



Annual and sustainability report

2023

ResursHolding

Contents

Annual Report

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Resurs in brief

The Resurs Holding Group (Resurs), which operates through its subsidiary Resurs Bank AB, is the leader in retail finance in the Nordic region, offering payment solutions and consumer loans in the Nordic market. At the end of 2023, the Group had 660 employees and a loan portfolio of SEK 38.8 billion.

Resurs helps companies and private individuals with lending, saving and payments. With more than 40 years of experience in the retail sector, Resurs makes shopping online and in stores easy and secure. Resurs has built a customer base of slightly more than 6 million people in Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland while focusing on the customer experience.

PAYMENT SOLUTIONS

The Payment Solutions business segment comprises the business lines Retail Finance, Cards and B2B (business-to-business). Within retail finance, Resurs is a leading partner in physical stores and online for finance, payment and loyalty solutions in the Nordic region. Cards includes both the Resurs credit and payment cards and cards that enable retail finance partners to promote their own brands. The B2B area primarily focuses on invoice factoring and invoice discounting for small and mid-sized companies. Lending amounted to SEK 14.5 billion (13.0) at the end of 2023.

Read more on pages 14-16.

CONSUMER LOANS

The Consumer Loans business segment offers unsecured consumer loans. A consumer loan is normally used to finance somewhat larger purchases and investments. Resurs's lending amounted to SEK 24.3 billion (24.1) at the end of 2023.

Read more on page 17.

LISTED ON NASDAQ STOCKHOLM MID CAP

Resurs is listed on Nasdaq Stockholm. It was granted a banking licence in 2001 and is supervised by Finansinspektionen.

660

Employees

38.8

SEK billion in lending

The year in brief

JANUARY–AUGUST

FEBRUARY

JYSK CHOSE RESURS FOR SWEDEN AS WELL

Resurs and JYSK already have a well-established partnership in Finland and Norway.



MARCH

BBB CREDIT RATING CONFIRMED

NCR confirmed its BBB credit rating for Resurs, based on its *"stable position and healthy profitability which make Resurs resilient in turbulent times as well."*

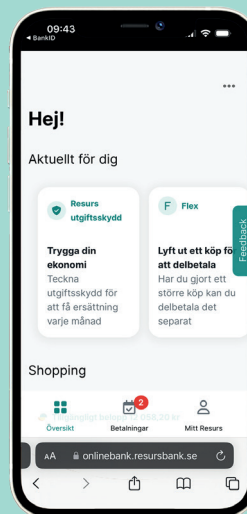
ISSUE OF TIER 2 BONDS

Resurs Bank issued subordinated Tier 2 bonds of SEK 300 million in the Nordic market.

MAY

NEW VERSION OF RESURS ONLINE BANK LAUNCHED

The new online bank provides the customer with an easier and more convenient user experience and increases self-service options.



JUNE

NETONNET EXTENDED ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH RESURS

A long relationship was extended when home electronics chain NetOn-Net renewed its agreement with Resurs.



RESULTS OF FINANSINSPEKTIONEN'S REVIEW AND EVALUATION

Finansinspektionen's review and evaluation using Resurs Bank's special capital base requirements, liquidity requirements and Pillar 2 Guidance resulted in the bank not needing to hold additional capital under Pillar 2 Guidance.

JULY

EURONICS SWEDEN CHOSE RESURS

Euronics, Europe's largest specialist retailer, chose Resurs to provide installment payment options for its customers.



AUGUST

MAGNUS FREDIN IS THE NEW CEO

In June, it was announced that Magnus Fredin will be Resurs's new CEO beginning in autumn 2023. Nils Carlsson left the company in August, and CFO Sofie Tarring Lindell was appointed interim CEO during the interim period.

The year in brief

SEPTEMBER–DECEMBER

SEPTEMBER

ELKJØP NORDIC CHOSE RESURS FOR ITS FINNISH ELECTRONICS CHAIN GIGANTTI

Gigantti, the Finnish part of the Nordic region's largest electronics chain Elkjøp Nordic, chose Resurs to provide financing solutions for its customers both in stores and online.



POWER CHOSE RESURS

Electronics chain POWER signed a contract with Resurs for its 43 stores and e-commerce business in Finland.



