

KOMMUNINVEST I SVERIGE AB

Capital Adequacy and Risk Management Report – Pillar 3 Q4 2022



KOMMUNINVEST

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This report contains information in accordance with Part 8 of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 (CRR) on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms, the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's regulations FFFS 2014:12 regarding prudential requirements and capital buffers and the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's regulation FFFS 2014:21 regarding management of liquidity risks in credit institutions and investment firms.

All information refers to the consolidated situation unless otherwise stated. "Kommuninvest" or "the Group" refers to the Kommuninvest Group, consisting of a member organisation that, in turn, includes the following companies: Kommuninvest i Sverige AB (the Company), company reg. no.: 556281-4409 Kommuninvest Cooperative Society (the Society), company reg. no.: 716453-2074 Kommuninvest Fastighets AB, company reg. no.: 556464-5629

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Risk management and risk organisation

The Company's principal assignment is to ensure access to stable and efficient funding for the Swedish local government sector. This entails borrowing funds on the financial market, in accordance with customers' needs. The operations shall apply a low level of risk-taking, with risks only being accepted to be able to fulfil the local government debt office assignment. Presented below is a comprehensive overview of the Company's targets, principles and methods for managing risk.

Geopolitical unrest and turbulence in the financial markets affected the Company's risk situation negatively in 2022. The conflict in Ukraine was a factor contributing to supply disruptions in the global economy that, over the year, led to sharply rising inflation.

The world's central banks, with the Swedish Riksbank among them, responded with sharply raised key interest rates. Combined with general market unrest, this has contributed to rising market interest rates on both short and long loan maturities. These considerable increases in expenses are expected to impact Swedish municipalities and regions fully in 2023. This comes following record earnings for the local government sector in 2021, and forecasts of continued strong earnings in 2022.

Besides having contributed to increased inflation, the conflict in Ukraine has caused challenges in the area of information security, particularly in the form of an increased number of cyber attacks around the world. At the same time, sanctions against Russians and Russian organisations have increased reputational and legal risks among players in the financial markets.

Kommuninvest's limited risk appetite entailed a favourable resilience to the turbulence in the financial markets during 2022. During the year, efforts were initiated to ensure, for example, that the Company's net interest income not be affected negatively by fierce interest rate fluctuations

Risk profile

Kommuninvest plays a central role in the financing of investments by Swedish municipalities and regions. The Company raises funding in the financial market on the basis of customers' needs. The business model entails the Company being exposed to risks associated with the financial market, the Swedish central government and the local government authorities' financial conditions, their challenges in terms of climate and sustainability, as well as internal and external operational risks.

The Company's risk profile and permitted risk taking is established annually in the owner directives, which are adopted by the Annual General Meeting of the Society. The owner directive states that the Company's risks should be small and never greater than necessary for achieving the objectives of the operations. The risk level may not exceed a permissible level of risk-taking for a member in accordance with the Swedish Local Government Act.

In accordance with the owner directive, the Company's risk management is designed for operations to be conducted with a low level of risk taking. For an overview of the types of risks that Kommuninvest regularly manages and assesses, see page

41. To limit the risks associated with the Company's operating model and to ensure that operations are kept within the risk appetites specified by the Board of Directors, risk appetite indicators or other measures are applied.

Risk policy

The Company's attitude towards risk is set out in the Board of Directors' risk declaration, which is part of the Board of Directors' risk policy. The risk declaration is divided into four areas of limitation (pillars): equity, net profit, liquidity and confidence. Each of the pillars has an established qualitative risk appetite against which all risk is measured. The risk appetites describes the level of risk to which the Board is prepared to expose the Company for the purpose of fulfilling the assignment from the owners. The level of risk appetite is determined by factors including financial position, growth targets, market conditions for the given time period and whether efficiency gains can be achieved when risk-taking changes. The risk strategy is part of the Company's risk framework, which encompasses the Board of Directors' fundamental instruments of operational governance and good internal control.

Equity

The Company's Board of Directors has determined that the Company's capital base shall cover the Company's internally estimated capital requirements or the regulatory capital requirement, whichever is highest, by a margin. This margin takes into account a number of uncertainty factors that may adversely affect the Company's capital ratios, such as stronger growth in lending than forecast. The scale of the capital target in quantitative terms is determined annually within the framework of the Company's internal capital and liquidity assessment (ICLA).

Net profit

The Company has no vested interest in generating profit. Its purpose is to provide economic benefit to members and, following any necessary consolidation, profits accrue to the members. Pricing is based instead on the requirements for financial results stated in the owner directive. These requirements mean that the margin between funding and lending rates must be sufficient to cover the operating costs of the Company and the Society. The margin shall also provide an opportunity for a return on members' contribution capital.

Liquidity

The purpose of the Company's liquidity operations is to meet known and forecast liquidity needs. Liquidity preparedness shall also be favourable, both under normal market conditions

Risk declaration				
RISK DECLARATION	The Company's level of risk-taking shall be low. Risks shall be accepted only to be able to fulfil the mission as local government debt office. Other risks are to be eliminated. The risks that are accepted must be clarified, limited and continuously assessed. A sound risk culture safeguards the Company's low risk profile.			
PILLAR	EQUITY	NET PROFIT	LIQUIDITY	CONFIDENCE
RISK APPETITE	The Company shall maintain a favourable capital situation to be able to meet both the members' financing needs, as well as regulatory requirements. This is achieved through foresight, capital planning and risk management.	The Company shall achieve an operating income covering the Society's costs and interest on the owners' share capital. This is achieved through good cost control, sufficient lending margins and fees. The Company has no vested interest in generating a profit.	The Company shall meet the members' financing needs. This is achieved through good planning, diversified funding, maturity matching, efficient security management and a highly liquid reserve.	The Company shall maintain a high degree of trust among employees, customers, members and other stakeholders. This is safeguarded by means of a sound risk culture based on local government values, regulatory compliance and good internal governance and control.

and during periods of stressed liquidity. Liquidity management is designed to safeguard the Company's capacity to meet all of its payment commitments on time, without significant additional costs, and to ensure that liquidity is sufficient to be able to extend existing loans. This is ensured through sufficient diversification of funding sources, taking into account the number and types of counterparties, types of financial instruments, maturities, currencies and geographic markets.

Confidence

The Company's business concept builds on society and actors in the finance market perceiving the Company as a "stable, efficient and knowledgeable player", whose role as a local government debt office benefiting society provides the Swedish local government sector the most efficient financial management possible, focusing on financing. The Company's efforts to build confidence in the operations build on a risk culture founded on the values of local government, regulatory compliance and good internal governance and control.

Risk organisation

The overall responsibility for the Company's risk framework lies with the Company's CRO. The manager of each individual area of operations is responsible for risk management and control within those operations. Forward-looking and historical analyses are used to ensure that the Company identifies, assesses and measures risks correctly.

The Credit Group functions as a preparatory body in the assessment of counterparties, financial instruments and other credit issues requiring decisions by the Board of Directors or the CEO. The Credit Risk Committee determines the model and factors on which the Company's calculation of expected credit losses is based. The Company's Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) is responsible for preparing matters concerning market risk and liquidity requiring a decision by the Board of Directors or the CEO.

The Company's RCC (Risk Compliance Control) Committee aims to document the work of the Company's control functions, as well as preparing reports to the Executive Management Team and the Board of Directors.

Kommuninvest's three lines of defence

The Company has three lines of defence whose purpose is to manage and control the risks that arise in the operations. The first line of defence comprises the operations themselves. The second line of defence comprises the risk control function and the regulatory compliance function. The third line of defence is

the internal audit. The risk control function, which belongs to the second line of defence, is headed by the Company's Head of Risk and Control. The function shall maintain an independent and autonomous position in the operations and is, among other things, tasked with ascertaining that all significant risks to which the Company is exposed, or may be exposed, are identified and managed. The three different lines of defence are visualised in the organisational chart on page 5.

Risk and Control

The Risk and Control department exercises group-wide risk control and monitors the Group's financial and operational risks. The Board of Directors receives regular updates on risk control issues. The function is separate from the business operations and reports to the CEO. The department is headed by the CRO, who is appointed by the CEO who also reports the appointment to the Board of Directors.

The department is responsible for following up that risks are reported correctly and in accordance with applicable external and internal regulations, regularly performing stress tests, as well as leading and coordinating efforts related to operational risks. It is also responsible for ensuring that all relevant information is available to the Board of Directors and the Management when making decisions on risk policy, risk appetites and risk appetite indicators.

Compliance

The Company's compliance function is an independent control and support function and reports to the CEO. The head of the compliance function is appointed by the CEO and reports on compliance matters to both the CEO and the Board of Directors. Among other things, the compliance function is responsible for monitoring and controlling regulatory compliance within the licensed operations, as well as providing advice and support to the operations and the executive management on matters regarding legislation and other regulations applicable to the licensed operations.

Internal audit

The Company's internal audit, which is outsourced to an external party, is an independent review function that reports to the Board of Directors. The internal audit is responsible for evaluating risk management, the Company's control and governance processes and for the operations being conducted in accordance with the Company's internal regulations. The internal auditor reports to the Board of Directors and the CEO on an ongoing basis. Each year, the Board of Directors establishes a plan for

the work of the internal audit. The CEO reports to the Board on measures implemented as a consequence of the internal audit unit's reports.

Risk management

To keep the operations within the established risk appetite, risk appetite indicators or other measures are applied, limiting the Company's risks. The risk appetite indicators are quantitative and designed to support the established risk appetite within each pillar. The level of the risk appetite indicators are dependent on both Company-specific factors (financial position, strategic targets, legal requirements, risk exposure, etc.), as well as on expected market conditions. Risk appetite indicators may be determined by the Board of Directors, the CEO, the CRO and/or others responsible (referred to as "risk owners") and constitute the various limits within the Company's risk framework.

In the Company's risk management, the qualitative risk appetites are connected to risk categories. Risks are categorised with the purpose of connecting the risk declaration and the quantitative risk appetites with the generally accepted risk taxonomy. The risk categories also symbolise different areas of responsibility within the Company. The connection is based on the pillars that potential risk would primarily affect if realised. The overarching risk categories managed by the Company are credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, strategic risk, regulatory compliance risk, stakeholder risk and sustainability risk. The Risk categories diagram on page 6 defines all of the risk categories managed by the Company.

Capital management

The Company must retain sufficient capital to be able to meet both internally estimated capital requirements and regulatory requirements. Sufficient capital adequacy is important for lending to Sweden's municipalities and regions to be able to continue growing and to maintain the confidence of the Company's stakeholders, particularly investors.

The Board of Directors has set a principal capital target for the Company, exceeding by a margin, the highest of the internally estimated capital requirements and the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's (Finansinspektionen) overall capital assessment. The scale of the capital target in quantitative terms

is determined annually within the framework of the Company's internal capital and liquidity assessment (ICLA).

Kommuninvest's capitalisation – responsibility of the owners

The Society is responsible for the Group's capitalisation. Kommuninvest does not build up capital by retaining earnings, but by means of obligatory and voluntary member contributions from the members of the Society, who are also the Company's owners. The Annual General Meeting of the Society in April 2020 adopted amended Articles of Association and a new plan for Kommuninvest's build-up of capital, which is based on a forecast of Kommuninvest's lending to members. According to the amended statutes and adopted capital plan, members' contribution capital to the Society will increase by about SEK 5 billion over the next four years, with members gradually paying a higher contribution per inhabitant up until 2024 – from SEK 900 per inhabitant in 2020 to SEK 1,300 per inhabitant in 2024. In accordance with another resolution, the time-limited debenture loan issued by the Society in 2010 was wound up during the second half of the year, as debenture loans of this type may no longer be included in the capital base.

Recruitment Policy

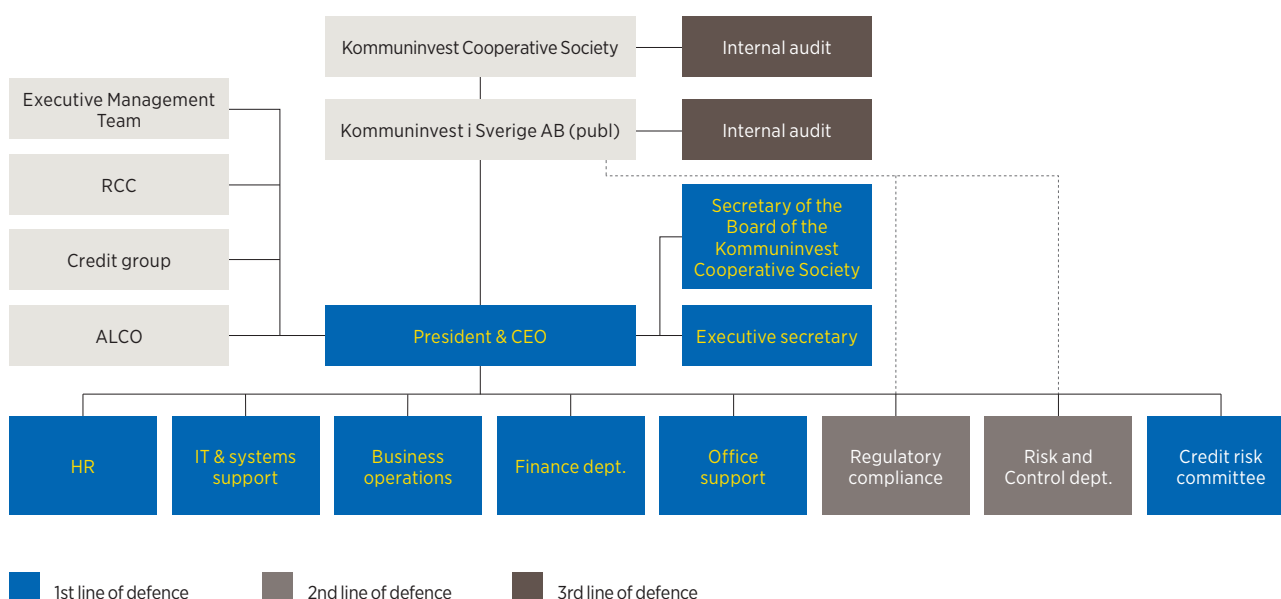
The working committee of the Kommuninvest Cooperative Society, which also constitutes the Nomination Committee for Kommuninvest i Sverige AB, is ultimately responsible for the Recruitment Policy, which shall be subject to review by the Nomination Committee at least once a year, as well as when a review is necessitated by changes in relevant regulations.

At all times, Board members shall have sufficient qualifications, knowledge and experience within Kommuninvest's areas of operations to be able to:

- Exercise sound and responsible corporate governance
- Review and follow up the operational activities in a constructive and efficient manner, and to
- Comprehend and analyse the risks associated with the operations.

In addition, members shall at all times have sufficient qualifications, knowledge and experience to be able to contribute

Organisational chart with the operations' three lines of defence



Kommuninvest's risk management in brief

PILLAR	RISK CATEGORY	RISK DEFINITION
EQUITY	Strategic capital risk	The risk of inappropriate operational planning and the Company's role in its capital planning.
	Credit market risk	The risk of loss or a negative effect on the Company's income as a result of changes in basis or credit spreads.
NET PROFIT	Issuer risk	The risk that the issuer of a security fails to repay its full undertaking on maturity.
	Counterparty risk	The risk of a counterparty in derivative contracts failing prior to the final settlement of cash flows. The risk also includes potential concentrations among individual counterparties.
	Other price risks	The risk that a change in the pricing situation of underlying assets, such as shares, share indexes will affect values of assets and liabilities negatively.
	Interest rate risk	The risk of loss (negative change in financial value) or a negative effect on the Company's income as a result of changes in interest rates.
	Foreign exchange risk	The risk of a negative effect on the Company's income as a result of exchange rate fluctuations.
LIQUIDITY	Liquidity risk	The risk of not meeting a payment commitment on the due date.
	Structural liquidity risk	The risk of the Company not having financed its long-term commitments in advance.
	Local government debt office liquidity risk	The risk of having to disapprove financing to a member.
CONFIDENCE	Operational risks - Personnel risk - Process risk - IT and systems risk - External risk	The risk of losses resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes or routines, human error, incorrect systems or external events, including legal risks.
	Stakeholder risk	The risk of a ratings agency, customer, member, employee, investor, mass media organisation, national assembly, central government or other stakeholder losing confidence in the Company and its business concept.
	Sustainability risk	The risk of the Company directly or indirectly negatively affecting or being affected in the areas of the environment and climate, corruption, human rights, working conditions or business ethics.
	Risk in credit provision	The risk that a credit counterparty is unable to meet its obligations.
	Compliance risk	The risk of the Company failing to comply with current external or internal regulations and thereby risking being sanctioned, suffering losses or impairment or loss of reputation.
	Strategic risk	Strategic risk is the long-term risk of losses due to erroneous or misguided strategic choices and business decisions, incorrect implementation of decisions or inadequate sensitivity to changes in society, regulatory systems or the financial sector.

actively to strategic planning and to be able to comprehend Kommuninvest's business strategy and how it is implemented.

Members may not, at the same time, hold an operational position or hold a position of trust in a company or organisation that conducts financial sector operations in direct competition with Kommuninvest.

The composition of the Board of Directors shall be appropriate to Kommuninvest's operations, stage of development and other conditions, and shall be characterised by diversity and breadth in terms of members' expertise, experience and background in general.

Diversity Policy and succession planning

Consequently, to achieve sufficient diversity and to promote differing views and experiences, the following aspects are taken into account in appointing the Board of Directors:

- favourable breadth in terms of age
- an even gender distribution
- members' geographical origins
- members' education and professional background

Via their representatives on the Board of Directors, employees contribute their perspectives and strong knowledge of the Company's operations, contributing to the Board of Directors' diversity.

