



LF Bank

Pillar III Annual Report 2025

Risk management	5
EU OVA – Institution risk management approach.....	5
EU OVB - Disclosure on governance arrangements.....	7
Capital position	8
EU OV1 – Overview of total risk exposure amounts	8
EU KM1 – Key metrics template.....	9
EU KM2 - Key metrics - MREL and, where applicable, G-SII requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities	10
EU CMS1 – Comparison of modelled and standardised risk weighted exposure amounts at risk level.....	11
EU CMS2 – Comparison of modelled and standardised risk weighted exposure amounts for credit risk at asset class level	12
EU TLAC1 - Composition - MREL and, where applicable, G-SII Requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities	13
EU OVC - ICAAP information	14
EU LI1 - Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories	15
EU LI2 - Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements	16
EU LI3 - Outline of the differences in the scopes of consolidation (entity by entity)	17
EU LIA - Explanations of differences between accounting and regulatory exposure amounts	18
EU LIB - Other qualitative information on the scope of application.....	19
EU PV1: Prudent valuation adjustments (PVA).....	20
EU CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds	21
EU CC2 - Reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet in the audited financial statements	23
EU CCA: Main features of regulatory own funds instruments and eligible liabilities instruments	24
EU CCyB1 - Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer	32
EU CCyB2 - Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer.....	33
EU LR1 - Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures.....	34
EU LR2 - Leverage ratio common disclosure	35
EU LR3 - Split-up of on balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures.....	37
EU LRA - Free format text boxes for disclosure on qualitative items	38
Credit risk.....	39
EU CRA: General qualitative information about credit risk.....	39
EU CRB: Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets	40
EU CR1 - Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions.....	41
EU CR1-A - Maturity of exposures.....	42
EU CR2 - Template EU CR2: Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances.....	43
EU CQ1 - Credit quality of forborne exposures	44
EU CQ3: Credit quality of performing and non-performing exposures by past due days	45
EU CQ5 - Credit quality of loans and advances to non-financial corporations by industry	46
EU CQ7 - Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes.....	47
EU CRC – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to CRM techniques.....	48
EU CR3 - CRM techniques overview: Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques	49
EU CRD – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to standardised model	50
EU CR4 - Standardised approach - Credit risk exposure and CRM effects, excluding counterparty credit exposures.....	51
EU CR5 - Standardised approach, excluding counterparty credit exposures	52
EU CRE – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to IRB approach.....	54
EU CR6 - IRB approach – Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range	56
EU CR6-A – Scope of the use of IRB and SA approaches.....	58
EU CR7 - IRB approach – Effect on the RWEAs of credit derivatives used as CRM techniques, excluding counterparty credit exposures	59
EU CR7-A - IRB approach – Disclosure of the extent of the use of CRM techniques	60
EU CR8 - RWEA flow statements of credit risk exposures under the IRB approach	62
EU CR 9 - IRB approach – Back-testing of PD per exposure class (fixed PD scale).....	63
EU CCRA – Qualitative disclosure related to CCR.....	65
EU CCR1 - Analysis of CCR exposure by approach, excluding exposures to central counterparties	66
EU CCR3 - Standardised approach – CCR exposures by regulatory exposure class and risk weights	67
EU CCR5 - Composition of collateral for CCR exposures	68
EU CCR8 - Exposures to CCPs	69
CVA	70

EU CVA1 - Credit valuation adjustment risk under the Reduced Basic Approach.....	70
EU CVAA - Qualitative disclosure requirements related to credit valuation adjustment risk	71
Liquidity risk	72
EU LIQA - Liquidity risk management	72
EU LIQB - On qualitative information on LCR, which complements template EU LIQ1	73
EU LIQ1 - Quantitative information of LCR	74
EU LIQ2 - Net Stable Funding Ratio	75
EU AE1 - Encumbered and unencumbered assets	79
EU AE2 - Collateral received and own debt securities issued	80
EU AE3 - Sources of encumbrance	81
EU AE4 - Accompanying narrative information	82
Market risk.....	83
EU IRRBBA - Qualitative information on interest rate risks of non-trading book activities	83
EU IRRBB1 - Interest rate risks of non-trading book activities.....	84
Operational risk	85
EU ORA - Qualitative information on operational risk	85
EU OR1 – Operational risk losses	86
EU OR2 - Business Indicator, components and subcomponents	87
EU OR3 - Operational risk own funds requirements and risk exposure amounts	88
ESG Risk.....	89
Table 1 - Qualitative information on Environmental risk	89
Table 2 - Qualitative information on Social risk	91
Table 3 - Qualitative information on Governance risk	92
Template 1: Banking book- Climate Change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity - with accompanying comments underneath	93
Template 2: Banking book - Climate change transition risk: Loans collateralised by immovable property - Energy efficiency of the collateral - with accompanying comments underneath	96
Template 3: Banking book - Climate change transition risk: Alignment metrics - with accompanying comments underneath	97
Template 4: Banking book - Climate change transition risk: Exposures to top 20 carbon-intensive firms - with accompanying comments underneath	100
Template 5: Banking book - Climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk - with accompanying comments underneath.....	101

Not applicable disclosure requirements

EU INS1 - Insurance participations

EU INS2 - Financial conglomerates information on own funds and capital adequacy ratio

EU CR2a - Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances and related net accumulated recoveries

EU CQ2 - Quality of forbearance

EU CQ4 - Quality of non-performing exposures by geography

EU CQ6 - Collateral valuation - loans and advances

EU CQ8 - Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes – vintage breakdown

EU CR9.1 - IRB approach – Back-testing of PD per exposure class (only for PD estimates according to point (f) of Article 180(1) CRR)

EU CR10 - Specialised lending and equity exposures under the simple riskweighted approach

EU CCR4 - IRB approach – CCR exposures by exposure class and PD scale

EU CCR6 - Credit derivatives exposures

EU CCR7 - RWEA flow statements of CCR exposures under the IMM

EU SECA - Qualitative disclosure requirements related to securitisation exposures

EU SEC1 - Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book

EU SEC2 - Securitisation exposures in the trading book

EU SEC3 - Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book and associated regulatory capital requirements - institution acting as originator or as sponsor

EU SEC4 - Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book and associated regulatory capital requirements - institution acting as investor

EU SEC5 - Exposures securitised by the institution - Exposures in default and specific credit risk adjustments

EU MRA - Qualitative disclosure requirements related to market risk

EU MR1 - Market risk under the standardised approach

EU MRB - Qualitative disclosure requirements for institutions using the internal Market Risk Models

EU MR2-A - Market risk under the internal Model Approach (IMA)

EU MR2-B - RWA flow statements of market risk exposures under the IMA

EU MR3 - IMA values for trading portfolios

EU MR4 - Comparison of VaR estimates with gains/losses

EU REM3 - Deferred remuneration

EU REM4 - Remuneration of 1 million EUR or more per year

ESG Template 6 – Summary of GAR KPIs

ESG Template 7 – Mitigation actions: Assets for the calculation of GAR

ESG Template 8 - GAR

ESG Template 9 - Internal loss absorbing capacity: internal MREL and, where applicable, requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities for non-EU G SIIIs

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

EU ILAC - Internal loss absorbing capacity: internal MREL and, where applicable, requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities for non-EU G SIIIs

EU TLAC 2 - Creditor ranking - Entity that is not a resolution entity

EU TLAC 3 - Creditor ranking - resolution entity

EU CVAB - Qualitative disclosure requirements related to CVA risk for institutions using the Standardised Approach

EU CVA2 - Credit valuation adjustment risk under the Full Basic Approach

EU CVA3 - Credit valuation adjustment risk under the Standardised Approach

EU CVA4 - RWEA flow statements of credit valuation adjustment risk under the Standardised Approach

Risk management

EU OVA – Institution risk management approach

Disclosure according to Article 435(1) in EU Regulation No 575/2013

Point (f) of Article 435(1) CRR

Disclosure of concise risk statement approved by the management body

Risks are a natural element of a bank's business activities and are defined in the Consolidated Situation as the possibility of negative deviations from an expected financial outcome. The main risk types associated with the Consolidated Situation are presented below.

The primary credit risks arise from mortgages for private individuals. The approach to risk is conservative and the credit quality of the loan portfolio is high. The Consolidated Situation's appetite for credit risk is moderate and risk-taking in relation to total assets is to be low. Business is conducted in line with adopted business plans, with high profitability and results in a well-diversified credit portfolio with high credit quality. Credit risk in the Consolidated Situation represents the main part of the total risk exposure amount.

The primary market risks are interest-rate risk and currency risk. The Consolidated Situation does not have a trading book. The risk appetite for market risk is moderate and based on earnings and capital measures.

The main liquidity risks arise from deposits in Länsförsäkringar Bank and funding based on Länsförsäkringar Hypotek's covered bonds. The risk appetite for liquidity risk is low and based on well-diversified funding and a satisfactory liquidity reserve.

The main operational risks are related to the operating activities of the business. The risk appetite for operational risk is low and based on actively preventing risk, capital measures and low incident levels. Operational risk in the Consolidated Situation represents 6% of the total risk exposure amount.

Business risks are found in all products and portfolios in the Consolidated Situation. The risk appetite for business risks is low. A large part of the banking operations comprises mortgages, which have a low level of volatility and thus a low business risk. Business risk is managed in the internal capital and liquidity adequacy assessment process (ICAAP and ILAAP).

No intragroup transactions or transactions with related parties have been identified that have a material impact of the risk profile of the consolidated group.

Point (b) of Article 435(1) CRR

Information on the risk governance structure for each type of risk

The main risk types are defined as

- Credit risk pertains to the risk of losses arising due to counterparties being unable to fulfill their undertakings and of any collateral provided not covering the receivable, leading to a loss. Credit risk encompasses lending risk, issuer risk, counterparty risk, settlement risk and creditworthiness risk.
- Market risk pertains to the risk of loss arising directly or indirectly caused by changes in the level or volatility in the market price of assets, liabilities and financial instruments, including losses caused by shortcomings in the matching between assets and liabilities. Market risk includes interest-rate risk, currency risk, credit-spread risk, equity risk, property risk, option risk and pension risk.
- Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that payment commitments cannot be fulfilled due to insufficient cash funds. Liquidity risk includes structural liquidity risk, financing risk, rollover risk and intraday liquidity risk.
- Operational risk refers to the risk of losses arising due to inadequate or failed internal processes, human error, erroneous systems or external events, including legal risks. Operational risk includes product and process risk, personnel risk, security risk, legal risk, ICT risk and model risk.
- Business risk pertains to the risk of lower earnings, higher expenses or loss of confidence from customers or other stakeholders. Business risk encompasses strategic risk, reputation risk and conduct risk.
- Climate risk refers to the risks that the consequences of climate change may have on the business activities. Climate risks can materialise either through physical risks, such as more cases of extreme weather and gradually rising sea levels, or through transition risks, such as regulatory, political and market changes related to the transition to a low-carbon society.

The Consolidated Situation has an effective risk-management system, comprising risk frameworks and risk-management processes that ensure correct monitoring, management and reporting of the Consolidated Situation's risks. A well-functioning risk-management system aims to maintain a healthy risk culture throughout the entire operations and ensure that the Board has an objective and clear understanding of the overall risk profile of the operations. The Consolidated Situation's risk management follows the division of roles and responsibilities according to the three lines of defence.

- The first line of defence pertains to all risk-management activities performed in the business operations. The operations that are exposed to risk also own the risk, which means that the daily risk management takes place within the operations. The operations are also responsible for ensuring that control processes for monitoring are in place, implemented and reported. All employees assume individual responsibility for working towards a well-functioning risk culture by complying with the established risk-management guidelines and framework.
- The second line of defence pertains to the independent Risk Management and Compliance functions, which establish principles and frameworks for risk management and regulatory compliance. Accordingly, duality in risk management and risk control, risk culture and risk awareness is prevalent in all day-to-day business decisions. Risk Management controls and monitors arising risks and ensures that risk awareness and correct and consistent risk management takes place on a daily basis. Risk Management also provides assistance when the operations introduce procedures, systems and tools for maintaining this continuous risk management. The role of compliance is to provide support and control for ensuring that the operations comply with regulatory requirements.
- The third line of defence is Internal Audit, which comprises the Board's support for quality assurance and evaluation of the organisation's risk management, governance and internal controls. Internal Audit performs independent and regular audits to control, evaluate and ensure, for example, the procedures and processes for financial reporting, the operation and management of information systems and the operations' risk-management system.

The Consolidated Situation's risk governance is based on governance documents adopted by the Board and a clear decision process in the operations.

The Board is responsible for ensuring that an efficient risk-management system is in place and that it is customised to the Consolidated Situation's risk profile. The Board determines risk appetite and risk limits by adopting relevant governance documents. The Board approves all significant elements of the internal models used within the Consolidated Situation and is also responsible for ensuring that regulatory compliance and risks are managed in a satisfactory manner through independent Risk Management, Compliance and Internal Audit functions.

The Board's Risk and Capital Committee supports the Board in risk and capital issues, and prepares cases ahead of Board decisions, for example, regarding market, liquidity, credit and operational risk, and capital and financing matters.

The CEO is responsible for ensuring that daily management takes place in accordance with the strategies, guidelines and governance documents established by the Board. The CEO also ensures that the methods, models, systems and processes that form internal measurement and control of identified risks work in the manner intended and decided by the Board. The CEO is to continuously ensure relevant reporting from each unit, including Risk Management, to the Board. The CEO is the Chairman of the Asset Liability Committee (ALCO), which follows up on capital and financial matters, as well as the Chairman of the Risk Committee, which follows up on all risks, appetites, limits and internally assessed capital requirements.

Company managers have overall responsibility for day-to-day risk management in their respective areas and for ensuring that such risk management takes place in accordance with the risk framework. The operations assume risk and own the risk.

Risk Management provides support to the business, Board, CEO and management to ensure that proper risk management and risk control have been carried out for all business operations and to assess that risks are managed in line with the risk framework established by the Board. Risk Management is to

carry out its activities independently from the business activities. The individual responsible for Risk Management is the Chief Risk Officer (CRO), who is directly subordinate to the CEO and reports directly to the CEO, the Risk and Capital Committee, Audit Committee and the Board. The Board approves the appointment and replacement of the CRO. Risk Management's areas of responsibility are defined and documented in the guidelines adopted by the Board. Risk Management is also responsible for the Consolidated Situation's capital-adequacy process.

Point (e) of Article 435(1) CRR

Declaration approved by the management body on the adequacy of the risk management arrangements.

The Board of Directors of Länsförsäkringar Bank AB (publ), which is also the responsible institution of the Consolidated Situation, certifies that the risk management arrangement of the Consolidated Situation is satisfactory and that the implemented risk management system is appropriate in relation to the adopted risk strategy. The Board also upholds the risk description that outlines the risk exposure and risk appetite below.

Point (c) of Article 435(1) CRR

Disclosure on the scope and nature of risk disclosure and/or measurement systems.

Risk Management reports on the Consolidated Situation's risk development to the Board, the Risk and Capital Committee and the Risk Committee. Monitoring risks is a significant part of the Consolidated Situation's ongoing operations. Controls and risk reports of market and liquidity risk and credit risk with financial counterparties take place every day. Other types of risk reporting take place on an ongoing basis. In addition, an aggregated risk and capital report, containing all risk areas, is submitted to the Board and the Board's Committees every quarter.

Point (c) of Article 435(1) CRR

Disclose information on the main features of risk disclosure and measurement systems.

Risk strategy, appetite and limits are reviewed and approved yearly, even if no changes need to be made. The CRO and the Board evaluates the suitability effectiveness of the risk management system on a yearly basis.

Point (a) of Article 435(1) CRR

Strategies and processes to manage risks for each separate category of risk.

Stresstesting is an integrated part of the risk management framework. Three different kind of stresstesting is applied a) sensitivity analysis b) scenario analysis and c) reverse stresstesting. The different kinds of stresstesting have different strengths and are applied where suitable. Stresstesting are applied as individual stresstest (for credit risk, counterparty risks, operational risks, liquidity risks, interest rate risks in the banking book, concentration risks and currency risks) on

material separate portfolios, on separate legal entities and the consolidated situation.

Points (a) and (d) of Article 435(1) CRR

Information on the strategies and processes to manage, hedge and mitigate risks, as well as on the monitoring of the effectiveness of hedges and mitigants.

The risk-management system consists of strategies, processes, procedures, internal rules, limits, controls and reporting procedures needed to ensure that the Consolidated Situation is able to continuously identify, measure, govern, report and have control over

the risks to which the operations are, or could be expected to become, exposed to, and the interdependence of these risks. All risk activities are based on the risk framework that is adopted by the Board. The risk framework is described in governance documents, including a risk policy, a policy for risk and risk limits, and guidelines for the independent Risk Management function. The Consolidated Situation's risk framework is designed to meet internal needs, sound market practice and regulatory requirements. Accordingly, the risk framework is an integrated part of the decision-making processes and contributes to achieving the business objectives with a high degree of certainty.

- Credit Risk is managed by strict credit regulations that impose requirements on customers' repayment capacity and the quality of collateral. The repayment capacity of borrowers is tested as part of the credit process using "left to live on" calculations. These calculations apply a higher interest rate than the actual rate. Any collateral is evaluated according to external requirements. Both the loan portfolio and value of the collateral are continuously monitored and quality assured.
- Market risks are primarily mitigated by matching assets and liabilities but also by hedging with derivatives. All non-SEK liabilities are secured with currency-derivatives.
- Liquidity risks are managed by a well-diversified funding, a satisfactory liquidity reserve and that all flows are small or known well in advance.
- Operational risk is managed by suitable and clearly documented a) processes and procedures b) responsibilities and authorities c) risk and control self assessment d) incident reporting d) systems, resources and expertise e) plans for business contingency, continuity and recovery f) process for approving new or considerably amended products, services, markets, processes, IT systems, operations and organisations.
- Climate related risks are managed as an integral part of other risks where it is deemed to have an impact.

EU OVB - Disclosure on governance arrangements

Disclosure according to Article 435(2) in EU Regulation No 575/2013

Point (a) of Article 435(2) CRR

The number of directorships held by members of the management body.

Chairman:

- Björn Gustav Dalemo (12)

Members:

- Lisa-Maria Carensjö (2)
- Maria Helena Engholm (12)
- Agnes Maria Olofsdotter Fabricius (3)
- Lars Emil Källström (9)
- Paul Niklas Larsson (20)
- Joar Oscar Lind (1)
- Lars Magnus Rådström (10)
- Bror Örjan Söderberg (5)
- Marie Anna-Lena Wretman (10)

Chief Executive Officer

- Lars Martin Rydin (9)

Point (b) of Article 435(2) CRR

Information regarding the recruitment policy for the selection of members of the management body and their actual knowledge, skills and expertise.

The Nomination Committee assesses whether the Board has a suitable composition, with respect to the operations, stage of development and other conditions of the company, that ensures that the overall competencies necessary for the company are in place. Each member is required

to be of good repute and of honesty and integrity as well as having sufficient competencies.

Point (c) of Article 435(2) CRR

Information on the diversity policy with regard of the members of the management body.

The Nomination Committee ensures that the Board's overall competencies necessary for the company are in place, characterised by diversity in terms of, for example, age, gender and ethnic origin. No targets have been set regarding diversity.

Point (d) of Article 435(2) CRR

Information whether or not the institution has set up a separate risk committee and the frequency of the meetings.

The Risk and Capital Committee is acting as a separate risk committee in accordance with point (d) of Article 435 (2) CRR. The Risk and Capital Committee has met seven times during 2025.

Point (e) Article 435(2) CRR

Description on the information flow on risk to the management body.

The Board defines the risk reporting to the Board and its committees. Risk Management reports quarterly to the Board on

- Credit Risk, including credit quality, non-performing exposures and defaults
- Market Risk, including interest rate risk in the banking book and currency risk
- Liquidity risk, including survival horizon, liquidity coverage ration and net stable funding ratio
- Operational risk, including indicators and incidents

Capital position

EU OV1 – Overview of total risk exposure amounts

Disclosure according to point (d) of Article 438 in EU Regulation No 575/2013

SEK m		Risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs)		Total own funds requirements
		a	b	c
		2025-12-31	2025-09-30	2025-12-31
1	Credit risk (excluding CCR)	124 422,00	123 352,19	9 953,76
2	Of which the standardised approach	8 314,43	8 103,92	665,15
3	Of which the foundation IRB (FIRB) approach	10 453,28	10 239,22	836,26
4	Of which slotting approach			
EU 4a	Of which equities under the simple riskweighted approach			
5	Of which the advanced IRB (AIRB) approach	22 280,56	22 507,54	1 782,45
6	Counterparty credit risk - CCR	513,12	554,24	41,05
7	Of which the standardised approach	497,68	534,22	39,81
8	Of which internal model method (IMM)			
EU 8a	Of which exposures to a CCP	15,44	20,02	1,24
9	Of which other CCR	,00	,00	,00
10	Credit valuation adjustments risk - CVA risk	702,14	747,68	56,17
10a	Of which the standardised approach (SA)			
10b	Of which the basic approach (F-BA and R-BA)	702,14	747,68	56,17
10c	Of which the simplified approach			
11	Empty set in the EU			
12	Empty set in the EU			
13	Empty set in the EU			
14	Empty set in the EU			
15	Settlement risk			
16	Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)			
17	Of which SEC-IRBA approach			
18	Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)			
19	Of which SEC-SA approach			
EU 19a	Of which 1250%/ deduction			
20	Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)			
21	Of which the Alternative standardised approach (A-SA)			
21a	Of which the Simplified standardised approach (S-SA)			
22	Of which the Alternative Internal Models Approach (A-IMA)			
EU 22a	Large exposures			
23	Reclassifications between trading and non-trading books			
24	Operational risk	14 978,75	14 978,75	1 198,30
24a	Exposures to crypto-assets			
25	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight) (For information)	111,33	89,10	8,91
26	Output floor applied (%)	50,00%	50,00%	
27	Floor adjustment (before application of transitional cap)			
28	Floor adjustment (after application of transitional cap)			
29	Total	140 616,03	139 632,86	11 249,28

EU KM1 – Key metrics template

Disclosure according to points (a) to (g) of Article 447 and point (b) of Article 438 in EU Regulation No 575/2013

SEK m		a	b	c	d	e
		2025-12-31	2025-09-30	2025-06-30	2025-03-31	2024-12-31
Available own funds (amounts)						
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	20 580,81	20 798,73	20 961,47	20 849,25	20 502,84
2	Tier 1 capital	23 430,81	24 848,73	23 511,47	23 399,25	23 052,84
3	Total capital	27 617,41	27 938,66	26 601,39	26 489,17	26 142,76
Risk-weighted exposure amounts						
4	Total risk exposure amount	140 616,03	139 632,86	139 513,47	138 038,30	134 063,09
4a	Total risk exposure pre-floor	140 616,03	139 632,86	139 513,47	138 038,30	
Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)						
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	14,64%	14,90%	15,02%	15,10%	15,29%
5a	Not applicable					
5b	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	14,64%	14,90%	15,02%	15,10%	
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	16,66%	17,80%	16,85%	16,95%	17,20%
6a	Not applicable					
6b	Tier 1 ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	16,66%	17,80%	16,85%	16,95%	
7	Total capital ratio (%)	19,64%	20,01%	19,07%	19,19%	19,50%
7b	Total capital ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	19,64%	19,64%	19,07%	19,07%	
Additional own funds requirements based on SREP (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)						
EU 7d	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (%)	1,96%	1,96%	2,10%	2,10%	2,10%
EU 7e	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	1,10%	1,10%	1,18%	1,18%	1,18%
EU 7f	of which: to be made up of Tier 1 capital (percentage points)	1,47%	1,47%	1,58%	1,58%	1,58%
EU 7g	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	9,96%	9,96%	10,10%	10,10%	10,10%
Combined buffer requirement (as a percentage of riskweighted exposure amount)						
8	Capital conservation buffer (%)	2,50%	2,50%	2,50%	2,50%	2,50%
EU 8a	Conservation buffer due to macro-prudential or systemic risk identified at the level of a Member State (%)					
9	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	2,00%	2,00%	2,00%	2,00%	2,00%
EU 9a	Systemic risk buffer (%)					
10	Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)					
EU 10a	Other Systemically Important Institution buffer					
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	4,50%	4,50%	4,50%	4,50%	4,50%
EU 11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	14,46%	14,46%	14,60%	14,60%	14,60%
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	9,03%	9,29%	8,97%	9,09%	9,40%
Leverage ratio						
13	Leverage ratio total exposure measure	528 930,62	540 642,08	531 774,52	510 499,37	500 176,23
14	Leverage ratio	4,43%	4,60%	4,42%	4,58%	4,61%
Additional own funds requirements to address risks of excessive leverage (as a percentage of leverage ratio total exposure amount)						
EU 14a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
EU 14b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
EU 14c	Total SREP leverage ratio requirements (%)	3,00%	3,00%	3,00%	3,00%	3,00%
Leverage ratio buffer and overall leverage ratio requirement (as a percentage of total exposure measure)						
EU 14d	Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)					
EU 14e	Overall leverage ratio requirements (%)	3,00%	3,00%	3,00%	3,00%	3,00%
Liquidity Coverage Ratio						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value - average)	70 992,04	66 401,02	64 517,02	65 765,61	66 440,11
EU 16a	Cash outflows - Total weighted value	35 000,58	33 816,97	33 704,35	32 254,30	29 960,69
EU 16b	Cash inflows - Total weighted value	8 029,69	9 130,79	10 386,14	10 223,11	9 492,01
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	26 970,89	24 686,18	23 318,21	22 031,19	20 468,68
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	269%	275%	282%	311%	341%
Net Stable Funding Ratio						
18	Total available stable funding	446 504,37	442 013,02	451 643,54	425 327,91	423 853,57
19	Total required stable funding	350 783,04	351 080,18	355 019,70	343 418,55	343 927,06
20	NSFR ratio (%)	127%	126%	127%	124%	123%