OCTOBER

WEBHALLEN CHOSE RESURS FOR BOTH E-COMMERCE AND STORES

Webhallen's hardware and gaming enthusiasm is their business's winning concept, and Resurs's offering was the obvious choice to ensure an even better customer experience in physical stores and online.



NOVEMBER

NEW PRESIDENT AND CEO

Magnus Fredin took over as CEO of Resurs Holding and President of Resurs Bank.

RESURS OPTIMIZED ITS CAPITAL POSITION THROUGH A PARTNERSHIP WITH LOWELL

The partnership, which involved securitisation of approximately SEK 1.2 billion in defaulted loans, is expected to result in approximately SEK 900 million in future capital relief.

ADMINISTRATIVE COURT OVERTURNS FINANSINSPEKTIONEN'S SANCTION DECISION

The Administrative Court ruled that Resurs Bank complies with the Consumer Credit Act and overturned Finansinspektionen's decision to issue a remark to Resurs Bank with an administrative fine of SEK 50 million. The decision has been appealed by Finansinspektionen.

DECEMBER

ISSUE OF ADDITIONAL TIER 1 CAPITAL

Resurs issued SEK 300 million in additional Tier 1 capital. The issue attracted strong demand and was oversubscribed.

RESURS EXTENDED AND EXPANDED ITS ABS FINANCING

Resurs Bank extended and expanded its existing ABS financing. The financing framework expanded from SEK 2 to 3 billion and was being carried out with J.P. Morgan.

EVENTS AFTER THE END OF THE YEAR

RESURS HOLDING ANNOUNCED LOWER EARNINGS

In January, Resurs announced lower earnings for the fourth quarter of 2023 as a result of SEK -417 million in organic credit loss provisions and a non-recurring SEK -198 million. In addition, there was an impairment of IT investments and a reservation for restructuring costs of SEK -257 million.

RESURS BANK LAUNCHED EFFICIENCY INITIATIVES

At the beginning of February, Resurs launched an efficiency initiative aimed at further centralising operations. The programme is expected to be cost-neutral in 2024, but is expected to produce a need to reserve approximately SEK 23 million in Q1-24.



CEO STATEMENT

The year affected by a turbulent world

2023 was characterised by a turbulent macro situation that affected Resurs. At the same time, a number of major new partner agreements were signed.

Magnus Fredin took over as CEO in November 2023 after having served on the Board Of Directors since 2022. Together with the Board, Magnus has initiated an evaluation of the company's future strategic direction. Magnus has a background with multiple strongly product-led organizations, including Klarna and Volvo Cars.

"Our offering is competitive and the demand for our services is clear. Therefore I see great potential in a broader commercial offer to retailers. But to realise this, we need to change our approach to future technologies and strengthen internal expertise. I want to continue to build on our assets, while streamlining the operations to future-proof the company at the same time," says Magnus Fredin.

NEW PARTNERS INCLUDING POWER, GIGANTTI AND WEBBHALLEN

The retailers who signed agreements with Resurs during the year include some of the leading brands in the Nordic region such as POWER, Gigantti, Webhallen and Euronics. At the same time, NetOnNet chose to extend its long and successful partnership with Resurs.

"We need to further develop our relationship with our retailers through new products and services. By combining classic consumer financing solutions with a corporate offering to the same retailers, we will be able to grow even stronger in the future. The plan in this area is to lay the foundation for developing a new generation of products."

"The aim going forward is to strengthen profitability and to reverse some of the negative trends we saw towards the end of the year, in particular with regard to our credit losses."

A STRONGER FOCUS ON COMMERCIALISATION

Magnus Fredin has strengthened Group Management (see fact box on the next page) to bring Resurs closer to realising the goal of a product-focused organisation with a stronger focus on commercialisation.

"I am proud to have recruited a team with experience in building profitable companies offering financial products, which together with our existing talented employees will strengthen our offering.

To realise our ambition to streamline operations and future-proof the company, Resurs also needs to change our approach to tomorrow's technology.

Due to quality defects and delayed deliveries in the project to replace our underlying core banking system, we decided upon an impairment of capitalised IT investments of SEK -201 million, as well as SEK -56 million in restructuring costs at the end of the year. Much of what was previously developed in the project to replace the core banking system continues to have future economic value for us since the technical objective of having a modern and efficient platform remains unchanged."