Succession planning shall be undertaken, aimed at preventing, where possible, too many Board members from having to be replaced at the same time. Board members are elected for the period extending up until the ensuing Annual General Meeting. No later than 31 December, the Chairman or the individual appointed by the Chairman shall ask each member whether he or she intends to stand for re-election at the Annual General Meeting in the ensuing year.

Additional details regarding Board members' expertise, experience and other assignments, are presented in our Annual Report, which can be found on Kommuninvest's website.

Remuneration Policy

The Board of Directors establishes the remuneration principles applied within the Company and does not consider a specific Remuneration Committee necessary. These duties are performed instead by the Chairman of the Board.

Remunerations shall engender conditions to attract, retain and motivate employees so that operations can be conducted in an optimal manner. The basic principle is that remunerations and other terms of employment should be in-line with the market (without leading it) and should consist solely of fixed wages, with no variable remuneration therefore being paid. Wages are set taking into consideration the tasks involved and their degree of difficulty, responsibilities, educational requirements and how the employee fulfils the demands imposed and contributes to improvements in operations.

The Chairman of the Board is responsible for preparing the Board's decisions regarding compensation to Executive Management, compensation to employees bearing the overall responsibility for any of the Company's control functions, as well as for measures to monitor the application of the Company's Remuneration Policy. The Chairman is also responsible for conducting an independent review of the Company's Remuneration Policy and remuneration model. The CEO is responsible for the application of the Company's Remuneration Policy.

For more information on the Remuneration Policy, see the Kommuninvest website.

As per 31 December 2022, the Company's Board of Directors consisted of Ellen Bramness Arvidsson (Chairman), Lars Heikensten, Erik Langby, Kristina Sundin Jonsson, Catrina Ingelstam, Mats Filipsson and Anette Henriksson, as well as employee representatives Mattias Bokenblom and Kristin Ekblad.

For 2022, the Annual General Meeting approved a fixed fee of TSEK 600 for the Chairman of the Board. For the other Board Members, a fixed fee of TSEK 330 was set.

For more information regarding the fees paid to Board members and their attendance over the year, see the 2022 Annual Report on Kommuninvest's website.

Risk analysis and specially regulated personnel

The Company shall conduct an annual risk assessment of the remuneration system. This risk assessment shall take into account all risks that exist, or to which the Company may be exposed. This includes risks associated with the Company's Remuneration Policy and remuneration system. The risk assessment shall identify employees whose duties have a significant impact on the Company's risk profile.

The group of specially regulated personnel includes the following positions based on qualitative and quantitative criteria:

- Board of Directors of the Company
- Executive Management Team
- Head of Compliance
- Chief of Staff
- Head of Accounting and Reporting
- Head of Customer Group
- Head of Debt Management
- Debt management, all employees
- Head of Communications
- Chief Legal Officer

Because variable remuneration is not applied, no separate analysis conducted of any particular risks associated with variable remuneration.

As the Company is not considered significantly extensive in terms of its size, internal organisation or the nature, scope and complexity of its operations, it has no Risk Committee. Nor has Kommuninvest engaged external consultants for advice during the year.

RISK

EU REM1 – Remuneration awarded for the financial year

SEK million		MB Supervisory function	MB Management function	Other senior management	Other identified staff
Fixed remuneration	Number of identified staff	7	7	8	15
	Total fixed remuneration	2.6	2.6	17.0	14.6
	<i>Of which: cash-based</i>	2.6	2.6	17.0	14.6
	<i>(Not applicable in the EU)</i>				
	<i>Of which: shares or equivalent ownership interests</i>	-	-	-	-
	<i>Of which: share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments</i>	-	-	-	-
	<i>Of which: other instruments</i>	-	-	-	-
	<i>(Not applicable in the EU)</i>				
	<i>Of which: other forms</i>	-	-	-	-
	<i>(Not applicable in the EU)</i>				
Variable remuneration	Number of identified staff	-	-	-	-
	Total variable remuneration	-	-	-	-
	<i>Of which: cash-based</i>	-	-	-	-
	<i>Of which: deferred</i>	-	-	-	-
	<i>Of which: shares or equivalent ownership interests</i>	-	-	-	-
	<i>Of which: deferred</i>	-	-	-	-
	<i>Of which: share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments</i>	-	-	-	-
	<i>Of which: deferred</i>	-	-	-	-
	<i>Of which: other instruments</i>	-	-	-	-
	<i>Of which: deferred</i>	-	-	-	-
	<i>Of which: other forms</i>	-	-	-	-
	<i>Of which: deferred</i>	-	-	-	-
Total remuneration		2.6	2.6	17.0	14.6

EU REM5 – Information on remuneration of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile (identified staff)

SEK million	Management body remuneration			Business areas						Total
	MB Supervisory function	MB Management function	Total MB	Investment banking	Retail banking	Asset management	Corporate functions	Independent internal control functions	All other	
Total number of identified staff										30
<i>Of which: members of the MB</i>	7	7	7							
<i>Of which: other senior management</i>				-	-	-	5	1	2	
<i>Of which: other identified staff</i>				-	-	-	5	1	10	
Total remuneration of identified staff	2.6	2.6	2.6	-	-	-	17.3	2.3	5.4	
<i>Of which: variable remuneration</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Of which: fixed remuneration</i>	2.6	2.6	2.6	-	-	-	17.3	2.3	5.4	

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of a loss being incurred as a consequence of a counterparty's incapacity to meet its obligations on time. Credit risk arises in various ways in the Group's operations band is divided into three areas: risk in credit provision arising in the lending operations, issuer risk arising in the Group's liquidity reserve and counterparty risk, which arises when the Group uses derivative instruments.

As a result of the local government sector's favourable creditworthiness, gained through, for example, economic development, the local authorities' right to levy taxes and the fact that local government authorities cannot, in practice, be declared bankrupt, the assessment has been made that Kommuninvest's credit provision risks are low. The Company's investment and derivatives counterparties present a high creditworthiness and a persistently stable financial capacity. Investments are only made in sovereign-related issuers maintaining a high credit rating of at least AA-. Besides its selective choice of counterparties, on entering into derivative agreements, the Company also applies several measures to mitigate credit risk, including collateral arrangements, thereby reducing its exposures.

Structure and organisation of the credit risk management function

Credit risk related issues are handled in the Credit Group or the Credit Risk Committee. The risk control function is responsible for measuring, identifying, controlling, assessing, analysing and evaluating the Company's risks. The function is also responsible for monitoring exposure to risk levels on a daily basis, which includes measuring risk appetite indicators.

Risk in credit provision

Risk in credit provision arises in connection with lending to the Company's customers. Kommuninvest lends only to the local government sector, either directly to the member or to another lending counterparty, provided that a member is the majority owner and has provided a joint and several guarantee for the credit.

Credit risk review

To assess the financial development of the individual municipality/region, Kommuninvest primarily applies an internal risk value model. This is a quantitative model that determined a risk value for all municipalities/regions. The risk value is a quantitative measure intended to quantify the municipal group's financial viability at a general level. Based on this, the municipality's financial strengths and challenges are also highlighted. A high risk value means that the municipal group faces financial challenges that may require a more in-depth analysis. The risk value model is also used to continuously monitor the sector's development. Risk and control continuously perform more qualitative analyses of both the local government sector and individual borrowers.

Kommuninvest applies a set of indicators to continuously monitor the development of credit risk in the lending portfolio.

The function of the indicators is to demonstrate whether there is a change in the probability of default necessitating a transfer between credit risk phases based on limits.

Kommuninvest uses both quantitative and qualitative indicators in its ongoing monitoring. The quantitative indicators consist of ratings from rating agencies and data from credit information providers (risk score, risk forecast and payment orders) and Kommuninvest's internal risk value model for assessing lending counterparties. Limits have been established for the quantitative indicators, and violations are followed up. A limit is also applied, meaning that an asset will be transferred to Phase 2 if payment is delayed by more than 30 days. The qualitative indicators consist of restructuring of loan terms. Before an individual counterparty is transferred to phase 2, a special assessment is to be made to elucidate the underlying causes and the counterparty's overall repayment capacity. The credit quality of the financial assets is determined by the Credit Risk Committee.

Default

Kommuninvest's definition of default is in line with the guidelines developed by the European Banking Authority (EBA) and entail a counterparty having defaulted when at least one of the following situations has occurred:

- Kommuninvest considers it unlikely that the counterparty will be able to meet its commitments in full.
- Any of the counterparty's commitments to Kommuninvest have been due for payment for more than 90 days.

Before an exposure is considered to be in default, Kommuninvest is to perform an expert assessment. Based on the EBA's guidelines, this shall ascertain whether a "technical default" situation has arisen. If the exposure is directly to a member (municipality or region), the in-depth analysis is motivated primarily by the local government authorities' constitutionally protected role in society, including the right to levy taxes, meaning in practice that a local government authority cannot be declared bankrupt. Kommuninvest has never suffered any actual credit loss, nor has it modified payment flows or renegotiated any existing agreements. The surety regulates the members' liability towards the Company. In light of the above, the Company has no specific principles for write-offs.

Lending frameworks and restrictions

The Board of Directors determines lending frameworks and restrictions for all lending, investment and derivative counterparties at least once annually. General lending frameworks for the Group's customers are established annually based on the total debt of the municipal/regional group. The lending framework is differentiated by means of a quantitative risk value model for assessing financial capacity. For members with greater financing needs in relative terms, it is possible to raise the limit.

CREDIT RISK

Credit risk quality

EU CR1 – Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions

SEK million	Gross carrying amount/nominal amount				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions				Accumulated partial write-off	Collateral and financial guarantees received				
	Performing exposures		Non-performing exposures		Performing exposures – accumulated impairment and provisions		Non-performing exposures – accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions			On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures			
	Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2	Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3	Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2	Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3						
Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Loans and advances	498,684.6	342,063.9	-	-	-	-6.8	-6.8	-	-	-	-	-	248,730.6	-
Central banks	26,217.6	26,217.6	-	-	-	-0.4	-0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General governments	221,947.7	144,382.6	-	-	-	-2.5	-2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit institutions	1,785.5	1,785.5	-	-	-	-0.7	-0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial corporations	31,034.2	21,685.0	-	-	-	-0.3	-0.3	-	-	-	-	-	31,033.9	-
Non-financial corporations	217,699.6	147,993.2	-	-	-	-2.9	-2.9	-	-	-	-	-	217,696.7	-
Of which SMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	37,442.6	30,379.1	-	-	-	-0.6	-0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General governments	30,690.2	28,873.1	-	-	-	-0.5	-0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit institutions	6,752.4	1,506.0	-	-	-	-0.1	-0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Off-balance-sheet exposures	190.0	190.0	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-financial corporations	190.0	190.0	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	536,317.2	372,633.0	-	-	-	-7.4	-7.4	-	-	-	-	-	248,730.6	-

EU CR1-A – Maturity of exposures

SEK million						Net exposure value	
	On demand	<= 1 year	> 1 year <= 5 years	> 5 years	No stated maturity	Total	
Loans and advances	1,785.5	145,384.5	291,979.6	59,535.1	-	498,684.7	
Debt securities	-	37,133.1	309.5	-	-	37,442.6	
Total	1,785.5	182,517.6	292,289.1	59,535.1	-	536,127.3	

EU CQ3 – Credit quality of performing and non-performing exposures by past due days

SEK million	Gross carrying amount/nominal amount											
	Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures								
	Not past due or past due ≤ 30 days	Past due > 30 days ≤ 90 days		Unlikely to pay that are not past due or are past due ≤ 90 days	Past due > 90 days ≤ 180 days	Past due > 180 days ≤ 1 year	Past due > 1 year ≤ 2 years	Past due > 2 years ≤ 5 years	Past due > 5 years ≤ 7 years	Past due > 7 years	Of which defaulted	
Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances	498,684.6	498,684.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central banks	26,217.6	26,217.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General governments	221,947.7	221,947.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit institutions	1,785.5	1,785.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial corporations	31,034.2	31,034.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-financial corporations	217,699.6	217,699.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which SMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	37,442.6	37,442.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General governments	30,690.2	30,690.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit institutions	6,752.4	6,752.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Off-balance-sheet exposures	190.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-financial corporations	190.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	536,317.2	536,127.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

EU CQ4 – Quality of non-performing exposures by geography

SEK million	Gross carrying/nominal amount						Provisions on off-balance-sheet commitments and financial guarantees given	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
	Of which non-performing		Of which subject to impairment	Accumulated impairment				
	Of which defaulted							
On-balance-sheet exposures	536,127.2	-	-	372,443.0	-7.4			
Finland	861.3	-	-	861.3	-0.3			
Germany	2,293.0	-	-	309.5	0.0			
UK	922.4	-	-	922.4	-0.4			
Sweden	527,591.1	-	-	369,153.3	-6.6			
Other countries	4,459.4	-	-	1,196.5	-0.1			
Off-balance-sheet exposures	190.0	-	-			0.0		
Finland	-	-	-					
Germany	-	-	-					
UK	-	-	-					
Sweden	190.0	-	-			0.0		
Other countries	-	-	-					
Total	536,317.2	-	-	372,443.0	-7.4	0.0		

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EU CQ5 – Credit quality of loans and advances to non-financial corporations by industry

SEK million	Gross carrying amount				Accumulated impairment	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
	Of which non-performing		Of which loans and advances subject to impairment			
		Of which defaulted				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	10.0	-	-	10.0	0.0	-
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	18,435.0	-	-	10,929.1	-0.2	-
Water supply	14,987.8	-	-	9,231.0	-0.2	-
Construction	954.1	-	-	468.9	0.0	-
Wholesale and retail trade	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport and storage	5,734.4	-	-	5,007.6	0.0	-
Accommodation and food service activities	592.7	-	-	257.4	0.0	-
Information and communication	895.9	-	-	370.6	0.0	-
Financial and insurance activities	518.8	-	-	322.6	0.0	-
Real estate activities	158,474.2	-	-	108,486.5	-2.2	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	14,566.6	-	-	11,690.6	-0.2	-
Administrative and support service activities	459.3	-	-	315.8	0.0	-
Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	810.1	-	-	510.4	0.0	-
Education	717.3	-	-	284.7	0.0	-
Human health services and social work activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, entertainment and recreation	146.4	-	-	74.9	0.0	-
Other services	397.0	-	-	33.1	0.0	-
Total	217,699.6	-	-	147,993.2	-2.8	-

EU CQ6 – Collateral valuation - loans and advances

SEK million	Loans and advances									
	Performing					Non-performing				
						Past due > 90 days				
		Of which past due > 30 days ≤ 90 days		Unlikely to pay that are not past due or are past due ≤ 90 days		Of which past due > 90 days ≤ 180 days	Of which: past due > 180 days ≤ 1 year	Of which: past due > 1 years ≤ 2 years	Of which: past due > 2 years ≤ 5 years	Of which: past due > 5 years ≤ 7 years
Gross carrying amount	498,684.6	498,684.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which secured	276,736.9	276,736.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which secured with immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which instruments with LTV higher than 60% and lower or equal to 80%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which instruments with LTV higher than 80% and lower or equal to 100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which instruments with LTV higher than 100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated impairment for secured assets	-4.3	-4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which value capped at the value of exposure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which value above the cap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial guarantees received	248,730.6	248,730.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated partial write-off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Counterparty risk

Counterparty risk arises when the Company includes derivative contracts to limit market risks. Counterparty risk is limited by entering into contracts only with financial institutions with a high credit rating.

Risk management

To enter into an uncleared derivative, the counterparty must, at the time of the transaction, have a credit rating, as an issuer or senior securities of at least BBB+ or be guaranteed by someone with this credit rating. For the Company to enter into a cleared derivative, the counterparty must, at the time of the transaction, have a credit rating as an issuer of senior securities of at least BBB-.

Counterparty risks are further reduced by concluding ISDA agreements and security agreements (CSA agreements) with all counterparties. ISDA agreements allow netting of positive and negative exposures. CSA agreements govern the right to collect or pledge collateral to eliminate the exposure arising from changes in the value of derivative contracts that have been entered into. Pledging collateral is also associated with counterparty risk and occurs in the form of Initial Margin for cleared derivatives, as well as in the form of excess pledged collateral. Following collateral, the total counterparty risk amounts to SEK 3,102.5 (3,025.2) million.

Counterparty risk	31 Dec 2022	31 Dec 2021
Gross exposure (before ISDA)	32,220.3	10,253.7
Net exposure (after ISDA)	15,841.4	6,522.2
Net exposure after collateral (after CSA)	432.6	142.9

Management of credit reduction in CSA

In connection with the new EMIR regulatory framework, which requires the replacement of variation margins for OTC derivatives, the Company has, since March 2017, introduced CSA agreements entailing a daily exchange of collateral without thresholds. Of the nominal amount of all derivatives, 95 per cent is now covered by a daily exchange of collateral.

The Initial Margin set for cleared derivatives can take the form of either securities or cash in SEK or USD. Derivatives entered after March 2017 are only covered by cash collateral denominated in SEK or USD. Derivatives entered after this date are covered by approved sovereign securities.

Collateral in the form of securities received is kept in a separate account from the Company's other collateral holdings. Cash and cash equivalents are managed in the Company's joint transaction account. Settlement with counterparties is conducted within the TriResolve support system, based on established procedures according to which difference thresholds are used to manage deviations.

