt securities, including UoP | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | Equity instruments | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | Non-financial undertakings | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Loans and advances | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | Debt securities, including UoP | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | Equity instruments | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | Households | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property | 27,000,000,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27,000,000,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 | of which building renovation loans | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | of which motor vehicle loans | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | Local governments financing | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | Housing financing | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | Other local government financing | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties | | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | Total GAR assets | | | | | | | | | |