EU KM2 - Key metrics - MREL and, where applicable, G-SII requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities

Disclosure according to point (a) and (c) of Article 45i.3 in EU Regulation No 2014/59

SEK m		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)	G-SII Requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (TLAC)				
		2025-12-31	T	T-1	T-2	T-3	T-4
Own funds and eligible liabilities, ratios and components							
1	Own funds and eligible liabilities	69 676,18					
EU-1a	Of which own funds and subordinated liabilities	38 516,81					
2	Total risk exposure amount of the resolution group (TREA)	140 616,03					
3	Own funds and eligible liabilities as a percentage of the TREA	49,55%					
EU-3a	Of which own funds and subordinated liabilities	27,39%					
4	Total exposure measure (TEM) of the resolution group	528 930,62					
5	Own funds and eligible liabilities as percentage of the TEM	13,17%					
EU-5a	Of which own funds or subordinated liabilities	7,28%					
6a	Does the subordination exemption in Article 72b(4) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 apply? (5% exemption)						
6b	Aggregate amount of permitted non-subordinated eligible liabilities instruments if the subordination discretion in accordance with Article 72b(3) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 is applied (max 3.5% exemption)						
6c	If a capped subordination exemption applies in accordance with Article 72b (3) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, the amount of funding issued that ranks <i>pari passu</i> with excluded liabilities and that is recognised under row 1, divided by funding issued that ranks <i>pari passu</i> with excluded liabilities and that would be recognised under row 1 if no cap was applied (%)						
Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)							
EU-7	MREL expressed as a percentage of the TREA	22,42%					
EU-8	Of which to be met with own funds or subordinated liabilities	19,92%					
EU-9	MREL expressed as a percentage of the TEM	6,00%					
EU-10	Of which to be met with own funds or subordinated liabilities	6,00%					

EU CMS1 – Comparison of modelled and standardised risk weighted exposure amounts at risk level

Disclosure according to points (da) of Article 438 in EU Regulation No 575/2013

SEK m		a	b	c	d	EU d
		Risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs)				
		RWEAs for modelled approaches that banks have supervisory approval to use	RWEAs for portfolios where standardised approaches are used	Total actual RWEAs (a + b)	RWEAs calculated using full standardised approach	RWEAs that is the base of the output floor
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	32 950,82	8 314,38	41 265,20	168 040,64	167 288,58
2	Counterparty credit risk		513,12	513,12	513,12	513,12
3	Credit valuation adjustment		702,14	702,14	600,57	600,57
4	Securitisation exposures in the banking book					
5	Market risk					
6	Operational risk		14 978,75	14 978,75	14 978,75	14 978,75
7	Other risk weighted exposure amounts		83 156,80	83 156,80		
8	Total	32 950,82	107 665,20	140 616,03	184 133,09	183 381,02

EU CMS2 – Comparison of modelled and standardised risk weighted exposure amounts for credit risk at asset class level

Disclosure according to points (da) of Article 438 in EU Regulation No 575/2013

SEK m	a	b	c	d	EU d	
	Risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs)					
	RWEAs for modelled approaches that institutions have supervisory approval to use	RWEAs for column (a) if re-computed using the standardised approach	Total actual RWEAs	RWEAs calculated using full standardised approach	RWEAs that is the base of the output floor	
1	Central governments and central banks					
EU 1a	Regional governments or local authorities					
EU 1b	Public sector entities					
EU 1c	Categorised as Multilateral Development Banks in SA					
EU 1d	Categorised as International organisations in SA					
2	Institutions		368,72	368,72	368,72	
3	Equity		488,41	488,41	488,41	
4	Not applicable					
5	Corporates	10 453,28	17 297,44	10 455,28	18 051,51	17 299,44
5.1	Of which: F-IRB is applied	10 453,28	17 297,44	10 453,28	18 051,51	17 299,44
5.2	Of which: A-IRB is applied					
EU 5a	Of which: Corporates - General	3 908,94	3 961,84	3 910,94	4 299,12	3 963,84
EU 5b	Of which: Corporates - Specialised lending					
EU 5c	Of which: Corporates - Purchased receivables					
6	Retail	21 509,26	140 716,33	23 608,55	142 815,62	142 815,62
6.1	Of which: Retail - Qualifying revolving			616,63	616,63	616,63
EU 6.1a	Of which: Retail - Purchased receivables					
EU 6.1b	Of which: Retail - Other	12 637,15	30 281,67	14 119,82	31 764,33	31 764,33
6.2	Of which: Retail - Secured by residential real estate	8 872,10	110 434,66	8 872,10	110 434,66	110 434,66
7	Not applicable					
EU 7a	Of which: Retail - Categorised as secured by mortgages on immovable properties and ADC exposures in SA	16 369,08	135 758,15	16 369,08	135 758,15	135 758,15
EU 7b	Collective investment undertakings (CIU)					
EU 7c	Categorised as exposures in default in SA	771,31	743,45	780,07	752,21	752,21
EU 7d	Categorised as subordinated debt exposures in SA					
EU 7e	Categorised as covered bonds in SA			3 994,29	3 994,29	3 994,29
EU 7f	Categorised as claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment in SA					
8	Others	216,98	216,98	1 569,89	1 569,89	1 569,89
9	Total	32 950,82	158 974,19	41 265,20	168 040,64	167 288,58

EU TLAC1 - Composition - MREL and, where applicable, G-SII Requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities

Disclosure according to point (b) of Article 45i.3 in EU Regulation No 2014/59

SEK m		a	b	c
		Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)	G-SII requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (TLAC)	Memo item: Amounts eligible for the purposes of MREL, but not of TLAC
Own funds and eligible liabilities and adjustments				
1	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	20 580,81		
2	Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	2 850,00		
3	Empty set in the EU			
4	Empty set in the EU			
5	Empty set in the EU			
6	Tier 2 capital (T2)	4 186,60		
7	Empty set in the EU			
8	Empty set in the EU			
11	Own funds for the purpose of Articles 92a of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 and 45 of Directive 2014/59/EU	27 617,41		
Own funds and eligible liabilities: Non-regulatory capital elements				
12	Eligible liabilities instruments issued directly by the resolution entity that are subordinated to excluded liabilities (not grandfathered)	10 899,40		
EU-12a	Eligible liabilities instruments issued by other entities within the resolution group that are subordinated to excluded liabilities (not grandfathered)	0,00		
EU-12b	Eligible liabilities instruments that are subordinated to excluded liabilities issued prior to 27 June 2019 (subordinated grandfathered)	0,00		
EU-12c	Tier 2 instruments with a residual maturity of at least one year to the extent they do not qualify as Tier 2 items	0,00		
13	Eligible liabilities that are not subordinated to excluded liabilities (not grandfathered pre-cap)	31 159,38		
EU-13a	Eligible liabilities that are not subordinated to excluded liabilities issued prior to 27 June 2019 (pre-cap)	0,00		
14	Amount of non subordinated eligible liabilities instruments, where applicable after application of Article 72b (3) CRR	31 159,38		
15	Empty set in the EU			
16	Empty set in the EU			
17	Eligible liabilities items before adjustments	42 058,78		
EU-17a	Of which subordinated liabilities items	10 899,40		
Own funds and eligible liabilities: Adjustments to non-regulatory capital elements				
18	Own funds and eligible liabilities items before adjustments	69 676,18		
19	(Deduction of exposures between multiple point of entry (MPE) resolution groups)			
20	(Deduction of investments in other eligible liabilities instruments)			
21	Empty set in the EU			
22	Own funds and eligible liabilities after adjustments	69 676,18		
EU-22a	Of which: own funds and subordinated liabilities	38 516,81		
Risk-weighted exposure amount and leverage exposure measure of the resolution group				
23	Total risk exposure amount (TREA)	140 616,03		
24	Total exposure measure (TEM)	528 930,62		
Ratio of own funds and eligible liabilities				
25	Own funds and eligible liabilities as a percentage of TREA	49,55%		
EU-25a	Of which own funds and subordinated liabilities	27,39%		
26	Own funds and eligible liabilities as a percentage of TEM	13,17%		
EU-26a	Of which own funds and subordinated liabilities	7,28%		
27	CET1 (as a percentage of the TREA) available after meeting the resolution group's requirements	9,03%		
28	Institution-specific combined buffer requirement			
29	of which capital conservation buffer requirement			
30	of which countercyclical buffer requirement			
31	of which systemic risk buffer requirement			
EU-31a	of which Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) or Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) buffer			
Memorandum items				
EU-32	Total amount of excluded liabilities referred to in Article 72a(2) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013			

EU OVC - ICAAP information

Disclosure according to points (a) and (c) of Article 438 in EU Regulation No 575/2013

Article 438(a) CRR

Approach to assessing the adequacy of the internal capital

The Bank Group's internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP) is part of the capital planning and is to ensure that the operations, at any given time, have a sufficiently large amount of capital in relation to its current and future risk exposure level. A buffer of the statutory minimum capital requirements, the owner's yield requirements and external requirements from investors and rating agencies are taken into account in capital planning in addition to the assessment of the Bank Group's internal capital requirements performed under the ICAAP. The ICAAP is also to take the development of the operations into consideration. A capital forecast is prepared when the capital requirement is determined and reported four times a year to the ALCO, the Risk and Capital Committee and the Board. The forecast is prospective and is to provide a view of the capital requirements over both the long and the short term. The purpose of the forecast is to ensure that the Bank Group have sufficient own funds and the correct capital composition. The process, which is to be performed at least once annually, is to be documented in respect of the approach taken, the implementation and the results of the ICAAP, and reported to the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority in accordance with its supervisory review and evaluation. The process includes the following activities:

- Identifying all risks
- Risk assessment
- Stress tests
- Capital calculations

All of the operations' identified risks are included in the calculation of the capital requirements in the ICAAP. The Bank Group apply methods used to calculate the capital requirement under the framework of Pillar I. For risks not included in Pillar I, known as Pillar II risks, the Bank Group uses the pillar II requirement decided by the Swedish FSA.

The internal capital requirement provides a view of the Bank Group's current position. Scenario analyses and stress tests are performed under the ICAAP framework to ensure that the Bank Group are well capitalised for the future. Work on stress tests is based on a number of scenarios and the impact of these scenarios on the risks of the operations. The base scenario is based on the business plan and the most probable trend in volumes, earnings and credit losses. Assumptions in this base scenario are stress-tested by applying the most unfavorable conditions in the external business world for the Bank Group that could be expected to occur once every 20–25 years. The purpose of the stress-test scenario is to ensure that the amount and composition of own funds are sufficient to absorb losses arising as a result of a serious financial stress. The performance in this scenario forms the basis for calculating a capital planning buffer by taking into account the change in the capital requirement and own funds.

Article 438(c) CRR

Upon demand from the relevant competent authority, the result of the institution's internal capital adequacy assessment process

It is available upon demand from Finansinspektionen

EU LI1 - Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories

Disclosure according to point (c) of Article 436 in EU Regulation No 575/2013

SEK m	a	c	d	e	f	g
Assets	Carrying values as reported in published financial statements	Carrying values of items:				
		Subject to credit risk framework	Subject to the CCR framework	Subject to the securitisation framework	Subject to the market risk framework	Not subject to own funds requirements or subject to deduction from own funds
Breakdown by asset classes according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements						
Cash and balances with central banks	9 929,5	9 929,5				
Treasury bills and other eligible bills	13 941,1	13 941,1				
Loans to credit institutions	2 943,8	2 327,8	616,0			
Loans to the public	428 557,9	428 751,6	-193,8			
Bonds and other interest-bearing securities	53 965,1	53 965,1				
Shares and participations	193,2	193,2				
Shares and participations in joint ventures	7,1	7,1				
Derivatives	1 923,0	0,0	1 923,0			
Fair value changes of interest-rate-risk hedged items in portfolio hedge	67,7	67,7				
Intangible assets	1 723,2	295,7				1 427,4
Property and equipment	575,3	575,3				
Deferred tax assets	118,3	118,3				
Other assets	711,0	711,0				
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	625,5	625,5				
Total assets	515 281,5	511 508,9	2 345,3			1 427,4

	a	c	d	e	f	g
Liabilities	Carrying values as reported in published financial statements	Carrying values of items:				
		Subject to credit risk framework	Subject to the CCR framework	Subject to the securitisation framework	Subject to the market risk framework	Not subject to own funds requirements or subject to deduction from own funds
Breakdown by asset classes according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements						
Due to credit institutions	1 597,2		541,8			
Deposits and funding from the public	163 035,3					
Debts securities in issue	310 800,6					
Derivatives	2 416,4		2 416,4			
Fari value-change of interest-rate-risk hedged items in portfolio hedge	-636,8					
Deferred tax liabilities	723,5					
Other liabilities	2 093,4					
Accrued expenses and deferred income	5 041,4					
Provisions	33,6					
Subordinated liabilities	4 194,0					
Total liabilities	489 298,6		2 958,3			

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

Disclosure according to point (d) of Article 436 in EU Regulation No 575/2013

SEK m		a	b	c	d	e
		Total	Items subject to			
			Credit risk framework	Securitisation framework	CCR framework	Market risk framework
1	Assets carrying value amount under the scope of prudential consolidation (as per template LI1)	513 854	511 509		2 345	
2	Liabilities carrying value amount under the scope of prudential consolidation (as per template LI1)	489 299			2 958	
3	Total net amount under the scope of prudential consolidation	24 555	511 509		-613	
4	Off-balance-sheet amounts	30 066	30 066			
5	Differences in valuations	-72	-72			
6	Differences due to different netting rules, other than those already included in row 2	102			102	
7	Differences due to consideration of provisions					
8	Differences due to the use of credit risk mitigation techniques (CRMs)	616	0		616	
9	Differences due to credit conversion factors					
10	Differences due to Securitisation with risk transfer					
11	Other differences	-12 660	-15 722		3 063	
12	Exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes	531 907	525 781	0	6 126	0,0

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

Disclosure according to point (b) of Article 436 in EU Regulation No 575/2013

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
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	
Länsförsäkringar Bank AB (publ)	Full consolidation	X					Credit institution and parent company
LF Finans AB	Full consolidation	X					Credit institution
Länsförsäkringar Hypotek AB	Full consolidation	X					Credit institution
Länsförsäkringar Fondförvaltning AB	Full consolidation	X					Financial institution (other)
SAVR AB	Full consolidation	X					Financial institution (other)

EU LIA - Explanations of differences between accounting and regulatory exposure amounts

Disclosure according to points (b) and (d) of Article 436 in EU Regulation No 575/2013

Article 436(b) CRR

Differences between columns (a) and (b) in template EU LI1

There are no differences between carrying values as reported in the published financial statements and carrying values under scope of prudential consolidation.

Article 436(d) CRR

Qualitative information on the main sources of differences between the accounting and regulatory scope of consolidation shown in template EU LI2

Other differences in row 11 EU LI2 are related to pledged assets for own liabilities (covered bonds). These are not included in the regulatory exposure amount.

EU LIB - Other qualitative information on the scope of application

Disclosure according to points (f), (g) and (h) of Article 436 in EU Regulation No 575/2013

Article 436(f) CRR

Impediment to the prompt transfer of own funds or to the repayment of liabilities within the group

There are no practical or legal limitations concerning actual transfer of funds or repayment of liabilities.

Article 436(g) CRR

Subsidiaries not included in the consolidation with own funds less than required

All subsidiaries are included in the consolidation.

Article 436(h) CRR

Use of derogation referred to in Article 7 CRR or individual consolidation method laid down in Article 9 CRR

There is no use of derogation referred to in Article 7 CRR or individual consolidation method laid down in Article 9 CRR

Article 436(g) CRR

Aggregate amount by which the actual own funds are less than required in all subsidiaries that are not included in the consolidation

All subsidiaries are included in the consolidation.

EU PV1: Prudent valuation adjustments (PVA)

Disclosure according to point (e) of Article 436 in EU Regulation No 575/2013

SEK m	a	b	c	d	e	EU e1	EU e2	f	g	h
Category level AVA	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			
1	Market price uncertainty									
2	Set not applicable in the EU									
3	Close-out cost									
4	Concentrated positions									
5	Early termination									
6	Model risk									
7	Operational risk									
8	Set not applicable in the EU									
9	Set not applicable in the EU									
10	Future administrative costs									
11	Set not applicable in the EU									
12	Total Additional Valuation Adjustments (AVAs)							72		

EU CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds

Disclosure according to points (a), (d), (e) and (f) of Article 437 in EU Regulation No 575/2013

SEK m		(a)	(b)
		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			
1	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	2 865	c1
	of which: Instrument type 1	2 865	c1
	of which: Instrument type 2		
	of which: Instrument type 3		
2	Retained earnings	10 365	c6(a)
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	8 181	c2+c3+c4
EU-3a	Funds for general banking risk		
4	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (3) CRR and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from CET1		
5	Minority interests (amount allowed in consolidated CET1)		
EU-5a	Independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend	1 090	c6(b)*
6	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments	22 500	c7-c5*
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments			
7	Additional value adjustments (negative amount)	-72	
8	Intangible assets (net of related tax liability) (negative amount)	-1 370	a10(b)+b6**
9	Empty set in the EU		
10	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) CRR are met) (negative amount)	-74	
11	Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges of financial instruments that are not valued at fair value	148	c3
12	Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts	-532	
13	Any increase in equity that results from securitised assets (negative amount)		
14	Gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing		
15	Defined-benefit pension fund assets (negative amount)		
16	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own CET1 instruments (negative amount)		
17	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the CET1 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)		
18	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)		
19	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)		
20	Empty set in the EU		
EU-20a	Exposure amount of the following items which qualify for a RW of 1250%, where the institution opts for the deduction alternative		
EU-20b	of which: qualifying holdings outside the financial sector (negative amount)		
EU-20c	of which: securitisation positions (negative amount)		
EU-20d	of which: free deliveries (negative amount)		
21	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)		
22	Amount exceeding the 17,65% threshold (negative amount)		
23	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		
24	Empty set in the EU		
25	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences		
EU-25a	Losses for the current financial year (negative amount)		
EU-25b	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)		
26	Empty set in the EU		
27	Qualifying AT1 deductions that exceed the AT1 items of the institution (negative amount)		
27a	Other regulatory adjustments to CET1 capital (including IFRS 9 transitional adjustments when relevant)	-20	
28	Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	-1 919	
29	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	20 581	
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments			
30	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	2 850	c5
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards		
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards		
33	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (4) CRR and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from AT1 as described in Article 486(3) CRR		
EU-33a	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494a(1) CRR subject to phase out from AT1		
EU-33b	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494b(1) CRR subject to phase out from AT1		
34	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		
35	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out		
36	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments	2 850	c5
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments			
37	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own AT1 instruments (negative amount)		
38	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)		

39	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)		
40	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)		
41	Empty set in the EU		
42	Qualifying T2 deductions that exceed the T2 items of the institution (negative amount)		
42a	Other regulatory adjustments to AT1 capital		
43	Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital		
44	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	2 850	c5
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)	23 431	
Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments			
46	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	4 187	b10(b)
47	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (5) CRR and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from T2 as described in Article 486(4) CRR		
EU-47a	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494a (2) CRR subject to phase out from T2		
EU-47b	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494b (2) CRR subject to phase out from T2		
48	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		
49	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out		
50	Credit risk adjustments		
51	Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments	4 187	b10(b)
Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments			
52	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own T2 instruments and subordinated loans (negative amount)		
53	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)		
54	Direct, indirect and synthetic 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)		
54a	Empty set in the EU		
55	Direct, indirect and synthetic 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)		
56	Empty set in the EU		
EU-56a	Qualifying eligible liabilities deductions that exceed the eligible liabilities items of the institution (negative amount)		
EU-56b	Other regulatory adjustments to T2 capital		
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital		
58	Tier 2 (T2) capital	4 187	b10(b)
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)	27 617	
60	Total Risk exposure amount	140 616	
Capital ratios and buffers			
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	14,64%	
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	16,66%	
63	Total capital (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	19,64%	
64	Institution CET1 overall capital requirement (CET1 requirement in accordance with Article 92 (1) CRR, plus additional CET1 requirement which the institution is required to hold in accordance with point (a) of Article 104(1) CRD, plus combined buffer requirement in accordance with Article 128(6) CRD) expressed as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	10,10%	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2,50%	
66	of which: countercyclical buffer requirement	2,00%	
67	of which: systemic risk buffer requirement	0,00%	
EU-67a	of which: Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) or Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) buffer	0,00%	
EU-67b	of which: additional own funds requirements to address the risks other than the risk of excessive leverage	110,25%	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	9,03%	
69	[non relevant in EU regulation]		
70	[non relevant in EU regulation]		
71	[non relevant in EU regulation]		
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)			
72	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)		
73	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)		
74	Empty set in the EU		
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount below 17,65% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) CRR are met)	45	
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2			
76	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to the application of the cap)		
77	Cap on inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under standardised approach	110	
78	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to the application of the cap)		
79	Cap for inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under internal ratings-based approach	198	
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2014 and 1 Jan 2022)			
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements		
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)		
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements		
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)		
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements		
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)		

* Equals the amount reported in EU CC2 reduced by the expected dividend.

** Part of deferred tax liability connected to intangible assets.

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

Disclosure according to point (a) of Article 437 in EU Regulation No 575/2013

SEK m

	a	c
	Balance sheet as in published financial statements & under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference
	2025-12-31	
Assets - Breakdown by asset classes according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements		
1	9 929	a1
2	13 941	a2
3	2 944	a3
4	428 558	a4
5	53 965	a5
6	193	a6
7	7	a7
8	1 923	a8
9	68	a9
10(a)	296	a10(a)
10(b)	1 427	a10(b)
11	575	a11
12	118	a12
13	711	a13
14	625	a14
15	515 282	
Liabilities - Breakdown by liability classes according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements		
1	1 597	b1
2	163 035	b2
3	310 801	b3
4	2 416	b4
5	-637	b5
6	723	b6
7	2 093	b7
8	5 041	b8
9	34	b9
10(a)	7	b10(a)
10(b)	4 187	b10(b)
11	489 299	
Shareholders' Equity		
1	2 865	c1
2	8 243	c2
3	-148	c3
4	86	c4
5	2 850	c5
6(a)	10 365	c6(a)
6(b)	1 723	c6(b)
7	25 983	c7
	515 282	

EU CCA: Main features of regulatory own funds instruments and eligible liabilities instruments

Disclosure according to points (b) och (c) of Article 437 in EU Regulation No 575/2013

SEK m	Legal basis	Disclosure					
1	Issuer	Länsförsäkringar Bank AB (publ)	Länsförsäkringar Bank AB (publ)	Länsförsäkringar Bank AB (publ)	Länsförsäkringar Bank AB (publ)	Länsförsäkringar Bank AB (publ)	Länsförsäkringar Bank AB (publ)
2	Unique identifier (eg CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	N/A	SE0021020690	SE0026193328	SE0013104395	SE0013104403	SE0013105343
2a	Public or private placement	N/A	Public	Public	Public	Public	Public
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Swedish	Swedish law	Swedish law	Swedish law	Swedish law	Swedish law
3a	Contractual recognition of write down and conversion powers of resolution authorities	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Regulatory treatment							
4	Current treatment taking into account, where applicable, transitional CRR rules	Common Equity Tier 1	Additional Tier 1	Additional Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2
5	Post-transitional CRR rules	Common Equity Tier 1	Additional Tier 1	Additional Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2
6	Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/ solo&(sub-)consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated
7	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Share capital following CRR Article 28	Additional Tier 1 following CRR Article 52	Additional Tier 1 following CRR Article 52	Tier 2 following CRR Article 63	Tier 2 following CRR Article 63	Tier 2 following CRR Article 63
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital or eligible liabilities (Currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	SEK 2 864.6m	SEK 1 350m	SEK 1 500m	SEK 1 046.6m	SEK 448.5m	SEK 847.2m
9	Nominal amount of instrument	SEK 2 864.6m	SEK 1 350m	SEK 1 500m	SEK 1 050m	SEK 450m	SEK 850m
EU-9a	Issue price	N/A	100 per cent	100 per cent	100 per cent	100 per cent	100 per cent
EU-9b	Redemption price	N/A	100 per cent of nominal amount	100 per cent of nominal amount	100 per cent of nominal amount	100 per cent of nominal amount	100 per cent of nominal amount
10	Accounting classification	Shareholders' equity	Shareholders' equity	Shareholders' equity	Liability - amortised cost	Liability - amortised cost	Liability - amortised cost
11	Original date of issuance	N/A	2024-01-23	2025-09-09	2021-02-25	2021-02-25	2023-03-01
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Dated	Dated	Dated
13	Original maturity date	No maturity	No maturity	No maturity	2031-02-25	2031-02-25	2033-03-01
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	N/A	2029-01-23 In addition tax/regulatory call. 100 per cent of nominal amount plus accrued interest.	2030-09-09 In addition tax/regulatory call. 100 per cent of nominal amount plus accrued interest.	2026-02-25 In addition tax/regulatory call. 100 per cent of nominal amount plus accrued interest.	2026-02-25 In addition tax/regulatory call. 100 per cent of nominal amount plus accrued interest.	2028-03-01 In addition tax/regulatory call. 100 per cent of nominal amount plus accrued interest.
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A	Any business day falling within the Initial call period ("Initial call period" = the period commencing on (and including) the first call date and ending on (and including) the interest payment date falling on or about 3 months from the first call date) or any interest payment date falling after the Initial call period.	9 Dec, 9 March, 9 June and 9 Sep, of each year after the first early redemption date.	25 May, 25 Aug, 25 Nov and 25 Feb every year after the first early redemption date	25 May, 25 Aug, 25 Nov and 25 Feb every year after the first early redemption date	1 June, 1 Sept, 1 Dec and 1 March every year after the first early redemption date