In addition to the market scenario included in the LCR measure, a supplementary scenario is also used to calculate collateral outflows from derivative agreements that have been entered into. The complementary scenario is calculated by measuring historical flows of collateral. This calculation is made for all 30-day intervals over the past two years.

If the credit rating falls to Aa3/AA-, the value of collateral needed to be pledged by the Company does not increase. The Company assesses the subsequent risk as immaterial since the thresholds that disappear are low and only apply to a few counterparties.

Concentrations in credit reductions measures	31 Dec 2022	31 Dec 2021
Collateral received		
Cash funds, SEK	9,941.6	1,351.4
Cash funds, USD	4,797.1	2,111.6
Cash funds, SEK (CLEARING)	-	1,813.8
Cash funds, USD (CLEARING)	-	-
Securities (UK)	50.4	189.3
Securities (Denmark)	59.9	170.2
Securities (France)	105.2	233.5
Securities (Netherlands)	8.9	15.1
Securities (Germany)	0.9	-
Securities (Sweden)	38.4	-
Pledged assets		
Cash funds, SEK	93.1	1,360.8
Cash funds, USD	568.6	215.3
Cash funds, USD (CLEARING)	5,752.4	355.0
Cash funds, SEK (CLEARING)	3,857.8	-
Initial margin set, USD	-	811.2

Counterparty limits

Counterparties, including central counterparties, are divided into risk categories. The category to which each counterparty is assigned is based on an overall assessment of the counterparty risk, in which external ratings are one factor. Limits determined based on category include: framework for nominal amount in currency-related derivatives (OTC), framework for total nominal amounts (clearing), framework for present market value and stressed future market value, as well as accounting CVA and regulatory CVA. Limits for settlement risk are determined based on credit ratings and limits for correlation risk are determined based on a threshold value. In determining limits, any mutual connections are taken into account, as well as any group limits to be applied.

External ratings

Credit ratings from Moody's and S&P Global Ratings are fed into the Bloomberg Adaptiv system support module, affecting the scope of transactions based on policies and instructions. No changes were implemented in 2021.

Stressed future market value

Stressed future market value captures the risk of major changes in market values in the event that a counterparty were to default. The Company calculates future market values using Monte-Carlo simulation. The foremost factor affecting future movements is the dominant share of derivatives, that being the USD/SEK currency pair.

Nominal amounts by geography (cleared and non-cleared)

Country	Volume, nominal amount	%
UK	801,974.8	82.5%
Germany	36,198.3	3.7%
Denmark	35,068.1	3.6%
Finland	34,730.8	3.6%
Sweden	31,715.8	3.3%
France	23,760.3	2.4%
Ireland	8106.8	0.8%
Japan	80.6	0.0%
USA	16.0	0.0%

CREDIT RISK

Maturities of derivative contracts (cleared and non-cleared)

	Nominally 0–1 years	Nominally 1–3 years	Nominally 3–6 years	Nominally > 6 years
Interest	207,398.6	189,798.6	373,991.9	31,197.2
FX	56,534.5	70,989.8	30,608.6	5,204.5
Structured	5,927.9	-	-	-

Credit valuation adjustment

The Company's income statement is adjusted based on the risk of changes in credit rating, or Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA). During the Covid-19 outbreak, the Company initially experienced a higher CVA for its counterparties. These are now back to pre-pandemic levels. At the end of the year, recognised CVA amounted to SEK 8.6 (4.1) million.

Correlation risk

The Company measures the general correlation risk for derivative exposures in relation to the counterparty's probability of

bankruptcy. This is calculated weekly for each counterparty. Exponential weight factor is applied. An unfavourable correlation, exceeding the limit, should be seen as an indicator of increased risk and, based on the principles established, an assessment should be made as to whether there is a need to increase CCR (counterparty risks) and CVA risks.

Measurement of capital requirements

The Company has no internal models for calculating capital requirements on counterparty risk. In 2021, the market value method was replaced by the standard method, SA-CCR, which the Company now applies instead. All of the Company's members have signed a guarantee agreement, meaning that they assume responsibility for the Company's possible counterparty losses. Accordingly, the Company only reports SA-CCR without addressing capital requirements.

EU CR3 – CRM techniques overview: Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques

SEK million	Unsecured carrying amount		Secured carrying amount		
			Of which secured by collateral		Of which secured by financial guarantees
					Of which secured by credit derivatives
Loans and advances	249,947.2	248,730.6	-	248,730.6	-
Debt securities	37,442.0	-	-	-	-
Total	287,389.2	248,730.6	-	248,730.6	-
Of which non-performing exposures	-	-	-	-	-
Of which defaulted	-	-	-	-	-

EU CR4 – Standardised approach – Credit risk exposure and CRM effects, Solo

SEK million	Exposures before CCF and before CRM		Exposures post CCF and post CRM		RWAs and RWAs density	
	On-balance-sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures	On-balance-sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet amount	RWAs	RWAs density (%)
Central governments or central banks	56,929.6	-	56,929.6	-	-	0%
Regional government or local authorities	221,945.6	-	470,676.2	274.6	0.0	0%
Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral development banks	4,459.3	-	4,459.3	-	0.0	0%
International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Institutions	4,057.5	-	4,057.5	-	352.6	9%
Corporates	248,835.0	549.2	104.3	-	104.3	100%
Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secured by mortgages on immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures in default	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures associated with particularly high risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other items	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	536,227.0	549.2	536,226.9	274.6	456.9	

EU CR4 – Standardised approach – Credit risk exposure and CRM effects, Consolidated

SEK million	Exposures before CCF and before CRM		Exposures post CCF and post CRM		RWAs and RWAs density	
	On-balance-sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures	On-balance-sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet amount	RWAs	RWAs density (%)
Central governments or central banks	56,930.6	-	56,930.6	-	-	0%
Regional government or local authorities	221,945.6	-	470,676.2	274.6	-	0%
Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral development banks	4,459.3	-	4,459.3	-	-	0%
International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Institutions	4,078.8	-	4,078.8	-	356.8	9%
Corporates	248,821.0	549.2	90.4	-	90.4	100%
Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secured by mortgages on immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures in default	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures associated with particularly high risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other items	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	536,235.3	549.2	536,235.3	274.6	447.2	

EU CR5 – Standardised approach, Solo

SEK million	Risk weight															Total	Of which unrated	
	0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	35%	50%	70%	75%	100%	150%	250%	370%	1250%	Others			
Central governments or central banks	56,929.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,929.6	-
Regional government or local authorities	474,636.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	474,636.6	-
Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral development banks	4,459.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,459.3	-
International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Institutions	2,295.4	-	-	-	1,762.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,058.1	-
Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104.3	-
Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures secured by mortgages on immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures in default	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures associated with particularly high risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Units or shares in collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	538,320.9	-	-	-	1,762.8	-	-	-	104.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	540,187.9	-

CREDIT RISK

EU CR5 – Standardised approach, Consolidated

SEK million Exposure classes	Risk weight															Total	Of which unrated	
	0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	35%	50%	70%	75%	100%	150%	250%	370%	1250%	Others			
Central governments or central banks	56,930.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,930.6	-
Regional government or local authorities	474,636.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	474,636.6	-
Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral development banks	4,459.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,459.3	-
International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Institutions	2,295.4	-	-	-	1,784.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,079.5	-
Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	90.4	-
Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures secured by mortgages on immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures in default	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures associated with particularly high risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Units or shares in collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	538,321.9	-	-	-	1,784.1	-	-	-	-	90.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	540,196.4	-

EU CCR1 – Analysis of CCR exposure by approach

SEK million	Replacement cost (RC)	Potential future exposure (PFE)	EEPE	Alpha used for computing regulatory exposure value	Exposure value pre-CRM	Exposure value post-CRM	Exposure value	RWEA
EU - Original Exposure Method (for derivatives)	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	-
EU - Simplified SA-CCR (for derivatives)	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	-
SA-CCR (for derivatives)	480.3	1,716.3	-	1.4	22,784.8	3,075.6	3,075.3	-
IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Of which securities financing transactions netting sets</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Of which derivatives and long settlement transactions netting sets</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Of which from contractual cross-product netting sets</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial collateral simple method (for SFTs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial collateral comprehensive method (for SFTs)	-	-	-	-	1,488.1	0.7	0.7	0.1
VaR for SFTs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	24,272.9	3,076.3	3,076.0	0.1

EU CCR2 – Transactions subject to own funds requirements for CVA risk

SEK million	Exposure value	RWEA
Total transactions subject to the Advanced method	-	-
(i) VaR component (including the 3× multiplier)	-	-
(ii) stressed VaR component (including the 3× multiplier)	-	-
Transactions subject to the Standardised method	3,075.3	692.6
Transactions subject to the Alternative approach (Based on the Original Exposure Method)	-	-
Total transactions subject to own funds requirements for CVA risk	3,075.3	692.6

EU CCR3 – Standardised approach – CCR exposures by regulatory exposure class and risk weights

SEK million Exposure classes	Risk weight											Total exposure value
	0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	50%	70%	75%	100%	150%	Others	
Central governments or central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional government or local authorities	3,685.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,685.8
Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Institutions	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7
Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total exposure value	3,685.8	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,686.5

EU CCR5 – Composition of collateral for CCR exposures

SEK million Collateral type	Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in SFTs			
	Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral	
	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated
Cash – domestic currency	-	13,799.8	-	5,216.0	-	-	-	-
Cash – other currencies	-	939.0	-	5,055.9	-	-	-	-
Domestic sovereign debt	-	263.7	3,271.9	-	-	-	-	-
Other sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government agency debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other collateral	-	-	-	-	-	1,484.7	-	1,487.9
Total	-	15,002.5	3,271.9	10,271.9	-	1,484.7	-	1,487.9

EU CCR8 – Exposures to CCPs

SEK million	Exposure value	RWEA
Exposures to QCCPs (total)		-
Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions);		
of which	610.6	-
(i) OTC derivatives	610.6	-
(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	-	-
(iii) SFTs	-	-
(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	-	-
Segregated initial margin	3,271.9	
Non-segregated initial margin	-	-
Prefunded default fund contributions	-	-
Unfunded default fund contributions	-	-
Exposures to non-QCCPs (total)		-
Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions);		
of which	-	-
(i) OTC derivatives	-	-
(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	-	-
(iii) SFTs	-	-
(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	-	-
Segregated initial margin	-	
Non-segregated initial margin	-	-
Prefunded default fund contributions	-	-
Unfunded default fund contributions	-	-

Market risk

Market risk is defined as the risk of loss (negative change in financial value) or a negative effect on the Company's income as a result of changes in risk factors in the financial market. The market risks are divided into interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, credit market risk, as well as other price risks. Market risk mainly arises from mismatches between assets and liabilities. The Company's exposure to market risk is limited by means of derivative contracts. The Company accepts some exposure to market risks to increase operational efficiency, but never for speculative purposes.

Structure and organisation of the market risk management function

Within the Company's first line of defence, Debt Management is responsible for managing market risks and for keeping market risks within the limits set in the risk framework. For instruments subject to hedge accounting, the Finance Department is responsible for the retrospective testing of the effectiveness of the hedging relationships. For macro hedging of interest rate risk, the effectiveness of the hedges is tested for each package. For in all other types of hedging relationships, each individual hedging relationship is tested.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is defined as the risk of a loss (negative change in financial value) or a negative effect on the Company's income as a result of changes in interest rates. Interest rate risk arises as a consequence of the periods for which interest is fixed for assets and liabilities not being in agreement. The Company does not assume interest rate risk positions for speculative purposes but only to manage its operations. Risk management is based on matching interest maturities between assets and liabilities. When necessary, derivatives are used to achieve favourable matching. Interest rate risk includes earnings risks, meaning the risk of losses resulting from revenues or expenses deviating from the business plan and forecasts.

Sensitivity analysis of financial value

According to a fixed limit set by the Board of Directors, the exposure to interest rate risk in the portfolio may never exceed SEK 100 million given a one percentage point parallel shift in the yield curve.

At year-end, the exposure (throughout the portfolio) amounted to SEK 16.5 (negative 12.5) million given a one percentage point parallel shift (upwards) in the yield curve. An exposure with a positive value means an increase in the economic value of assets and liabilities if the interest rate rises and a decrease in the economic value of assets and liabilities if the interest rate falls.

Sensitivity analysis of the Company's net interest income

The effect on the Company's net interest income is analysed on the basis of two scenarios: a parallel displacement upwards of 100 basis points and a parallel displacement downwards of 100 basis points. The Company has good matching of cash

flows between assets and liabilities. The only exceptions are assets financed by equity, which lack cash flows. Earnings from assets financed with equity will therefore increase if market interest rates rise and correspondingly decrease if market interest rates fall. If all market interest rates were to rise by 100 basis points at year-end, net interest income over a one-year period would increase by SEK 101.4 (80.7) million, provided that the size and composition of balance sheet does not change, and correspondingly, if all market interest rates were to fall by 100 basis points at year-end, net interest income would have decreased by SEK 101.4 (80.7) million over a one-year period.

Capital requirement for interest rate risk

The capital requirement for interest rate risk under Pillar II has been calculated based on the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's (Finansinspektionen) model for interest rate risk in the banking book. The model calculates the change in the value of the Company's net assets, given a number of change scenarios for the zero coupon curve.

The change scenarios consist partly of parallel displacements, upwards and downwards, where the magnitude of the shift is based on historical market data and partly of four changes in the curve gradient, where the interest rate curve increases or decreases over short or long maturities. Under Pillar II, a capital requirement for interest rate risk of SEK 81.4 (101.2) million has been entered.

Foreign exchange risk

Currency risk refers to the risk of a negative effect on the Company's income as a result of exchange rate fluctuations. Foreign exchange risk arises if assets and liabilities denominated in a specific currency are mismatched in terms of size in the balance sheet. The Company hedges all known future flows by means of derivatives. However, foreign exchange risk arises on an ongoing basis through the net interest income generated on returns on foreign currency investments. This risk is limited by such returns continuously being exchanged to SEK. The maximum permitted exposure corresponds to SEK 5 million in each currency.

Capital requirement for foreign exchange risk

The Company's exposure to foreign exchange risk is so low that there is no longer a statutory capital requirement. The capital requirement under Pillar II is calculated by multiplying the exposure by the foreign exchange fluctuations over the year. In 2022, the SEK/EUR and SEK/USD foreign exchange rates fluctuated by as much as 9 (7) percent per month. An exchange rate fluctuation of 9 (7) percent, with an exposure of SEK 5 million, would entail a capital requirement of SEK 0.4 (0.3) million per month. Accordingly, on an annual basis, this corresponds to a capital requirement of SEK 5.4 (4.1) million.

Credit market risk

Credit market risk is defined as the risk of loss or a negative effect on the Company's income as a result of changes in

basis or credit spreads. Credit market risk is divided into two sub-categories: (a) credit spread risk on derivatives (CVA risk) and credit spread risk on lending, funding and investments, and (b) basis spread risk.

Credit spread risk on lending, funding and investments, and basis spread risk

Credit spread risk on lending, funding and investments, and basis spread risk arises primarily as a consequence of imbalances in maturities between assets and liabilities valued at fair value. The Company restricts the credit market risk through good maturity matching between assets (loans and investments) and liabilities (funding and equity).

Credit spread risk on derivatives (CVA risk)

The credit spread risk on derivatives (CVA risk) derives from the risk of the Company's income statement being adjusted for the risk of changes in credit rating, or Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA). CVA is a price adjustment applied to derivatives depending on the development of CDS prices, FX volatility and the exposure to the counterparty. CVA can be considered equal to the deviation from the risk-free price of a contract and is often interpreted as the market price for counterparty risk. At the end of the year, recognised CVA amounted to SEK 8.6 (4.1) million. CVA risk refers to the risk that the Company's earnings will be negatively affected by an increase in reported CVA.

Capital requirement for credit market risk

A total capital requirement under Pillar II for credit market risk (excluding credit spread on derivatives) is calculated for a number of scenarios. The largest capital requirement calculated for a single principal scenario will then constitute the Company's capital requirement for credit market risk. The principal scenarios on which the capital requirement calculation is based are either historical, simulated or theoretical. The historical

and simulated scenarios are intended to capture periods when fluctuations were greatest in the credit markets where the Company makes business transactions.

The simulated scenarios include scenarios in which credit and basis swap movements are simulated using mathematical models, with a certain degree of probability, based on market data from various, selected periods of time.

The theoretical scenarios are prepared based on the credit market risks associated with and which could arise from the Company's business model. These scenarios are included to ensure that the capital requirements cover all of the risks that could arise from the Company's business model since the historical and simulated scenarios do not necessarily cover all of the various possible scenarios.

In the calculations performed as per 31 December 2022, the total capital requirement for credit market risk amounted to SEK 1,609.6 (1,329.3) million. In calculating capital requirements for CVA risk under Pillar I, Kommuninvest applies the standardised method in the capital requirement regulations (CRR). As the exposure value, the fully adjusted exposure value is used, meaning that the risk-reducing effects of the collateral are taken into account. In accordance with the regulations, transactions with central clearing counterparties are excluded. The Company's derivatives entered into after 1 March 2017 are included in the daily reconciliation with the exchange of collateral, which reduces the capital requirement. At the end of the year, the capital requirement for CVA risk was SEK 55.4 (67.6) million.

Other price risks

Other price risks refers to the risk that a change in the pricing situation of underlying assets and indexes, such as shares or share indexes, will lead to a loss or negative effect on the Company's income. The Company uses derivatives to hedge price risks with regard to underlying assets and indexes. This means that no other price risks remain.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that it will not be possible to meet payment obligations on maturity without the expense of obtaining payment funds increasing considerably.