A TURBULENT WORLD AFFECTED

Both the market in general and Resurs were affected by the turbulent macroeconomic situation during the year, which led to increased credit loss provisions towards the end of the year.

"Sustainable credit lending is the foundation of our business model because it's not good for anyone – for us, for the customer or for society as a whole – if people are unable to repay their loans. Since autumn 2022, we have actively implemented tightening measures in a multi-step

process to increase the quality of our new lending, and we continue to make further improvements on an ongoing basis. Resurs's ambition is to be a responsible and sustainable financial company."

Our sustainability efforts are based on the UN Global Compact, which Resurs signed in 2018.

"This means that Resurs continues to take responsibility for operating our business sustainably based on the Global Compact principles."

A STABLE FINANCIAL POSITION

Resurs has a stable financial position, and at year-end Resurs's liquidity amounted to over SEK 8 billion and the capital position is strong.

"It's important to bear in mind that Resurs has a strong financial position, and we have taken a structured and conservative approach to financing and liquidity for along time."

INCREASED INCOME BUT HIGHER CREDIT LOSS PROVISIONS

Total operating profit for 2023 amounted to SEK 388 million (1,028), which was lower than last year due to higher underlying credit loss provisions and items affecting comparability for the impairment of IT investments, non-recurring effects linked to the securitisation of NPL receivables and the positive effect of the Administrative Court's decision to overturn Finansinspektionen's sanction decision. Operating profit excluding items affecting comparability amounted to SEK 766 million (1,078). It declined due to the underlying higher credit loss provisions. However, profit before credit losses increased by 10 per cent excluding items affecting comparability, which indicates healthy general demand for our offering.

"We have a long history of strong growth and profitable business despite the temporary decline. I want to build on this now to create additional opportunities for the future. I'm grateful for the trust that has been put in me to lead Resurs, and I look forward to presenting more information about our performance in the coming months."

GROUP MANAGEMENT As of 1 February 2024

From left to right:

Pär Isaksson, Chief Technology Officer (CTO)

Joseph Hajj, Chief Operating Officer (COO) and Deputy CEO

Magnus Fredin, CEO

Sofie Tarring Lindell, Chief Financial Officer (CFO),
Head of Investor Relations and Deputy CEO

Johan Rönnerman, Chief Commercial Officer (CCO)

Ronny Persson, General Counsel



Chairman's statement

When Martin Bengtsson, Chairman of the Board of Resurs Holding, looks back on the financial year, he notes that 2023 was a challenging year for Resurs. At the same time its financial position remains stable, even in these turbulent times.

Overall, we are not satisfied with the past year, which is also the reason for a number of important changes we made during the year. This led to the decision to impair parts of the capitalised IT investments, which resulted in items affecting comparability totalling SEK 257 million. In addition, we note that the markedly turbulent macroeconomic situation, where interest rates and inflation have risen sharply and rapidly from historically low levels, has now led to a deterioration in our customers' ability to pay at the end of the year. This has resulted in a total credit loss ratio of 3.3 per cent for 2023. Expected real wage increases and signals of interest rate reductions should gradually provide relief to our customers.

Although we are not satisfied with our performance during the year of course, I want to emphasise that Resurs is a financially stable and well-capitalised company. In times of uncertainty in the world, it's important to bear in mind that Resurs has experienced several ups and downs over the years. We have experienced a property crisis, a financial crisis and the covid pandemic, and we handled them well. I am confident that we will stand strong this time as well. We were founded in 1977, and we have been a bank since 2001. We have been through economic booms and downturns, so we know what do in different situations.

We are also proactive and conservative in managing our financial and capital positions. In 2023 we entered into a strategic partnership with Lowell, which is expected to provide capital relief of around SEK 900 million and demonstrates the bank's proactive management of the impact of the NPL backstop rules. The transaction also reduces the bank's NPL ratio from 14.3 per cent on 30 September 2023 to 10.0 per cent on 31 December 2023.

Ever since it was listed, Resurs has continuously distributed dividends to our shareholders, but due to the negative earnings trend during the second half of the year, the Board decided not to propose a dividend for the second half of the year. Overall, this meant that the total dividend for 2023 was SEK 0.91 per share. While paying dividends to our shareholders is important, the Board's primary concern is the financial stability of the company.