Coupons / dividends							
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	N/A	Floating	Floating	Floating	Fixed to floating	Floating
18	Coupon rate and any related index	N/A	Stibor 3 months + 2.90 per cent per annum.	Stibor 3 months + 2.35 per cent per annum.	Stibor 3 months + 1.00 per cent per annum	Fixed rate at 1.245 per cent up to the first possible date for early redemption, and after that Stibor 3 months + 1.00 per cent per annum.	Stibor 3 months + 1.85 per cent per annum
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	N/A	No	No	No	No	No
EU-20a	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Fully discretionary	Fully discretionary	Fully discretionary	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
EU-20b	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Fully discretionary	Fully discretionary	Fully discretionary	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	N/A	No	No	No	No	No
22	Noncumulative or cumulative	N/A	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	N/A	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
25	If convertible, fully or partially	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
26	If convertible, conversion rate	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
30	Write-down features	N/A	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	N/A	7 per cent CET1 ratio on a consolidated level and 5.125 per cent CET1 ratio on issuer level.	7 per cent CET1 ratio on a consolidated level and 5.125 per cent CET1 ratio on issuer level.	N/A	N/A	N/A
32	If write-down, full or partial	N/A	Fully or partially	Fully or partially	N/A	N/A	N/A
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A	Temporary	Temporary	N/A	N/A	N/A
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A	The issuer may, at its absolute discretion, reinstate any portion of the principal of the notes, subject to compliance with any maximum distribution limits set out in the applicable banking regulations. Any reinstatement of the notes shall be made on a pro rata basis.	The issuer may, at its absolute discretion, reinstate any portion of the principal of the notes, subject to compliance with any maximum distribution limits set out in the applicable banking regulations. Any reinstatement of the notes shall be made on a pro rata basis.	N/A	N/A	N/A
34a	Type of subordination (only for eligible liabilities)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EU-34b	Ranking of the instrument in normal insolvency proceedings	1	3	3	4	4	4
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Additional Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 2	Senior non-preferred debt	Senior non-preferred debt	Senior non-preferred debt
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No	No	No	No	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37a	Link to the full term and conditions of the instrument (signposting)	N/A	https://www.lansforsakringar.se/stockholm/other-languages/english/about-lansforsakringar/lansforsakringar-bank/terms-of-usage-for-emtn-base-prospectus/	https://www.lansforsakringar.se/stockholm/other-languages/english/about-lansforsakringar/lansforsakringar-bank/terms-of-usage-for-emtn-base-prospectus/	https://www.lansforsakringar.se/stockholm/privat/om-oss/finansieellt/lansforsakringar-bank-ab/upplaningsprogram/	https://www.lansforsakringar.se/stockholm/privat/om-oss/finansieellt/lansforsakringar-bank-ab/upplaningsprogram/	https://www.lansforsakringar.se/stockholm/privat/om-oss/finansieellt/lansforsakringar-bank-ab/upplaningsprogram/

SEK m							
Legal basis							
1	Issuer	Länsförsäkringar Bank AB (publ)	Länsförsäkringar Bank AB (publ)	Länsförsäkringar Bank AB (publ)	Länsförsäkringar Bank AB (publ)	Länsförsäkringar Bank AB (publ)	Länsförsäkringar Bank AB (publ)
2	Unique identifier (eg CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	SE0013105350	SE0013362506	XS2524941387	XS2597907190	XS2597905491	XS2668508836
2a	Public or private placement	Public	Public	Public	Public	Public	Public
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Swedish law	Swedish law	English and Swedish	English and Swedish	English and Swedish	English and Swedish
3a	Contractual recognition of write down and conversion powers of resolution authorities	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Regulatory treatment							
4	Current treatment taking into account, where applicable, transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5	Post-transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2	Eligible liabilities	Eligible liabilities	Eligible liabilities	Eligible liabilities
6	Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/ solo&(sub-)consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated
7	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Tier 2 following CRR Article 63	Tier 2 following CRR Article 63	Senior non-preferred following CRR Article 72(b)	Senior non-preferred following CRR Article 72(b)	Senior non-preferred following CRR Article 72(b)	Senior non-preferred following CRR Article 72(b)
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital or eligible liabilities (Currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	SEK 747.6m	SEK 1 096.7m	SEK 685m	SEK 225m	SEK 475m	SEK 500m
9	Nominal amount of instrument	SEK 750m	SEK 1 100m	NOK 750m	SEK 225m	SEK 475m	SEK 500m
EU-9a	Issue price	100 per cent	100 per cent	100 per cent	100 per cent	100 per cent	100 per cent
EU-9b	Redemption price	100 per cent of nominal amount	100 per cent of nominal amount	100 per cent of nominal amount	100 per cent of nominal amount	100 per cent of nominal amount	100 per cent of nominal amount
10	Accounting classification	Liability - amortised cost	Liability - amortised cost	Liability - amortised cost	Liability - amortised cost	Liability - amortised cost	Liability - amortised cost
11	Original date of issuance	2023-03-01	2025-11-12	2022-08-23	2023-03-15	2023-03-15	2023-08-17
12	Perpetual or dated	Dated	Dated	Dated	Dated	Dated	Dated
13	Original maturity date	2033-03-01	2036-05-12	2027-08-23	2028-03-15	2028-03-15	2028-08-17
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	2028-03-01 In addition tax/regulatory call. 100 per cent of nominal amount plus accrued interest.	2031-05-12 In addition tax/regulatory call. 100 per cent of nominal amount plus accrued interest.	Tax call, eligible liabilities event redemption. 100 per cent of nominal amount plus accrued interest.	2027-03-15 In addition tax call, eligible liabilities event redemption. 100 per cent of nominal amount plus accrued interest.	2027-03-15 In addition tax call, eligible liabilities event redemption. 100 per cent of nominal amount plus accrued interest.	Tax call, eligible liabilities event redemption. 100 per cent of nominal amount plus accrued interest.
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	1 June, 1 Sept, 1 Dec and 1 March every year after the first early redemption date	12 Aug, 12 Nov, 12 Feb and 12 May every year after the first early redemption date	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Coupons / dividends							
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed to floating	Floating	Fixed	Fixed to floating	Floating	Floating
18	Coupon rate and any related index	Fixed rate at 4.905 per cent up to the first possible date for early redemption, and after that Stibor 3 months + 1.85 per cent per annum.	Stibor 3 month + 1.17 per cent per annum	Fixed at 4.50 per cent	4.798 per cent fixed rate from and including the Issue Date to (but excluding) 2027-03-15. Thereafter, Stibor 3 months + 1.35 per cent floating rate	Stibor 3 months + 1.35 per cent per annum	Stibor 3 months + 1.52 per cent per annum
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No	No	No	No	No
EU-20a	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
EU-20b	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No	No	No	No	No
22	Noncumulative or cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative

23	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
25	If convertible, fully or partially	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
26	If convertible, conversion rate	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
30	Write-down features	No	No	No	No	No	No
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
32	If write-down, full or partial	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
34a	Type of subordination (only for eligible liabilities)	N/A	N/A	Contractual	Contractual	Contractual	Contractual
EU-34b	Ranking of the instrument in normal insolvency proceedings	4	4	6	6	6	6
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Senior non-preferred debt	Senior non-preferred debt	Senior unsecured debt	Senior unsecured debt	Senior unsecured debt	Senior unsecured debt
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No	No	No	No	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37a	Link to the full term and conditions of the instrument (signposting)	https://www.lansforsakringar.se/stockholm/privat/om-oss/finansieellt/lansforsakringar-bank-ab/upplaningsprogram/	https://www.lansforsakringar.se/stockholm/privat/om-oss/finansieellt/lansforsakringar-bank-ab/upplaningsprogram/	https://www.lansforsakringar.se/stockholm/other-languages/english/about-lansforsakringar/lansforsakringar-bank/terms-of-usage-for-emtn-base-prospectus/	https://www.lansforsakringar.se/stockholm/other-languages/english/about-lansforsakringar/lansforsakringar-bank/terms-of-usage-for-emtn-base-prospectus/	https://www.lansforsakringar.se/stockholm/other-languages/english/about-lansforsakringar/lansforsakringar-bank/terms-of-usage-for-emtn-base-prospectus/	https://www.lansforsakringar.se/stockholm/other-languages/english/about-lansforsakringar/lansforsakringar-bank/terms-of-usage-for-emtn-base-prospectus/

SEK m		Legal basis					
1	Issuer	Länsförsäkringar Bank AB (publ)	Länsförsäkringar Bank AB (publ)	Länsförsäkringar Bank AB (publ)	Länsförsäkringar Bank AB (publ)	Länsförsäkringar Bank AB (publ)	Länsförsäkringar Bank AB (publ)
2	Unique identifier (eg CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	XS2676388619	XS2676390359	XS2789519449	XS2790315555	SE0013362118	SE0013362126
2a	Public or private placement	Public	Public	Public	Public	Public	Public
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	English and Swedish	English and Swedish	English and Swedish	English and Swedish	Swedish	Swedish
3a	Contractual recognition of write down and conversion powers of resolution authorities	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Regulatory treatment							
4	Current treatment taking into account, where applicable, transitional CRR rules	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5	Post-transitional CRR rules	Eligible liabilities	Eligible liabilities	Eligible liabilities	Eligible liabilities	Eligible liabilities	Eligible liabilities
6	Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/ solo&(sub-)consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated
7	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Senior non-preferred following CRR Article 72(b)	Senior non-preferred following CRR Article 72(b)	Senior non-preferred following CRR Article 72(b)	Senior non-preferred following CRR Article 72(b)	Senior non-preferred following CRR Article 72(b)	Senior non-preferred following CRR Article 72(b)
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital or eligible liabilities (Currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	SEK 400m	SEK 500m	SEK 1 000m	SEK 750m	SEK 650m	SEK 1 000m
9	Nominal amount of instrument	SEK 400m	SEK 500m	SEK 1 000m	SEK 750m	SEK 650m	SEK 1 000m
EU-9a	Issue price	100 per cent	100 per cent	100 per cent	100 per cent	100 per cent	100 per cent
EU-9b	Redemption price	100 per cent of nominal amount	100 per cent of nominal amount	100 per cent of nominal amount	100 per cent of nominal amount	100 per cent of nominal amount	100 per cent of nominal amount
10	Accounting classification	Liability - amortised cost	Liability - amortised cost	Liability - amortised cost	Liability - amortised cost	Liability - amortised cost	Liability - amortised cost
11	Original date of issuance	2023-09-08	2023-09-08	2024-03-20	2024-03-21	2025-02-04	2025-02-04
12	Perpetual or dated	Dated	Dated	Dated	Dated	Dated	Dated
13	Original maturity date	2028-09-08	2028-09-08	2028-03-20	2029-03-21	2029-02-04	2031-02-04
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	2027-09-08 In addition tax call, eligible liabilities event redemption. 100 per cent of nominal amount plus accrued interest.	2027-09-08 In addition tax call, eligible liabilities event redemption. 100 per cent of nominal amount plus accrued interest.	2027-03-20. In addition tax call, eligible liabilities event redemption. 100 per cent of nominal amount plus accrued interest.	2028-03-21 In addition tax call, eligible liabilities event redemption. 100 per cent of nominal amount plus accrued interest.	2028-02-04 In addition tax call, eligible liabilities event redemption. 100 per cent of nominal amount plus accrued interest.	2030-02-04 In addition tax call, eligible liabilities event redemption. 100 per cent of nominal amount plus accrued interest.
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4 May, 4 Aug and 4 Nov after the first early redemption date.	4 May, 4 Aug and 4 Nov after the first early redemption date.
Coupons / dividends							
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Floating	Fixed to floating	Floating	Floating	Floating	Floating
18	Coupon rate and any related index	Stibor 3 months + 1.50 per cent per annum	5.148 per cent fixed rate from and including the Issue Date to (but excluding) 2027-09-08. Thereafter, Stibor 3 months + 1.50 per cent floating rate	Stibor 3 months + 1.05 per cent per annum	From (and including) the Interest Commencement Date to (but excluding) the Optional Redemption Date: 3.94 per cent, fixed rate. From (and including) the Optional Redemption Date to (but excluding) the Maturity Date: Stibor 3 months + 1.20 per cent per annum, floating rate.	Stibor 3 months + 0.73 per cent per annum	Stibor 3 months + 1.04 per cent per annum
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No	No	No	No	No
EU-20a	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory

EU-20b	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No	No	No	No	No
22	Noncumulative or cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
25	If convertible, fully or partially	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
26	If convertible, conversion rate	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
30	Write-down features	No	No	No	No	No	No
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
32	If write-down, full or partial	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
34a	Type of subordination (only for eligible liabilities)	Contractual	Contractual	Contractual	Contractual	Contractual	Contractual
EU-34b	Ranking of the instrument in normal insolvency proceedings	6	6	6	6	6	6
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Senior unsecured debt	Senior unsecured debt	Senior unsecured debt	Senior unsecured debt	Senior unsecured debt	Senior unsecured debt
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No	No	No	No	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37a	Link to the full term and conditions of the instrument (signposting)	https://www.lansforsakringar.se/stockholm/other-languages/english/about-lansforsakringar/lansforsakringar-bank/terms-of-usage-for-emtn-base-prospectus/	https://www.lansforsakringar.se/stockholm/other-languages/english/about-lansforsakringar/lansforsakringar-bank/terms-of-usage-for-emtn-base-prospectus/	https://www.lansforsakringar.se/stockholm/other-languages/english/about-lansforsakringar/lansforsakringar-bank/terms-of-usage-for-emtn-base-prospectus/	https://www.lansforsakringar.se/stockholm/other-languages/english/about-lansforsakringar/lansforsakringar-bank/terms-of-usage-for-emtn-base-prospectus/	https://www.lansforsakringar.se/stockholm/privat/om-oss/finansiellt/lansforsakringar-bank-ab/upplaningsprogram/	https://www.lansforsakringar.se/stockholm/privat/om-oss/finansiellt/lansforsakringar-bank-ab/upplaningsprogram/

SEK m							
Legal basis							
1	Issuer	Länsförsäkringar Bank AB (publ)	Länsförsäkringar Bank AB (publ)	Länsförsäkringar Bank AB (publ)			
2	Unique identifier (eg CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	SE0023440235	SE0023440227	SE0013107034	SE0013107042	XS3100106858	SE0023440235
2a	Public or private placement	Public	Public	Public	Public	Public	Public
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Swedish	Swedish	Swedish	Swedish	English and Swedish	Swedish
3a	Contractual recognition of write down and conversion powers of resolution authorities	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Regulatory treatment							
4	Current treatment taking into account, where applicable, transitional CRR rules	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5	Post-transitional CRR rules	Eligible liabilities	Eligible liabilities	Eligible liabilities	Eligible liabilities	Eligible liabilities	Eligible liabilities
6	Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/ solo&(sub-)consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated
7	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Senior non-preferred following CRR Article 72(b)	Senior non-preferred following CRR Article 72(b)	Senior non-preferred following CRR Article 72(b)			
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital or eligible liabilities (Currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	SEK 700m	SEK 1 300m	SEK 900m	SEK 900m	SEK 914m	SEK 700m
9	Nominal amount of instrument	SEK 700m	SEK 1 300m	SEK 900m	SEK 900m	NOK 1 000m	SEK 700m
EU-9a	Issue price	100 per cent	100 per cent	100 per cent	100 per cent	100 per cent	100 per cent
EU-9b	Redemption price	100 per cent of nominal amount	100 per cent of nominal amount	100 per cent of nominal amount			
10	Accounting classification	Liability - amortised cost	Liability - amortised cost	Liability - amortised cost			
11	Original date of issuance	2025-05-13	2025-05-13	2025-10-16	2025-10-16	2025-06-24	2025-05-13
12	Perpetual or dated	Dated	Dated	Dated	Dated	Dated	Dated
13	Original maturity date	2028-05-13	2031-05-13	2029-10-16	2029-10-16	2031-06-24	2028-05-13
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	2027-05-13 In addition tax call, eligible liabilities event redemption. 100 per cent of nominal amount plus accrued interest.	2030-05-13 In addition tax call, eligible liabilities event redemption. 100 per cent of nominal amount plus accrued interest.	2028-10-16 In addition tax call, eligible liabilities event redemption. 100 per cent of nominal amount plus accrued interest.	2028-10-16 In addition tax call, eligible liabilities event redemption. 100 per cent of nominal amount plus accrued interest.	2030-06-24 In addition tax call, eligible liabilities event redemption. 100 per cent of nominal amount plus accrued interest.	2027-05-13 In addition tax call, eligible liabilities event redemption. 100 per cent of nominal amount plus accrued interest.
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	13 Aug, 13 Nov and 13 Feb after the first early redemption date.	13 Aug, 13 Nov and 13 Feb after the first early redemption date.	16 Jan, 16 April and 16 July after the first early redemption date.	16 Jan, 16 April and 16 July after the first early redemption date.	N/A	13 Aug, 13 Nov and 13 Feb after the first early redemption date.
Coupons / dividends							
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Floating	Floating	Floating	Fixed to floating	Floating	Floating
18	Coupon rate and any related index	Stibor 3 months + 0.75 per cent per annum	Stibor 3 months + 1.20 per cent per annum	Stibor 3 months + 0.70 per cent per annum	From date of issuance to and including 2018-10-16: 2.86 per cent per annum. From 2028-10-16 to and including original maturity date: Stibor 3 months + 0.70 per cent per annum.	NIBOR 3 months + 1.10 per cent per annum.	Stibor 3 months + 0.75 per cent per annum
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No	No	No	No	No
EU-20a	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
EU-20b	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No	No	No	No	No
22	Noncumulative or cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative

23	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
25	If convertible, fully or partially	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
26	If convertible, conversion rate	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
30	Write-down features	No	No	No	No	No	No
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
32	If write-down, full or partial	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
34a	Type of subordination (only for eligible liabilities)	Contractual	Contractual	Contractual	Contractual	Contractual	Contractual
EU-34b	Ranking of the instrument in normal insolvency proceedings	6	6	6	6	6	6
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Senior unsecured debt	Senior unsecured debt				
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No	No	No	No	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37a	Link to the full term and conditions of the instrument (signposting)	https://www.lansforsakringar.se/stockholm/privat/om-oss/finansieellt/lansforsakringar-bank-ab/upplaningsprogram/	https://www.lansforsakringar.se/stockholm/privat/om-oss/finansieellt/lansforsakringar-bank-ab/upplaningsprogram/	https://www.lansforsakringar.se/stockholm/privat/om-oss/finansieellt/lansforsakringar-bank-ab/upplaningsprogram/	https://www.lansforsakringar.se/stockholm/privat/om-oss/finansieellt/lansforsakringar-bank-ab/upplaningsprogram/	https://www.lansforsakringar.se/stockholm/other-languages/english/about-lansforsakringar/lansforsakringar-bank/terms-of-usage-for-emtn-base-prospectus/	https://www.lansforsakringar.se/stockholm/privat/om-oss/finansieellt/lansforsakringar-bank-ab/upplaningsprogram/

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

Disclosure according to point (a) of Article 440 in EU Regulation No 575/2013

SEK m	a	b	c		d	e	f	g			h	i	j	k	l	m
	General credit exposures		Relevant credit exposures – Market risk			Securitisation exposures	Total exposure value	Own fund requirements					Total	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		Exposure value for non-trading book		Relevant credit risk exposures - Credit risk	Relevant credit exposures – Market risk	Relevant credit exposures – Securitisation positions in the non-trading book						
010	Breakdown by country:															
	Germany	167,36					167,36	1,34				1,34	16,74	0,04%	2,00%	
	Denmark	3 082,93					3 082,93	24,66				24,66	308,29	0,75%	2,00%	
	Norway	2 648,24					2 648,24	21,19				21,19	264,82	0,64%	2,00%	
	Sweden	41 323,39	438 381,65				479 705,03	3 251,85				3 251,85	40 648,15	98,57%	2,00%	
020	Total	47 221,91	438 381,65				485 603,56	3 299,04				3 299,04	41 238,00	100,00%		

EU CCyB2 - Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer

Disclosure according to point (b) of Article 440 in EU Regulation No 575/2013

SEK m		a
1	Total risk exposure amount	140 616,03
2	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer rate	2,00%
3	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement	2 812,32

EU LR1 - Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures

Disclosure according to point (b) of Article 451(1) in EU Regulation No 575/2013

SEK m		A
		Applicable amount
1	Total assets as per published financial statements	515 281,53
2	Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	
3	(Adjustment for securitised exposures that meet the operational requirements for the recognition of risk transference)	
4	(Adjustment for temporary exemption of exposures to central bank (if applicable))	
5	(Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the applicable accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio total exposure measure in accordance with point (i) of point (i) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	
6	Adjustment for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	
7	Adjustment for eligible cash pooling transactions	
8	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	925,11
9	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (SFTs)	
10	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (ie conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	15 663,84
11	(Adjustment for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced Tier 1 capital)	
EU-11a	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the leverage ratio total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	
EU-11b	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the leverage ratio total exposure measure in accordance with point (j) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	
12	Other adjustments	-2 939,85
13	Leverage ratio total exposure measure	528 930,62

EU LR2 - Leverage ratio common disclosure

Disclosure according to points (a), (b) and (c) of Article 451(1) and Article 451(2) in EU Regulation No 575/2013

SEK m		CRR leverage ratio exposures	
		A	B
		2025-12-31	2025-06-30
On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)			
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs, but including collateral)	513 290,84	509 637,27
2	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the applicable accounting framework		
3	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	-805,14	-384,80
4	(Adjustment for securities received under securities financing transactions that are recognised as an asset)		
5	(General credit risk adjustments to on-balance sheet items)		
6	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)	-2 067,03	-1 716,82
7	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)	510 418,67	507 535,65
Derivative exposures			
8	Replacement cost associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions (ie net of eligible cash variation margin)	922,53	874,25
EU-8a	Derogation for derivatives: replacement costs contribution under the simplified standardised approach		
9	Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions	1 925,58	1 850,05
EU-9a	Derogation for derivatives: Potential future exposure contribution under the simplified standardised approach		
EU-9b	Exposure determined under Original Exposure Method		
10	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (SA-CCR)		
EU-10a	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (simplified standardised approach)		
EU-10b	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (Original exposure method)		
11	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives		
12	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)		
13	Total derivatives exposures	2 848,11	2 724,30
Securities financing transaction (SFT) exposures			
14	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjustment for sales accounting transactions		3 683,63
15	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)		0,97
16	Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets		2,08
EU-16a	Derogation for SFTs: Counterparty credit risk exposure in accordance with Articles 429e(5) and 222 CRR		
17	Agent transaction exposures		
EU-17a	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared SFT exposure)		
18	Total securities financing transaction exposures		3 686,68
Other off-balance sheet exposures			
19	Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	30 412,90	32 412,86
20	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	-14 749,06	-14 584,96
21	(General provisions associated with off-balance sheet exposures deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)		
22	Off-balance sheet exposures	15 663,84	17 827,90
Excluded exposures			
EU-22a	(Exposures excluded from the leverage ratio total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) of Article 429a(1) CRR)		
EU-22b	(Exposures exempted in accordance with point (j) of Article 429a (1) CRR (on and off balance sheet))		
EU-22c	(Excluded exposures of public development banks - Public sector investments)		
EU-22d	(Excluded promotional loans of public development banks: - Promotional loans granted by a public development credit institution - Promotional loans granted by an entity directly set up by the central government, regional governments or local authorities of a Member State - Promotional loans granted by an entity set up by the central government, regional governments or local authorities of a Member State through an intermediate credit institution)		
EU-22e	(Excluded passing-through promotional loan exposures by non-public development banks (or units): - Promotional loans granted by a public development credit institution - Promotional loans granted by an entity directly set up by the central government, regional governments or local authorities of a Member State - Promotional loans granted by an entity set up by the central government, regional governments or local authorities of a Member State through an intermediate credit institution)		
EU-22f	(Excluded guaranteed parts of exposures arising from export credits)		
EU-22g	(Excluded excess collateral deposited at triparty agents)		
EU-22h	(Excluded CSD related services of CSD/institutions in accordance with point (o) of Article 429a(1) CRR)		
EU-22i	(Excluded CSD related services of designated institutions in accordance with point (p) of Article 429a(1) CRR)		
EU-22j	(Reduction of the exposure value of pre-financing or intermediate loans)		
EU-22k	(Total exempted exposures)		
Capital and total exposure measure			
23	Tier 1 Capital	23 430,81	23 511,47
24	Leverage ratio total exposure measure	528 930,62	531 774,52
Leverage Ratio			
25	Leverage Ratio	4,43%	4,42%
EU-25	Leverage ratio (without the adjustment due to excluded exposures of public development banks - Public sector investments) (%)	4,43%	4,42%
25a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)	4,43%	4,42%

26	Regulatory minimum leverage ratio requirement (%)	3,00%	
EU-26a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)		
EU-26b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)		
27	Required leverage buffer (%)		
EU-27a	Overall leverage ratio requirement (%)	3,00%	
Choice on transitional arrangements and relevant exposures			
EU-27b	Choice on transitional arrangements for the definition of the capital measure		
Disclosure of mean values			
28	Mean of daily values of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables	4 138,53	6 392,45
29	Quarter-end value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables		3 684,60
30	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)	533 069,15	534 482,37
30a	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)	533 069,15	534 482,37
31	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)	4,40%	4,40%
31a	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)	4,40%	4,40%

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

Disclosure according to point (b) of Article 451(1) in EU Regulation No 575/2013

SEK m

A

		CRR leverage ratio exposures
EU-1	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs, and exempted exposures), of which:	512 485,70
EU-2	Trading book exposures	
EU-3	Banking book exposures, of which:	512 485,70
EU-4	Covered bonds	39 942,86
EU-5	Exposures treated as sovereigns	34 442,75
EU-6	Exposures to regional governments, MDB, international organisations and PSE not treated as sovereigns	1 749,94
EU-7	Institutions	8 737,87
EU-8	Secured by mortgages of immovable properties	368 439,95
EU-9	Retail exposures	48 627,71
EU-10	Corporates	5 714,23
EU-11	Exposures in default	682,47
EU-12	Other exposures (eg equity, securitisations, and other non-credit obligation assets)	4 147,93

EU LRA - Free format text boxes for disclosure on qualitative items

Disclosure according to points (d) and (e) of Article 451(1) in EU Regulation No 575/2013

Description of the processes used to manage the risk of excessive leverage

The risk of excessive leverage is managed by an established capital target for the leverage ratio with an adequate margin to the regulatory requirement.