The short-term liquidity risk includes risks in the daily liquidity management where unforeseen events may make it difficult for the Company to meet its obligations. For this purpose, the Company maintains a liquidity reserve with highly liquid assets to limit this risk. The liquidity risk is further limited by the Company being a full member of the Riksbank's (Swedish central bank) RIX payment system, through which the Company can, among other things, raise loans against collateral.

The structural liquidity risk (financing risk) corresponds to the risk that the Company has not financed its long-term commitments in advance. This risk is restricted, in part, through access to diversified funding and, in part, through good matching of maturities between assets and liabilities.

Structure and organisation of the liquidity risk management function

All liquidity management occurs centrally within the Company, Kommuninvest i Sverige AB. Because other Group companies have no employees, they do not manage liquidity themselves. Debt Management is the function within the Company responsible for planning liquidity and managing borrowing, investments, derivatives, currency exchange and repo transactions.

Liquidity planning is intended to facilitate the renegotiation of existing lending, forecasting of new lending, the forecasting funding maturities, funding that can be withdrawn and liquidity requirements stemming from CSA agreements entered into and the clearing of derivatives.

Debt Management must also ensure that liquidity is available for lending with different maturities in accordance with the applicable lending limits. Debt Management must continuously monitor maturity imbalances and borrow liquidity during maturities where necessary.

Risk profile and measurement of liquidity risks

The Company's risk management is based on the risk strategy and risk declaration established by the Board of Directors, as well as the four areas of limitation and their qualitative risk appetites. Liquidity risk is one of these four areas of limitation.

The Company's declaration of risks

The Company shall undertake a low risk exposure. Risks are only accepted in order to fulfill the mission as a municipality debt office. All other risks shall be eliminated. Risks that are accepted shall be visualized, limited and regularly evaluated. A sound riskculture assures the Company's low riskprofile.

The Company's risk appetite for liquidity risks

The Company shall cater its members need for financing. Achieved through forward planning, diversified funding, duration matching, efficient collateral management and a highly liquid reserve.

A risk appetite indicator is an overarching and forward-looking risk analysis tool that is a measure of the level and focus of the Company's risks that can be accepted to safeguard the effects of governance and control. The risk appetite indicators established by the Board of Directors, the CEO, the Head of Risk and Control and/or those responsible for risks are to be calibrated and assessed regularly (at least annually). This assessment entails assessing whether the indicators effectively and qualitatively measure the qualitative risk appetites.

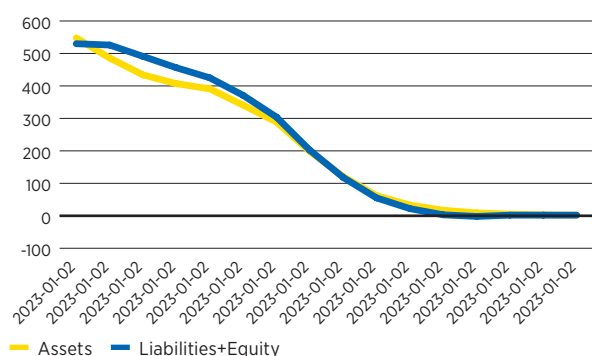
The Company has determined some 20 different risk appetite indicators within the liquidity limitation pillar. These should detect early whether the risk level is about to change and include indicators measuring diversification of borrowing, changes in borrowing levels, the liquidity of the liquidity reserve, liquidity preparedness at different maturities and the structural liquidity situation.

The risk control function is responsible for measuring, identifying, controlling, assessing, analysing and evaluating the Company's risks. The function is also responsible for monitoring exposure to risk levels on a daily basis, which includes measuring risk appetite indicators.

Maturity profile, balance sheet

31 Dec 2022

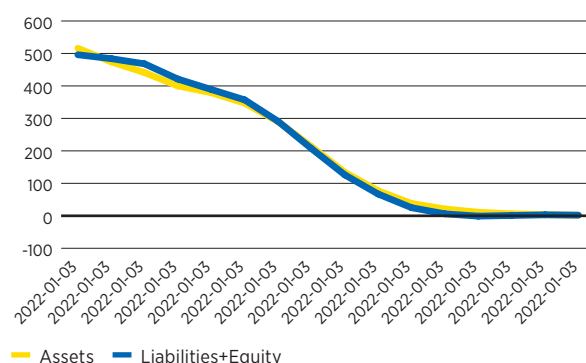
SEK bn



Maturity profile, balance sheet

31 Dec 2021

SEK bn



Diversified funding

The Company has diversified funding, with access to several different capital markets. This ensures that funding activities provides the necessary conditions to cover new lending, renewals and funding maturities, even under worsening market conditions. The strategic funding program are the Company's Swedish benchmark borrowing in USD within the EMTN (Euro Medium Term Note) programme, the ECP (Euro Commercial Paper) programme, as well as its funding in the Japanese market. The Company maintains a continuous market presence in these programmes. In addition, the Company regularly issues green bonds, both in SEK and in USD.

Good matching between assets and liabilities

Liquidity risks arise when assets and liabilities have different maturities. To minimise this risk, the Company strives to achieve good matching between assets (lending and investments) and liabilities (funding and shareholders' equity). The goal is to match assets and liabilities with maturities of more than one year and for deviations over time to be zero. The graph below illustrates the balance sheet maturity profile, indicating good matching between assets and liabilities.

The average maturity of the Company's outstanding borrowing as of 31 December 2022 was 2.3 (2.4) years if the earliest possible notice date is used in the calculation. In connection with cancellable borrowing, the investor has the right, under certain conditions, to request premature repayment of loaned funds.

The average remaining maturity for the Company's assets as of 31 December 2022 was 2.1 (2.4) years, of which the average remaining maturity for the Company's loan portfolio was 2.4 (2.7) years and the average remaining maturity for the liquidity reserve was 0.0 (0.2) years.

Liquidity reserve

To ensure a favourable preparedness in terms of liquidity even during periods of stress (such as impeded opportunities for financing in the capital markets), the Company maintains a liquidity reserve. The liquidity reserve is defined as the Company's holdings in securities, investment repos and bank balances. Bank balances refer to holdings without underlying securities. The Company's own direct holdings of securities

and securities pledged as collateral are excluded from the reserve.

The scale of the liquidity reserve is governed by the principle that a sufficient volume shall be maintained to meet the Company's liquidity needs even during periods of substantial unease in the financial markets.

The liquidity reserve is invested in assets of favourable credit quality, high turnover and readily redeemed. All holdings are to be eligible as collateral with the Swedish central bank (the Riksbank). In accordance with the Company's Finance Policy, investments may not be made in securities with a remaining maturity of more than 39 months. Investments are also subject to a country limit whereby exposures to an individual country may not exceed SEK 15 billion, with the exception of Sweden, for which no country limit applies. In addition, the Board of Directors determines the maximum gross exposure to individual issuers.

Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) measures the relationship between high quality liquid assets and the net cash outflow over a 30-day period under stressful circumstances. In the short term, a liquidity coverage ratio of 100 percent thus ensures that the Company's liquidity reserve consists of sufficient high quality liquid assets to meet the net cash outflow over the ensuing 30 days under stressful circumstances.

Kommuninvest measures and monitors LCR on a daily basis. Partly at the total level, for significant currencies, that is, for each separate currency in which the Company holds borrowings amounting to 5 percent or more of its total borrowing, which are in the SEK and USD. According to the limit set by the Board of Directors, the LCR quota may not be lower than 110 percent. For SEK, the Board of Directors has set a limit of 85 percent.

The high proportion of government bonds and other high quality liquid assets in the Company's liquidity reserve means that the liquidity coverage ratio exceeds, by a favourable margin, the authorities' requirement to maintain a liquidity coverage ratio of at least 100 percent. The Company's LCR quota, in accordance with the CRR regulations, totalled, as of 31 December 2022 398.3 (376.1) percent, 1,860.8 (67,313.5) percent in USD, and 844.4 (675.0) percent in SEK.

LIQUIDITY RISK

EU LIQ1 – Quantitative information of LCR, Solo

SEK million	Total unweighted value (average)				Total weighted value (average)			
	31 Dec 2022	30 Sep 2022	30 Jun 2022	31 Mar 2022	31 Dec 2022	30 Sep 2022	30 Jun 2022	31 Mar 2022
Number of data points used in the calculation of averages	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
High-quality liquid assets								
Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					83,408.5	80,298.9	73,983.0	70,210.9
Cash – outflows								
Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:								
<i>Stable deposits</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Less stable deposits</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Unsecured wholesale funding</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Unsecured debt</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Secured wholesale funding</i>					3,759.3	3,440.2	2,714.3	1,677.0
Additional requirements	18,745.8	18,097.0	17,288.2	16,679.2	17,886.5	17,209.7	16,142.6	15,529.4
<i>Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements</i>	17,791.0	17,111.1	16,020.6	15,406.9	17,791.0	17,111.1	16,015.8	15,402.2
<i>Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Credit and liquidity facilities</i>	954.8	986.0	1,267.7	1,272.2	95.5	98.6	126.8	127.2
Other contractual funding obligations	17,614.3	17,531.9	16,598.9	14,684.7	17,614.3	17,531.9	16,598.9	14,684.7
Other contingent funding obligations	17,614.3	17,531.9	16,598.9	14,684.7	17,614.3	17,531.9	16,598.9	14,684.7
Total cash outflows					39,260.1	38,181.8	35,455.7	31,891.0
Cash – inflows								
Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	6,571.0	5,849.3	5,846.3	5,447.0	3,297.8	2,741.1	2,864.9	2,852.4
Inflows from fully performing exposures	9,003.2	9,476.5	9,807.1	7,835.7	3,732.2	4,072.4	4,215.1	3,759.9
Other cash inflows	5,797.1	5,417.8	5,617.8	4,291.2	4,650.9	4,216.2	4,411.3	3,037.0
(Difference between total weighted inflows and total weighted outflows arising from transactions in third countries where there are transfer restrictions or which are denominated in non-convertible currencies)					-	-	-	-
(Excess inflows from a related specialised credit institution)					-	-	-	-
Total cash inflows	18,440.59	18,164.1	19,205.0	16,084.4	11,680.9	11,029.7	11,491.3	9,649.3
Fully exempt inflows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inflows subject to 90% cap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inflows subject to 75% cap	18,137.5	17,891.6	18,890.0	15,754.6	11,406.1	10,801.3	11,252.6	9,411.6
Total adjusted value								
Liquidity buffer					83,408.5	80,298.9	73,983.0	70,210.9
Total net cash outflows					27,597.3	27,207.1	23,893.1	22,307.9
Liquidity coverage ratio					342.9%	331.2%	354.7%	331.6%

EU LIQ1 – Quantitative information of LCR, Consolidated

SEK million	Total unweighted value (average)				Total weighted value (average)				
	Quarter ending on	31 Dec 2022	30 Sep 2022	30 Jun 2022	31 Mar 2022	31 Dec 2022	30 Sep 2022	30 Jun 2022	31 Mar 2022
Number of data points used in the calculation of averages		12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
High-quality liquid assets									
Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					83,408.5	80,298.9	73,983.0	70,210.9	
Cash – outflows									
Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:									
<i>Stable deposits</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Less stable deposits</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Unsecured wholesale funding</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Unsecured debt</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Secured wholesale funding</i>					3,759.3	3,440.2	2,714.3	1,676.9	
Additional requirements	18,745.8	18,097.0	17,288.2	16,679.2	17,886.5	17,209.6	16,142.6	15,529.4	
<i>Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements</i>	17,791.0	17,111.1	16,020.6	15,406.9	17,791.0	17,111.1	16,015.8	15,402.2	
<i>Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Credit and liquidity facilities</i>	954.8	986.0	1,267.6	1,272.2	95.5	98.6	126.8	127.2	
Other contractual funding obligations	17,614.3	17,531.9	16,598.9	14,684.7	17,614.3	17,531.9	16,598.9	14,684.7	
Other contingent funding obligations	17,614.3	17,531.9	16,598.9	14,684.7	17,614.3	17,531.9	16,598.9	14,684.7	
Total cash outflows					39,260.1	38,181.7	35,455.7	31,891.0	
Cash – inflows									
Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	6,571.0	5,849.3	5,846.3	5,447.0	3,297.8	2,741.1	2,864.9	2,852.4	
Inflows from fully performing exposures	9,002.7	9,476.1	9,807.0	7,835.7	3,731.8	4,072.0	4,215.1	3,759.8	
Other cash inflows	5,797.1	5,417.8	5,617.8	4,291.2	4,650.9	4,216.2	4,411.3	3,037.0	
(Difference between total weighted inflows and total weighted outflows arising from transactions in third countries where there are transfer restrictions or which are denominated in non-convertible currencies)					-	-	-	-	
(Excess inflows from a related specialised credit institution)					-	-	-	-	
Total cash inflows	18,440.5	18,163.7	19,204.9	16,084.3	11,680.5	11,029.3	11,491.2	9,649.2	
Fully exempt inflows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Inflows subject to 90% cap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Inflows subject to 75% cap	18,137.1	17,891.2	18,889.9	15,754.5	11,405.7	10,800.9	11,252.5	9,411.5	
Total adjusted value									
Liquidity buffer					83,408.5	80,298.9	73,983.0	70,210.9	
Total net cash outflows					27,597.3	27,207.5	23,893.2	22,307.9	
Liquidity coverage ratio					342.9%	331.2%	354.7%	331.6%	

EU LIQB on qualitative information on LCR, which complements template EU LIQ1

Explanations on the main drivers of LCR results and the evolution of the contribution of inputs to the LCR’s calculation over time

Since the measurements began, the Company’s liquidity ratio (LCR) has mainly been driven by the relationship between borrowing in the Company’s bond programme, lending to members and potential collateral outflows as a result of CSA agreements entered into.

Explanations on the changes in the LCR over time

Although there is no clear LCR trend, situations occasionally arise in which the liquidity reserve increases in relation to the outflows due to the fact that borrowing cannot always be synchronised with lending. In such situations, the Company’s investments in highly liquid assets increase. The ratio is also affected by variation in outflows of securities, which also has an effect on negative market scenarios. The Company also has some borrowing that can be terminated prematurely, which to some extent can give rise to variations in LCR.

Explanations on the actual concentration of funding sources

To ensure that funding activities provide the necessary conditions to cover new lending, renewals and funding maturities, even under worsening market conditions, the Company maintains diversified funding with access to several different capital markets. The strategic funding programs are the Company’s Swedish benchmark borrowing in USD within the EMTN (Euro Medium Term Note) programme, the ECP (Euro Commercial Paper) programme, as well as its funding in the Japanese market. The Company maintains a continuous market presence in strategic funding programmes. Today, the Company also regularly issues green bonds in the currencies SEK and USD.

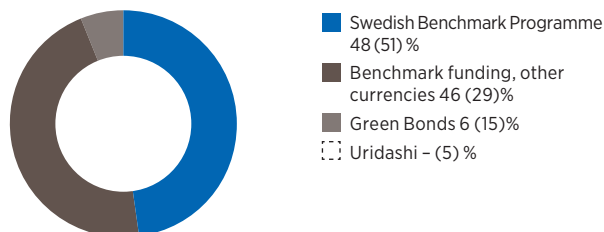
High-level description of the composition of the institution’s liquidity buffer

The reserve is defined as the Company’s holdings in securities, investment repos and bank balances. Bank balances refer to holdings without underlying securities. In accordance with the Company’s strategy, the liquidity reserve shall be invested short-term, with the average maturity not exceeding 12 months. Individual investments may have a maturity of up to 39 months. The average remaining maturity on the investments in the liquidity reserve as per 31 December 2022 was 0.5 (2.2) months. The longest maturity for an individual security was 19.7 (20.2) months.

Investments are subject to a country limit whereby exposures to an individual country may be SEK 15 billion, with the exception of Sweden, for which no country limit applies. In addition, the Board of Directors determines annually the maximum gross exposure to individual issuers. Investments are made primarily in securities issued by sovereigns or central banks, multilateral development banks and subsidised lenders¹. The Company’s own direct holdings of securities and securities pledged as collateral are excluded from the reserve. As per 31 December 2022, 97 (93) percent of the reserve was invested in securities with the highest possible credit rating, and 89 (69) percent consisted of investments in securities issued by issuers in Sweden.

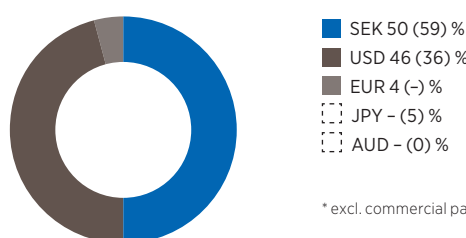
Funding portfolio by programme

2022 (2021)



Funding portfolio by currency*

2022 (2021)



* excl. commercial paper funding

¹) Subsidised lenders refer to securities issuers where the exposure is treated as a sovereign exposure in accordance with CRR regulations. This includes, among other things, the Company’s Nordic sister organisations.

Derivative exposures and potential collateral calls

The Company uses derivatives to hedge market risks. CSA agreements entered into with all derivative counterparties ensure that changes in market value are covered by collateral, mainly cash collateral. The Company calculates potential collateral flows according to the HLBA method and takes this into account in the LCR measurements. Collateral flows according to the HLBA method are continuously reconciled with internal stress tests for collateral flows.