I am extremely pleased that Magnus Fredin has taken over as CEO. Together, we have initiated an evaluation of the company's future strategic direction, including a business and operational review. The aim is to build on our strengths, streamline operations and further prepare to take Resurs into the future.

Resurs was founded by retailers for retailers, and our business model is therefore based on extensive retail experience. Business performance during the year was mostly strong. We signed agreements with a number of well-established players throughout the Nordic region during the year. On this basis, we are now continuing to develop Resurs with all strength.

Martin Bengtsson

Chairman of the Board, Resurs Holding



Resurs's business model

The core of Resurs's business model is the services offered to retail partners in the Retail Finance business line. Attractive payment and financing solutions for both online and offline stores build customer loyalty and increase the repurchase rate. Added value is created for customers since they can balance income and expenses during a life cycle.

Today Resurs has a customer base of slightly more than 6 million private customers in the Nordic market, the majority of whom encountered Resurs via the Retail Finance business segment. The large customer database provides opportunities for cross-selling the Group's other offerings.

NET INTEREST INCOME IS THE LARGEST SOURCE OF REVENUE

Resurs's main source of income is interest income from lending, which is financed in turn by deposits by private individuals and companies, as well as borrowing in the capital market. Net interest income is the difference between interest income and interest expense for deposits and borrowing. Pricing lending correctly is an important part of this process. The margin must be large enough to cover credit losses in the event that customers are unable to pay interest or pay down their loans. The margin also has to cover other costs and provide a return on shareholders' capital. Resurs wants the company's lending to contribute to the sustainable development of society. As a bank, we are an important part of society because we create the conditions for an inclusive credit market where people in need of financing who are able to repay their loans have the chance to do so.

NET COMMISSION IS THE SECOND LARGEST SOURCE OF INCOME

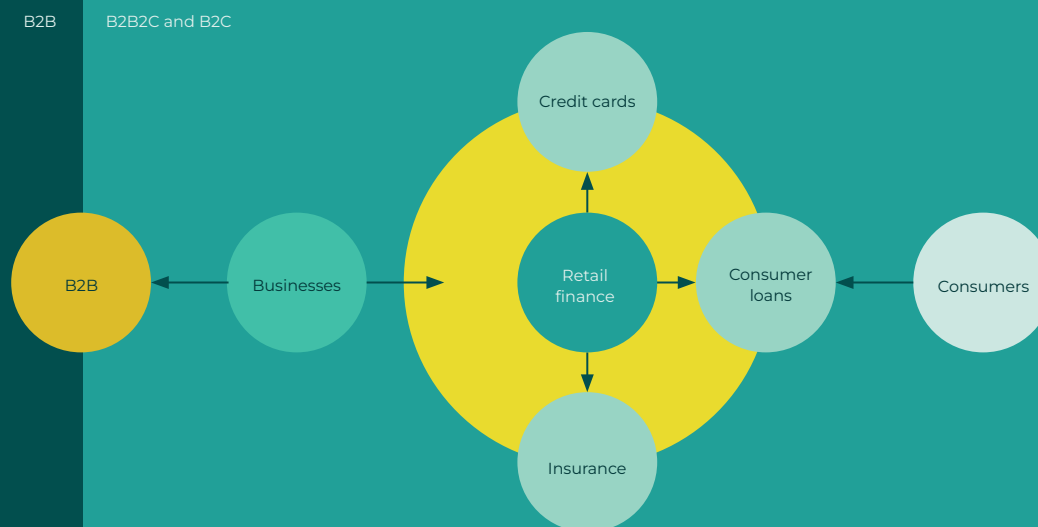
Net commission is Resurs's second largest source of income. It comprises fees for various products and services such as lending, cards and factoring as well as brokerage of various insurance products.