The outcome is regularly monitored and analyzed. Furthermore, within the capital planning process the capitalization is forecasted – the risk-based as well as the leverage ratio – where, inter alia, projected volume growth, profitability and risks are considered.

An unexpected increase in leverage can, for example, be managed by issuance of AT1 instruments. The potential need for future issuance of capital instruments is part of the capital planning process.

Description of the factors that had an impact on the leverage Ratio during the period to which the disclosed leverage Ratio refers

The leverage ratio decreased slightly during the period. The leverage exposure amount increased, mainly driven by mortgage lending growth as well as a higher amount of bonds and other interest-bearing securities. Profits increased the tier 1 capital, although a dividend to the parent company had the opposite effect. An AT1 instrument was called and a new issued resulting in increased AT1 instruments..

Credit risk

EU CRA: General qualitative information about credit risk

Disclosure according to points (a), (b), (d) and (f) of Article 435(1) in EU Regulation No 575/2013

In the concise risk statement in accordance with point (f) of Article 435(1) CRR, how the business model translates into the components of the institution's credit risk profile.

Länsförsäkringar Bank's business model, approved by the management body, targets household customers in Sweden in need of mortgages or smaller unsecured loans. Another target group is family owned agricultural business as well as other small businesses. LF Finans, a part of Länsförsäkringar Bank group, offers mainly leasing and installment service both to household and corporate customers.

The aim of Länsförsäkringar Bank group is, based on low risk, to maintain stable growth in volumes and profitability. As a result of the business model the credit portfolio is highly diversified geographically with low average risk and exposure per customer.

When discussing their strategies and processes to manage credit risk and the policies for hedging and mitigating that risk in accordance with points (a) and (d) of Article 435(1) CRR, the criteria and approach used for defining the credit risk management policy and for setting credit risk limits.

The banking operations impose strict requirements in terms of credit granting such as customers' repayment capacity and the quality of collateral. Länsförsäkringar Bank ensures that lending is carried out according to uniform procedures based on the Board's adopted guidelines, which ensures a common view on loan origination throughout the organisation.

The quality of the loan portfolio and borrowers' repayment capacity, as well as the value and quality of the collateral are continuously monitored and reviewed. Combined with a robust framework and system support for risk classification, this leads to balanced and consistent credit quality of lending.

The Board's adopted credit policy form the foundation of all lending. The size of the loan and level of risk determine the decision level, where the highest instance is the Board and the lowest instance a decision by an advisor loan officer/client executive. Mandates for credit decisions at the respective decision level are set out in the credit policy. The credit policy also set out minimum requirements for underlying documentation for credit decisions. Compliance with the credit policy is regularly monitored. The credit policy and credit process, combined with local market knowledge, create a loan portfolio that maintains high credit quality.

When informing on the structure and organisation of the risk management function in accordance with point (b) of Article 435(1) CRR, the structure and organisation of the credit risk management and control function.

The credit risk organisation consists of credit administrators and advisors with direct customer responsibilities as well as several layers of credit committees depending on the risk, size and type of exposure. There are credit departments handling the credit risk within the banking group. These departments also handle specialised workout functions managing customers on watchlist and defaulted customers. There are also the independent control functions that review both the compliance with credit policy and regulations as well as the credit quality and credit processes.

When informing on the authority, status and other arrangements for the risk management function in accordance with point (b) of Article 435(1) CRR, the relationships between credit risk management, risk control, compliance and internal audit functions.

The credit origination and management process is being controlled and supervised by the Risk Control unit and Compliance Department on an ongoing basis. The results are then reported to senior management. The internal audit function conducts investigations of the credit process and reports these to the Board.

EU CRB: Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets

Disclosure according to points (a) and (b) of Article 442 in EU Regulation No 575/2013

The scope and definitions of 'past-due' and 'impaired' exposures used for accounting purposes and the differences, if any, between the definitions of past due and default for accounting and regulatory purposes as specified by the EBA Guidelines on the application of the definition of default in accordance with Article 178 CRR.

Past due is defined on exposure level for accounting purposes and a materiality threshold of 100 SEK is applied to exclude roundoff errors and similar. This differs from days past due used in the definition of default, which is defined on obligor level and where materiality thresholds in Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/171 are applied.

The definition of credit-impaired is consistent with the Bank Group's regulatory definition of default. A counterparty is considered to be in default if a material payment is more than 90 days past due. A counterparty is also considered to be in default if there are other reasons to expect that the counterparty cannot meet its undertakings. The return to non-defaulted and not credit impaired is subject to a probation period during which no indications of default continues to apply, in accordance with EBA/GL/2016/07.

The extent of past-due exposures (more than 90 days) that are not considered to be impaired and the reasons for this.

There are a small amount of agreements which are more than 90 days past due, but not credit-impaired. In those cases, the amount past due is below the threshold or the overdraft is technical (i.e. it was caused by deficiencies in systems outside the control of the customer).

Description of methods used for determining general and specific credit risk adjustments.

Assets are divided in three stages; stage 1 contains assets whose credit quality has not decreased significantly since initial recognition, stage 2 contains assets whose credit quality has decreased significantly since initial recognition that is not considered impaired and stage 3 contains credit impaired assets and assets originated credit impaired. Estimating and recognising the loss allowance for stage 1 corresponds to the expected credit losses associated with a default event occurring during the coming 12-months. For stages 2 and 3, estimating and recognizing the loss allowance corresponds to the full lifetime expected credit losses. The estimates of expected credit losses for loans to the public, and issued financial guarantees and loan commitments, are based on existing internal ratings-based models and take into account forward-looking information using at least three different macro scenarios. The estimates of expected credit losses for loans to credit institutions, and debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, start from PD based on the external rating and LGD based on the regulatory amounts under the capital adequacy rules, Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (CRR). For accounts receivable, the Group uses the simplified method, which entails that a loss allowance is always measured at an amount corresponding to the full lifetime of the expected credit losses.

The institution's own definition of a restructured exposure used for the implementation of point (d) of Article 178(3) CRR specified by the EBA Guidelines on default in accordance with Article 178 CRR when different from the definition of forbore exposure defined in Annex V to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 680/2014.

N/A, all forbore exposures are considered restructured for the purpose of point (d) of article 178(3).

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

Disclosure according to points (c) and (e) of Article 442 in EU Regulation No 575/2013

SEK m		a	b	c		d		e		f		g		h		i		j		k		l		m		n		o		
		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														
005	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	10 455,88		10 455,88																										
010	Loans and advances	430 770,47		422 520,89		8 249,58		1 229,52		72,41			-204,00		-73,74		-130,26		-278,74									408 272,13		868,34
020	<i>Central banks</i>	1 325,41		1 325,41																										
030	<i>General governments</i>	5 181,60		5 154,11		27,49		0,43					-2,40		-0,89		-1,51		-0,15								172,53		0,23	
040	<i>Credit institutions</i>	1 094,86		1 094,72		0,15							-0,01		-0,01		0,00											1,77		
050	<i>Other financial corporations</i>	365,85		361,00		4,85							-0,19		-0,15		-0,03											105,67		
060	<i>Non-financial corporations</i>	29 422,66		27 602,94		1 819,72		291,49		11,19			-52,67		-22,56		-30,12		-129,51								27 637,41		142,72	
070	<i>Of which SMEs</i>	28 509,46		26 788,84		1 720,62		289,31		11,19			-47,86		-19,98		-27,88		-128,27								26 792,78		141,89	
080	<i>Households</i>	393 380,08		386 982,71		6 397,37		937,60		61,22			-148,73		-50,13		-98,60		-149,08								380 354,76		725,39	
090	Debt securities	67 907,49		67 907,49									-1,27		-1,27															
100	<i>Central banks</i>	6 997,66		6 997,66									-0,01		-0,01															
110	<i>General governments</i>	9 957,24		9 957,24									-0,44		-0,44															
120	<i>Credit institutions</i>	50 952,59		50 952,59									-0,83		-0,83															
130	<i>Other financial corporations</i>																													
140	<i>Non-financial corporations</i>																													
150	Off-balance-sheet exposures	30 395,01		29 957,49		437,52		17,83		0,46			21,39		9,93		11,46		2,74								8 320,65		2,20	
160	<i>Central banks</i>																													
170	<i>General governments</i>	28,96		28,54		0,42		0,57					0,09		0,08		0,02		0,10											
180	<i>Credit institutions</i>	0,70		0,70									0,03		0,03															
190	<i>Other financial corporations</i>	49,08		48,61		0,47							0,04		0,04		0,00													
200	<i>Non-financial corporations</i>	3 557,46		3 445,26		112,21		5,57		0,00			2,83		1,95		0,88		0,35								19,82			
210	<i>Households</i>	26 758,81		26 434,39		324,42		11,69		0,45			18,40		7,84		10,57		2,30								8 300,83		2,20	
220	Total	539 528,85		530 841,76		8 687,10		1 247,36		72,86			-226,67		-84,95		-141,72		-281,48								416 592,78		870,54	

EU CR1-A - Maturity of exposures

Disclosure according to point (g) of Article 442 in EU Regulation No 575/2013

SEK m		a	b	Net exposure value			f
		On demand	<= 1 year	> 1 year <= 5 years	> 5 years	No stated maturity	Total
1	Loans and advances	2 198,22	47 011,73	43 094,92	369 550,56	14,04	461 869,46
2	Debt securities		26 331,94	40 804,28	770,00		67 906,22
3	Total	2 198,22	73 343,66	83 899,19	370 320,56	14,04	529 775,68

EU CR2 - Template EU CR2: Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances

Disclosure according to point (f) of Article 442 in EU Regulation No 575/2013

SEK m		a
		Gross carrying amount
010	Initial stock of non-performing loans and advances	1 533,17
020	Inflows to non-performing portfolios	608,24
030	Outflows from non-performing portfolios	-911,89
040	Outflows due to write-offs	-279,25
050	Outflow due to other situations	-632,63
060	Final stock of non-performing loans and advances	1 229,52

EU CQ1 - Credit quality of forborne exposures

Disclosure according to point (c) of Article 442 in EU Regulation No 575/2013

SEK m	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	
	Gross carrying amount/nominal amount of exposures with forbearance measures				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		Collateral received and financial guarantees received on forborne exposures		
	Performing forborne	Non-performing forborne		Of which defaulted	Of which impaired	On performing forborne exposures	On non-performing forborne exposures	Of which collateral and financial guarantees received on non-performing exposures with forbearance measures	
005	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits								
010	Loans and advances	2 206,79	74,88	59,25	68,79	-0,54	-3,87	2 253,22	70,24
020	<i>Central banks</i>								
030	<i>General governments</i>								
040	<i>Credit institutions</i>								
050	<i>Other financial corporations</i>								
060	<i>Non-financial corporations</i>	49,43	30,89	29,48	29,48	-0,05	-2,23	77,06	28,63
070	<i>Households</i>	2 157,36	43,99	29,77	39,31	-0,49	-1,64	2 176,16	41,61
080	Debt Securities								
090	Loan commitments given	0,25				0,00			
100	Total	2 207,04	74,88	59,25	68,79	-,54	-3,87	2 253,22	70,24

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

Disclosure according to point (d) of Article 442 in EU Regulation No 575/2013

SEK m		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	
		Performing exposures			Gross carrying amount/nominal amount									
		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		
005	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	10 455,88	10 455,88											
010	Loans and advances	430 770,47	430 447,92	322,55	1 229,52	756,71	137,31	130,25	158,99	40,63	5,64		958,07	
020	<i>Central banks</i>	1 325,41	1 325,41											
030	<i>General governments</i>	5 181,60	5 181,60		0,43	0,18	0,25						0,43	
040	<i>Credit institutions</i>	1 094,86	1 094,86											
050	<i>Other financial corporations</i>	365,85	365,85											
060	<i>Non-financial corporations</i>	29 422,66	29 361,44	61,22	291,49	151,64	48,12	30,75	43,71	17,27			277,56	
070	<i>Of which SMEs</i>	28 509,46	28 448,96	60,50	289,31	150,39	48,04	29,90	43,71	17,27			275,37	
080	<i>Households</i>	393 380,08	393 118,75	261,32	937,60	604,89	88,93	99,49	115,28	23,35	5,64		680,08	
090	Debt securities	67 907,49	67 907,49											
100	<i>Central banks</i>	6 997,66	6 997,66											
110	<i>General governments</i>	9 957,24	9 957,24											
120	<i>Credit institutions</i>	50 952,59	50 952,59											
130	<i>Other financial corporations</i>													
140	<i>Non-financial corporations</i>													
150	Off-balance-sheet exposures	30 395,01			17,83								11,47	
160	<i>Central banks</i>													
170	<i>General governments</i>	28,96			0,57									
180	<i>Credit institutions</i>	0,70												
190	<i>Other financial corporations</i>	49,08												
200	<i>Non-financial corporations</i>	3 557,46			5,57								4,75	
210	<i>Households</i>	26 758,81												
220	Total	539 528,85	508 811,30	322,55	1 247,36	756,71	137,31	130,25	158,99	40,63	5,64		969,54	

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

Disclosure according to points (c) and (e) of Article 442 in EU Regulation No 575/2013

SEK m		a	b	c	d	e	f
		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 defaulted	Of which loans and advances subject to impairment		
010	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2 137,27	12,95	11,27	2 137,27	-8,23	
020	Mining and quarrying	85,68			85,68	-0,15	
030	Manufacturing	1 773,77	29,62	29,62	1 773,77	-21,78	
040	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	50,39	1,03	1,03	50,39	-1,33	
050	Water supply	98,51	2,96	2,96	98,51	-1,18	
060	Construction	3 666,96	47,64	47,64	3 666,96	-40,27	
070	Wholesale and retail trade	1 787,19	37,58	37,03	1 787,19	-30,13	
080	Transport and storage	1 284,71	17,26	17,26	1 284,71	-15,76	
090	Accommodation and food service activities	576,31	32,34	32,34	576,31	-22,78	
100	Information and communication	218,31	0,55	0,55	218,31	-1,07	
110	Real estate activities	15 537,21	68,46	58,45	15 537,21	-7,78	
120	Financial and insurance activities	105,53	0,12	-7,78	105,53	-,25	
130	Professional, scientific and technical activities	777,47	17,41	15,73	777,47	-10,45	
140	Administrative and support service activities	821,46	9,14	9,14	821,46	-7,59	
150	Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	0,19			0,19	0,00	
160	Education	158,69	0,43	0,43	158,69	-1,92	
170	Human health services and social work activities	106,76	2,19	2,19	106,76	-1,12	
180	Arts, entertainment and recreation	330,67	5,75	5,75	330,67	-5,35	
190	Other services	197,07	6,05	6,05	197,07	-5,03	
200	Total	29 714,16	291,49	277,44	29 714,16	-182,18	

EU CQ7 - Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes

Disclosure according to point (c) of Article 442 in EU Regulation No 575/2013

SEK m	Collateral obtained by taking possession	
	a	b
	Value at initial recognition	Accumulated negative changes
010	Property, plant and equipment (PP&E)	
020	Other than PP&E	1,51
030	<i>Residential immovable property</i>	
040	<i>Commercial Immovable property</i>	
050	<i>Movable property (auto, shipping, etc.)</i>	1,51
060	<i>Equity and debt instruments</i>	
070	<i>Other collateral</i>	
080	Total	1,51

EU CRC – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to CRM techniques

Disclosure according to points (a) to (e) of Article 453 in EU Regulation No 575/2013

Article 453 (a) CRR

A description of the core features of the policies and processes for on- and off-balance sheet netting and an indication of the extent to which institutions make use of balance sheet netting;

A financial asset and a financial liability are offset and recognised as a net amount in the balance sheet only when a legal right exists to offset the amounts and the intention is present to settle the item in a net amount or simultaneously realise the asset and settle the liability. The Bank Group applies balance sheet netting for derivatives. No netting is applied for off balance sheet items.

Article 453 (b) CRR

The core features of policies and processes for eligible collateral evaluation and management;

Länsförsäkringar Bank has a comprehensive framework for valuation. Relevant valuation method and process depends on the type, location and the size of the exposure secured by the collateral. For specific collateral, tenant-owned apartments and small houses in homogenous areas, statistical methods can be used under certain circumstances. In most other cases a manual valuation conducted by a valuer is used.

Article 453 (c) CRR

A description of the main types of collateral taken by the institution to mitigate credit risk;

Länsförsäkringar Banks collateral consists mainly of real estate properties. The largest part are private homes (small houses and tenant-owned apartments) but there are also apartment buildings, commercial real estate and industrial real estate. For the subsidiary LF Finans collateral consists mainly of vehicles, machinery and other types of inventory.

Article 453 (d) CRR

For guarantees and credit derivatives used as credit protection, the main types of guarantor and credit derivative counterparty and their creditworthiness used for the purposes of reducing capital requirements, excluding those used as part of synthetic securitisation structures;

Länsförsäkringar Bank uses municipal guarantees for certain commercial credit exposures, but does not use private guarantees. Derivatives as credit protection are not used.

Article 453 (e) CRR

Information about market or credit risk concentrations within the credit mitigation taken;

Länsförsäkringar Bank uses credit mitigation such as derivatives to hedge market risk. Credit risk concentrations are very low since the business strategy does not target large customers or highly concentrated businesses.

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

Disclosure according to point (f) of Article 453 in EU Regulation No 575/2013

SEK m		Unsecured carrying amount	Secured carrying amount	Of which secured by		
				collateral	financial guarantees	credit derivatives
		a	b	c	d	e
1	Loans and advances	32 832,66	409 140,48	409 118,57	21,91	
2	Debt securities	67 906,22				
3	Total	100 738,88	409 140,48	409 118,57	21,91	
4	<i>Of which non-performing exposures</i>	82,44	868,34	868,34		
5	<i>Of which defaulted</i>	64,24	565,34			

EU CRD – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to standardised model

Disclosure according to points (a) to (d) of Article 444 in EU Regulation No 575/2013

Article 444 (a) CRR

Names of the external credit assessment institutions (ECAIs) and export credit agencies (ECAs) nominated by the institution, and the reasons for any changes over the disclosure period;

Moody's, Standard & Poor's

Article 444 (b) CRR

The exposure classes for which each ECAI or ECA is used;

The Consolidated Situation applies external credit rating for exposures to institutions and exposures in the form of covered bonds.

Article 444 (c) CRR

A description of the process used to transfer the issuer and issue credit ratings onto comparable assets items not included in the trading book;

N/A

Article 444 (d) CRR

The association of the external rating of each nominated ECAI or ECA (as referred to in row (a)) with the risk weights that correspond with the credit quality steps as set out in Chapter 2 of Title II of Part Three CRR (except where the institution complies with the standard association published by the EBA).

N/A

EU CR4 - Standardised approach - Credit risk exposure and CRM effects, excluding counterparty credit exposures

Disclosure according to points (g), (h) and (i) of Article 453 and of point (e) of Article 444 in EU Regulation No 575/2013

SEK m	Exposure classes	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 (%)
		a	b	c	d	e	f
1	Central governments or central banks	31 514,13	11,02	32 958,40	4,41		
2	Non-central government public sector entities	1 533,60	18,31	6 349,56	7,32		
EU 2a	Regional governments or local authorities	89,33	18,31	6 349,56	7,32		
EU 2b	Public sector entities	1 444,26					
3	Multilateral development banks	2 270,37		2 270,37			
EU 3a	International organisations	875,86		875,86			
4	Institutions	7 993,17	6,90	1 732,94	2,76	368,72	21,24%
5	Covered bonds	39 942,86		39 942,86		3 994,29	10,00%
6	Corporates	2,00		2,00		2,00	100,00%
6.1	Of which: Specialised Lending						
7	Subordinated debt exposures and equity	198,65		198,65		488,41	245,86%
EU 7a	Subordinated debt exposures						
EU 7b	Equity	198,65		198,65		488,41	245,86%
8	Retail	1 960,10	3 475,94	1 960,10	1 390,38	2 099,29	62,66%
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property and ADC exposures						
9.1	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - non IPRE						
9.2	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - IPRE						
9.3	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - non IPRE						
9.4	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - IPRE						
9.5	Acquisition, Development and Construction ADC						
10	Exposures in default	8,32	1,10	8,32	0,44	8,76	100,02%
EU 10a	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment						
EU 10b	Collective investment undertakings CIU						
EU 10c	Other items	2 620,29		2 620,29		1 352,91	51,63%
11	not applicable						
12	TOTAL	88 919,35	3 513,27	88 919,35	1 405,31	8 314,38	9,20%

EU CR5 - Standardised approach, excluding counterparty credit exposures

Disclosure according to point (e) of Article 444 in EU Regulation No 575/2013

Risk weight		0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	60%	70%	75%
Exposure classes														
1	Central governments or central banks	32 962,80												
2	Non-central government public sector entities	6 356,88												
EU 2a	Regional governments or local authorities	6 356,88												
EU 2b	Public sector entities													
3	Multilateral development banks	2 270,37												
EU 3a	International organisations	875,86												
4	Institutions					1 687,86	1,36							
5	Covered bonds				39 942,86									
6	Corporates		,00											
6.1	Of which: Specialised Lending													
7	Subordinated debt exposures and equity													
EU 7a	Subordinated debt exposures													
EU 7b	Equity													
8	Retail exposures									1 370,28				1 980,10
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property and ADC exposures													
9.1	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - non IPRE													
9.1.1	no loan splitting applied													
9.1.2	loan splitting applied secured													
9.1.3	loan splitting applied unsecured													
9.2	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - IPRE													
9.3	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - non IPRE													
9.3.1	no loan splitting applied													
9.3.2	loan splitting applied secured													
9.3.3	loan splitting applied unsecured													
9.4	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - IPRE													
9.5	Acquisition, Development and Construction ADC													
10	Exposures in default													
EU 10a	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment													
EU 10b	Collective investment undertakings CIU													
EU 10c	Other items	1 327,95									3,77			
11	not applicable													
EU 11c	TOTAL	43 793,87	,00		39 942,86	1 687,86	1,36			1 370,28	3,77			1 980,10

Risk weight

		80%	90%	100%	105%	110%	130%	150%	250%	370%	400%	1250%	Others	Total	Of which unrated
Exposure classes															
1	Central governments or central banks													32 962,80	32 962,80
2	Non-central government public sector entities													6 356,88	
EU 2a	Regional governments or local authorities													6 356,88	6 356,88
EU 2b	Public sector entities														,00
3	Multilateral development banks													2 270,37	2 270,37
EU 3a	International organisations													875,86	
4	Institutions							20,52						1 709,73	1 048,68
5	Covered bonds													39 942,86	
6	Corporates			2,00										2,00	2,00
6.1	Of which: Specialised Lending														
7	Subordinated debt exposures and equity			5,48					193,17					198,65	
EU 7a	Subordinated debt exposures														
EU 7b	Equity			5,48					193,17					198,65	
8	Retail exposures			0,09										3 350,47	
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property and ADC exposures														
9.1	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - non IPRE														
9.1.1	no loan splitting applied														
9.1.2	loan splitting applied secured														
9.1.3	loan splitting applied unsecured														
9.2	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - IPRE														
9.3	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - non IPRE														
9.3.1	no loan splitting applied														
9.3.2	loan splitting applied secured														
9.3.3	loan splitting applied unsecured														
9.4	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - IPRE														
9.5	Acquisition, Development and Construction ADC														
10	Exposures in default			8,76				0,00						8,76	
EU 10a	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment														
EU 10b	Collective investment undertakings CIU														
EU 10c	Other items			1 245,76					42,00				0,81	2 620,29	2 620,29
11	not applicable														
EU 11c	TOTAL			1 262,09				20,52	235,17				0,81	90 298,69	

EU CRE – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to IRB approach

Disclosure according to points (a) to (f) of Article 452 in EU Regulation No 575/2013

Article 452 (a) CRR

The competent authority's permission of the approach or approved transition

The IRB Approach is applied to the retail and corporate exposures. The Foundation Internal Ratings Based Approach is applied to exposures to corporates, with PD estimated using internal models, while prescribed values are used for LGD and CF. Permission to apply the IRB Approach was obtained or applied for as follows:

- In December 2006, permission was granted by the Financial Supervisory Authority to apply the IRB Approach to retail exposures. This Approach has been applied to capital requirement calculations since February 2007.
- In December 2009, Länsförsäkringar Bank AB and the subsidiary Länsförsäkringar Hypotek AB received permission to apply the Foundation IRB Approach to capital requirement calculations for credit risk for companies with agricultural operations, which comprises most of the corporate portfolio. This Approach has been applied since March 2010.
- In May 2012, permission was granted to apply the IRB Approach for exposures to corporates, excluding LF Finans AB. This Approach has been applied since June 2012.
- In April 2015, Länsförsäkringar Bank AB and the subsidiary Länsförsäkringar Hypotek AB received permission from the Financial Supervisory Authority to change their IRB model for calculating LGD for loans secured by immovable property. This Approach has been applied to capital requirement calculations since May 2015.
- In April 2015, Länsförsäkringar Bank AB and its subsidiaries Länsförsäkringar Hypotek AB and LF Finans AB received approval for all IRB portfolios in the Bank Group to change the limit for what is classified as retail exposures and exposures to corporates. The new limit has been applied to capital requirement calculations since May 2015.
- In March 2019, the Financial Supervisory Authority granted permission to adjust the PD TTC levels of the models for corporates to meet the requirements of the Authority's new directive (Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's memorandum: "FI's supervision of banks' calculations of risk weights for exposures to corporates").
- In November 2019, the Financial Supervisory Authority granted permission to apply a new definition of default for the Consolidated Situation to meet the requirements of the new EBA guideline on the definition of default. The new definition was implemented in the fourth quarter of 2020. A minor change to the definition of default was approved by the Financial Supervisory Authority and implemented in March 2022.
- In January 2023, the Financial Supervisory Authority granted permission to apply new PD models and new validation methods for PD models. The approval also included a roll-out to FIRB for exposure class corporate in LF Finans AB.
- In February 2024, two CF models were discontinued as a result of EBA Q&A 2022-6602.
- In January 2025 CRR 3 was implemented, affecting PD-floor, LGD-floors and scope of CF models.