Currency mismatch in the LCR

The Company's main borrowing currencies are SEK and USD. The Company's only lending currency is SEK. The Company's liquidity reserve shall mainly be invested in SEK-denominated assets. The Company also invests in other currencies to meet the LCR requirements.

Other items in the LCR calculation that are not captured in the LCR disclosure template but that the institution considers relevant for its liquidity profile

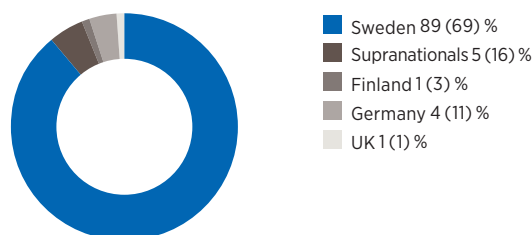
In the Company's internal liquidity measures and governance, the Company assumes a forecast turnover rate if higher than 50 percent, which it usually is. The company also maintains additional preparedness for unexpected outflows, including new lending.

Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)

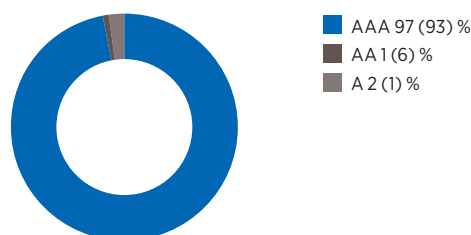
With regard to measures relating to the structural liquidity risk, the Company measures and monitors the stable net financing ratio (Net Stable Funding Ratio), that is, the relationship between available stable financing and the Company's need for stable financing. Since June 2016, a limit has been imposed by the Company's Board of Directors to the effect that the NSFR quota may not fall below 110 percent. As per 31 December 2022, the NSFR quota was 143.3 (142.9) percent. In accordance with the Company's asset and liability management strategy, the Company shall continuously and over time maintain a good match between assets and liabilities. This together with the fact that the asset side only consists of lending to the municipality/regional sector and the liquidity reserve consisting of highly liquid assets, contributes to a stable NSFR quota over time.

Liquidity reserve distributed by country

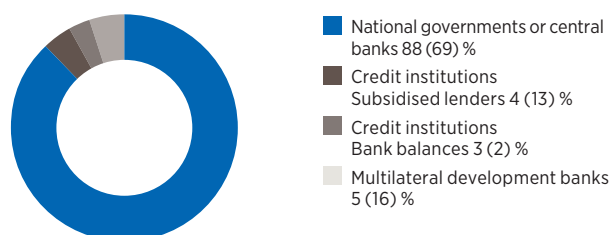
2022 (2021)

**Liquidity reserve distributed by rating category**

2022 (2021)

**Liquidity reserve distributed by issuer category**

2022 (2021)



LIQUIDITY RISK

EU LIQ2: Net Stable Funding Ratio, Solo

SEK million	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
	No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
Available stable funding (ASF) Items					
Capital items and instruments	9,909.9	-	-	-	9,909.9
<i>Own funds</i>	9,909.9	-	-	-	9,909.9
<i>Other capital instruments</i>		-	-	-	-
Retail deposits		-	-	-	-
<i>Stable deposits</i>		-	-	-	-
<i>Less stable deposits</i>		-	-	-	-
Wholesale funding:		73,860.4	77,585.5	370,818.7	409,611.4
<i>Operational deposits</i>		-	-	-	-
<i>Other wholesale funding</i>		73,860.4	77,585.5	370,818.7	409,611.4
Interdependent liabilities		-	-	-	-
Other liabilities:		13,450.7	-	-	0.0
<i>NSFR derivative liabilities</i>	10,323.7				
<i>All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories</i>		13,450.7	-	-	-
Total available stable funding (ASF)					419,521.3
Required stable funding (RSF) Items					
Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					63,659.2
Assets encumbered for more than 12m in cover pool		-	-	-	-
Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		-	-	-	-
Performing loans and securities:		78,031.5	58,640.4	335,764.0	285,878.6
<i>Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut</i>		-	-	-	-
<i>Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions</i>		1,760.1	-	-	176.1
<i>Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:</i>		76,271.4	58,640.4	335,764.0	285,702.5
<i>With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk</i>		76,271.4	58,640.4	335,764.0	285,702.5
<i>Performing residential mortgages, of which:</i>		-	-	-	-
<i>With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk</i>		-	-	-	-
<i>Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products</i>		-	-	-	-
Interdependent assets		-	-	-	-
Other assets:		17,125.8	-	-	6,763.3
<i>Physical traded commodities</i>					-
<i>Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs</i>			3,271.9		2,781.1
<i>NSFR derivative assets</i>			3,401.8		3,401.8
<i>NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted</i>			10,323.7		516.2
<i>All other assets not included in the above categories</i>		128.4	-	-	64.2
Off-balance sheet items		549.2	-	-	27.5
Total RSF					285,970.2
Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					143.3%

EU LIQ2: Net Stable Funding Ratio, Consolidated

SEK million	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
	No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
Available stable funding (ASF) Items					
Capital items and instruments	9,928.2	-	-	-	9,928.2
<i>Own funds</i>	9,928.2	-	-	-	9,928.2
<i>Other capital instruments</i>		-	-	-	-
Retail deposits		-	-	-	-
<i>Stable deposits</i>		-	-	-	-
<i>Less stable deposits</i>		-	-	-	-
Wholesale funding:		73,860.4	77,585.5	370,818.7	409,611.4
<i>Operational deposits</i>		-	-	-	-
<i>Other wholesale funding</i>		73,860.4	77,585.5	370,818.7	409,611.4
Interdependent liabilities		-	-	-	-
Other liabilities:		13,440.8	-	-	0.0
<i>NSFR derivative liabilities</i>	10,323.7				
<i>All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories</i>		13,440.8	-	-	-
Total available stable funding (ASF)					419,539.6
Required stable funding (RSF) Items					
Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					63,659.2
Assets encumbered for more than 12m in cover pool		-	-	-	-
Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		-	-	-	-
Performing loans and securities:		78,052.9	58,640.4	335,764.0	285,880.7
<i>Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut</i>		-	-	-	-
<i>Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions</i>		1,781.5	-	-	178.2
<i>Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:</i>		76,271.4	58,640.4	335,764.0	285,702.5
<i>With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk</i>		76,271.4	58,640.4	335,764.0	285,702.5
<i>Performing residential mortgages, of which:</i>		-	-	-	-
<i>With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk</i>		-	-	-	-
<i>Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products</i>		-	-	-	-
Interdependent assets		-	-	-	-
Other assets:		17,112.9	-	-	6,756.8
<i>Physical traded commodities</i>					-
<i>Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs</i>			3,271.9		2,781.1
<i>NSFR derivative assets</i>			3,401.8		3,401.8
<i>NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted</i>			10,323.7		516.2
<i>All other assets not included in the above categories</i>		115.5	-	-	57.7
Off-balance sheet items		549.2	-	-	27.5
Total RSF					292,665.0
Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					143.4%

Stress tests and contingency plan

The Company's liquidity reserve must, in accordance with the financial policy and financial instructions, safeguard the following factors affecting liquidity:

- Short-term deviations in the maturity matching.
- Outflows as a result of collateral management within the derivatives operations.
- Outflows as a result of the Company being able to offer customers new loans or turnover of existing loans.

The Company's liquidity preparedness must be able to cope with stresses in the above parameters affecting liquidity.

Liquidity preparedness is evaluated on an ongoing basis through stress tests, and appropriate measures to improve the liquidity situation are detailed in the Company's contingency plan. An example of a stress test is a stressed LCR measure based on a longer period of time than the regulatory LCR measure. The contingency plan is linked to the Company's risk framework, which includes an escalation process that should reflect the Company's financial situation and that includes five levels: normal position, risk-owner limitation, CEO limitation,

Board of Directors limitation and legal requirements. If the financial situation changes from the normal position, a number of measures are specified in a specific order of priority to improve the Company's liquidity, which shall enable the Company to meet its payment obligations.

Continuity management

The continuity management plan for liquidity includes the contingency plan, the continuity plan and the recovery plan. In the event of an interruption, or major operational disruption or crisis, the plan and the tests and exercises conducted serve as a guide as to how efforts are to be organised.

The plan also describes measures to improve the Company's liquidity and its likelihood of meeting its payment obligations, including, for example, temporarily increased funding, utilising the liquidity reserve and the pricing of loan products.

The Company shall test the plan and conduct exercises based on it regularly (at least annually). The results of the completed exercises/tests are to be analysed and, if necessary, the plan shall be updated accordingly.

Operational risk

Operational risk refers to the risk of losses resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes or routines, human error, incorrect systems or external events, including legal risks. Operational risk is inherent in the Company's operations and cannot be completely avoided, eliminated or transferred to another party. However, through good governance and control, Kommuninvest can reduce the likelihood of this risk arising and can reduce the consequences that may arise as a result of operational risk.

Risk management

Operational risks exist throughout the operations and can never be completely avoided. Risk management and analysis are performed continuously. Self-assessment, incident management, approval processes in connection with amendments, and contingency and continuity planning are among the methods used to identify, manage and analyse operational risk.

The risks are mitigated by good governance and control, thus keeping operational risk at a controlled and acceptable level. Risk management within Kommuninvest comprises uniform measurement and reporting of operational risks. An analysis of the level of risk in all operations is performed on a regular basis and reported to the Board of Directors, CEO and management. The operational risk unit within the Risk and Control department bears overall responsibility for the methods and procedures used to measure, identify, control, assess, analyse, evaluate and report operational risks. The process of managing operational risk is performed based on Kommuninvest's risk appetite and the processes essential to the operations.

Methods for identifying, managing and analysing operational risks

Risk indicators

Risk indicators are a measure of the effects of governance and control within the Company, and are to be monitored and analysed continuously to alert the operations if their risks increase. Reviewing these indicators serves to inform the operations if the risk situation within Kommuninvest changes.

Self-assessment

Operational risks can arise in any part of the Company's operations. What the operational risks have in common is that their size is only to a minor extent affected by external factors, such as changes in market rates or in the creditworthiness of different customers or counterparties. Instead, operational risks arise through shortcomings in Kommuninvest's own operations and/or organisation. Against this background, the CEO is responsible, alongside all department managers, for conducting self-assessment of the operational net risks in the Company's products, services, functions, processes and IT systems. The results of the self-assessment are reported annually to the Board of Directors, the CEO and the management.

Stress tests

Stress tests are a tool for ensuring that Kommuninvest keeps a forward-looking perspective in its risk management and capital planning. Stress test is a collective name for various types of evaluations that the Company performs in its operations, experienced-based or hypothetical, to quantify risks and to measure the Company's capacity to manage extraordinary circumstances. Stress tests are to be performed using scenario analyses or sensitivity analyses.

Incident management

A reportable event is defined as one that deviates from the expected. Reportable events are those where risks are materialised, that is, external events or events within Kommuninvest that have, or could have, a negative impact on the Company's business, assets, or reputation.

Kommuninvest shall, in an organised and structured manner, track reportable events (incidents), basing this work on the Company's established instructions for such reporting. Events that deviate from the expected should, as far as possible, be reported and handled within the area of operations or the process in which the risk arises.

Process owner is responsible for employees reporting such events and taking action to handle the events.

Processes for approving new products, services, markets, currencies, IT systems, and organisational and operational changes (NPAP)

Kommuninvest's approval process is to be initiated when the need for a new product, service, market, currency, process, or IT system arises or is identified, or when a substantial change is needed in an existing one. The process should also be initiated in connection with major changes in the Company's operations or organisation. The purpose of the process is to identify and manage the risks that may arise in connection with change.

Written documentation for approval decisions shall be prepared in accordance with the operational management templates by the individual initiating the matter. The documentation shall be developed in dialogue with all relevant functions at the Company.

Continuity management

The organisation shall perform crisis prevention work. This is done in the operations under the direction of the relevant department manager. To provide support, guidelines are to be provided in the form of security instructions, continuity management plans and security procedures.

At least once a year, the Board of Directors shall be informed of the latest results from tests of the contingency, continuity and recovery plans.

Capital requirement for operational risk

Kommuninvest applies the base indicator method to determine the capital requirement for operational risk. The method calculates the capital requirement based on 15 percent of the operating income over the past three years.

Kommuninvest's capital requirement under Pillar 1 for operational risks amounts to SEK 83.0 (107.0) million.

Strategic risk

Strategic risk refers to the long-term risk of losses due to erroneous or misguided strategic choices and business decisions, incorrect implementation of decisions or inadequate sensitivity to changes in society, regulatory systems or the financial sector and/or local government sector. The Company has a procedure for developing strategic targets set by the Board of Directors. Strategic risks are limited by strategic decisions being made on the basis of well-founded analyses and decisions of a strategic nature often being made by the Board of Directors.

Included under strategic risk is business risk, which is the risk of reduced revenues or increased expenses as a consequence of factors in the external business environment (including market conditions, customer behaviours and technological

OPERATIONAL RISK

developments) having a negative impact on volumes and margins. All departments within the Company work continuously with external monitoring in their respective fields.

Capital requirement for strategic risk

The Company's assessment is that the capital requirement for strategic risk is managed within operational risks.

Stakeholder risk

Stakeholder risk refers to the risk of a ratings agency, customer, member, employee, investor, mass media organisation, national assembly, central government or other stakeholder losing confidence in the Company and its business concept.

The Company's stakeholder risk is managed by the Company safeguarding a sound risk culture based on local government values, regulatory compliance and good internal governance and control. An analysis of the level of risk is performed on a regular basis and reported to the Board of Directors, CEO and the management

Capital requirement for Stakeholder risk

The Company's assessment is that the capital requirement for stakeholder risk is managed within operational risks.

Compliance risk

Regulatory compliance risk refers to the risk of the Company failing to comply with current external or internal regulations and thereby risking being sanctioned, suffering losses or impairment or loss of reputation.

The Company works continuously with external monitoring and analysis of regulatory changes to reduce the Company's regulatory compliance risks. External monitoring is coordinated by the Company's regulatory group, which also verifies

the analyses. The principal responsibility for the operation being conducted in accordance with current regulations rests with the operational organisation. The regulatory compliance function contributes both pro-actively through advice and support for the operational organisation and reactively by examining and checking the risk management processes. In preparation for each year, an analysis is made of the Company's regulatory compliance risks and, based on that analysis, a plan is drawn up for the future work of the function. The plan is approved by the CEO and reported to the Board of Directors.

Capital requirement for regulatory compliance risk

The Company's assessment is that the capital requirement for regulatory compliance risk is addressed within the operational risks.

Sustainability risk

Sustainability risk refers to the risk of the Company directly or indirectly negatively affecting or being affected in the areas of the environment and climate, corruption, human rights, working conditions or business ethics.

Sustainability risks are managed by considering economic, social and environmental sustainability throughout the operations. Requirements are based on national and international regulations and guidelines in the areas of the environment and climate, corruption, human rights, working conditions or business ethics. An analysis of the level of risk is performed on a regular basis and reported to the Board of Directors, CEO and the management.

Capital requirement for sustainability risk

The Company's assessment is that the capital requirement for sustainability risk is addressed within the operational risks.

EU OR1 - Operational risk own funds requirements and risk-weighted exposure amounts

SEK million	Relevant indicator			Own funds requirement	Total operational risk-weighted exposure amount	Own funds requirements	Risk weighted exposure amount
	Year-3	Year-2	Last year				
Banking activities							
Banking activities subject to basic indicator approach (BIA)	447.9	727.4	457.4	-	-	81.6	1,020.5
Banking activities subject to standardised (TSA)/alternative standardised (ASA) approaches	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Subject to TSA:</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Subject to ASA:</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banking activities subject to advanced measurement approaches AMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Capital management and own funds

Own funds and capital requirements

Kommuninvest is required to comply with the Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013, also known as the CRR (Capital Requirements Regulation), which is directly applicable in Sweden and the Capital Adequacy Directive EU 2013/36, which is implemented in Sweden through legislation and regulations issued by the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority.

In the spring of 2019, a decision was made to amend the regulations, with the amendments being referred to as the EU bank package. These regulatory changes are often referred to as CRR 2 and will become applicable in the next few years.

Furthermore, on 20 November 2020, the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority adopted a changed application of the capital requirements for Swedish banks to adapt these requirements to the bank package. As a result, Finansinspektionen has introduced special capital requirements and leverage ratio requirements in Pillar 2, as well as Pillar 2 guidance. The Pillar 2 guidance is based on the outcome of stress tests and other institution-specific assessments. The capital planning buffer has been removed because its purpose is instead fulfilled through Pillar 2 guidance.

Information on Pillar 2 requirements and Pillar 2 guidance applicable to Kommuninvest have been notified by the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority on 24 September 2021.

Risk-base capital base requirement	31 Dec 2022		31 Dec 2021	
	Value	%	Value	%
Capital base requirement in accordance with Pillar 1	172.8	8.0%	186.4	8.0%
Capital base requirement, Pillar 2 requirement	1,644.0	76.1%	1,773.7	76.1%
Combined buffer requirement	67.2	3.1%	58.3	2.5%
Pillar 2 guidance	367.2	17.0%	396.2	17.0%
Total risk-base capital base requirement	2,251.2	104.2%	2,414.6	103.6%

Leverage ratio, capital base requirements	31 Dec 2022		31 Dec 2021	
	Value	%	Value	%
Capital base requirement in accordance with Pillar 1	3.0%	2,088.8	3.0%	1,836.4
Capital base requirement, Pillar 2 requirement	-	-	-	-
Pillar 2 guidance ¹	4.8%	3,316.9	5.5%	3,384.8
Total leverage ratio, capital base requirement²	7.8%	5,405.7	7.8%	5,221.2

1) The difference between 1% of total exposure excluding deductions in the form of exposure to members and their companies, and capital base requirement in accordance with Pillar 1.