PERSONNEL AND IT ARE THE LARGEST EXPENSES

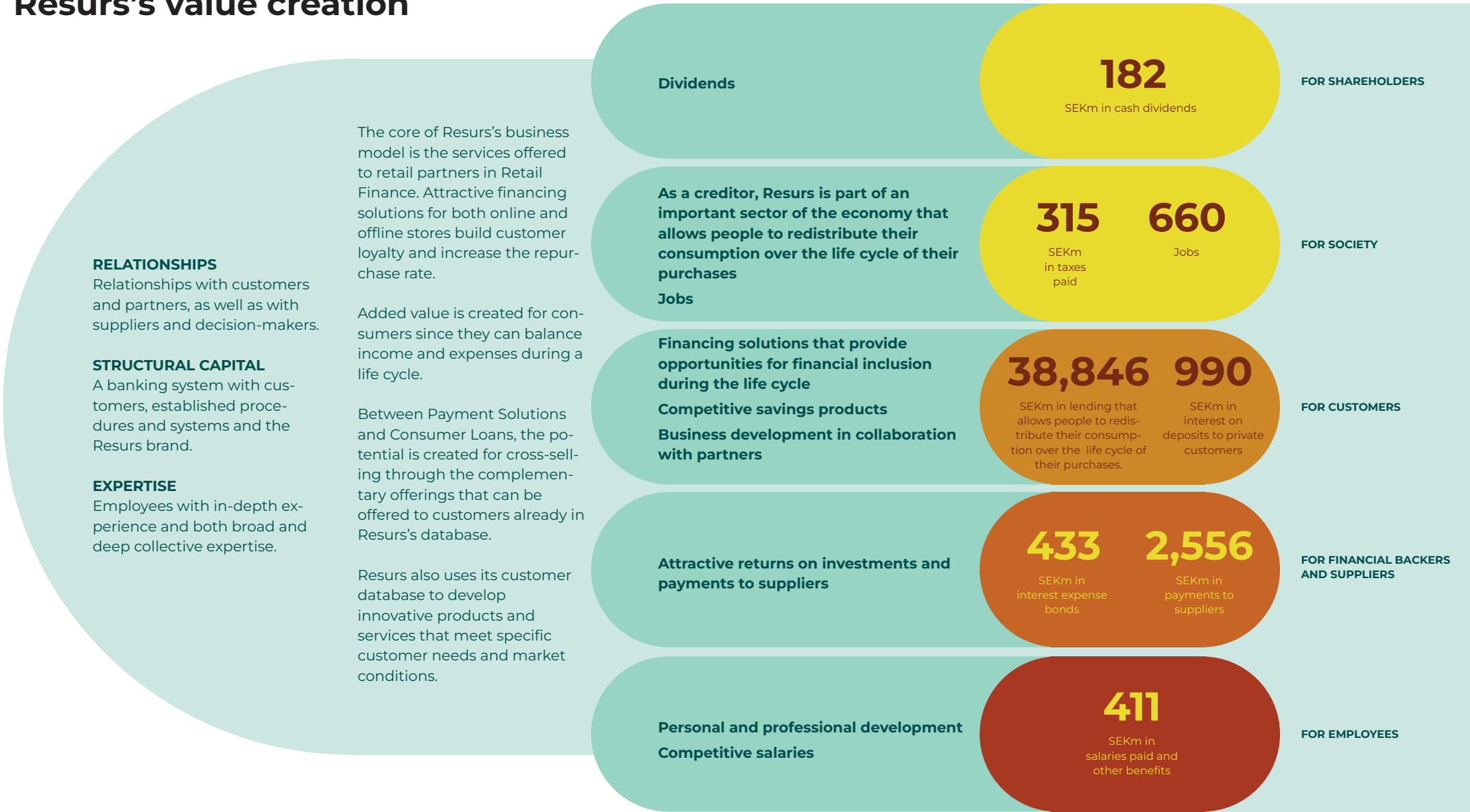
Resurs's largest expenses consist of salaries and IT expenses. A large part of the company's operations are digital and the company has no physical branch offices for customers.

CREDIT LOSSES

Resurs is engaged in credit lending, which means that credit losses and reservation of credit losses are a natural part of the bank's operations. Credit losses are recognised according to the IFRS 9 accounting standard, which is based on an assessment of expected credit losses. This means that reservations for future credit losses may increase or decrease depending on economic forecasts when the assessment is made.



Resurs's value creation



RESOURCES → BUSINESS MODEL → VALUE CREATION → VALUE CREATED 2023

Three compelling reasons to invest in Resurs

1

A SUSTAINABLE AND STABLE NORDIC BUSINESS MODEL FOCUSING ON RETAIL

Resurs was founded by retailers for retailers, and its business model is therefore based on extensive retail experience. Resurs's offering of attractive retail finance solutions and flexible payments makes a major contribution to higher purchasing power, a greater influx of customers in stores and online, and stronger customer loyalty. During the year, Resurs initiated partnerships with a number of well-established partners throughout the Nordic region, such as POWER, Gigantti, Webhallen and Euronics, which indicates a competitive position and healthy demand for the company's solutions. Retail finance also provides a good opportunity to cross-sell other offerings such as credit cards, consumer loans and insurance.