IRB applications

- A submission for new LGD models is planned for Q1 2026

Article 452 (c) CRR

The control mechanisms for rating systems at the different stages of model development, controls and changes, which shall include information on:

(i) the relationship between the risk management function and the internal audit function;

(ii) the rating system review;

(iii) procedure to ensure the independence of the function in charge of reviewing the models from the functions responsible for the development of the models;

(iv) the procedure to ensure the accountability of the functions in charge of developing and reviewing the models

The Consolidated Situation's risk management follows the division of roles and responsibilities according to the three lines of defence:

First line of defence

The first line of defence pertains to all risk-management activities performed in the business operations. The operations that are exposed to risk also own the risk, which means that the daily risk management takes place within the operations. The operations are also responsible for ensuring that control processes for monitoring are in place, implemented and reported. All employees assume individual responsibility for working towards a well-functioning risk culture by complying with the established risk-management guidelines and framework.

Second line of defence

The second line of defence pertains to the independent Risk Management and Compliance functions, which establish principles and frameworks for risk management and regulatory compliance. Accordingly, duality in risk management and risk control, risk culture and risk awareness is prevalent in all day-to-day business decisions. Risk Management controls and monitors arising risks and ensures that risk awareness and correct and consistent risk management takes place on a daily basis. Risk Management also provides assistance when the operations introduce procedures, systems and tools for maintaining this continuous risk management. The role of compliance is to provide support and control for ensuring that the operations comply with regulatory requirements.

Third line of defence

The third line of defence is Internal Audit, which comprises the Board's support for quality assurance and evaluation of the organisation's risk management, governance and internal controls. Internal Audit performs independent and regular audits to control, evaluate and ensure, for example, the procedures and processes for financial reporting, the operation and management of information systems and the operations' risk-management system.

Validation

The entire IRB system is validated every year in accordance with applicable regulation and internally adopted guidelines. The quantitative risk models applied to risk estimates are evaluated based on predictive ability and risk-differentiating properties. Great importance is attached to ensuring that the models are stable over time. In addition to the purely quantitative aspects of the IRB system, the use and integration of the system in the operations is evaluated to ensure that the credit risk is consistently and uniformly measured. The entire validation process is performed by the Risk Control unit within the Risk Management function. The Risk Control unit is separate from the Risk Modelling unit within Risk Management.

Article 452 (d) CRR

The role of the functions involved in the development, approval and subsequent changes of the credit risk models;

Board of Directors

The Board is ultimately responsible for ensuring that the IRB system used within the Consolidated Situation is appropriate and meets internal rules and applicable regulatory requirements. The Board decides on major changes to the IRB system. The Board also decides on changes within the IRB system resulting from the yearly validation.

President

The President ensures that the implementation of the IRB system is appropriate and meets internal rules and applicable regulatory requirements. The president approves, within the framework of the Risk Committee, significant changes to the IRB system. The President is also responsible, within the framework of the Risk Committee, for preparing major changes to the IRB system that require application to the Financial Supervisory Authority, before they go on for approval in the Risk and Capital Committee and for final decision in the Board.

Chief Risk Officer

The Chief Risk Officer is responsible for the development, maintenance, review and management of the IRB system in accordance with internal rules and applicable regulatory requirements and for documenting IRB models and methods. The Chief Risk Officer is also responsible for independent validation of the IRB system and that the method for validation is documented. The Chief Risk Officer is responsible for the assessment of significant changes and decides on the degree of materiality regarding changes

to the IRB system according to regulation 529/2014. The CRO approves, within the Risk Management executive team, minor changes to the IRB system.

Risk Modelling unit

The Risk Modelling unit within the Risk Management function is responsible for performing the development, maintenance and review of the IRB system.

Risk Control unit

The Risk Control unit within the Risk Management function is responsible for performing the entire validation process of the IRB system.

Article 452 (e) CRR

The scope and main content of the reporting related to credit risk models;

Risk Management reports on the Consolidated Situation's risk development to the Board, the Risk and Capital Committee, the Risk Committee, the ALCO and the President.

Monitoring risks is a significant part of the Consolidated Situation's ongoing operations. Controls and risk reports of market and liquidity risk and credit risk with financial counterparties take place every day. Other types of risk reporting take place on an ongoing basis. In addition, an aggregated risk and capital report, containing all risk areas, is submitted to the Board and the Board's Committees every quarter.

Article 452 (f) CRR

A description of the internal ratings process by exposure class, including the number of key models used with respect to each portfolio and a brief discussion of the main differences between the models within the same portfolio, covering:

(i) the definitions, methods and data for estimation and validation of PD, which shall include information on how PDs are estimated for low default portfolios, whether there are regulatory floors and the drivers for differences observed between PD and actual default rates at least for the last three periods;

(ii) where applicable, the definitions, methods and data for estimation and validation of LGD, such as methods to calculate downturn LGD, how LGDs are estimated for low default portfolio and the time lapse between the default event and the closure of the exposure;

(iii) where applicable, the definitions, methods and data for estimation and validation of credit conversion factors, including assumptions employed in the derivation of those variables.

Probability of Default (PD)

The Probability of Default is the probability that a counterparty will default within a 12-month period.

A raw model based PD is calculated for each counterparty. This PD is then adjusted to reflect the average proportion of default over business cycles (through the cycle adjustment) and a margin of conservatism is added to ensure that the risk is not underestimated. Following the calculation of PD, all non-defaulted counterparties are ranked and are divided into eleven risk classes. The information that is most relevant to each type of counterparty has been taken into consideration in the development of models for estimating PD. The PD estimate for retail exposures is calculated entirely by using models based on predictive statistical analysis, while the PD estimate for exposures to corporates is based on a predictive statistical analysis combined with individual expert assessments. These risk models take both internal and external information into consideration. In total four PD models are used, two for private individuals and two for corporates.

Loss Given Default (LGD)

Loss Given Default is defined as the expected loss percentage on a specific agreement/exposure given default.

An internal estimate of LGD is used for the Advanced IRB Approach, which is based on internal information about such factors as loss portions, loan-to-value (LTV) ratio and product type. A safety margin is added to these estimates to ensure that the LGD is not underestimated, before a final LGD adjustment is made to reflect the loss ratio in a period of recession. Note that own LGD models are only used for retail exposures.

Conversion Factor (CF)

The Conversion Factor is used to calculate off-balance sheet commitments that are expected to be utilised by the counterparty in the event of default. An internal estimate of CF is calculated for the Advanced IRB Approach, which is based on internal information about such factors as degree of realisation, degree of utilisation and type of product. A safety margin is added to these estimates to ensure that the CF is not underestimated.

EU CR6 - IRB approach – Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range

Disclosure according to point (g) of Article 452 in EU Regulation No 575/2013

A-IRB

SEK m	PD range	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures pre-CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF	Exposure post CCF and post CRM	Exposure weighted average PD (%)	Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD (%)	Exposure weighted average maturity (years)	Risk weighted exposure amount after supporting factors	Density of risk weighted exposure amount	Expected loss amount	Value adjustments and provisions
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
1	Retail exposures - Secured by residential real estate - with own estimates of LGD or conversion factors												
2	0.00 to <0.15	304 224,22	10 232,17	56,87%	310 042,75	0,06%	442 502	9,63%		4 837,01	1,56%	18,50	-1,28
3	0.00 to <0.10	263 321,74	6 288,82	59,09%	267 038,08	0,05%	383 335	9,48%		3 602,20	1,35%	13,07	-1,07
4	0.10 to <0.15	40 902,48	3 943,35	53,31%	43 004,67	0,12%	59 167	10,52%		1 234,82	2,87%	5,43	-,20
5	0.15 to <0.25	18 105,93	1 434,35	60,08%	18 967,72	0,24%	27 331	10,72%		931,93	4,91%	4,88	-,30
6	0.25 to <0.50	7 431,66	6 185,04	49,50%	10 493,06	0,48%	12 989	9,54%		756,84	7,21%	4,81	-,34
7	0.50 to <0.75												
8	0.75 to <2.50	5 519,91	517,02	58,46%	5 822,16	1,31%	9112	10,39%		885,01	15,20%	7,87	-,60
9	0.75 to <1.75	3 459,71	380,02	58,49%	3 681,97	0,96%	5704	10,60%		475,51	12,91%	3,75	-,31
10	1.75 to <2.5	2 060,20	137,00	58,39%	2 140,19	1,92%	3408	10,04%		409,50	19,13%	4,13	-,29
11	2.50 to <10.00	1 809,08	23,90	72,24%	1 826,34	5,14%	3037	10,09%		599,03	32,80%	9,40	-1,02
12	2.5 to <5	1 195,09	19,64	66,95%	1 208,25	3,84%	1928	10,24%		353,85	29,29%	4,75	-,44
13	5 to <10	613,98	4,25	69,70%	618,09	7,68%	1109	9,78%		245,17	39,67%	4,64	-,59
14	10.00 to <100.00	1 070,45	2,18	44,85%	1 071,43	25,25%	1799	9,96%		600,65	56,06%	26,93	-2,99
15	10 to <20	381,34		0,00%	381,34	15,36%	654	9,98%		200,52	52,58%	5,84	-,61
16	20 to <30					0,00%							
17	30.00 to <100.00	689,12	2,18	44,85%	690,09	30,72%	1145	9,95%		400,14	57,98%	21,09	-2,37
18	100.00 (Default)	276,51	2,80	100,00%	279,31	100,00%	501	11,02%		261,79	93,73%	9,83	-4,89
19	Subtotal	338 437,76	18 397,44	54,71%	348 502,76	0,29%	497 271	9,70%		8 872,27	2,55%	82,21	-11,42
20	Retail exposures - Other - with own estimates of LGD or conversion factors												
21	0.00 to <0.15	14 427,31	2 559,85	87,43%	16 665,42	0,07%	143 728	23,50%		748,72	4,49%	3,06	-,34
22	0.00 to <0.10	10 154,26	1 633,61	87,37%	11 581,55	0,05%	83 633	20,93%		347,03	3,00%	1,27	-,09
23	0.10 to <0.15	4 273,05	926,24	87,54%	5 083,87	0,12%	60 095	29,36%		401,69	7,90%	1,79	-,25
24	0.15 to <0.25	5 930,54	714,30	69,67%	6 428,17	0,24%	31 999	24,86%		664,94	10,34%	3,83	-,59
25	0.25 to <0.50	6 514,01	677,99	78,78%	7 048,15	0,48%	35 315	30,35%		1 388,81	19,70%	10,26	-2,14
26	0.50 to <0.75												
27	0.75 to <2.50	10 793,51	1 423,52	59,80%	11 644,81	1,43%	64 104	36,37%		4 305,53	36,97%	61,44	-16,34
28	0.75 to <1.75	5 466,87	656,29	65,65%	5 897,72	0,96%	32 117	35,08%		1 857,71	31,50%	19,86	-4,74
29	1.75 to <2.5	5 326,64	767,23	54,80%	5 747,09	1,92%	31 987	37,69%		2 447,82	42,59%	41,59	-11,61
30	2.50 to <10.00	7 039,08	775,59	50,39%	7 429,87	5,24%	46 608	40,22%		3 943,86	53,08%	156,04	-55,29
31	2.5 to <5	4 465,06	490,61	52,59%	4 723,09	3,84%	28 903	40,50%		2 477,08	52,45%	73,46	-26,36
32	5 to <10	2 574,02	284,98	46,58%	2 706,78	7,68%	17 705	39,73%		1 466,78	54,19%	82,58	-28,93
33	10.00 to <100.00	2 397,12	147,54	48,20%	2 468,24	21,86%	17 263	39,12%		1 846,92	74,83%	211,55	-81,88
34	10 to <20	1 380,35	90,44	48,67%	1 424,36	15,36%	9641	38,88%		937,05	65,79%	85,05	-26,19
35	20 to <30												
36	30.00 to <100.00	1 016,78	57,10	47,46%	1 043,88	30,72%	7622	39,45%		909,87	87,16%	126,50	-55,68
37	100.00 (Default)	516,69	4,35	68,76%	519,68	100,00%	3592	38,23%		509,51	98,04%	264,78	-250,59
38	Subtotal	47 618,27	6 303,14	72,76%	52 204,35	3,21%	342 609	30,73%		13 408,29	25,68%	710,98	-407,16
39	Total	386 056,03	24 700,58	59,31%	400 707,11		839 880			22 280,56	5,56%	793,19	-418,56

F-IRB

SEK m	PD range	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures pre-CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF	Exposure post CCF and post CRM	Exposure weighted average PD (%)	Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD (%)	Exposure weighted average maturity (years)	Risk weighted exposure amount after supporting factors	Density of risk weighted exposure amount	Expected loss amount	Value adjustments and provisions
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
1	Corporates - Other without own estimates of LGD or conversion factors												
2	0.00 to <0.15	3 379,66	33,63	56,93%	3 398,80	0,10%	754	20,71%	2,49	289,52	8,52%	,72	-,01
3	0.00 to <0.10	933,92	4,43	40,00%	935,69	0,06%	278	20,87%	2,49	59,43	6,35%	,11	,00
4	0.10 to <0.15	2 445,74	29,20	59,50%	2 463,11	0,12%	476	20,65%	2,49	230,09	9,34%	,61	-,01
5	0.15 to <0.25	9 254,88	330,57	59,97%	9 453,13	0,24%	973	21,15%	2,47	1 344,31	14,22%	4,80	-,10
6	0.25 to <0.50	9 718,92	484,50	53,59%	9 978,56	0,48%	1317	22,36%	2,37	2 110,15	21,15%	10,71	-,59
7	0.50 to <0.75												
8	0.75 to <2.50	10 683,60	773,18	54,73%	11 106,78	1,34%	2282	24,63%	2,13	3 917,17	35,27%	37,40	-2,29
9	0.75 to <1.75	6 454,52	385,31	56,67%	6 672,87	0,96%	1274	23,62%	2,22	2 016,85	30,22%	15,13	-,80
10	1.75 to <2.5	4 229,08	387,87	52,81%	4 433,91	1,92%	1008	26,17%	2,00	1 900,31	42,86%	22,27	-1,49
11	2.50 to <10.00	2 504,17	195,74	48,59%	2 599,27	5,33%	926	31,54%	1,41	1 869,85	71,94%	44,49	-6,28
12	2.5 to <5	1 520,96	136,12	52,35%	1 592,22	3,84%	587	30,22%	1,70	950,80	59,72%	18,48	-1,61
13	5 to <10	983,21	59,63	40,00%	1 007,06	7,68%	339	33,63%	0,95	919,05	91,26%	26,01	-4,67
14	10.00 to <100.00	660,53	47,74	40,85%	680,03	22,48%	306	35,04%	0,80	922,28	135,62%	53,26	-9,88
15	10 to <20	355,82	21,76	41,86%	364,93	15,36%	203	35,56%	0,81	485,04	132,91%	19,93	-2,67
16	20 to <30												
17	30.00 to <100.00	304,70	25,98	40,00%	315,10	30,72%	103	34,43%	0,78	437,24	138,76%	33,33	-7,21
18	100.00 (Default)	145,67	1,60	77,49%	146,91	100,00%	33	24,18%	2,37			35,53	-10,13
19	Total	36 347,44	1 866,96	54,42%	37 363,49	1,77%	6591	23,46%	2,24	10 453,28	27,98%	186,91	-29,29

EU CR6-A – Scope of the use of IRB and SA approaches

Disclosure according to point (b) of Article 452 in EU Regulation No 575/2013

SEK m	Exposure value as defined in Article 166 CRR for exposures subject to IRB approach	Total exposure value for exposures subject to the Standardised approach and to the IRB approach	Percentage of total exposure value subject to the permanent partial use of the SA (%)	Percentage of total exposure value subject to IRB Approach (%)	Percentage of total exposure value subject to a roll-out plan (%)
	a	b	c	d	e
1	Central governments or central banks	33 476,45	100,00%		
2	Regional governments or local authorities	96,55	100,00%		
3	Public sector entities				
4	Institutions	48 725,09	100,00%		
5	Corporates	38 214,40	37 246,19	100,00%	
5,1	Of which Corporates - General		37 246,19		
5,2	Of which Corporates - Specialised lending				
5.2.1	Of which: corporates - specialised lending, excluding slotting approach				
5.2.2	Of which: corporates - specialised lending, including slotting approach				
5.3	Of which Corporates - Purchased Receivables				
6	Retail	410 212,49	401 813,91	99,17%	0,83%
6.1	Of which retail – qualifying revolving				
6.2	Of which Retail – Secured by residential immovable property		348 491,26	100,00%	
6.3	Of which Retail - Purchased Receivables				
6.4	Of which Retail - Other retail exposures	53 377,29	53 322,65	93,74%	6,26%
7	Equity		5,48	100,00%	
EU 7a	Collective investment undertakings (CIU)				
8	Other non-credit obligation assets	311,04	561,73	8,10%	91,90%
9	Total	448 737,93	521 925,41	15,78%	83,58%
				0,64%	

EU CR7 - IRB approach – Effect on the RWEAs of credit derivatives used as CRM techniques, excluding counterparty credit exposures

Disclosure according to point (j) of Article 453 in EU Regulation No 575/2013

SEK m		Pre-credit derivatives	Actual risk weighted
		risk weighted exposure amount	exposure amount
		a	b
1	Central governments and central banks - F-IRB		
EU 1a	Regional governments and local authorities -F-IRB		
EU 1b	Public sector entities - F-IRB		
2	Central governments and central banks - A-IRB		
EU 2a	Regional governments and local authorities A-IRB		
EU 2b	Public sector entities A-IRB		
3	Institutions - F-IRB		
4	not applicable		
5	Corporates – F-IRB	10 453,28	10 453,28
EU 5a	Corporates - General	10 453,28	10 453,28
EU 5b	Corporates - Specialised lending		
EU 5c	Corporates - Purchased receivables		
6	Corporate – A-IRB		
EU 6a	Corporates - General		
EU 6b	Corporates - Specialised lending		
EU 6c	Corporates - Purchased Receivables		
7	not applicable		
8	not applicable		
EU 8a	Retail - A-IRB	22 280,56	22 280,56
9	Retail – Qualifying revolving QRRE		
10	Retail – Secured by residential immovable property	8 872,27	8 872,27
EU 10a	Retail – Purchased receivables		
EU 10b	Retail- Other retail exposures	13 408,29	13 408,29
11	not applicable		
12	not applicable		
13	not applicable		
14	not applicable		
15	not applicable		
16	not applicable		
17	Exposures under F-IRB	10 453,28	10 453,28
18	Exposures under A-IRB	22 280,56	22 280,56
19	Total Exposures	32 733,85	32 733,85

EU CR7-A - IRB approach – Disclosure of the extent of the use of CRM techniques

Disclosure according to point (g) of Article 453 in EU Regulation No 575/2013

A-IRB

SEK m

Total exposures		Credit risk Mitigation techniques										Credit risk Mitigation methods in the calculation of RWEAs		
		Funded credit Protection (FCP)												Unfunded credit Protection (UFCP)
		Part of exposures covered by Financial Collaterals (%)	Part of exposures covered by Other eligible collaterals (%)	Part of exposures covered by Immovable property Collaterals (%)	Part of exposures covered by Receivables (%)	Part of exposures covered by Other physical collateral (%)	Part of exposures covered by Other funded credit protection (%)	Part of exposures covered by Cash on deposit (%)	Part of exposures covered by Life insurance policies (%)	Part of exposures covered by Instruments held by a third party (%)	Part of exposures covered by Guarantees (%)	Part of exposures covered by Credit Derivatives (%)	RWEA without substitution effects (reduction effects only)	RWEA with substitution effects (both reduction and substitution effects)
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	
1	Central governments and central banks													
2	Regional governments and local authorities													
3	Public sector entities													
5	Corporates													
5.1	Corporates – General													
5.2	Corporates – Specialised lending													
5.3	Corporates - Purchased Receivables													
6	Retail	400 707,11	86,94%	86,94%										22 280,56
6.1	Retail – Qualifying revolving													
6.2	Retail – secured by residential immovable property	348 502,76	99,97%	99,97%										8 872,27
6.3	Retail - Purchased Receivables													
6.4	Retail - Other retail exposures	52 204,35												13 408,29
7	Total	400 707,11	86,94%	86,94%										22 280,56

F-IRB

SEK m

Credit risk Mitigation techniques

Credit risk Mitigation methods in the calculation of RWEAs

	Total exposures	Funded credit Protection (FCP)									Unfunded credit Protection (UFCP)		RWEA without substitution effects (reduction effects only)		RWEA with substitution effects (both reduction and substitution effects)	
		Part of exposures covered by Financial Collaterals (%)	Part of exposures covered by Other eligible collaterals (%)	Part of exposures covered by Immovable property Collaterals (%)	Part of exposures covered by Receivables (%)	Part of exposures covered by Other physical collateral (%)	Part of exposures covered by Other funded credit protection (%)	Part of exposures covered by Cash on deposit (%)	Part of exposures covered by Life insurance policies (%)	Part of exposures covered by Instruments held by a third party (%)	Part of exposures covered by Guarantees (%)	Part of exposures covered by Credit Derivatives (%)				
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n		
1	Central governments and central banks															
2	Regional governments and local authorities															
3	Public sector entities															
4	Institutions															
5	Corporates	37 363,49	81,64%	81,64%										10 453,28		
5.1	Corporates – General	37 363,49	81,64%	81,64%										10 453,28		

EU CR8 - RWEA flow statements of credit risk exposures under the IRB approach

Disclosure according to point (h) of Article 438 in EU Regulation No 575/2013

SEK m		Risk weighted exposure amount
		a
1	Risk weighted exposure amount as at the end of the previous reporting period	32 928,19
2	Asset size (+/-)	379,58
3	Asset quality (+/-)	-351,13
4	Model updates (+/-)	
5	Methodology and policy (+/-)	
6	Acquisitions and disposals (+/-)	-5,82
7	Foreign exchange movements (+/-)	
8	Other (+/-)	
9	Risk weighted exposure amount as at the end of the reporting period	32 950,82

EU CR 9 - IRB approach – Back-testing of PD per exposure class (fixed PD scale)

Disclosure according to point (h) of Article 452 in EU Regulation No 575/2013

AIRB

Exposure class	PD range	Number of obligors in the end of previous year		Observed average default rate (%)	Exposures weighted average PD (%)	Average PD (%)	Average historical annual default rate (%)
			Of which number of obligors which defaulted in the year				
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
Retail exposures - Secured by residential real estate - with own estimates of LGD or conversion factors							
	0.00 to <0.15	192 440	61	0,03%	0,06%	0,06%	0,01%
	0.00 to <0.10	164 267	36	0,02%	0,05%	0,05%	0,01%
	0.10 to <0.15	28 356	25	0,09%	0,12%	0,12%	0,03%
	0.15 to <0.25	14 317	16	0,11%	0,24%	0,24%	0,09%
	0.25 to <0.50	8441	19	0,23%	0,48%	0,48%	0,14%
	0.50 to <0.75						
	0.75 to <2.50	5486	34	0,62%	1,31%	1,35%	0,35%
	0.75 to <1.75	3267	11	0,34%	0,96%	0,96%	0,28%
	1.75 to <2.5	2223	23	1,03%	1,92%	1,92%	0,46%
	2.50 to <10.00	1850	40	2,16%	5,14%	5,15%	1,42%
	2.5 to <5	1218	19	1,56%	3,84%	3,84%	1,07%
	5 to <10	633	21	3,32%	7,68%	7,68%	2,10%
	10.00 to <100.00	1214	130	10,71%	25,25%	24,83%	10,58%
	10 to <20	466	23	4,94%	15,36%	15,36%	4,56%
	20 to <30						
	30.00 to <100.00	748	107	14,30%	30,72%	30,72%	14,33%
	100.00 (Default)	335	335	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Retail exposures - Other - with own estimates of LGD or conversion factors							
	0.00 to <0.15	91 795	27	0,03%	0,07%	0,07%	0,02%
	0.00 to <0.10	68 576	13	0,02%	0,05%	0,05%	0,02%
	0.10 to <0.15	23 388	14	0,06%	0,12%	0,12%	0,04%
	0.15 to <0.25	22 178	18	0,08%	0,24%	0,24%	0,11%
	0.25 to <0.50	26 275	24	0,09%	0,48%	0,48%	0,22%
	0.50 to <0.75						
	0.75 to <2.50	51 770	248	0,48%	1,43%	1,45%	0,66%
	0.75 to <1.75	25 334	91	0,36%	0,96%	0,96%	0,43%
	1.75 to <2.5	26 448	157	0,59%	1,92%	1,92%	0,88%
	2.50 to <10.00	36 082	662	1,83%	5,24%	5,21%	2,59%
	2.5 to <5	23 227	321	1,38%	3,84%	3,84%	1,95%
	5 to <10	12 856	341	2,65%	7,68%	7,68%	3,73%
	10.00 to <100.00	12 978	1409	10,86%	21,86%	22,57%	14,88%
	10 to <20	6892	331	4,80%	15,36%	15,36%	6,73%
	20 to <30						
	30.00 to <100.00	6088	1078	17,71%	30,72%	30,72%	24,10%
	100.00 (Default)	3492	3492	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%

FIRB

Exposure class	PD range	Number of obligors in the end of previous year		Observed average default rate (%)	Exposures weighted average PD (%)	Average PD (%)	Average historical annual default rate (%)
			Of which number of obligors which defaulted in the year				
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
Corporates - Other without own estimates of LGD or conversion factors							
	0.00 to <0.15	911	1	0,11%	0,10%	0,09%	0,00%
	0.00 to <0.10	372	1	0,27%	0,06%	0,06%	0,00%
	0.10 to <0.15	554	0	0,00%	0,12%	0,12%	0,00%
	0.15 to <0.25	1152	0	0,00%	0,24%	0,24%	0,06%
	0.25 to <0.50	1617	1	0,06%	0,48%	0,48%	0,08%
	0.50 to <0.75						
	0.75 to <2.50	2845	9	0,32%	1,34%	1,39%	0,34%
	0.75 to <1.75	1561	3	0,19%	0,96%	0,96%	0,34%
	1.75 to <2.5	1286	6	0,47%	1,92%	1,92%	0,33%
	2.50 to <10.00	1228	9	0,73%	5,33%	5,35%	0,81%
	2.5 to <5	746	4	0,54%	3,84%	3,84%	0,51%
	5 to <10	482	5	1,04%	7,68%	7,68%	1,28%
	10.00 to <100.00	458	15	3,28%	22,48%	22,03%	3,45%
	10 to <20	259	2	0,77%	15,36%	15,36%	1,65%
	20 to <30						
	30.00 to <100.00	199	13	6,53%	30,72%	30,72%	5,80%
	100.00 (Default)	53	53	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%

EU CCRA – Qualitative disclosure related to CCR

Disclosure according to points (a) to (d) of Article 439 in EU Regulation No 575/2013

Article 439 (a) CRR

Description of the methodology used to assign internal capital and credit limits for counterparty credit exposures, including the methods to assign those limits to exposures to central counterparties

The Board determines limits on the maximum exposure amount per counterparty. The SA-CCR method is used for calculating capital requirements for counterparty risk regarding derivatives.