2) The difference between 1% of total exposure excluding deductions in the form of exposure to members and their companies.

Capital planning

The Group's capital planning is intended to ensure that the Group is fully capitalised to meet both the risks in the operations, as well as future regulatory requirements. In relation to both of these aspects, the Group is well capitalised.

One priority with capital planning is to ensure that the Group has sufficient capital to support the Company, so that its internal capital target is met. The principle of the capital target is that the capital in the Company shall exceed the highest of the internally assessed capital requirement and the regulatory capital requirement according to the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority. The scale of the capital target in quantitative terms is determined annually within the framework of the Company's internal capital and liquidity assessment (ICAAP and ILAAP).

The Group's capital target for 2022 amounted to SEK 7,300 (7,800) million, which corresponds to the Company's capital target plus a board buffer of 400 (1,100) million. In relation to the Group's capital base, which amounts to SEK 9,928.3 (9,409.9) million, the capital target is met by a good margin.

Internally estimated capital requirements	31 Dec 2022	31 Dec 2021
Capital requirement, Pillar 2		
Credit risk	48.1	31.4
Market risks	1,696.4	1,434.7
Capital planning buffer	764.9	1,006.0
Other risk ¹	1,034.6	938.0
Total internally estimated capital requirement	3,544.0	3,410.1

1) Consists of capital requirements for the risk of excessively low leverage ratio.

Key metrics

EU KM1 – Key metrics template

SEK million	31 Dec 2022	31 Sep 2022	30 Jun 2022	30 Mar 2022	31 Dec 2021
Available own funds (amounts)					
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	9,928.2	9,860.0	9,667.6	9,394.8	9,409.9
Tier 1 capital	9,928.2	9,860.0	9,667.6	9,394.8	9,409.9
Total capital	9,928.2	9,860.0	9,667.6	9,394.8	9,409.9
Risk-weighted exposure amounts					
Total risk-weighted exposure amount	2,160.3	1,920.4	3,220.9	2,685.2	2,330.7
Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	459.6%	513.4%	300.2%	349.9%	403.7%
Tier 1 ratio (%)	459.6%	513.4%	300.2%	349.9%	403.7%
Total capital ratio (%)	459.6%	513.4%	300.2%	349.9%	403.7%
Additional own funds requirements based on SREP (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (%)	76.1%	76.1%	76.1%	76.1%	42.8%
<i>of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)</i>	42.8%	42.8%	42.8%	42.8%	14.3%
<i>of which: to be made up of Tier 1 capital (percentage points) Additional T2 SREP requirements (%)</i>	57.1%	57.1%	57.1%	57.1%	19.0%
Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	84.1%	84.1%	84.1%	84.1%	84.1%
Combined buffer requirement (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.5%	2.5%	2.50%	2.50%	2.5%
Conservation buffer due to macro-prudential or systemic risk identified at the level of a Member State (%)	-	-	-	-	-
Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	0.6%	0.3	-	-	-
Systemic risk buffer (%)	-	-	-	-	-
Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	-	-	-	-	-
Other Systemically Important Institution buffer	-	-	-	-	-
Combined buffer requirement (%)	3.1%	2.8%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
Overall capital requirements (%)	87.2%	86.9%	86.6%	86.6%	86.6%
CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	375.5%	429.3%	216.1%	26577.9%	319.6
Leverage ratio					
Leverage ratio total exposure measure	69,628.3	94,170.2	119,916.9	87,539.5	61,213.0
Leverage ratio (%)	14.3%	10.5%	8.1%	10.7%	15.4%
Additional own funds requirements to address risks of excessive leverage (as a percentage of leverage ratio total exposure amount)					
<i>of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)</i>	-	-	-	-	-
Total SREP leverage ratio requirements (%)	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Leverage ratio buffer and overall leverage ratio requirement (as a percentage of total exposure measure)					
Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)	-	-	-	-	-
Overall leverage ratio requirements (%)	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Liquidity Coverage Ratio					
Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value -average)	83,408.5	80,298.9	73,983.0	70,210.9	70,061.2
Cash outflows – Total weighted value	39,260.1	38,181.7	35,455.7	31,891.0	33,467.2
Cash inflows – Total weighted value	11,680.5	11,029.3	11,491.2	9,649.2	9,494.7
Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	27,597.3	27,207.5	23,893.2	22,307.9	23,365.3
Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	342.9%	331.2%	354.7%	331.6%	318.1%
Net Stable Funding Ratio					
Total available stable funding	419,539.6	421,841.8	431,690.7	406,336.7	412,553.4
Total required stable funding	292,665.0	291,872.9	293,723.3	289,540.8	288,738.4
NSFR ratio (%)	143.4%	144.5%	147.0%	140.3%	142.9%

EU OV1 – Overview of RWAs, Solo

SEK million	Risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs)		Total own funds requirements
	31 Dec 2022	30 Sep 2022	31 dec 2022
Credit risk (excluding CCR)	456.7	324.8	36.5
<i>Of which the standardised approach</i>	456.7	324.8	36.5
<i>Of which the foundation IRB (FIRB) approach</i>	-	-	-
<i>Of which slotting approach</i>	-	-	-
<i>Of which equities under the simple riskweighted approach</i>	-	-	-
<i>Of which the advanced IRB (AIRB) approach</i>	-	-	-
Counterparty credit risk – CCR	692.8	493.3	55.4
<i>Of which the standardised approach</i>	0.2	0.2	0.0
<i>Of which internal model method (IMM)</i>	-	-	-
<i>Of which exposures to a CCP</i>	-	-	-
<i>Of which credit valuation adjustment - CVA</i>	692.6	493.1	55.4
<i>Of which other CCR</i>	-	-	-
Settlement risk	-	-	-
Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)	-	-	-
<i>Of which SEC-IRBA approach</i>	-	-	-
<i>Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)</i>	-	-	-
<i>Of which SEC-SA approach</i>	-	-	-
<i>Of which 1250%/ deduction</i>	-	-	-
Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)	-	-	-
<i>Of which the standardised approach</i>	-	-	-
<i>Of which IMA</i>	-	-	-
Large exposures	-	-	-
Operational risk	1,032.9	1,137.5	82.6
<i>Of which basic indicator approach</i>	1,032.9	1,137.5	82.6
<i>Of which standardised approach</i>	-	-	-
<i>Of which advanced measurement approach</i>	-	-	-
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight) (For information)	-	-	-
Total	2,182.4	1,955.6	174.5

KEY METRICS

EU OV1 – Overview of RWAs, Consolidated

SEK million	Risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs)		Total own funds requirements
	31 Dec 2022	30 Sep 2022	31 Dec 2022
Credit risk (excluding CCR)	447.1	313.0	35.8
<i>Of which the standardised approach</i>	447.1	313.0	35.8
<i>Of which the foundation IRB (FIRB) approach</i>	-	-	-
<i>Of which slotting approach</i>	-	-	-
<i>Of which equities under the simple riskweighted approach</i>	-	-	-
<i>Of which the advanced IRB (AIRB) approach</i>	-	-	-
Counterparty credit risk – CCR	692.7	493.3	55.4
<i>Of which the standardised approach</i>	0.1	0.2	0.0
<i>Of which internal model method (IMM)</i>	-	-	-
<i>Of which exposures to a CCP</i>	-	-	-
<i>Of which credit valuation adjustment – CVA</i>	692.6	493.1	55.4
<i>Of which other CCR</i>	-	-	-
Settlement risk	-	-	-
Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)	-	-	-
<i>Of which SEC-IRBA approach</i>	-	-	-
<i>Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)</i>	-	-	-
<i>Of which SEC-SA approach</i>	-	-	-
<i>Of which 1250%/ deduction</i>	-	-	-
Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)	-	-	-
<i>Of which the standardised approach</i>	-	-	-
<i>Of which IMA</i>	-	-	-
Large exposures	-	-	-
Operational risk	1,020.5	1 114,1	81.6
<i>Of which basic indicator approach</i>	1,020.5	1 114,1	81.6
<i>Of which standardised approach</i>	-	-	-
<i>Of which advanced measurement approach</i>	-	-	-
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight) (For information)	-	-	-
Total	2,160.3	1,920.4	172.8

Kommuninvests own funds is only CET 1 capital and consists of Participation capital and retained earnings. It is only in the event of resignation or exclusion that a member can receive his participation capital. A member who resigns or is excluded

receives his participation capital after six months. Such a payment presupposes that, in the Board's assessment, it is possible to carry it out without in any significant respect adversely affecting the capital adequacy situation in Kommuninvest.

EU CC1 – Composition of regulatory own funds

SEK million	Amounts	Source based on reference numbers/ letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: instruments and reserves		
Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	9,609.8	A
<i>of which: Participatin capital</i>	9,609.8	A
Retained earnings	631.4	B
Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	-	
Funds for general banking risk	-	
Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (3) and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from CET1	-	
Minority interests (amount allowed in consolidated CET1)	-	
Independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend	-	
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments	10,241.1	
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments		
Additional value adjustments (negative amount)	-236.6	
Intangible assets (net of related tax liability) (negative amount)	-8.2	
Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) are met) (negative amount)	-14.0	
Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges of financial instruments that are not valued at fair value	-	
Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts	-	
Any increase in equity that results from securitised assets (negative amount)	-	
Gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing	-	
Defined-benefit pension fund assets (negative amount)	-	
Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own CET1 instruments (negative amount)	-	
Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the CET 1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	-	
Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-	
Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-	
Exposure amount of the following items which qualify for a RW of 1250%, where the institution opts for the deduction alternative	-	
<i>of which: qualifying holdings outside the financial sector (negative amount)</i>	-	
<i>of which: securitisation positions (negative amount)</i>	-	
<i>of which: free deliveries (negative amount)</i>	-	
Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) CRR are met) (negative amount)	-	
Amount exceeding the 17,65% threshold (negative amount)	-	
<i>of which: direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities</i>	-	
<i>of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences</i>	-	
Losses for the current financial year (negative amount)	-54.1	C
Foreseeable tax charges relating to CET1 items except where the institution suitably adjusts the amount of CET1 items insofar as such tax charges reduce the amount up to which those items may be used to cover risks or losses (negative amount)	-	
Qualifying AT1 deductions that exceed the AT1 items of the institution (negative amount)	-	
Other regulatory adjustments	-	
Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	-312.9	
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	9,928.2	

KEY METRICS

SEK million	Amounts	Source based on reference numbers/ letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments		
Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	-	
<i>of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards</i>	-	
<i>of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards</i>	-	
Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (4) and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from AT1	-	
Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494a(1) subject to phase out from AT1	-	
Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494b(1) subject to phase out from AT1	-	
Qualifying Tier 1 capital included in consolidated AT1 capital (including minority interests not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties	-	
<i>of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out</i>	-	
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments	-	
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments		
Direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own AT1 instruments (negative amount)	-	
Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	-	
Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-	
Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-	
Qualifying T2 deductions that exceed the T2 items of the institution (negative amount)	-	
Other regulatory adjustments to AT1 capital	-	
Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	-	
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	-	
Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)	9,928.2	
Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments		
Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	-	
Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (5) and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from T2 as described in Article 486 (4) CRR	-	
Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494a (2) subject to phase out from T2	-	
Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494b (2) subject to phase out from T2	-	
Qualifying own funds instruments included in consolidated T2 capital (including minority interests and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties	-	
<i>of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out</i>	-	
Credit risk adjustments	-	
Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments	-	
Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments		
Direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own T2 instruments and subordinated loans (negative amount)	-	
Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	-	
Direct and indirect holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-	
Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-	
Qualifying eligible liabilities deductions that exceed the eligible liabilities items of the institution (negative amount)	-	
Other regulatory adjustments to T2 capital	-	
Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital	-	
Tier 2 (T2) capital	-	
Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)	9,928.2	
Total Risk exposure amount	2,160.3	
Capital ratios and requirements including buffers		

SEK million	Amounts	Source based on reference numbers/ letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
Common Equity Tier 1	459.6%	
Tier 1	459.6%	
Total capital	459.6%	
Institution CET1 overall capital requirements	50.4%	
<i>of which: capital conservation buffer requirement</i>	2.5%	
<i>of which: countercyclical buffer requirement</i>	-	
<i>of which: systemic risk buffer requirement</i>	-	
<i>of which: Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) or Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) buffer</i>	-	
<i>of which: additional own funds requirements to address the risks other than the risk of excessive leverage</i>	42.8%	
Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	375.5%	
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)		
Direct and indirect holdings of own funds and eligible liabilities of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)	-	
Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount below 17.65% thresholds and net of eligible short positions)	-	
Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount below 17.65% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) are met)	-	
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2		
Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to the application of the cap)	-	
Cap on inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under standardised approach	-	
Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to the application of the cap)	-	
Cap for inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under internal ratings-based approach	-	
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2014 and 1 Jan 2022)		
Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	
Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	
Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	
Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	
Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	
Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	

KEY METRICS

EU CC2 – Reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet in the audited financial statements

SEK million	Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference
	As at period end	As at period end	
Assets - Breakdown by asset classes according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements			
Cash and balances with central banks		26,217.2	
Sovereign bonds eligible as collateral		30,689.7	
Lending to credit institutions		1,784.8	
Lending		470,675.9	
Bonds and other interest-bearing securities		6,752.3	
Derivatives		16,353.0	
Intangible assets		18.5	
Tangible assets		4.5	
Tangible assets, lands and buildings		28.2	
Current tax assets		3.7	
Other assets		684.5	
Deferred tax assets		14.7	
Prepaid operating expenses and accrued revenue		37.9	
Total assets		553,264.9	
Liabilities - Breakdown by liability classes according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements			
Liabilities to credit institutions		1,487.5	
Securities issued		520,777.0	
Derivatives		2,834.2	
Change in value of interest-hedged item in portfolio hedging		2,886.3	
Other liabilities		15,047.8	
Accrued operating expenses and prepaid revenues		45.0	
Provisions for pensions and similar obligations		-	
Total liabilities		543,077.8	
Shareholders' Equity			
Participation capital		9,609.8	A
Reserves		18.5	B
Profit carried forward		612.9	B
Net profit		-54.1	C
Total shareholders' equity		10,187.1	

Countercyclical buffer

As per 31 December 2022, the countercyclical buffer requirement for Kommuninvest i Sverige AB amounted to 0.6 percent,

compared with the buffer value of 0 percent that began to be applied on 16 March 2020.

EU CCyB1 – Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer

Breakdown by country:	General credit exposures		Relevant credit exposures – Market risk				Own fund requirements				Risk-weighted exposure amounts	Own fund requirements weights (%)	Countercyclical buffer rate (%)
	Exposure value under the standardised approach	Exposure value under the IRB approach	Sum of long and short positions of trading book exposures for SA	Value of trading book exposures for internal models	Securitisation exposures value for non-trading book	Total exposure value	Relevant credit risk exposures – Credit risk	Relevant credit exposures – Market risk	Relevant credit exposures – Securitisation positions in the non-trading book	Total			
Finland	172.2	-	-	-	-	172.2	13.8	-	-	13.8	13.8	38.5	0
UK	184.5	-	-	-	-	184.5	14.8	-	-	14.8	14.8	41.3	1%
Sweden	90.5	-	-	-	-	90.5	7.2	-	-	7.2	7.2	20.2	1%
Japan	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
France	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Total	456.9	-	-	-	-	456.9	35.8	-	-	35.8	35.8	100.0	

EU CCyB2 – Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer

Total risk exposure amount	2,182.4
Institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer rate	0.6%
Institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement	13.8

Leverage ratio

The leverage ratio is defined as the ratio between Tier I capital and total exposure in assets and commitments and the requirement has been set at 3 percent.

A specific leverage ratio regulation is applied when calculating the leverage ratio for Public Development Credit Institutions (PDCI). In Kommuninvest's assessment, all of the criteria to be defined as a PDCI have been met. In its most recent review

and evaluation process, the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority found no reason to question that assessment. For Kommuninvest, this means that all lending to members and their companies can be deducted from the exposure measure applied in calculating the leverage ratio. Kommuninvest meets the leverage requirement of 3 percent by a good margin.