2

CONTINUOUS INNOVATION AND A BROADER PRODUCT OFFERING

Innovation has always played a key role in Resurs's competitiveness. By combining classic consumer financing solutions with a corporate offering to the same retailers, Resurs will be able to grow even stronger in the future. The plan moving forward is to lay the foundation for developing a new generation of products in this area. There will also be a focus on digitising the Group's processes, in order to streamline and make things easier for customers and employees.

3

HEALTHY PROFITABILITY AND AN ATTRACTIVE DIRECT YIELD

Resurs has a long history of strong growth and profitable business. The Bank's returns are driven by the Group's range of small and medium-sized loans with relatively short maturities. Based on the foundation of sustainable credit lending, Resurs has developed and expanded its loan portfolio, which has been the main contributor to the growth in total operating income that was generated during the years. Resurs's target is to distribute 50 per cent of net profit to shareholders, and the Board's ambition is to continue distributing semi-annual dividends.

Resurs and the world

Resurs operates in a market and a world that are in a state of rapid and constant change.

The world around us was characterised by turbulence and uncertainty in 2023, due to factors including significant increases in the cost of living, such as rising interest rates and higher electricity bills. Russia's war in Ukraine, the energy crisis, continuing inflation and interest rate increases by central banks also played their part. Resurs's business is also affected by several ongoing structural shifts, regulatory requirements and external trends:

SUSTAINABILITY AND COMPLIANCE REMAIN IMPORTANT

Expectations for companies to operate sustainable businesses defined by responsible business decisions, long-term value creation, regulatory compliance and transparency remain high. These demands come from authorities, consumers, partners, employees, investors and analysts, owners and, not least, national and international lawmakers. This drives the development of new business models and innovative solutions that quickly emerge and increase the speed of the transition.

FINANCIAL MARKET TRENDS

Fintech players have had consumer offerings for a long time, and now more and more players are choosing to offer business services as well. Meanwhile the banking and payment infrastructure is being modernised, and a new generation of regulations and structures for improved banking and payment services is emerging.

Technological advances and changes in the regulatory landscape have created a new environment for the financial sector. Financing, compliance and technology are becoming increasingly strong competitive factors. At the same time, what a bank needs to operate its business is becoming increasingly complex, requiring both operational and regulatory excellence.

Open banking, under which a bank must share account information with a third party at the customer's request, has paved the way for the emergence of many new solutions for saving, investing and borrowing with various banks and financial services companies. It also means that new players that want to offer financial services may do so, since the customer is the one who decides to whom to disclose their data.

A CHANGING PAYMENT AND CREDIT MARKET

As commerce becomes increasingly integrated into social channels, search engines and marketplaces, users are becoming more independent of retailers' environments.

Rapid digital advances that enable always-available products and services 24/7 have fundamentally changed how people interact, communicate and consume today. Established financial entities and emerging fintech firms are competing to offer savings, payment and credit solutions that improve the customer experience. It is important for retail to meet consumers' demands for services that facilitate quick and easy purchases regardless of sales channel – digital or physical. Today customers expect to have the same experience in any setting. Accessing funding is becoming increasingly difficult and costly for smaller players in the market, setting them apart from larger players. The landscape of the fintech market has also changed, which means that the market is increasingly demanding profits while being reluctant to supply capital.

As traditional, offline retail becomes increasingly intertwined with online retail, a whole new user experience is being created, which means that the shopping experience will be different in the future. Retailers will face new challenges affecting working capital and investments in growth, while geopolitics and sustainability perspectives demand change.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE HAVING AN IMPACT

Using artificial intelligence to perform analyses based on large amounts of data presents significant opportunities. In a world with access to vast amounts of data, it is important to understand how this data can be used to create the optimal customer experience for each individual.

By identifying the specific behaviours of existing customers, it's possible to develop customised activities and offerings based on specific needs, for example. As artificial intelligence is made available to more and more actors in the world, it is therefore also an important enabler for financial institutions.