Article 439 (b) CRR

Description of policies related to guarantees and other credit risk mitigants, such as the policies for securing collateral and establishing credit reserves

The Consolidated Situation only has swap counterparts with a high credit rating and for which ISDA agreements have been prepared. The ISDA agreements also have associated CSA agreements. CSA agreements involve commitments concerning delivery and receipt of collateral in the event of market changes.

Article 439 (c) CRR

Description of policies with respect to Wrong-Way risk as defined in Article 291 of the CRR

The Consolidated Situation has counterparty credit risk exposure to the interest rate and foreign exchange risk factors. All counterparts are large international diversified. Institutions and wrong way risk are therefore deemed immaterial

Any other risk management objectives and relevant policies related to CCR

N/A

Article 439 (d) CRR

The amount of collateral the institution would have to provide if its credit rating was downgraded

There are no CSA agreements for which the Consolidated Situation is required to provide collateral for downgrades

EU CCR1 - Analysis of CCR exposure by approach, excluding exposures to central counterparties

Disclosure according to points (f), (g), (k) and (m) of Article 439 in EU Regulation No 575/2013

SEK m		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		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
EU1	EU - Original Exposure Method (for derivatives)				1,40				
EU2	EU - Simplified SA-CCR (for derivatives)				1,40				
1	SA-CCR (for derivatives)	749,57	1 295,20		1,40	7 629,81	2 863,06	2 863,06	513,09
2	IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)				1,40				
2a	<i>Of which securities financing transactions netting sets</i>								
2b	<i>Of which derivatives and long settlement transactions netting sets</i>								
2c	<i>Of which from contractual cross-product netting sets</i>								
3	Financial collateral simple method (for SFTs)								
4	Financial collateral comprehensive method (for SFTs)								
5	VaR for SFTs								
6	Total					7 629,81	2 863,06	2 863,06	513,09

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

Disclosure according to point (e) of Article 444 in EU Regulation No 575/2013

SEK m	Exposure classes	Risk weight											
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
		0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	50%	70%	75%	100%	150%	Others	Total exposure value
1	Central governments or central banks												
2	Regional government or local authorities												
3	Public sector entities												
4	Multilateral development banks												
5	International organisations												
6	Institutions		772,02			1 296,65						794,39	2 863,06
7	Corporates												
8	Retail												
9	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment												
10	Other items												
11	Total exposure value		772,02			1 296,65						794,39	2 863,06

EU CCR5 - Composition of collateral for CCR exposures

Disclosure according to point (e) of Article 439 in EU Regulation No 575/2013

SEK m	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
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
1	Cash – domestic currency	865,15	4 135,49	745,57				
2	Cash – other currencies	865,15		745,57				
3	Domestic sovereign debt							
4	Other sovereign debt		606,72					
5	Government agency debt							
6	Corporate bonds		586,71					
7	Equity securities							
8	Other collateral							
9	Total		2 942,06					

EU CCR8 - Exposures to CCPs

Disclosure according to point (i) of Article 439 in EU Regulation No 575/2013

SEK m		a	b
		Exposure value	RWEA
1	Exposures to QCCPs (total)		15,44
2	Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	772,02	15,44
3	(i) OTC derivatives	772,02	15,44
4	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives		
5	(iii) SFTs		
6	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved		
7	Segregated initial margin	4 135,49	
8	Non-segregated initial margin		
9	Prefunded default fund contributions		
10	Unfunded default fund contributions		
11	Exposures to non-QCCPs (total)		
12	Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which		
13	(i) OTC derivatives		
14	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives		
15	(iii) SFTs		
16	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved		
17	Segregated initial margin		
18	Non-segregated initial margin		
19	Prefunded default fund contributions		
20	Unfunded default fund contributions		

CVA

EU CVA1 - Credit valuation adjustment risk under the Reduced Basic Approach

Disclosure according to point (a) of Article 445a(3)

		a	b
		Components of Own Funds Requirements	Own Funds Requirements
1	Aggregation of systematic components of CVA risk	90,58	
2	Aggregation of idiosyncratic components of CVA risk	46,84	
3	Total		50,19

EU CVAA - Qualitative disclosure requirements related to credit valuation adjustment risk

Disclosure according to points (a) and (b) of Article 445a(1)

Point (a) of Article 445a(1) CRR

A description of the institution's processes to manage credit valuation adjustment risk, including:

- a description of the processes implemented to identify, measure, monitor and control the institution's credit valuation adjustment risks;

- a description of their policies for hedging and mitigating risk and strategies and processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of hedges.

LF Bank and LF Hypotek manage credit valuation adjustment (CVA) risk by implementing risk-reducing measures in the form of CSA (Credit Support Annex) agreements for their derivative counterparties. The processes for identifying, measuring, monitoring, and controlling CVA risk are integrated into the bank's overall risk management framework, with particular focus on maintaining low counterparty risk by continuously monitoring counterparties' creditworthiness and ensuring compliance with the relevant agreements. The SA-CCR method is used to calculate capital requirements for counterparty risk, and CVA risk is primarily considered in the regulatory capital calculations.

The bank's policies for mitigating CVA risk are based on the use of CSA agreements: LF Bank's CSA agreements are bilateral, meaning both parties provide collateral, while LF Hypotek's agreements are unilateral, requiring the counterparty to post collateral if its credit rating falls below a certain level. These arrangements reduce counterparty risk in the event of default and thereby also mitigate CVA risk. The effectiveness of these risk mitigation measures is continuously monitored to ensure that the risk management remains effective.

Point (b) of Article 445a(1) CRR

An explanation whether the institution meets all the conditions set out in Article 273a(2); where those conditions are met, whether institution has chosen to calculate the own funds requirements for CVA risk using the simplified approach set out in Article 385; where institutions have chosen to calculate the own funds requirements for CVA risk using the simplified approach, the own funds requirements for CVA risk in accordance with that approach.

The institution meets the requirements set out in Article 273a(2) of the CRR and has chosen to use the simplified approach for calculating own funds requirements for CVA risk according to Article 385.

Liquidity risk

EU LIQA - Liquidity risk management

Disclosure according to Article 435(1) and 451a(4) in EU Regulation No 575/2013

Strategies and processes in the management of the liquidity risk, including policies on diversification in the sources and tenor of planned funding,

The strategies for management of funding and liquidity are based on a low risk tolerance for liquidity risk. The strategies are implemented through the funding plan which takes all relevant liquidity risk indicators into account. The funding structure is a reflection of the asset composition leading to covered bonds being the main source of funding and no structural need for funding in foreign currency. However, diversification is an important part of the funding strategy in order to ensure a broad investor base and market access over time. The tenors of funding are carefully planned to avoid maturity concentrations.

Structure and organisation of the liquidity risk management function (authority, statute, other arrangements).

Liquidity risk is handled by the treasury function. The daily liquidity measurement and reporting is conducted by the middle office within Finance. Liquidity risk is controlled and validated by the Risk Control function. Liquidity risk is on a regular basis reported to the senior management, the Risk Committee and the board.

A description of the degree of centralisation of liquidity management and interaction between the group's units

The liquidity management is centralised through a liquidity subgroup agreement between Länsförsäkringar Bank and the subsidiaries Länsförsäkringar Hypotek and Länsförsäkringar Finans.

Scope and nature of liquidity risk reporting and measurement systems.

Liquidity risk is measured and reported on a daily basis. The daily reporting includes a survival horizon taking into account the current liquidity position and all future known cashflows as well as the regulatory liquidity requirements, LCR and NSFR. An alternative survival horizon including a stress with deposit outflows is also reported on a daily basis.

Policies for hedging and mitigating the liquidity risk and strategies and processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of hedges and mitigants.

The liquidity management is centralised through a liquidity subgroup agreement between Länsförsäkringar Bank and the subsidiaries Länsförsäkringar Hypotek and Länsförsäkringar Finans.

An outline of the bank's contingency funding plans.

The bank has a liquidity contingency plan that handles disruptions in the liquidity situation. The plan includes early warning indicators as well as suggested actions to reduce liquidity risk.

An explanation of how stress testing is used.

Stress tests are used on a daily basis in the alternative survival horizons that takes a deposit outflow stress into account. The liquidity stress test in the yearly ILAAP is an integrated part of the bank's liquidity risk management. Furthermore, regular stress tests showing the cover pool sensitivity for falling house prices are conducted as lower house prices could reduce the capacity to issue covered bonds.

A declaration approved by the management body on the adequacy of liquidity risk management arrangements of the institution providing assurance that the liquidity risk management systems put in place are adequate with regard to the institution's profile and strategy.

The bank has a low risk appetite for liquidity risk and liquidity risk is managed and followed up accordingly. The liquidity risk management systems and processes in place are deemed to be adequate.

A concise liquidity risk statement approved by the management body succinctly describing the institution's overall liquidity risk profile associated with the business strategy. This statement shall include key ratios and figures (other than those already covered in the EU LIQ1 template under this ITS) providing external stakeholders with a comprehensive view of the institution's management of liquidity risk, including how the liquidity risk profile of the institution interacts with the risk tolerance set by the management body.

These ratios may include:

- Concentration limits on collateral pools and sources of funding (both products and counterparties)
- Customised measurement tools or metrics that assess the structure of the bank's balance sheet or that project cash flows and future liquidity positions, taking into account off-balance sheet risks which are specific to that bank
- Liquidity exposures and funding needs at the level of individual legal entities, foreign branches and subsidiaries, taking into account legal, regulatory and operational limitations on the transferability of liquidity
- Balance sheet and off-balance sheet items broken down into maturity buckets and the resultant liquidity gaps

The risk tolerance for liquidity risk is low which is in line with the general risk profile of the bank. Liquidity risk is, apart from the regulatory liquidity ratios, managed from a survival horizon perspective. There are liquidity limits in place based on survival horizon taking into account all known cashflows as well as assuming no access to wholesale funding. Additionally, there is a limit in place for an alternative survival horizon, apart from a deposit outflow also taking continued lending growth into account, i.e. the main potential off balance sheet liquidity driver mortgage lending commitments.

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

Disclosure according to Article 451a(2) in EU Regulation No 575/2013

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

LCR has remained on a high level due to the high quality composition and size of the liquidity buffer in relation to the relevant cash outflows. One key factor explaining the relatively stable level over time is the limited use of short term funding.

Explanations on the changes in the LCR over time

LCR is affected when larger bond issues approach maturity. Initially through a cash build up and then related to the cash outflow caused by the maturity.

Explanations on the actual concentration of funding sources

Funding is concentrated towards covered bonds and deposits.

High-level description of the composition of the institution`s liquidity buffer.

The liquidity buffer mainly consists of Swedish government risk, Swedish and to some extent Nordic covered bonds, Swedish municipality risk and some European SSA bonds.

Derivative exposures and potential collateral calls

Derivative exposures have limited effect on LCR.

Currency mismatch in the LCR

Cash outflows as well as liquidity buffer is concentrated to SEK.

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

None.

EU LIQ1 - Quantitative information of LCR

Disclosure according to Article 451a(2) in EU Regulation No 575/2013

SEK m

EU 1a	Quarter ending on	Total unweighted value (12 month average)				Total weighted value (12 month average)			
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		2025-12-31	2025-09-30	2025-06-30	2025-03-31	2025-12-31	2025-09-30	2025-06-30	2025-03-31
EU 1b	Number of data points used in the calculation of averages	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS									
1	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					70 992,04	66 401,02	64 517,02	65 765,61
CASH - OUTFLOWS									
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	139 226,45	137 478,04	135 154,83	133 014,48	6 669,71	6 538,85	6 324,40	6 092,59
3	Stable Deposits	97 445,40	95 573,58	92 642,68	89 506,53	4 872,27	4 778,68	4 632,13	4 475,33
4	Less stable Deposits	16 772,70	16 470,40	15 852,41	15 173,18	1 797,44	1 760,17	1 692,27	1 617,27
5	Unsecured Wholesale Funding	21 906,19	20 844,09	20 441,77	20 052,84	13 629,99	12 781,88	12 311,25	11 888,10
6	Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks								
7	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	18 729,36	18 161,75	17 995,53	17 727,25	10 453,16	10 099,55	9 865,01	9 562,51
8	Unsecured debt	3 176,82	2 682,34	2 446,24	2 325,58	3 176,82	2 682,34	2 446,24	2 325,58
9	Secured Wholesale Funding					1 845,75	2 216,83	3 078,15	2 973,70
10	Additional requirements	35 918,97	35 168,54	34 447,95	34 404,68	8 351,03	7 945,84	7 694,98	7 666,22
11	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	8 389,53	8 104,54	7 609,40	7 633,49	5 604,24	5 254,59	4 807,87	4 762,44
12	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	1 111,42	1 111,42	1 353,79	1 395,46	1 111,42	1 111,42	1 353,79	1 395,46
13	Credit and liquidity facilities	26 418,03	25 952,59	25 484,76	25 375,74	1 635,38	1 579,83	1 533,31	1 508,32
14	Other contractual funding obligations	1 469,72	1 512,59	1 678,67	1 527,63	1 004,84	1 035,13	1 188,35	1 022,91
15	Other contingent funding obligations	3 541,10	3 340,69	3 153,80	2 659,89	3 499,27	3 298,44	3 107,23	2 610,78
16	TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS					35 000,58	33 816,97	33 704,35	32 254,30
CASH - INFLOWS									
17	Secured lending (eg reverse repos)	4 117,42	3 751,96	3 963,29	3 110,86	1 931,87	2 199,23	3 018,13	2 841,99
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	7 252,36	9 356,35	11 305,90	10 979,80	3 758,25	4 718,66	5 658,09	5 476,49
19	Other cash inflows	2 339,57	2 212,90	1 709,91	1 904,63	2 339,57	2 212,90	1 709,91	1 904,63
EU-19a	(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.)								
EU-19b	(Excess inflows from a related specialised credit institution)								
20	TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	13 709,35	15 321,21	16 979,11	15 995,29	8 029,69	9 130,79	10 386,14	10 223,11
EU-20a	Fully Exempt Inflows								
EU-20b	Inflows subject to 90% Cap								
EU-20c	Inflows subject to 75% Cap	13 709,35	15 321,21	16 979,11	15 995,29	8 029,69	9 130,79	10 386,14	10 223,11
TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE									
EU-21	LIQUIDITY BUFFER					70 992,04	66 401,02	64 517,02	65 765,61
22	TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS					26 970,89	24 686,18	23 318,21	22 031,19
23	LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO					269%	275%	282%	311%

EU LIQ2 - Net Stable Funding Ratio

Disclosure according to Article 451a(3) in EU Regulation No 575/2013

Quarter ending on

2025-12-31

SEK m

		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		a	b	c	d	
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
Available stable funding (ASF) Items						
1	Capital items and instruments	25 407,38			4 186,60	29 593,97
2	Own funds	25 407,38			4 186,60	29 593,97
3	Other capital instruments					
4	Retail deposits		138 547,32	2 528,04	680,63	133 585,82
5	Stable deposits		116 631,81	2 115,47	585,59	113 395,51
6	Less stable deposits		21 915,51	412,57	95,04	20 190,31
7	Wholesale funding:		38 098,28	40 636,07	255 753,31	283 312,74
8	Operational deposits					
9	Other wholesale funding		38 098,28	40 636,07	255 753,31	283 312,74
10	Interdependent liabilities					
11	Other liabilities:	683,84	6 149,27		11,84	11,84
12	NSFR derivative liabilities	683,84				
13	All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories		6 149,27		11,84	11,84
14	Total available stable funding (ASF)					446 504,37
Required stable funding (RSF) Items						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					2 853,38
EU-15a	Assets encumbered for more than 12m in cover pool		1 171,13	1 039,22	234 030,25	200 804,51
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes					
17	Performing loans and securities:		13 100,96	3 779,31	177 984,67	136 855,53
18	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut					
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		1 363,14	35,28	164,86	318,81
20	Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		10 292,94	3 241,05	64 512,62	135 051,80
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		5 043,79	39,03	108,44	75 989,62
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:		930,03	502,99	111 897,18	
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		924,15	502,08	111 791,69	
24	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		514,85		1 410,01	1 484,91
25	Interdependent assets					
26	Other assets:		3 544,90	21,55	8 718,79	8 742,36
27	Physical traded commodities					
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs					
29	NSFR derivative assets					
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted			2 603,56		
31	All other assets not included in the above categories		941,34	21,55	4 583,30	5 097,02
32	Off-balance sheet items		26 269,74	195,31	3 922,99	1 527,26
33	Total RSF					350 783,04
34	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					127%

Quarter ending on

2025-09-30

SEK m		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		a	b	c	d	
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
Available stable funding (ASF) Items						
1	Capital items and instruments	26 904,52			3 089,93	29 994,44
2	Own funds	26 904,52			3 089,93	29 994,44
3	Other capital instruments					
4	Retail deposits		139 008,36	1 471,31	824,26	133 200,81
5	Stable deposits		117 663,70	1 233,15	706,42	113 658,43
6	Less stable deposits		21 344,66	238,16	117,85	19 542,38
7	Wholesale funding:		32 396,28	47 944,87	247 938,80	278 806,43
8	Operational deposits					
9	Other wholesale funding		32 396,28	47 944,87	247 938,80	278 806,43
10	Interdependent liabilities					
11	Other liabilities:	1 510,86	23 222,85		11,33	11,33
12	NSFR derivative liabilities	1 510,86				
13	All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories		23 222,85		11,33	11,33
14	Total available stable funding (ASF)					442 013,02
Required stable funding (RSF) Items						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					2 601,51
EU-15a	Assets encumbered for more than 12m in cover pool		1 120,83	970,63	222 864,83	191 212,85
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes					
17	Performing loans and securities:		12 299,22	3 836,83	188 609,13	146 514,62
18	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut					
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		3 217,28	40,09	186,31	445,29
20	Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		8 128,83	3 263,16	68 527,16	145 076,98
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		2 772,67	40,47	126,66	68 693,14
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:		953,11	533,59	118 761,72	
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		604,81	341,93	102 662,88	
24	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				1 133,94	992,35
25	Interdependent assets					
26	Other assets:		21 324,97	20,95	9 110,64	9 103,73
27	Physical traded commodities					
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs					
29	NSFR derivative assets					
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted			3 425,04		
31	All other assets not included in the above categories		17 899,93	20,95	4 932,17	5 380,78
32	Off-balance sheet items		29 012,93	146,33	3 616,75	1 647,45
33	Total RSF					351 080,18
34	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					126%

Quarter ending on

2025-06-30

SEK m		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		a	b	c	d	
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
Available stable funding (ASF) Items						
1	Capital items and instruments	25 119,68			3 089,93	28 209,61
2	Own funds	25 119,68			3 089,93	28 209,61
3	Other capital instruments					
4	Retail deposits		139 054,28	1 599,61	767,94	133 326,28
5	Stable deposits		118 074,04	1 322,66	668,53	114 095,40
6	Less stable deposits		20 980,24	276,95	99,41	19 230,88
7	Wholesale funding:		45 216,61	17 358,35	274 651,73	290 095,10
8	Operational deposits					
9	Other wholesale funding		45 216,61	17 358,35	274 651,73	290 095,10
10	Interdependent liabilities					
11	Other liabilities:	1 066,04	5 910,78		12,55	12,55
12	NSFR derivative liabilities	1 066,04				
13	All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories		5 910,78		12,55	12,55
14	Total available stable funding (ASF)					451 643,54
Required stable funding (RSF) Items						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					2 846,78
EU-15a	Assets encumbered for more than 12m in cover pool		1 217,50	1 062,02	255 053,71	218 733,24
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes					
17	Performing loans and securities:		23 683,33	4 767,35	148 035,37	124 310,85
18	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut					
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		4 534,26	43,44	183,34	474,25
20	Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		18 207,34	4 300,59	60 950,23	122 788,67
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		14 030,09	41,32	133,25	52 257,11
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:		838,43	423,32	85 764,14	
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		496,41	224,40	68 883,68	
24	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		103,30		1 137,66	1 047,93
25	Interdependent assets					
26	Other assets:		3 882,45	41,32	7 505,63	7 505,13
27	Physical traded commodities					
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs					
29	NSFR derivative assets					
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted			3 063,20		
31	All other assets not included in the above categories		819,25	41,32	3 344,43	3 814,95
32	Off-balance sheet items		26 446,93	2 565,71	3 370,41	1 623,70
33	Total RSF					355 019,70
34	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					127%

Quarter ending on

2025-03-31

SEK m		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value	
		a	b	c	d		e
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr		
Available stable funding (ASF) Items							
1	Capital items and instruments	24 939,68			3 089,93	28 029,60	
2	Own funds	24 939,68			3 089,93	28 029,60	
3	Other capital instruments						
4	Retail deposits		131 723,11	3 241,06	749,36	127 932,68	
5	Stable deposits		111 650,63	2 660,83	641,06	109 236,95	
6	Less stable deposits		20 072,48	580,23	108,30	18 695,74	
7	Wholesale funding:		54 719,06	9 701,48	258 030,76	269 356,37	
8	Operational deposits						
9	Other wholesale funding		54 719,06	9 701,48	258 030,76	269 356,37	
10	Interdependent liabilities						
11	Other liabilities:	546,45	7 291,07		9,25	9,25	
12	NSFR derivative liabilities	546,45					
13	All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories		7 291,07		9,25	9,25	
14	Total available stable funding (ASF)					425 327,91	
Required stable funding (RSF) Items							
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					2 728,71	
EU-15a	Assets encumbered for more than 12m in cover pool		1 171,39	1 058,37	240 133,05	206 008,38	
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes						
17	Performing loans and securities:		14 207,79	5 601,02	155 858,78	125 627,03	
18	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut						
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		3 292,93	33,39	173,61	412,50	
20	Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		9 850,98	4 174,51	61 285,36	124 133,59	
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		5 785,40	39,85	634,36	53 289,33	
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:		880,06	471,43	93 813,40		
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		463,01	262,90	76 309,87		
24	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		183,82	921,69	586,40	1 080,93	
25	Interdependent assets						
26	Other assets:		4 678,26	36,47	7 428,27	7 483,05	
27	Physical traded commodities						
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs						
29	NSFR derivative assets						
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted			3 532,73			
31	All other assets not included in the above categories		1 145,53	36,47	3 673,91	4 115,20	
32	Off-balance sheet items		23 903,21	2 528,06	4 817,34	1 571,37	
33	Total RSF					343 418,55	
34	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					124%	

EU AE1 - Encumbered and unencumbered assets

Disclosure according to Article 443 in EU Regulation No 575/2013

SEK m	Carrying amount of encumbered assets		Fair value of encumbered assets		Carrying amount of unencumbered assets		Fair value of unencumbered assets	
	010	of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA 030	040	of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA 050	060	of which EHQLA and HQLA 080	090	of which EHQLA and HQLA 100
010 Assets of the reporting institution	285 396,13	6 438,88			228 092,10	62 936,87		
030 Equity instruments	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	194,14	0,00	194,14	0,00
040 Debt securities	6 438,88	6 438,88	6 438,88	6 438,88	67 467,55	59 277,91	67 467,55	59 277,91
050 of which: covered bonds	5 006,22	5 006,22	5 006,22	5 006,22	45 151,38	31 252,70	45 151,38	31 252,70
060 of which: securitisations	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
070 of which: issued by general governments	611,18	611,18	611,18	611,18	9 085,80	6 331,35	9 085,80	6 331,35
080 of which: issued by financial corporations	5 594,35	5 594,35	5 594,35	5 594,35	45 151,38	38 274,77	45 151,38	38 274,77
090 of which: issued by non-financial corporations	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
120 Other assets	278 211,55	0,00			162 162,90	107,78		

EU AE2 - Collateral received and own debt securities issued

Disclosure according to Article 443 in EU Regulation No 575/2013

SEK m		Fair value of encumbered collateral received or own debt securities issued		Unencumbered	
		010	030	040	060
			of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA	Fair value of collateral received or own debt securities issued available for encumbrance	of which EHQLA and HQLA
130	Collateral received by the reporting institution				
140	Loans on demand				
150	Equity instruments				
160	Debt securities				
170	of which: covered bonds				
180	of which: securitisations				
190	of which: issued by general governments				
200	of which: issued by financial corporations				
210	of which: issued by non-financial corporations				
220	Loans and advances other than loans on demand				
230	Other collateral received				
240	Own debt securities issued other than own covered bonds or asset-backed securities				
241	Own covered bonds and asset-backed securities issued and not yet pledged				
250	TOTAL ASSETS, COLLATERAL RECEIVED AND OWN DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED	285 396,13	6 438,88		

EU AE3 - Sources of encumbrance

Disclosure according to Article 443 in EU Regulation No 575/2013

SEK m		Matching liabilities, contingent liabilities or securities lent	Assets, collateral received and own debt securities issued other than covered bonds and securitisations encumbered
		010	030
010	Carrying amount of selected financial liabilities	254 877,54	285 396,13

EU AE4 - Accompanying narrative information

Disclosure according to Article 443 in EU Regulation No 575/2013

General narrative information on asset encumbrance

Asset encumbrance is mainly driven by funding through covered bonds. Through maintaining a relatively high cover pool over collateralization, i.e. limiting covered bond funding in normal market conditions, asset encumbrance is kept at sound levels.