EU LR1 – LRSum: Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures

SEK million	Applicable amount
Total assets as per published financial statements	553,264.9
Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of prudential consolidation (Adjustment for securitised exposures that meet the operational requirements for the recognition of risk transference)	-
(Adjustment for temporary exemption of exposures to central bank (if applicable))	-
(Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the applicable accounting framework but excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (i) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-
Adjustment for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	-
Adjustment for eligible cash pooling transactions	-
Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	-12,702.6
Adjustment for securities financing transactions (SFTs)	0.7
Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (ie conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	274.6
(Adjustment for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced Tier 1 capital)	-258.8
(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-
(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (j) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-
Other adjustments	-470,950.5
Total exposure measure	69,628.3

KEY METRICS

EU LR2 – LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure

SEK million	CRR leverage ratio exposures	
	31 Dec 2022	31 Dec 2021
On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)		
On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs, but including collateral)	536,911.8	518,533.3
Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the applicable accounting framework	-	-
(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	-676.5	-1,601.7
(Adjustment for securities received under securities financing transactions that are recognised as an asset)	-	-
(General credit risk adjustments to on-balance sheet items)	-	-
(Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)	-258.8	-223.2
Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)	535,976.5	516,708.4
Derivative exposures		
Replacement cost associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions (ie net of eligible cash variation margin)	824.4	1,608.9
Derogation for derivatives: replacement costs contribution under the simplified standardised approach	-	-
Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions	3,502.6	3,545.3
Derogation for derivatives: Potential future exposure contribution under the simplified standardised approach	-	-
Exposure determined under Original Exposure Method	-	-
(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (SA-CCR)	-	-
(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (simplified standardised approach)	-	-
(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (Original exposure method)	-	-
Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	-	-
(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	-	-
Total derivatives exposures	4,327.0	5,154.2
Securities financing transaction (SFT) exposures		
Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjustment for sales accounting transactions	-	-
(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	-	-
Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	0.7	0.7
Derogation for SFTs: Counterparty credit risk exposure in accordance with Articles 429e(5) and 222 CRR	-	-
Agent transaction exposures	-	-
(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared SFT exposure)	-	-
Total securities financing transaction exposures	0.7	0.7
Other off-balance sheet exposures		
Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	549.2	517.8
(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	-274.6	-258.9
(General provisions deducted in determining Tier 1 capital and specific provisions associated with off-balance sheet exposures)	-	-
Off-balance sheet exposures	274.6	258.9
Excluded exposures		
(Exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-	-
(Exposures exempted in accordance with point (j) of Article 429a (1) CRR (on and off balance sheet))	-	-
(Excluded exposures of public development banks - Public sector investments)	-221,945.2	-212,502.6
(Excluded exposures of public development banks (or units) - Promotional loans)	-249,005.2	-248,406.6
(Excluded passing-through promotional loan exposures by non-public development banks (or units))	-	-
(Excluded guaranteed parts of exposures arising from export credits)	-	-
(Excluded excess collateral deposited at triparty agents)	-	-
(Excluded CSD related services of CSD/institutions in accordance with point (o) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-	-
(Excluded CSD related services of designated institutions in accordance with point (p) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-	-
(Reduction of the exposure value of pre-financing or intermediate loans)	-	-
(Total exempted exposures)	-470,950.47	-460,909.2
Capital and total exposure measure		
Tier 1 capital	9,928.2	9,409.9
Total exposure measure	69,628.3	61,213.0

SEK million	CRR leverage ratio exposures	
	31 Dec 2022	31 Dec 2021
Leverage ratio		
Leverage ratio	14.3%	15.4%
Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of the exemption of public sector investments and promotional loans) (%)	1.8%	1.8%
Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)	14.3%	15.4%
Regulatory minimum leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.0%	3.0%
Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)	-	-
<i>of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)</i>	-	-
Required leverage buffer (%)	-	-
Overall leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.0%	3.0%
Choice on transitional arrangements and relevant exposures		
Choice on transitional arrangements for the definition of the capital measure	-	-
Disclosure of mean values		
Mean value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables	-	-
Quarter-end value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables	-	-
Total exposure measure (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	-	-
Total exposure measure (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	-	-
Leverage ratio (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	-	-
Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	-	-

EU LR3 – LRSpl: Split-up of on balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures)

SEK million	CRR leverage ratio exposures
Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs, and exempted exposures), of which:	65,559.4
Trading book exposures	-
Banking book exposures, of which:	65,559.4
<i>Covered bonds</i>	-
<i>Exposures treated as sovereigns</i>	61,390.2
<i>Exposures to regional governments, MDB, international organisations and PSE not treated as sovereigns</i>	-
<i>Institutions</i>	4,078.8
<i>Secured by mortgages of immovable properties</i>	-
<i>Retail exposures</i>	-
<i>Corporates</i>	90.4
<i>Exposures in default</i>	-
<i>Other exposures (eg equity, securitisations, and other non-credit obligation assets)</i>	-

Scope of application

EU L11 - Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories

SEK million	Carrying values as reported in published financial statements	Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation	Carrying values of items				Not subject to own funds requirements or subject to deduction from own funds
			Subject to the credit risk framework	Subject to the CCR framework	Subject to the securitisation framework	Subject to the market risk framework	
Breakdown by asset classes according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements							
Cash and balances with central banks	26,217.2		26,217.2	-	-	-	-
Sovereign bonds eligible as collateral	30,689.7		30,689.7	-	-	-	-
Lending to credit institutions	1,784.8		1,784.8	-	-	-	-
Lending	470,675.9		470,675.9	-	-	-	-
Bonds and other interest-bearing securities	6,752.3		6,752.3	-	-	-	-
Derivatives	16,353.0		-	16,353.0	-	-	-
Intangible assets	18.5		18.5	-	-	-	-
Tangible assets	4.5		4.5	-	-	-	-
Tangible assets, lands and buildings	28.2		28.2	-	-	-	-
Current tax assets	3.7		3.7	-	-	-	-
Other assets	698.5		22.0	-	-	-	676.5
Deferred tax assets	0.8		0.8	-	-	-	-
Prepaid operating expenses and accrued revenue	37.8		37.8	-	-	-	-
Total assets	553,264.9		536,235.4	16,353.0	-	-	676.5
Breakdown by liability classes according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements							
Liabilities to credit institutions	1,487.5		-	-	-	-	1,487.5
Securities issued	520,777.0		-	-	-	-	520,777.0
Derivatives	2,834.2		-	2,834.2	-	-	-
Change in value of interest-hedged item in portfolio hedging	2,886.3		-	-	-	-	2,886.3
Other liabilities	15,047.8		-	-	-	-	15,047.8
Accrued operating expenses and prepaid revenues	45.0		-	-	-	-	45.0
Provisions for pensions and similar obligations	-		-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	543,077.8		-	2,834.2	-	-	540,243.6

EU LI2 - Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements

SEK million	Total	Items subject to			
		Credit risk framework	Securitisation framework	CCR framework	Market risk framework
Assets carrying value amount under the scope of regulatory consolidation (as per template LI1)	552,588.4	536,235.4	-	16,353.0	-
Liabilities carrying value amount under the regulatory scope of consolidation (as per template LI1)	2,834.2	-	-	2,834.2	-
Total net amount under the regulatory scope of consolidation	549,754.2	-	-	-	-
Off-balance-sheet amounts	549.2	-	-	-	-
<i>Differences in valuations</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Differences due to different netting rules, other than those already included in row 2</i>	-9,832.3	-	-	-	-
<i>Differences due to consideration of provisions</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Differences due to the use of credit risk mitigation techniques (CRMs)</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Differences due to credit conversion factors</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Differences due to Securitisation with risk transfer</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other differences</i>	-	-	-	-	-
Exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes	540,471.1	-	-	-	-

EU LI3 - Outline of the differences in the scopes of consolidation (entity by entity)

Name of the entity	Method of accounting consolidation	Method of regulatory consolidation					Description of the entity
		Full consolidation	Proportional consolidation	Equity method	Neither consolidated nor deducted	Deducted	
Kommuninvest Cooperative Society	Full consolidation	X					Holding company
Kommuninvest i Sverige AB	Full consolidation	X					Credit institution
Kommuninvest Fastighets AB	Full consolidation	X					Real estate company

EU PVI: Prudent valuation adjustments (PVA)

SEK million	Risk category					Category level AVA – Valuation uncertainty		Total category level post-diversification	Of which: Total core approach in the trading book	Of which: Total core approach in the banking book
	Equity	Interest Rates	Foreign exchange	Credit	Commodities	Unearned credit spreads AVA	Investment and funding costs AVA			
Category level AVA										
Market price uncertainty	1.2	5.0	26.5	-	-	1.4	46.4	40.3	-	40.3
Set not applicable in the EU						-	-			
Close-out cost	1.3	8.2	53.9	-	-	1.4	-	32.4	-	32.4
Concentrated positions				-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Early termination				-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Model risk	1.6	0.0	0.1	-	-	2.2	0.3	2.1	-	2.1
Operational risk	0.0	7.2	0.1	-	-	-	-	7.3	-	7.3
Set not applicable in the EU										
Set not applicable in the EU										
Future administrative costs	0.6	152.4	1.6	-	-	-	-	154.6	-	154.6
Set not applicable in the EU										
Total Additional Valuation Adjustments (AVAs)								236.6	-	236.6

Assets encumbered

The main sources of encumbrance are derivative and repo transactions entered into under ISDA/CSA and GMRA agreements, respectively. The terms and conditions of these agreements follow market standard. Collateral is posted in form of debt securities with hair-cuts of up to 10 percent and in form of cash. Exchange of collateral is made on mainly daily basis under the CSAs and on a daily basis under the GMRAS.

The variation in encumbrance is driven by cross currency rates, where a relative appreciation of SEK implies a higher degree of encumbrance. The majority of unencumbered assets reported as other assets are not available for encumbrance.

There is no encumbrance between entities within the group.

EU AE1 - Encumbered and unencumbered assets

SEK million	Carrying amount of encumbered assets	of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA	Fair value of encumbered assets	of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA	Carrying amount of unencumbered assets	of which EHQLA and HQLA	Fair value of unencumbered assets	of which EHQLA and HQLA
Assets of the reporting institution	10,271.9	-	-	-	542,993.0	-	-	-
Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	37,442.0	-	37,442.0	-
<i>of which: covered bonds</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>of which: securitisations</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>of which: issued by general governments</i>	-	-	-	-	30,689.7	-	30,689.7	-
<i>of which: issued by financial corporations</i>	-	-	-	-	6,752.3	-	6,752.3	-
<i>of which: issued by non-financial corporations</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	505,551.0	-	-	-

EU AE2 - Collateral received and own debt securities issued

SEK million	Fair value of encumbered collateral received or own debt securities issued	of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA	Unencumbered	
			Fair value of collateral received or own debt securities issued available for encumbrance	of which EHQLA and HQLA
Collateral received by the reporting institution	-	-	-	-
Loans on demand	-	-	-	-
Equity instruments	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	-	-
<i>of which: covered bonds</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>of which: securitisations</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>of which: issued by general governments</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>of which: issued by financial corporations</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>of which: issued by non-financial corporations</i>	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances other than loans on demand	-	-	-	-
Other collateral received	-	-	-	-
Own debt securities issued other than own covered bonds or securitisations	-	-	-	-
Own covered bonds and asset-backed securities issued and not yet pledged	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS, COLLATERAL RECEIVED AND OWN DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED	10,271.9	-	-	-

EU AE3 - Sources of encumbrance

SEK million	Matching liabilities, contingent liabilities or securities lent	Assets, collateral received and own debt securities issued other than covered bonds and securitisations encumbered
Carrying amount of selected financial liabilities	658.3	-
of which: derivatives	-	-
of which: deposits	-	-

Disclosure of ESG risks

In this section, Kommuninvest publishes information on environmental, social and governance issues – ESG risks. The disclosures are set out based on the EBA's guidelines for Pillar 3 disclosures regarding ESG risks, with the aim of meeting the disclosure requirements in Article 449a of Regulation (EU) 575/2013.

Environmental risk

Business strategy and processes (environmental)

The overall risk management and risk profile for Kommuninvest i Sverige AB (the Company) can be found in the section on risk management and risk organisation in this report. The Sustainability Policy established by the Board of Directors of the Company requires the Company to take economic, social and environmental sustainability into account throughout its operations, in terms of both its direct and indirect impacts. The Financial Policy and Risk Policy, with their appurtenant instructions, details the Company's stance on environmental and climate considerations in its advisory services, lending products and risk management activities.

To date, the Company's efforts to manage environmental and climate considerations within its business strategy have – in addition to the green financing programme stated below – mainly covered its direct environmental and climate impacts, that is, the environmental impacts associated with conducting the Company's operations, including business travel, energy consumption and resource consumption at the Company's premises. Over the past five years, the direct environmental and climate impacts have been more than halved.

Since 2015, the Company has offered a green financing programme for local government investment projects which can demonstrate distinct environmental and climate ambitions. The focus of the programme and its basic prerequisites are regulated by a Green Financing Programme Policy, requiring the Company, among other things, to have a framework for Green Bonds and clarifying the principles for the allocation of funds borrowed through Green Bonds. The Policy requires that the framework be established and managed in accordance with the recommendations set out in *ICMA Green Bond Principles*. For more information about the programme, see the narrative accompanying the template "Other climate change mitigating actions, not covered in the EU Taxonomy".

In 2021, the Company commenced the process of identifying and defining the environmental and climate considerations deemed to have the most significant potential financial impact on its borrowers. This process is focused both on physical risks, as well as transition risks. A more detailed description of the work is presented in the narrative accompanying the template "Banking book – climate change, physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk".

The work ahead serves in part to make it possible to identify borrowers deemed to be in most prioritized need of a dialogue on the risk of sustainability factors having a negative financial impact and, in part to supplement the Company's lending process with relevant ESG factors.

Regarding counterparties towards whom Kommuninvest has derivative exposures, the Company has, since 2021, followed up on environmental and climate risks by assessing ESG performance based on data from Bloomberg and Moody's. Counterparties are ranked and assessed relative both to trend and to average. A weaker score may result in a specific follow-up and in measures being implemented, such as a dialogue

with the counterparty or a proposed adjustment in the scope of business.

In 2022, the Board of Directors of the Company adopted a climate objective for the operations which effectively means a net zero carbon emissions target by 2045 for the Company's financed emissions. To verify progress in the desired direction, the Company needs to gradually calculate its financed greenhouse gas emissions and how these relate both to the long-term as well as interim targets.

Governance (environmental)

The overall responsibility for managing the Company's risk framework, including for integrating environmental and climate factors into the risk framework, rests with the Company's Chief Risk Officer. To prepare matters requiring a decision by the CEO or the Board of Directors, the Company has several different bodies, which are described in greater detail in the Annual Report. The Chief Risk Officer is appointed by and reports to the Board of Directors.

In the Company, the basic principle is for remuneration to solely comprise fixed salary and other employment benefits, with no variable remuneration components. Consequently, there are no forms of variable compensation that can be affected by environmental risk considerations.

The short-, medium- and long-term consequences of the Company's ongoing efforts regarding ESG considerations in its lending and management of credit risk, including in the business model, processes and organisational structures, have yet to be elucidated.

Regarding Kommuninvest's green financing programme, the Company has established an Environmental Committee for Green Financing, which addresses matters associated with the framework for Green Bonds and whose members are appointed by the Board of Directors. Committee members are experts representing members of the Society and other relevant public sector and/or academic organisations. The Committee chairman shall report on the work to the Board of Directors at least once annually.

Risk management (environmental)

In 2022, the Company has developed a model to integrate climate and environment-related risks in the risk assessment. The work began with a survey of available data and an analysis of various indicators that could affect borrowers and to what extent. In mapping and choosing indicators, guidelines and reports published by the European Banking Authority, EBA, have been taken into account (EBA/GL/2020/06: "Guidelines on loan origination and monitoring"; EBA/REP/2021/18: "Management and supervision of ESG risks for credit institutions and investment firms"). The analysis included assessing how the Company could be affected. Based on this analysis, relevant areas and indicators for analysis were identified.

The assessment has been based on both physical and transition risk. As far as physical risks are concerned, these are primarily risks associated with flooding, landslides and erosion, as well as contaminated water or drinking water shortages that could lead to negative financial impacts for the Company's borrowers. As far as transition risks are concerned, they are primarily judged to be associated with emissions of greenhouse gases or negative impacts on water sources or bodies of water.

The Company anticipates that the management of environmental and climate risks initially will be part of the qualitative analysis. In the long term, a study will also be conducted to assess possibilities for including ESG indicators in the quantitative models.

As of 2022, the analysis and assessment of environmental and climate risks is included as part of the ongoing follow-up and is reported to the Board of Directors in overarching follow-up reports. The follow-up also includes a general assessment of the borrowers' risk-limiting measures.

ESG considerations are also included in the overall assessment of Kommuninvest's liquidity reserve. The assessment is based on factors/risk classifications from Bloomberg and Moody's.

To date, no analysis has been performed to assess how ESG risks may affect the Company's liquidity and capital situation. Nor are there currently any restrictions/limits associated with ESG risks.

Social risk

Business strategy and processes (social)

To date, the Company's efforts to manage social factors in its business strategy have mainly involved the direct social impacts, that is, social aspects linked to the Company's responsibilities as an employer and its role in the local community where it maintains its physical operations.

As of 2021, the Company has also established a new financing programme for social sustainability. A Social Sustainability Financing Programme Policy was established by the Board of Directors, regulating the programme's focus and basic conditions. The Company has established a framework for Social Bonds, detailing the eligibility criteria for Social Sustainability Loans, a product intended to support members' and customers' socially oriented sustainability work. The framework is managed in accordance with the recommendations set out in *ICMA Social Bond Principles*.

Counterparties towards whom Kommuninvest has derivative exposures have been monitored with regard to social risks since 2021, by assessing ESG performance based on data from Bloomberg and Moody's. Counterparties are ranked and assessed relative to the trend and average. A weaker score may result in a specific follow-up and in measures being implemented, such as a dialogue with the counterparty or a proposed adjustment in the scope of business.

Beyond the above, the Company has yet to implement processes and routines specifically taking the impact of social considerations into account in its overarching business model, including in its lending and risk management activities. The intention is to further develop these efforts over the coming years.

Governance (social)

The Company has yet to implement processes and routines specifically taking the impact of social governance considerations into account in the overarching business model, including in the lending and risk management activities. The intention is to further develop these efforts over the upcoming years.

The basic principle is for remuneration to solely comprise fixed salary and other employment benefits, with no variable remuneration components. Consequently, there are no forms of variable compensation that can be affected by social risk considerations.

The responsibility for following up on social considerations associated with the Company's responsibilities as an employer falls on the HR Manager. Reports are provided to the Board of Directors on an ongoing basis and at least once annually. Follow-up is also conducted on an ongoing basis among the employees. The results are published in the Annual Report.

The Company's guidelines and criteria for local cooperation underscore education, culture and inclusion as the principal focus, with the Company establishing cooperation with partners with a pronounced social commitment and values matching those of the Company. The Company has a handful of cooperative initiatives with local organisations in the Municipality of Örebro, where it is headquartered. There is also an established partnership with Örebro University, under which the Company finances a professorship in finance, among other things.

Regarding the Company's social financing programme, the Company has established a Social Sustainability Committee, which addresses matters associated with the framework for Social Bonds and whose members are appointed by the Board of Directors. Committee members are experts representing members of the Society and other relevant public sector and/or academic organisations. The Committee chairman shall report on the work to the Board of Directors at least once annually. The Committee determines the criteria applicable to the social dimensions of the framework and is tasked, among other things, with reviewing and approving, or alternatively rejecting, applications for Social Sustainability Loans, which can be granted to support members' and customers' socially oriented sustainability work.

Risk management (social)

In 2022, work has commenced to examine what data is available for assessing the social risks associated with Kommuninvest's borrowers. The aim is to continue the process regarding how these indicators affect borrowers' financial position and, subsequently, that of Kommuninvest, allowing a model to be derived for the assessment of social risk in credit risk management.

Governance risk

The Company has yet to implement processes and routines specifically taking the impact of environmental and climate-related considerations into account in the overarching business model, including in the lending and risk management activities. The intention is to further develop these efforts over the upcoming years.

Kommuninvest continuously endeavours, however, to advance good governance in local government organisations by, for example, publishing regular expert reports on local government sector debt management, and on financial trends and conditions, as well as by keeping the range of expert products updated and relevant.

Risk management (governance)

During 2022, a process was initiated to frame the governance risks and to define those associated with the Company's lending activities. The ambition is to advance the process with the aim of eventually being able to establish a model for assessing governance risk in credit risk management.

Climate change transition risk

Template 1: Banking book – climate change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity

Sector/subsector	Gross carrying amount (SEK million)		Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions (SEK million)		GHG financed emissions (scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions of the counterparty) (in tons of CO ₂ equivalent)	GHG emissions (column b): gross carrying amount percentage of the portfolio derived from company-specific reporting				Average weighted maturity
	Of which exposures towards companies excluded from EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks in accordance with points (d) to (g) of Article 12.1 and in accordance with Article 12.2 of Climate Benchmark Standards sustainable Regulation	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Of which stage 2 performing exposures	Of which non-performing exposures		<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	
Exposures towards sectors that highly contribute to climate change¹	194,725.5	-	-	-2.6	-	167,396.9	19,087.8	8,240.8	-	-
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	158.2	-	-	0.0	-	85.5	7.5	65.1	-	9.4
B - Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.05 - Mining of coal and lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.06 - Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.07 - Mining of metal ores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.08 - Other mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.09 - Mining support service activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C - Manufacturing	5.9	-	-	-	-	5.9	-	-	-	0.9
C.10 - Manufacture of food products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.11 - Manufacture of beverages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.12 - Manufacture of tobacco products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.13 - Manufacture of textiles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹) In accordance with the Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2020/1818 supplementing regulation (EU) 2016/1011 as regards minimum standards for EU Climate Transition Benchmarks and EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks - Climate Benchmark Standards Regulation - Recital 6. Sectors listed in Sections A to H and Section L of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006

Sector/subsector	Gross carrying amount (SEK million)		Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions (SEK million)		GHG financed emissions (scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions of the counterparty) (in tons of CO ₂ equivalent)		GHG emissions (column i): gross carrying amount percentage of the portfolio derived from company-specific reporting				Average weighted maturity	
	Of which exposures towards companies excluded from EU Pairs-aligned Benchmarks in accordance with points (d) to (g) of Article 12.1 and in accordance with Article 12.2 of Climate Benchmark Standards sustainable Regulation	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Of which stage 2 performing exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	Of which stage 2 performing exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years		
C.14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.15 - Manufacture of leather and related products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.16 - Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and blating materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.17 - Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.18 - Printing and service activities related to printing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.19 - Manufacture of coke oven products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.20 - Production of chemicals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.21 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.22 - Manufacture of rubber products	5.9	-	-	-	-	-	5.9	-	-	-	-	0.9
C.23 - Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.24 - Manufacture of basic metals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sector/subsector	Gross carrying amount (SEK million)		Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions (SEK million)		GHG financed emissions (scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions of the counterparty) (in tons of CO ₂ equivalent)		GHG emissions (column I): gross carrying amount percentage of the portfolio derived from company-specific reporting			Average weighted maturity
	Of which exposures towards companies excluded from EU Pairs-aligned Benchmarks in accordance with points (d) to (g) of Article 12.1 and in accordance with Article 12.2 of Climate Benchmark Standards sustainable Regulation	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Of which stage 2 performing exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	Of which stage 2 performing exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	<= 5 years	<= 10 years	> 10 years	
C.25 - Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.26 - Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.27 - Manufacture of electrical equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.28 - Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.29 - Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.30 - Manufacture of other transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.31 - Manufacture of furniture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.32 - Other manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.33 - Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sector/subsector	Gross carrying amount (SEK million)		Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions (SEK million)		GHG financed emissions (scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions of the counterparty) (in tons of CO ₂ equivalent)	GHG emissions (column i): gross carrying amount percentage of the portfolio derived from company-specific reporting			Average weighted maturity	
	Of which exposures towards companies excluded from EU Pairs-aligned Benchmarks in accordance with points (d) to (g) of Article 12.1 and in accordance with Article 12.2 of Climate Benchmark Standards sustainable Regulation	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Of which stage 2 performing exposures	Of which non-performing stage 2 exposures		Of which scope 3 financed emissions	<= 5 years	<= 10 years		> 10 year <= 20 years
D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	16,760.3	-	-	-0.2	-	14,828.3	940.3	991.7	-	3.2
D35.1 - Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	7,310.4	-	-	-0.1	-	6,344.6	591.8	374.0	-	1.1
D35.11 - Production of electricity	1,546.5	-	-	0.0	-	1,456.6	56.2	33.7	-	2.1
D35.2 - Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains	84.8	-	-	-	-	66.5	18.3	-	-	4.1
D35.3 - Steam and air conditioning supply	7,818.7	-	-	-0.1	-	6,960.6	274.0	584.1	-	3.2
E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	15,826.4	-	-	-0.2	-	13,422.5	1,640.5	763.3	-	3.3
F - Construction	2,276.9	-	-	0.0	-	1,957.2	148.2	171.5	-	3.7
F.41 - Construction of buildings	342.1	-	-	0.0	-	342.1	-	-	-	3.4
F.42 - Civil engineering	1,499.8	-	-	0.0	-	1,292.2	128.3	79.2	-	3.2
F.43 - Specialised construction activities	435.0	-	-	0.0	-	3,229.9	19.8	92.3	-	5.5
G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0

Sector/subsector	Gross carrying amount (SEK million)		Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions (SEK million)		GHG financed emissions (scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions of the counterparty) (in tons of CO ₂ equivalent)		GHG emissions (column I): gross carrying amount percentage of the portfolio derived from Scope 3 company-specific reporting			Average weighted maturity	
	Of which exposures towards companies excluded from EU Pairs-aligned Benchmarks in accordance with points (d) to (g) of Article 12.1 and in accordance with Article 12.2 of Climate Benchmark Standards sustainable (CCM)	Of which stage 2 performing exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	Of which stage 2 performing exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	<= 5 years	<= 10 years	> 10 year	> 20 years	> 20 years	> 20 years
H - Transportation and storage	2,170.6	-	-	0.0	-	1,726.6	361.2	82.8	-	-	3.5
H.49 - Land transport and transport via pipelines	838.8	-	-	0.0	-	732.4	78.2	28.3	-	-	3.3
H.50 - Water transport	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
H.51 - Air transport	30.2	-	-	0.0	-	24.2	6.0	0.0	-	-	1.7
H.52 - Warehousing and support activities for transportation	1,301.5	-	-	0.0	-	970.0	2,770	54.6	-	-	3.7
H.53 - Postal and courier activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
I - Accommodation and food service activities	33.6	-	-	0.0	-	33.6	-	-	-	-	2.3
L - Real estate activities	157,493.6	-	-	-2.2	-	135,337.3	15,990.1	6,166.3	-	-	3.1
Exposures towards sectors other than those that highly contribute to climate change*	22,974.2	-	-	-0.2	-	18,263.4	3,612.5	1,098.2	-	-	3.5
K - Financial and insurance activities	475.1	-	-	0.0	-	346.5	1,28.6	-	-	-	3.0
Exposures to other sectors (NACE codes J, M -U)	22,499.1	-	-	-0.2	-	17,917.0	3,483.9	1,098.2	-	-	4.1
TOTAL	217,699.6	-	-	-2.9	-	185,660.3	22,700.2	9,339.1	-	-	-

Kommuninvest currently lacks knowledge regarding financed emissions, involving both the financing of individual sectors in which Swedish local government actors operate, as well as the financing of municipalities and regions.

The sectors of particular relevance for the Company to follow with regard to greenhouse gas emissions are the financing of municipal housing and other properties, local and regional public transport, energy production, water and wastewater management as well as waste management.

Efforts are in progress to establish both a method for calculating the emissions, as well as an initial value for financed emissions. Only then can the reporting be published, with milestones for financed greenhouse gas emissions being developed and adopted in line with the principles set out for defining such milestones.

The aim is to start with the lending portfolio, as that is the part of the balance sheet most clearly associated with the Company's financed emissions. At the next stage, the aim is to also calculate the emissions associated with the Company's liquidity management. However, the liquidity reserve predominantly comprises government bonds, with a concentration among

those issued by the Swedish and other northern European governments, and the associated emissions are therefore limited.

Work is conducted based on the climate plan adopted by the Company in 2022, which includes a net zero carbon emissions target by 2045 for the Company's financed emissions.

Template 2: Climate change Transition risk: Loans collateralised by immovable property collateral – energy efficiency of the collateral.

Kommuninvest does not have any loan exposures collateralised by immovable property, template 2 is not applicable.

Template 4: Banking book - Climate change transition risk: Exposures to top 20 carbon-intensive firms.

In line with its ownership directive, Kommuninvest only offers financing to local government actors in Sweden. There are no exposures to the world's top-20 emissions-intensive companies. This has been verified against the press release from the Climate Accountability Institute, published on 9 October 2019: "Carbon Majors: Update of Top Twenty companies 1965–2017". Accordingly, template 4 is not applicable.

Climate change, physical risk

Template 5: Banking book – climate change, physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk

Variable: Geographical area subject to climate change physical risk - acute and chronic events	Gross carrying amount (SEK million)														
	of which exposures sensitive to impact from climate change physical events												Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		
	Breakdown by maturity bucket						of which exposures sensitive to impact from chronic climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact both from chronic and acute climate change events	Of which non-performing exposures		of which non-performing exposures				
	<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity	Stage 2 exposures			forming exposures	Stage 2 exposures	forming exposures				
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	158.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B - Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C - Manufacturing	5.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	16,760.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	15,826.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F - Construction	2,276.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H - Transportation and storage	2,170.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L - Real estate activities	157,493.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repossessed colaterals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other relevant sectors (breakdown below where relevant)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Based on the ESG factors stated in a report (EBA/REP/2021/18, "On management and supervision of ESG risks for credit institutions and investment firms") from the European Banking Authority, the Company has analysed which physical cli-

mate-related risks could have the greatest potential negative financial impacts on its borrowers, where the exposures are exclusively within Sweden. In this process, the Company has assessed both international and national documents, including

GFDRR – ThinkHazard!, Aqueduct water risk atlas and PREP data, as well as data from the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB).

Only national data have been used in the analysis, as these facilitate the identification of domestic geographical differences entailing certain areas and municipalities running a higher physical climate risk than others. To date, the analysis shows that the risks related to flooding, landslides and erosion, caused by increased water levels or torrential rain, are the most relevant. The Company has also ascertained that higher water levels or torrential rain can affect the availability or quality of drinking water.

To date, the Company has primarily based its analysis on the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency's risk classification for

different geographical areas in Sweden. This currently includes flooding as a result of increased sea water levels, as well as landslides or erosion; in the future, it is also expected to include the physical climate-related consequences of torrential rain.

The Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency's risk classification indicates different risks and risk levels in different parts of Sweden, indicating in particular risks of flooding in coastal municipalities. However, the data is insufficient for assessing the vulnerability of loan exposures to physical climate risks, including with regard to chronic and acute risks.

In the absence of opportunities for performing a qualified assessment of individual borrowers and segments in the lending activities, these fields have been left blank in the disclosure template.

Mitigating actions

Template 10: Other climate change mitigating actions that are not covered in the EU Taxonomy

Type of financial instrument	Type of counterparty	Gross carrying amount (SEK million)	Type of risk mitigated (Climate change transition risk)	Type of risk mitigated (Climate change physical risk)	Qualitative information on the nature of the mitigating actions
Bonds (e.g. green, sustainable, sustainability-linked under standards other than the EU standards)	Financial corporations	-	-	-	-
	Non-financial corporations	-	-	-	-
	<i>Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property</i>	-	-	-	-
	Households	-	-	-	-
	<i>Of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property</i>	-	-	-	-
	<i>Of which building renovation loans</i>	-	-	-	-
	Other counterparties	-	-	-	-
Loans (e.g. green, sustainable, sustainability-linked under standards other than the EU standards)	Financial corporations	2,873.7	Yes	-	Transition risk: Green Building, Renew energy, Waste management
	Non-financial corporations	22,627.9	Yes	Yes	Transition risk: Green Building, Renew energy, Energy Eff, Public transportation, Waste management. Physical Risk: Water management
	<i>Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property</i>	-	-	-	-
	Households	-	-	-	-
	<i>Of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property</i>	-	-	-	-
	<i>Of which building renovation loans</i>	-	-	-	-
	Other counterparties	38,829.6	Yes	Yes	Transition risk: Green Building, Renew energy, Energy Eff, Public transportation. Physical Risk: Water management

Kommuninvest launched a green financing programme in 2015, the overall purpose of which is to promote the transition to a low-carbon and climate-resistant society. In 2021, the programme received the Swedish Miljömålspriset environmental objectives award for its contribution to the environmental

objective of limiting climate impacts. In 2022, Green Loans accounted for 14 (13) percent of the Company's total lending. The Company's objective is for all customers able to take out a Sustainable Loan to do so.

Financing can be granted for investment projects within any of the eight categories included in the Company's Green Bonds framework: environmental measures, water management, climate change adaptation, green buildings, energy efficiency, waste management, sustainable transportation and renewable energy. Projects must promote the transition to low-carbon and climate-resistant growth, relate to national environmental targets and form part of the applicant's systematic work with its environmental targets. Projects shall also target either climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation or environmental measures in areas other than climate change.

Today, the largest category is green buildings, where the Company requires the energy performance of the buildings financed to be at least 20 percent better than that required under national building regulations. As of 2021, climate

requirements have been introduced for the construction phase, requiring solid climate-oriented measures to be implemented in construction projects, at least for the building frame. The Company also requires that the building's climate impact during the construction phase is calculated.

Current criteria in the Green Bond framework are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy technical screening criteria. In 2022, a process has been initiated to gradually/partially adapt the framework to the Taxonomy, within the part pertaining to the terms for Green Loans. The first stage of this adaptation entails all project categories for which it is deemed possible and reasonable, to be required to comply with the criteria for "substantial contribution" to at least one of the EU's six environmental objectives.

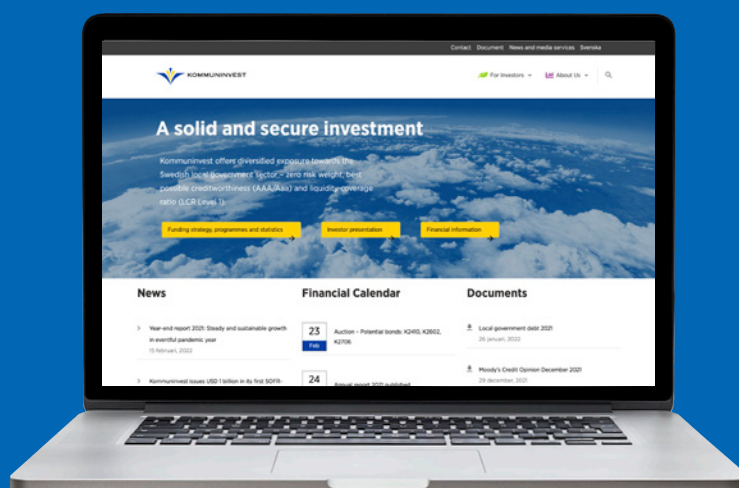
Signature

As the CFO of Kommuninvest i Sverige AB (the Company), I hereby, certify that the disclosures presented in the Company's Capital Adequacy and Risk Management Report (Pillar 3) Q4 2022 in accordance with Part Eight of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, have been prepared in accordance with the internal controls and procedures.

Örebro, 14 February 2023



Patrick Nimander
CFO



On the Kommuninvest website, www.kommuninvest.se/en, you can read more about Kommuninvest, our services and news affecting the economy and finances of municipalities and regions in Sweden. On the website you will find:

- Our newsletter that each week provides members with the latest updates on macroeconomics and other areas affecting local government finances
- Reports on local government finances
- Membership magazine Dialog
- Log-in to the finance management tool KI Finans
- Information for investors



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