Narrative information on the impact of the business model on assets encumbrance and the importance of encumbrance to the institution's business model, which provides users with the context of the disclosures required in Template EU AE1 and EU AE2.

The largest driver of asset encumbrance is mortgage lending and the use of covered bond funding. Mortgage lending is a core part of the bank's business model and stands for around 79% of the banks lending to the public. Through issuance of covered bonds, the bank has access to the most reliable and over time well functioning funding instrument. Apart from covered bond funding, repos, derivative collateral and collateral in the central bank is a more limited source of asset encumbrance.

Market risk

EU IRRBBA - Qualitative information on interest rate risks of non-trading book activities

Disclosure according to point (a) and (b) of Article 448(1) and Article 448(2) in EU Regulation No 575/2013

Article 448.1 (e), first paragraph

A description of how the institution defines IRRBB for purposes of risk control and measurement.

IRRBB is defined as the risk in the banking book, in terms of economic value of equity and net interest income, that comes from different types of market movements in interest rates.

Article 448.1 (f)

A description of the institution's overall IRRBB management and mitigation strategies.

The board decides the risk appetite and limits for management of IRRBB. Through the funds transfer price model interest rate risk is transferred to Treasury. Treasury is managing interest rate risk coming from the business units, i.e. lending and deposits, wholesale funding and investments in the liquidity reserve. The strategy is to a large extent to, through interest rate swaps, transfer both assets and liabilities to floating rate in order to minimize sensitivities and ensure a stable net interest income.

Article 448.1 (e) (i) and (v); Article 448.2

The periodicity of the calculation of the institution's IRRBB measures, and a description of the specific measures that the institution uses to gauge its sensitivity to IRRBB.

EVE is measured on a daily basis as a 100bp parallel shift and on a quarterly basis in accordance with EBAs six defined supervisory stress scenarios.

Net interest income is measured on a quarterly basis in accordance with EBAs two supervisory shock scenarios.

Article 448.1 (e) (iii); Article 448.2

A description of the interest rate shock and stress scenarios that the institution uses to estimate changes in the economic value and in net interest income (if applicable).

The stress scenarios used to estimate changes in the economic value are EBAs six defined stress scenarios, and +/- 200 bp in the case of net interest income.

Article 448.1 (e) (ii); Article 448.2

A description of the key modelling and parametric assumptions different from those used for disclosure of template EU IRRBB1 (if applicable).

N/A

Article 448.1 (e) (iv); Article 448.2

A high-level description of how the bank hedges its IRRBB, as well as the associated accounting treatment (if applicable).

The hedging is mainly done through the use of interest rate swaps and hedge accounting on a portfolio basis under IAS39 is used.

Article 448.1 (c); Article 448.2

A description of key modelling and parametric assumptions used for the IRRBB measures in template EU IRRBB1 (if applicable).

Perpetual own funds instruments are excluded from the calculations. Since positions for trading portfolios do not exist, no such activity is included in IRRBB. All interest rate sensitive positions in the banking book are included in the calculations. Principal amounts and interest flows from these are included. Interest rate risk counts towards the next interest rate adjustment date for lending, non-maturing deposits are modelled with an average maturity of two months. Swap rate is used as risk-free interest rate curve.

Interest rate shock is only applied to positions at the balance sheet date. Past-due exposures are included in the calculation. Interest payments include commercial margins and are treated in the IRRBB model in the same way as in the internal measurement of interest rate risk. The calculation in the IRRBB model handles maturity-dependent interest rate floors, calculation per significant currency and weighting of positive changes.

Article 448.1 (d)

Explanation of the significance of the IRRBB measures and of their significant variations since previous disclosures

There have been no significant changes in the IRRBB measures compared to the previous period. The methodology and underlying assumptions remain consistent with those disclosed last year.

Any other relevant information regarding the IRRBB measures disclosed in template EU IRRBB1 (optional)

None

Article 448.1 (g)

Disclosure of the average and longest repricing maturity assigned to non-maturity deposits

Non maturing deposits have an average modelled maturity of two months with the longest repricing maturity assigned five years.

EU IRRBB1 - Interest rate risks of non-trading book activities

Disclosure according to point (a) and (b) of Article 448(1) in EU Regulation No 575/2013

SEK m

Supervisory shock scenarios		a		b		c		d	
		Changes of the economic value of equity				Changes of the net interest income			
		2025-12-31		2025-06-30		2025-12-31		2025-06-30	
1	Parallell up	-235	-196	7	4				
2	Parallel down	115	94	-304	-286				
3	Steeper	169	163						
4	Flattener	-390	-369						
5	Short rates up	-450	-415						
6	Short rates down	225	207						

Operational risk

EU ORA - Qualitative information on operational risk

Disclosure according to Articles 435(1), 446(1), point a) of EU Regulation No 575/2013.

Disclosure of the risk management objectives and policies

The Consolidated Situation manages operational risks to ensure long-term profitability and maintain the trust of customers and stakeholders. The Board sets the risk appetite and key principles for operational risk management in the Risk policy, which are further detailed in guidelines set by the CEO. These guidelines sets effective processes for identifying, measuring, managing, and controlling operational risks, as well as for ensuring efficient follow-up and reporting.

The operational risk framework covers all companies within the Consolidated Situation and is designed to identify, measure, manage, control and report on operational risks. The framework ensures that operational risks are managed proactively and integrated into all decision-making.

Operational risks are identified both from a retrospective and a forward-looking perspective. The strategy for managing operational risk focuses on minimizing risks through preventive measures, structured controls, and regular monitoring of trends.

The Consolidated Situation applies several processes to identify, measure, manage, control and report operational risk, including risk and control self-assessment (RCSA), new product approval, incident management, business continuity management, and the use of risk measures such as risk limits and risk indicators. These processes are conducted at least annually or as needed across all significant business areas.

Disclosure of the structure and organisation of the operational risk management function

The group Operational Risk is part of Risk Management in the second line of defence. The function operates, as do Risk Management, under a clearly defined mandate and possesses the necessary authority and resources to effectively fulfil its responsibilities. It is organisationally and functionally independent from the business operations and reports directly to the CRO who reports directly to the CEO and the Board. The group Operational Risk is responsible for developing and maintaining the operational risk framework, supporting and challenging the business in risk management, and regularly reporting on operational risk exposures and incidents to senior management and the Board. The group controls and monitors operational risks and ensures that risk awareness and correct and consistent risk management takes place on a daily basis.

Description of the scope and nature of the measurement system

The Consolidated Situation calculates the capital requirement for operational risk in accordance with Articles 312–315 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (CRR). The calculation is performed by the group Operational Risk function and covers all entities within the Consolidated Situation. Operational risk incidents are registered in a dedicated incident reporting system. The group Operational Risk subsequently reviews and compiles the losses resulting from these incidents, and this information is used as input in the calculation of the operational risk capital requirement. In addition, the calculation is based on data from the Consolidated Situation's income statement and balance sheet.

The Consolidated Situation uses a risk model to proactively measure operational risks, applied in the risk and control self-assessment (RCSA) and the new product approval process. The model assesses risks based on a quantitative scale for probability (expected number of risk events per year) and consequence (expected cost per event), including direct and indirect costs, customer impact, compliance issues, and process-related effects. The model is used to assess both inherent and residual risk. Significant risks require action plans to reduce the risk to an acceptable level. In addition to proactively measuring operational risk with a risk model the Consolidated Situation also measure operational risk through different risk measures such as risk appetites set by the Board and risk limits and risk indicators set by the CEO.

Description of the scope and nature of the operational risk reporting framework

Risk Management continuously monitors the Consolidated Situation's operational risk and risk mitigating activities. In addition, Risk Management submit an aggregated operational risk report to the Board of Directors and relevant committees every quarter.

Incidents that occur in the operating activities are reported using the incident reporting system, which all employees have access to. The Incidents are managed by the business area where they have occurred. The risk management function continuously monitors the incidents, analyses and reports the outcome to the Board of Directors and management.

Description of the policies and strategies of the risk mitigation and risk hedge

Operational risks are mitigated through structured preventive work, implementation of appropriate controls, and proactive incident management. The Consolidated Situation does not primarily use insurance for operational risk mitigation but relies on internal controls and risk reduction measures. Key controls are regularly followed up and reported. For all significant operational risks, the risk owner must decide whether the risk should be mitigated (through controls or action plans), transferred, or terminated (if e.g. the product where the risk originates is terminated and the risk therefore no longer exists).

EU OR1 – Operational risk losses

Disclosure according to point points (a) and (b) of Article 446(2)

SEK m		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
		2025-12-31	2024-12-31	2023-12-31	2022-12-31	2021-12-31	2020-12-31	2019-12-31	2018-12-31	2017-12-31	2016-12-31	Ten-year average
Using €20,000 threshold												
1	Total amount of operational risk losses net of recoveries (no exclusions)	1 089 200	7 464 422	10 591 410	93 452 351	1 029 475		6 982 398	38 231 453	2 185 932	1 829 199	16 285 584
2	Total number of operational risk losses	4	20	18	6	1		4	4	5	4	6,6
3	Total amount of excluded operational risk losses											
4	Total number of excluded operational risk events											
5	Total amount of operational risk losses net of recoveries and net of excluded losses	1 089 200	7 464 422	10 591 410	93 452 351	1 029 475		6 982 398	38 231 453	2 185 932	1 829 199	16 285 584
Using €100,000 threshold												
6	Total amount of operational risk losses net of recoveries (no exclusions)			4 154 018	90 000 000			5 800 000	37 378 612		1 170 000	13 850 263
7	Total number of operational risk losses			2	1			1	3		1	0,8
8	Total amount of excluded operational risk losses											
9	Total number of excluded operational risk events											
10	Total amount of operational risk losses net of recoveries and net of excluded losses			4 154 018	90 000 000			5 800 000	37 378 612		1 170 000	13 850 263
Details of operational risk capital calculation												
11	not applicable											
12	not applicable											
13	not applicable											

EU OR2 - Business Indicator, components and subcomponents

Disclosure according to points (c) and (d) of Article 446(1)

SEK m	BI and its subcomponents	a			b			c			d		
		2025-12-31			2024-12-31			2023-12-31			Average value		
1	Interest, lease and dividend component (ILDC)										6 453,14		
EU 1	ILDC related to the individual institution/consolidated Group (excluding entities considered by Article 314(3))										6 453,14		
1a	Interest and lease income	22 518,14			20 729,49			8 944,11			17 397,25		
1b	Interest and lease expense	15 818,68			13 702,79			3 312,77			10 944,75		
1c	Total assets/Asset component	494 365,18			470 542,46			460 339,85			475 082,49		
1d	Dividend income/dividend component	0,72			0,61			0,59			0,64		
2	Services component (SC)										3 475,73		
2a	Fee and commission income	2 371,68			2 082,42			1 889,70			2 114,60		
2b	Fee and commission expense	3 476,95			3 600,02			2 402,87			3 159,95		
2c	Other operating income	38,86			43,24			7,53			29,88		
2d	Other operating expense	291,16			303,79			352,41			315,79		
3	Financial component (FC)										56,96		
3a	Net profit or loss applicable to trading book (TB)	11,94			12,59			68,10			30,88		
3b	Net profit or loss applicable to banking book (BB)	27,89			2,20			48,16			26,08		
EU 3c	Approach followed to determine the TB/BB boundary (PBA or accounting approach)										Accounting approach		
4	Business Indicator (BI)										9 985,84		
5	Business indicator component (BIC)										1 198,30		

Disclosure on the BI:

			a
6a	BI gross of excluded divested activities		9 985,84
6b	Reduction in BI due to excluded divested activities		
EU 6c	Impact in BI of mergers/acquisitions		13,85

EU OR3 - Operational risk own funds requirements and risk exposure amounts

Disclosure according to point (b) of Article 446(1)

	SEK m	a
1	Business Indicator Component (BIC)	1 198,30
EU1	Alternative Standardised Approach (ASA) Own Funds Requirements (OROF) under Article 314(4)	
2	Not applicable	
3	Minimum Required Operational Risk Own Funds Requirements (OROF)	1 198,30
4	Operational Risk Exposure Amounts (REA)	14 978,75

ESG Risk

Table 1 - Qualitative information on Environmental risk

Disclosure according to Article 449a CRR

Institution's business strategy to integrate environmental factors and risks, taking into account the impact of environmental factors and risks on institution's business environment, business model, strategy and financial planning

The management body has implemented the business strategy to integrate environmental factors and risks via the approval of business plans and through internal policies such as policy for sustainability, risk policy, finance policy and credit policy.

Objectives, targets and limits to assess and address environmental risk in short-, medium-, and long-term, and performance assessment against these objectives, targets and limits, including forward-looking information in the design of business strategy and processes

Länsförsäkringar Bank is committed to reaching net zero emissions by 2045, the target (short, medium and long term) is integrated into business strategy. The bank aligns with industry frameworks, including the Swedish Bankers' Association's climate roadmap, and has adopted global sustainability principles, incorporating environmental considerations into its operations and risk management.

Environmental risk limits are included in the credit policy, risk appetite and risk indicators are developed to address short-term risks. Forward-looking elements, such as stress tests, are integrated into strategic planning and processes to ensure resilience and alignment with long-term sustainability objectives.

Current investment activities and (future) investment targets towards environmental objectives and EU Taxonomy-aligned activities

Investment activities are limited to investments in the liquidity portfolio which primarily includes government, supranational and agency bonds and covered bonds. Targets has been set for a defined share of the liquidity portfolio to be invested in green bonds. A significant negative change in the environmental risk profile of an issuer will result in a review of the investment limits.

Policies and procedures relating to direct and indirect engagement with new or existing counterparties on their strategies to mitigate and reduce environmental risks

The credit portfolio is to be analysed based on carbon intensity focusing on the volumes in which the banking business has the largest negative and positive impact and based on this, actively work to reduce carbon emissions. The credit policy and credit instructions comprise the basis for lending operations. By offering green mortgages, energy efficiency loans and transition finance for companies, the goal is to support the transition to a more sustainable society, provide customers with an incentive to make sustainable choices and contribute to the climate target.

Sustainability-related risk considerations are integrated into the credit dialogue through assessments of customers' exposure and vulnerability to material environmental risks. Where relevant, customers are required to demonstrate credible measures to mitigate these risks and support their transition, enabling informed credit decisions and risk mitigation over time.

Governance

Responsibilities of the management body for setting the risk framework, supervising and managing the implementation of the objectives, strategy and policies in the context of environmental risk management covering relevant transmission channels

The management body sets the risk framework, supervising and managing the implementation of the objectives, strategy and policies in the context of environmental risk management through internal policies e.g. Risk policy, Credit policy, Sustainability policy.

Management body's integration of short-, medium- and long-term effects of environmental factors and risks, organisational structure both within business lines and internal control functions

Responsibilities between business lines and internal control functions are governed by the management body through internal governance policies, sustainability policy and guidelines. An operational governance model to manage environmental factors and risks has also been implemented.

Integration of measures to manage environmental factors and risks in internal governance arrangements, including the role of committees, the allocation of tasks and responsibilities, and the feedback loop from risk management to the management body covering relevant transmission channels

LF Bank

The management of environmental factors and risks follows the same approach, format, and steering as for other risk types within the bank.

Lines of reporting and frequency of reporting relating to environmental risk

The lines of reporting for environmental risk follow the same reporting structure as for other risk types. The reporting of substantial environmental factors and risks is conducted on ad hoc basis to risk committee and management body in the form of drivers of financial risks e.g. acute climate risks such as draught, flooding and storms. A sustainability report is reported on a quarterly basis to business management.

Alignment of the remuneration policy with institution's environmental risk-related objectives

Remuneration policy includes a requirement to consider sustainability related risks in the design of conditions for compensation.

Risk management

Integration of short-, medium- and long-term effects of environmental factors and risks in the risk framework

Environmental factors and risks are integrated in the risk framework in internal policies and reporting, credit approval process, procurement process and new product approval process. Main focus is on short and medium term effects and the improvement of tools and models for identifying and measuring environmental factors and risks.

Definitions, methodologies and international standards on which the environmental risk management framework is based

The environmental risk management framework aligns with key international standards, including TCFD, PCAF, PRB, PRI, and are adapting to the mandatory reporting standard ESRS. These frameworks guide the bank in assessing and disclosing climate-related risks, measuring carbon footprints, and integrating sustainability into business strategies and investment processes. Additionally, the bank follows the BIS Principles for the effective management of climate-related financial risks and EBA's ESG risk management guidelines.

Processes to identify, measure and monitor activities and exposures (and collateral where applicable) sensitive to environmental risks, covering relevant transmission channels

Material climate-related risks are identified through the double materiality assessment in accordance with CSRD/ESRS. Based on the identified material risks, an in-depth portfolio analyses have been performed to assess exposures and relevant transmission channels. A prudential transition plan has been established that sets out how material sustainability-related risks are to be managed, monitored and mitigated over time.

Activities, commitments and exposures contributing to mitigate environmental risks

The overall commitment is to reach net zero emissions by 2045. Within the credit approval process, sector-based exclusions are applied, including exclusion of lending to corporates engaged in the extraction or sale of fossil fuels. Environmental and climate-related risks are assessed as part of the credit risk evaluation, including the borrower's transition readiness where relevant.

The Bank actively supports the green transition through dedicated green financing products, such as green mortgages, transition loans and energy loans, aimed at improving energy efficiency and reducing emissions.

Environmental risks are also monitored at portfolio level through sustainability indicators and emissions data (Scope 1, 2 and relevant Scope 3), which are used to inform target-setting, risk assessment and the ongoing transition planning.

Implementation of tools for identification, measurement and management of environmental risks

A sustainability scorecard is applied in the credit process for selected lending categories for the identification, measurement and management of environmental and climate-related risks. Since 2023, the methodology from Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) has been used for financed emissions calculations. Climate stress tests on residential real estate are conducted using geographical risk analysis tools, and energy performance certificates are applied in the credit approval process for green mortgages. Key risk indicators and risk appetite for environmental risks are established and reported to the management body.

Results and outcome of the risk tools implemented and the estimated impact of environmental risk on capital and liquidity risk profile

Based on the results of the double materiality assessment and in-depth portfolio analysis, physical climate risk is assessed to be material in the long term for lending to forestry, agriculture and real estate, primarily driven by risks related to flooding and drought.

A climate stress test has been conducted for the residential real estate portfolio and concluded that exposures in high risk areas for rising sea levels and flooding, which are considered most severe climate related changes, are limited. The impact is low because of the diversified lending portfolio. Effects on capital are minor and covered by the Swedish risk weight floor for mortgages.

Data availability, quality and accuracy, and efforts to improve these aspects

Data availability for environmental factors and risk are limited and challenging. It is an ongoing process to improve quality and accuracy of environmental related data. As part of these efforts, LF Bank participates in a research project led by Research Institutes of Sweden (RISE), together with other banks and insurance

companies, which aims to develop a standardized approach for assessing physical climate risk for single-family houses in Sweden.

Description of limits to environmental risks (as drivers of prudential risks) that are set, and triggering escalation and exclusion in the case of breaching these limits

Risk indicators and appetite for environmental risks have been established and trigger escalation in the case of breach. In addition, certain industries are entirely excluded from credit granting (e.g. fossil fuel).

Description of the link (transmission channels) between environmental risks with credit risk, liquidity and funding risk, market risk, operational risk and reputational risk in the risk management framework

The majority of environmental risks are linked to credit risk and the bank primarily manage environmental factors and risks as drivers of financial risks in terms of credit losses due to decreasing property values and **increased operating costs**

Table 2 - Qualitative information on Social risk

Disclosure according to Article 449a CRR

Business strategy and processes

Adjustment of the institution's business strategy to integrate social factors and risks taking into account the impact of social risk on the institution's business environment, business model, strategy and financial planning

Social factors and risks are integrated into the business strategy and processes through group-wide governance frameworks and due diligence practices within the Länsförsäkringar AB Group. The Group applies a due diligence process to identify and address risks related to human rights, labour conditions, bribery and corruption across its operations and value chain. International standards for responsible business conduct are embedded through Codes of Conduct for employees, suppliers and business partners, as well as governing documents for investments, credit granting, procurement and business collaborations.

Objectives, targets and limits to assess and address social risk in short-term, medium-term and long-term, and performance assessment against these objectives, targets and limits, including forward-looking information in the design of business strategy and processes

Limits regarding social risks have been implemented in the credit policy. For lending to businesses, assessments are conducted covering industry exposure, business operations and forms of employment in order to identify and address risks related to human rights, discrimination, labour conditions, child labour, forced labour, corruption and other criminal activities. Lending is not granted where it is assessed that the borrower is unable to comply with applicable laws and regulations in these areas.

Policies and procedures relating to direct and indirect engagement with new or existing counterparties on their strategies to mitigate and reduce socially harmful activities

Credit policy restricts lending to corporate customers operating in industries deemed inappropriate from a sustainability perspective and requires sustainability assessments for certain corporate borrowers, including assessments of risks related to human rights, discrimination, corruption and other socially harmful activities. Lending is not granted where such risks are assessed to be material and unmitigated.

Separately, policies and procedures for engagement with suppliers and business partners are implemented at group level within the Länsförsäkringar AB Group and are based on a due diligence approach. These include screening, sanction checks, risk assessments covering labour, human rights and corruption risks, and follow-up through dialogue, enhanced due diligence or exclusion where risks cannot be adequately mitigated.

Governance

Responsibilities of the management body for setting the risk framework, supervising and managing the implementation of the objectives, strategy and policies in the context of social risk management covering counterparties' approaches to:

- i. Activities towards the community and society
- ii. Employee relationships and labour standards
- iii. Customer protection and product responsibility
- iv. Human rights

The management body sets the risk framework, supervising and managing the implementation of the objectives, strategy and policies in the context of social risk management through internal policies e.g. Credit policy, Procurement policy, Code of conduct and Credit instruction for financial counterparties. This framework covers financial counterparties, suppliers and corporates.

Integration of measures to manage social factors and risks in internal governance arrangements, including the role of committees, the allocation of tasks and responsibilities, and the feedback loop from risk management to the management body

The management of social factors and risks follows the same approach, format and steering as for other risk types.

Lines of reporting and frequency of reporting relating to social risk

Social risks are reported through mandatory reporting frameworks, including CSRD and the EU Taxonomy, as well as through voluntary commitments such as the Principles for Responsible Banking. Relevant social risk information is reported on an annual basis through these reporting channels.

Alignment of the remuneration policy in line with institution's social risk-related objectives

Remuneration policy includes a requirement to consider sustainability related risks in the design of conditions for compensation.

Risk management

Definitions, methodologies and international standards on which the social risk management framework is based

One of the main focuses for the bank associated with social risk is to prevent over-indebtedness. The credit approval process and thus a major part of the social risk management framework is based on definitions and methodologies from EBA guidelines on loan origination and monitoring.

The social risk management framework is aligned with group-level commitments within the Länsförsäkringar AB Group to internationally recognised standards for responsible business conduct, including the UN Global Compact, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the ILO core labour standards and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

Processes to identify, measure and monitor activities and exposures (and collateral where applicable) sensitive to social risk, covering relevant transmission channels

Identification and measurement of social risks is managed in the credit approval process. One of the main focuses for the institute associated with social risk is to prevent over-indebtedness, especially with regard to retail customers. A baseline requirement in the credit process is a sound credit assessment, where the primary source of repayment is based on the client's income, disregarding any collateral.

In addition, certain industries are entirely excluded from credit granting (e.g. tobacco production, gambling and the weapon industry). The credit process for corporates also includes a client specific analysis of the industry, operations and employment conditions to assess social risks. The bank does not offer credits if the client does not comply with regulations on human rights, discrimination, child labor, forced labor, corruption or is associated with any other criminal activity.

Social risks are monitored by industry concentration on portfolio level as well as in annual credit reviews for corporate clients.

Activities, commitments and assets contributing to mitigate social risk

Products and services mitigate social risks by promoting responsible financial behaviour and long-term financial resilience.

Implementation of tools for identification and management of social risk

Implementation of a sustainability scorecard in the client onboarding process to support the identification and management of social risks. In addition, key risk indicators, including staff turnover, sick leave and gender distribution in management, are used to monitor and manage social risks on an ongoing basis.

Description of setting limits to social risk and cases to trigger escalation and exclusion in the case of breaching these limits

Current activities within the credit approval process includes exclusion of lending to corporates in non ethical businesses e.g. tobacco production, gambling and the weapon industry.

Breach of key risk indicators for social risks will trigger actions and escalation to management.

Description of the link (transmission channels) between environmental risks with credit risk, liquidity and funding risk, market risk, operational risk and reputational risk in the risk management framework

In the short term social risk occur in terms of reputational risk. In the medium to long term social risks also occur in terms of credit risk through credit losses due to reduced earning

Table 3 - Qualitative information on Governance risk

Disclosure according to Article 449a CRR

Governance

Institution's integration in their governance arrangements governance performance of the counterparty, including committees of the highest governance body, committees responsible for decision-making on economic, environmental, and social topics

The management body sets the risk framework, supervising and managing the implementation of the objectives, strategy and policies in the context of governance arrangements through internal policies e.g. Credit policy, Procurement policy, Sustainability Policy and Credit instruction for financial counterparties.

Institution's accounting of the counterparty's highest governance body's role in non-financial reporting

LF Bank is a retail bank with very limited exposure to large counterparties. Non financial ESG-reporting is not applicable for these counterparties. **Institution's integration in governance arrangements of the governance performance of their counterparties including:**

- **Ethical considerations**
- **Strategy and risk management**
- **Inclusiveness**
- **Transparency**
- **Management of conflict of interest**
- **Internal communication on critical concerns**

LF Bank has a code of conduct for suppliers and credit policy covering governance performance of the counterparties.

The credit policy clarifies that lending for corporate loans is not to be offered to businesses in specific industries that are deemed inappropriate from a sustainability perspective. Sustainability analyses are carried out for lending to corporate customers of a certain size regarding their commitments with the Bank Group. The analysis aims at identifying sustainability risks, both physical and transition risks. The credit policy also states that risks of the operations of corporate customers not meeting requirements for human rights, discrimination, corruption, ethical treatment of animals etc. are to be assessed since such operations are not to be financed.

Risk management

Institution's integration in risk management arrangements the governance performance of their counterparties considering:

- **Ethical considerations**
- **Strategy and risk management**
- **Inclusiveness**
- **Transparency**
- **Management of conflict of interest**
- **Internal communication on critical concerns**

LF Bank has a code of conduct for suppliers and business partners and credit policy covering governance performance of the counterpart.

Template 1: Banking book- Climate Change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity - with accompanying comments underneath

Disclosure according to Article 449a of EU Regulation No 575/2013

Sector/subsector	a	b				e	f			i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p							
		Gross carrying amount (SEK m)					Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions (SEK m)											GHG financed emissions (scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions of the counterparty) (in tons of CO2 equivalent)	GHG emissions (column l): gross carrying amount percentage of the portfolio derived from company-specific reporting	<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	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 Regulation	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Of which stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures		Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	Of which Scope 3 financed emissions															
1 Exposures towards sectors that highly contribute to climate change*	26 998,01	2,07	0,92	1 353,61	249,85	-149,38	-20,64	-73,92	271 015,75	149 726,50		10 969,54	15 171,69	149,84	706,94	7,00								
2 A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2 137,27			110,91	12,95	-8,23	-1,68	-4,65	64 820,18	17 273,18		1 255,25	836,55	5,62	39,86	5,00								
3 B - Mining and quarrying	85,68		0,00	9,46		-146	-48 358,63		3 191,31	1 649,20		45,95	39,72			5,00								
4 B.05 - Mining of coal and lignite																0,00								
5 B.06 - Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas																0,00								
6 B.07 - Mining of metal ores	3,16					-0,01			0,00	0,00		3,16				1,00								
7 B.08 - Other mining and quarrying	82,51		0,00	9,46		-0,14	-0,05		3 191,31	1 649,20		42,79	39,72			5,00								
8 B.09 - Mining support service activities																0,00								
9 C - Manufacturing	1 773,77	2,07	0,05	215,75	29,62	-21,78	-5,30	-7,76	71 137,41	55 296,53		1 184,07	572,12	5,55	12,02	4,00								
10 C.10 - Manufacture of food products	161,19			14,82	1,28	-1,33	-0,21	-0,81	9 333,23	8 533,27		97,76	60,86		2,57	5,00								
11 C.11 - Manufacture of beverages	39,97			5,23	0,04	-0,16	-0,08	-0,03	1 301,28	1 192,64		18,96	17,86	1,28	1,88	7,00								
12 C.12 - Manufacture of tobacco products	2,53	2,07		0,06		-0,01	0,00		160,39	147,79		2,53				2,00								
13 C.13 - Manufacture of textiles	5,11			0,55	0,26	-0,25	-0,01	-0,23	152,30	137,62		4,34	0,77			3,00								
14 C.14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel	0,37			0,07		0,00	0,00		41,89	34,55		0,37				2,00								
15 C.15 - Manufacture of leather and related products	0,25			0,11		0,00	0,00		5,97	5,19		0,25				1,00								
16 C.16 - Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	57,47		0,03	9,47	0,24	-0,38	-0,14	-0,14	871,89	633,05		35,58	21,88		0,00	4,00								
17 C.17 - Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard	22,90			3,98		-0,10	-0,07		312,92	241,40		20,91	1,99			3,00								
18 C.18 - Printing and service activities related to printing	47,14			14,39		-0,44	-0,37		833,11	636,81		44,21	0,72	2,15	0,07	3,00								
19 C.19 - Manufacture of coke oven products	3,20			0,76		-0,02	0,00		231,85	159,98		3,20				1,00								

20	C.20 - Production of chemicals	19,45		2,79		-0,04	-0,02		1 169,81	798,57		18,65		0,80	4,00	
21	C.21 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	0,96		0,39	0,01	-0,03	-0,01	-0,01	59,40	40,85		0,96			2,00	
22	C.22 - Manufacture of rubber products	36,18			0,09	-0,06		-0,02	2 635,43	1 809,23		18,32	16,69	1,17	6,00	
23	C.23 - Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	54,01		8,83		-0,24	-0,17		2 214,17	1 508,58		31,35	22,65		4,00	
24	C.24 - Manufacture of basic metals	39,29		8,62		-0,26	-0,20		1 660,10	1 228,53		37,14	2,15	0,00	3,00	
25	C.25 - Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	802,65	0,00	47,75	14,22	-12,37	-1,86	-3,17	40 176,31	29 466,25		483,81	313,25	2,13	3,45	5,00
26	C.26 - Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	50,07		6,92	6,07	-1,05	-0,07	-0,88	1 073,48	999,57		44,43	5,65		3,00	
27	C.27 - Manufacture of electrical equipment	13,02		0,59	0,75	-0,51	-0,02	-0,48	147,93	128,45		13,02			2,00	
28	C.28 - Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	160,53	0,01	41,88	2,17	-1,84	-0,52	-1,11	2 539,20	2 369,02		120,11	40,39	0,03	4,00	
29	C.29 - Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	55,81	0,01	18,79		-1,06	-1,01		1 405,75	1 331,35		50,13	5,68	0,00	3,00	
30	C.30 - Manufacture of other transport equipment	15,66		12,30		-0,11	-0,10		319,77	301,95		15,58	0,09		3,00	
31	C.31 - Manufacture of furniture	32,60		7,10	0,10	-0,37	-0,25	-0,10	1 014,25	853,06		16,54	16,06	0,00	6,00	
32	C.32 - Other manufacturing	36,74		1,50	0,14	-0,24	-0,08	-0,13	660,56	559,99		23,39	13,35	0,00	4,00	
33	C.33 - Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	116,66		8,86	4,25	-0,93	-0,12	-0,65	2 816,43	2 178,81		82,50	32,10	2,06	4,00	
34	D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	50,39			1,03	-1,33			8 254,11	1 880,40		34,47	15,92		5,00	
35	D35.1 - Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	50,39			1,03	-1,33			8 254,11	1 880,40		34,47	15,92		5,00	
36	D35.11 - Production of electricity														0,00	
37	D35.2 - Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains														0,00	
38	D35.3 - Steam and air conditioning supply														0,00	
39	E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	98,51		11,26	2,96	-1,18	-0,18	-0,81	7 032,94	1 524,21		84,65	13,86		4,00	
40	F - Construction	3 666,96	0,00	334,60	47,64	-40,27	-6,25	-21,78	66 084,52	47 980,03		2 532,65	1 095,87	14,64	23,79	5,00
41	F.41 - Construction of buildings	506,23		29,79	1,51	-2,27	-0,60	-1,14	7 012,19	4 950,74		218,82	280,91	2,67	3,85	6,00
42	F.42 - Civil engineering	174,29		15,77	0,96	-1,24	-0,34	-0,61	4 241,09	3 173,71		119,57	53,42	1,30	4,00	
43	F.43 - Specialised construction activities	2 986,44	0,00	289,03	45,16	-36,76	-5,31	-20,03	54 831,24	39 855,58		2 194,27	761,54	10,68	19,95	4,00
44	G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1 787,19	0,01	177,86	37,58	-30,13	-2,89	-15,46	18 803,51	14 068,11		1 305,52	414,54	47,66	19,48	4,00
45	H - Transportation and storage	1 284,71	0,00	122,80	17,26	-15,76	-1,97	-11,55	22 507,27	8 203,40		929,17	345,84	6,21	3,48	4,00
46	H.49 - Land transport and transport via pipelines	1 113,69	0,00	101,94	16,75	-14,82	-1,47	-11,35	19 528,72	7 022,47		803,36	302,35	5,27	2,70	4,00
47	H.50 - Water transport	10,82		1,43		-0,07	-0,05		257,10	163,60		5,38	5,44		5,00	
48	H.51 - Air transport	1,48		0,23		0,00	0,00		17,01	2,22		1,48			2,00	
49	H.52 - Warehousing and support activities for transportation	152,96	3 003,99	17,41	0,52	-0,72	-0,32	-0,20	2 637,59	1 008,92		113,32	37,92	0,94	0,78	4,00
50	H.53 - Postal and courier activities	5,77		1,79		-0,15	-0,13		66,84	6,20		5,63	0,13		2,00	
51	I - Accommodation and food service activities	576,31	0,00	62,89	32,34	-22,78	-1,30	-6,45	1 739,11	839,90		355,55	207,78	3,22	9,76	6,00

52	L - Real estate activities	15 537,21		0,86	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	7 445,39	1 011,54	3 242,25	11 629,47	66,93	598,5 5	8,00
53	Exposures towards sectors other than those that highly contribute to climate change*	2 717,07		0,01	477,30	41,65	-32,80	-9,58	-55,59			1 973,57	682,54	19,63	41,33	5,00
54	K - Financial and insurance activities	105,53				0,12	-0,25					19,24	82,33	0,12	3,83	7,00
55	Exposures to other sectors (NACE codes J, M-U)	2 611,55		0,01	477,30	41,53	-32,55	-9,58	-55,59			1 954,33	600,21	19,51	37,50	5,00
56	TOTAL	29 715,08	2,07	0,93	1 830,91	291,49	-182,18	-30,22	-129,51	271 015,75	149 726,50	12 943,11	15 854,23	169,47	748,2 7	7,00

* 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

Comments

Template 1 include information on those assets more exposed to the risks Länsförsäkringar Bank may face from transitioning to a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy. These exposures are not expected to have any significant implications in terms of credit, market, operational, reputational and liquidity risks for Länsförsäkringar Bank.

Companies excluded from EU Paris-aligned benchmarks (PAB) (column b):

To identify counterparties that are excluded from the EU PAB, Länsförsäkringar Bank has conducted an internal screening against the exclusion-criteria for exposures within sector codes covering oil and gas, tobacco, mining of coal, and power generation.

Proportion classified as environmentally sustainable towards CCM (column c):

The data on proportion classified as environmentally sustainable towards CCM is based on information in Taxonomy template 1 Turnover.

GHG financed emissions (columns i-k):

Calculations of financed emissions are performed using the standards set by the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF).

For exposures secured by real estate, Länsförsäkringar Bank is disclosing building emissions estimated using the calculation methods described in the PCAF Commercial Real Estate and PCAF Mortgage asset classes. Where information from energy labels is available, building emissions are estimated based on floor area. Energy labels are collected from the Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning (Boverket). If energy label information is not available, building emissions are estimated based on the numbers of buildings.

For exposures related to the financing of motor vehicles, Länsförsäkringar Bank is disclosing estimated vehicle emissions using the PCAF Motor Vehicle loans asset class method. Vehicle-specific emissions are estimated when driving cycle standard data is available, retrieved from Vroom (provider of information in the Swedish automotive market), else estimations are done using vehicle-unspecific emissions.

For corporate exposures not included in the above mentioned methods, Länsförsäkringar Bank is disclosing economic activity-based emissions using the PCAF Business Loans asset class method. Economic activity indicators have been collected from UC (Sweden's leading business and credit reference agency).

Exposures allocated to maturity buckets (column l-p):

To allocate the data in the correct maturity bucket, contractual maturity was used. Where the amount is not repaid in installments and has no contractual end date, the maturity is set to 30 years, in line with expected behavioral maturity. This applies to a low number of loans

Template 2: Banking book - Climate change transition risk: Loans collateralised by immovable property - Energy efficiency of the collateral - with accompanying comments underneath

Disclosure according to Article 449a of EU Regulation No 575/2013

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p

Counterparty sector	Total gross carrying amount amount (in SEK m)															
	Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m ² of collateral)						Level of energy efficiency (EPC label of collateral)							Without EPC label of collateral		
	0; <= 100	> 100; <= 200	> 200; <= 300	> 300; <= 400	> 400; <= 500	> 500	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		Of which level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m ² of collateral) estimated	
1 Total EU area	392 065,87	168 301,01	200 025,11	21 552,39	1 886,14	256,47	44,74	1 500,47	12 617,32	22 144,67	29 226,53	25 042,92	11 170,97	4 983,20	285 379,78	100,00%
2 Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	43 851,47	19 559,67	20 856,66	2 964,38	372,23	77,07	21,45	3,65	310,57	138,76	294,95	191,95	151,86	33,89	42 725,86	100,00%
3 Of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	348 214,40	148 741,34	179 168,45	18 588,01	1 513,91	179,41	23,29	1 496,82	12 306,75	22 005,92	28 931,59	24 850,97	11 019,11	4 949,31	242 653,92	100,00%
4 Of which Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties																
5 Of which Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m ² of collateral) estimated	285 379,78	113 755,00	152 591,02	17 327,99	1 491,10	170,04	44,63								285 379,78	100,00%
6 Total non-EU area																
7 Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property																
8 Of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property																
9 Of which Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties																
10 Of which Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m ² of collateral) estimated																

Comments

The data on EPC labels and EP scores for this template are retrieved from the Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning (Boverket). Where buildings do not have an EP score from Boverket, estimations have been made based on year of construction and type of building using data from Boverket and the Swedish Energy Agency (Energimyndigheten).

Template 3: Banking book - Climate change transition risk: Alignment metrics - with accompanying comments underneath

Disclosure according to Article 449a of EU Regulation No 575/2013

a	b	c	d	e	f	g
Sector	NACE Sectors (a minima)	Portfolio gross carrying amount (SEK m)	Alignment metric**	Year of reference	Distance to IEA NZE2050 in % ***	Target (year of reference + 3 years)
1 Automotive		61,23				
2 Aviation		12,24				
3 Cement, clinker and lime production		52,43				
4 Chemicals		22,62				
5 Fossil fuel combustion		113,02				
6 Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production		999,23				
7 Maritime transport		55,89				
8 Power		276,12				

*** PiT distance to 2030 NZE2050 scenario in % (for each metric)

Comments

Länsförsäkringar Bank does not have any exposure to the mandatory sectors deemed material, hence no metrics are disclosed for these sectors. The previously reported portfolio alignment metric is no longer considered material. Länsförsäkringar Bank intend to evaluate the possibilities to disclose an alignment metric for other non-financial corporate sectors that can be defined, based on materiality and on applicable emission-reduction pathways applied by the institution.

* List of NACE sectors to be considered

IEA sector	Column b - NACE Sectors (a minima) - Sectors required		**Examples of metrics - non-exhaustive list. Institutions shall apply metrics defined by the IEA scenario
Sector in the template	sector	code	
Maritime transport	shipping	301	Average tonnes of CO2 per passenger-km Average gCO ₂ /MJ and Average share of high carbon technologies (ICE).
Maritime transport	shipping	3011	
Maritime transport	shipping	3012	
Maritime transport	shipping	3315	
Maritime transport	shipping	50	
Maritime transport	shipping	501	
Maritime transport	shipping	5010	
Maritime transport	shipping	502	
Maritime transport	shipping	5020	
Maritime transport	shipping	5222	
Maritime transport	shipping	5224	
Maritime transport	shipping	5229	
Power	power	27	
Power	power	2712	
Power	power	3314	
Power	power	35	
Power	power	351	
Power	power	3511	
Power	power	3512	
Power	power	3513	
Power	power	3514	
Power	power	4321	
Fossil fuel combustion	oil and gas	91	Average tons pf CO2 per GJ. and Average share of high carbon technologies (ICE).
Fossil fuel combustion	oil and gas	910	
Fossil fuel combustion	oil and gas	192	
Fossil fuel combustion	oil and gas	1920	

<i>Fossil fuel combustion</i>	<i>oil and gas</i>	2014	
<i>Fossil fuel combustion</i>	<i>oil and gas</i>	352	
<i>Fossil fuel combustion</i>	<i>oil and gas</i>	3521	
<i>Fossil fuel combustion</i>	<i>oil and gas</i>	3522	
<i>Fossil fuel combustion</i>	<i>oil and gas</i>	3523	
<i>Fossil fuel combustion</i>	<i>oil and gas</i>	4612	
<i>Fossil fuel combustion</i>	<i>oil and gas</i>	4671	
<i>Fossil fuel combustion</i>	<i>oil and gas</i>	6	
<i>Fossil fuel combustion</i>	<i>oil and gas</i>	61	
<i>Fossil fuel combustion</i>	<i>oil and gas</i>	610	
<i>Fossil fuel combustion</i>	<i>oil and gas</i>	62	
<i>Fossil fuel combustion</i>	<i>oil and gas</i>	620	
<i>Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production</i>	<i>steel</i>	24	Average tonnes of CO2 per tonne of output and Average share of high carbon technologies (ICE).
<i>Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production</i>	<i>steel</i>	241	
<i>Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production</i>	<i>steel</i>	2410	
<i>Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production</i>	<i>steel</i>	242	
<i>Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production</i>	<i>steel</i>	2420	
<i>Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production</i>	<i>steel</i>	2434	
<i>Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production</i>	<i>steel</i>	244	
<i>Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production</i>	<i>steel</i>	2442	
<i>Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production</i>	<i>steel</i>	2444	
<i>Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production</i>	<i>steel</i>	2445	
<i>Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production</i>	<i>steel</i>	245	
<i>Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production</i>	<i>steel</i>	2451	
<i>Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production</i>	<i>steel</i>	2452	
<i>Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production</i>	<i>steel</i>	25	
<i>Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production</i>	<i>steel</i>	251	
<i>Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production</i>	<i>steel</i>	2511	
<i>Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production</i>	<i>steel</i>	4672	
<i>Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production</i>	<i>coal</i>	5	
<i>Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production</i>	<i>coal</i>	51	
<i>Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production</i>	<i>coal</i>	510	
<i>Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production</i>	<i>coal</i>	52	
<i>Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production</i>	<i>coal</i>	520	
<i>Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production</i>	<i>steel</i>	7	
<i>Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production</i>	<i>steel</i>	72	
<i>Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production</i>	<i>steel</i>	729	
<i>Fossil fuel combustion</i>	<i>coal</i>	8	Average tons pf CO2 per GJ. and Average share of high carbon technologies (ICE).
<i>Fossil fuel combustion</i>	<i>coal</i>	9	
<i>Cement, clinker and lime production</i>	<i>cement</i>	235	Average tonnes of CO2 per tonne of output and Average share of high carbon technologies (ICE).
<i>Cement, clinker and lime production</i>	<i>cement</i>	2351	
<i>Cement, clinker and lime production</i>	<i>cement</i>	2352	
<i>Cement, clinker and lime production</i>	<i>cement</i>	236	
<i>Cement, clinker and lime production</i>	<i>cement</i>	2361	
<i>Cement, clinker and lime production</i>	<i>cement</i>	2363	
<i>Cement, clinker and lime production</i>	<i>cement</i>	2364	
<i>Cement, clinker and lime production</i>	<i>cement</i>	811	
<i>Cement, clinker and lime production</i>	<i>cement</i>	89	
<i>aviation</i>	<i>aviation</i>	3030	Average share of sustainable aviation fuels and Average tonnes of CO2 per passenger-km
<i>aviation</i>	<i>aviation</i>	3316	
<i>aviation</i>	<i>aviation</i>	511	
<i>aviation</i>	<i>aviation</i>	5110	

<i>aviation</i>	<i>aviation</i>	512	Average tonnes of CO2 per passenger-km and Average share of high carbon technologies (ICE).
<i>aviation</i>	<i>aviation</i>	5121	
<i>aviation</i>	<i>aviation</i>	5223	
<i>automotive</i>	<i>automotive</i>	2815	
<i>automotive</i>	<i>automotive</i>	29	
<i>automotive</i>	<i>automotive</i>	291	
<i>automotive</i>	<i>automotive</i>	2910	
<i>automotive</i>	<i>automotive</i>	292	
<i>automotive</i>	<i>automotive</i>	2920	
<i>automotive</i>	<i>automotive</i>	293	
<i>automotive</i>	<i>automotive</i>	2932	

Template 4: Banking book - Climate change transition risk: Exposures to top 20 carbon-intensive firms - with accompanying comments underneath

Disclosure according to Article 449a of EU Regulation No 575/2013

a	b	c	d	e
Gross carrying amount (aggregate)	Gross carrying amount towards the counterparties compared to total gross carrying amount (aggregate)*	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Weighted average maturity	Number of top 20 polluting firms included
1				

*For counterparties among the top 20 carbon emitting companies in the world

Comments

To identify the top 20 carbon-intensive firms in the world, Länsförsäkringar Bank used the list on Carbon Majors from Climate Accountability Institute as source (using the latest data). The analysis against this list was performed at consolidated level for the counterparties. Länsförsäkringar Bank does not have any exposures to the top 20 carbon-intensive firms in the world.

Template 5: Banking book - Climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk - with accompanying comments underneath

To identify the top 20 carbon- Disclosure according to Article 449a of EU Regulation No 575/2013

a		b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
SWEDEN		Gross carrying amount (SEK m)													
		of which exposures sensitive to impact from climate change physical events													
		Breakdown by maturity bucket					of which exposures sensitive to impact from chronic climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact from acute climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact both from chronic and acute climate change events	Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions			
		<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity						of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures		
1	A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2 137,27					0								
2	B - Mining and quarrying	85,68					0								
3	C - Manufacturing	1 773,77					0								
4	D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	50,39					0								
5	E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	98,51					0								
6	F - Construction	3 666,96					0								
7	G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1 787,19					0								
8	H - Transportation and storage	1 284,71					0								
9	L - Real estate activities	15 537,21					0								
1	Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	348 214,40	0,62	3,17	167,51	1 403,46	27	395,34	1 107,62	71,79	23,24	1,37	-0,07	-0,03	-0,03
0															
1	Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	43 851,47					0								
1															
1	Repossessed colaterals						0								
2															

To allocate the data in the correct maturity bucket, contractual maturity was used. Where the amount is not repaid in installments and has no contractual end date, the maturity is set according to internal data quality policies. This applies to a low number of loans

Comments

Gross carrying amount (column b):

The geographical area covered is Sweden. The loans are distributed across all of Sweden.

Loans collateralised by residential immovable property (row 10):

Breakdown of exposures towards physical risks are made on the private mortgage portfolio, which makes up the vast majority of the assets.

For the private mortgage portfolio, the acute climate risk considered is Flooding defined by using the 1/100 year flooding scenario in data provided by the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB). Secondly, for the private mortgage portfolio, the chronic climate risk considered is Sea level rise defined by using the mean water level (according to RCP 8,5) in year 2100, found in data provided by MSB and the Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute (SMHI).

Remaining parts of the NFC portfolio and additional chronic and acute risk factors will be included in future reporting when relevant.

Breakdown by maturity bucket (column c-g):

LF Bank

This report constitutes LF Bank's Pillar 3 disclosures and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements set out in Part Eight of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (CRR), the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/3172 regarding public disclosure. The disclosures have been compiled in accordance with LF's internal policies, procedures, systems and controls for Pillar 3 reporting.

Martin Rydin
CFO LF Bank

Markus Gustavsson
CRO LF Bank

25 March 2026