Our
business

Payment Solutions **Retail Finance**

- Several new partnerships were launched, including with POWER and Gigantti in Finland and Webhallen in Sweden
- Contracts with NetOnNet and Bauhaus were extended and our long business relationship continues
- Profitable growth despite a challenging year for the retail sector due to declining purchasing power

The year's strong growth in Retail Finance shows that our financing solutions are in demand even in a tougher consumer climate. Our diversified partner base allows us to grow in the industries that are doing better while other industries are more stagnant. Price adjustments were also made during the year to compensate for higher financing costs.

Gigantti (the Finnish part of the Nordic region's largest electronics chain Elkj p Nordic), the POWER electronics chain, Webhallen and Euronics chose Resurs for financing solutions during the year.

Resurs's solid experience in payment solutions and experience of both e-commerce and offline retail are some of the factors that weighed heavily when retailers chose to partner with Resurs during the year. In addition, Resurs has a deep understanding of how to optimise the customer journey to contribute to locality and conversion, and ultimately growth.

Contracts with NetOnNet and Bauhaus were extended. The extension was based on an in-depth understanding of retailers' needs and conditions, as well as a strong long-term relationship.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES 2023 – RETAIL FINANCE

- Transaction volumes: SEK 18.3 billion
- Average purchase: SEK 2,400





Payment Solutions **B2B**

- The partnership with Komplettn has gone very well
- Evaluation of an expanded product offering beginning with secured loans for corporate customers and revolving credit for factoring clients
- A stable customer inflow during the year

Demand for corporate financing products generally remained strong during the year, but prevailing the uncertainty in the world meant that some of our customers adopted a somewhat cautious approach to investing in their businesses. Over the past year, the focus was on increasing the efficiency of internal work processes to optimise efficiency and improve the customer experience.

The partnership with Komplettn, which began in 2022, has delivered beyond expectations and is continually evolving.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES 2023 – B2B

- Sales volume: SEK 6.5 billion
- Number of purchased invoices: 450,000

Payment Solutions **Cards**

- Healthy growth with stable margins for Resurs Cards
- About 70 % more customers in 2023 compared to 2022

Growth in credit cards continues to be positive, although at lower levels than for the bank as a whole, and new issuance of credit cards in own channels is growing to an increasing share of the total volume. Resurs's card offering with different payment options is particularly popular in times of uncertainty, as it allows for individual payment flexibility.

Growth in Resurs Cards was healthy during the year, with more new cards issued compared with the previous year. Above all, the possibility to choose different instalment payment options is driving the increased growth. The acquisition cost for new Cards customers gradually decreased, due to an increased focus on cross-selling starting in the second half of 2023. The reduced costs combined with higher sales contributed to an improved margin.

Loyalty promotions, especially the points shop, where customers can obtain different products and services using loyalty points, have become increasingly popular. The offerings available from the points shop expanded during the year.

All card programmes offer the option of paying using digital wallets via Apple and Google services.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES 2023 – CARDS

- Number of Resurs cards: 150,000
- Share of new card issued in own channel: 88%

2023 was a year in which several new partnerships were established and previous successful ones were extended



Electronics chain POWER chose Resurs for financing services in Finland

"The customer's perspective is at the heart of everything we do. Therefore Resurs's financing solutions are a very good fit for us."

Juha-Mikko Saviluoto, CEO of POWER Finland



In June, NetOnNet extended its long relationship with Resurs

"We have a long history with Resurs, and now we look forward to building on our partnership."

Susanne Holmström, former CEO of NetOnNet



Gigantti, the Finnish part of the Nordic region's largest electronics chain Elkjøp Nordic, chose Resurs for financing solutions both in stores and online

"Resurs's commitment to modern and flexible solutions for both us and the customer was one of the decisive factors that ultimately led us to choose them."

André Omdahl, Category Director
Financial & Commercial Services at Elkjøp Nordic



Danish firm Swiipe chose Resurs as payment partner for its checkout solution

"Our partnership with Resurs enables us to offer a complete 'buy now, pay later' solution."

Andre Riis, founder of Swiipe



Dental record system supplier Muntra chose Resurs' payment solution

"It's important for us to offer our customers a seamless and convenient experience for their patients when it comes to managing their dental costs."

Pontus Green, co-founder of Muntra



Euronics, which has consumer electronics stores all over Sweden, chose Resurs for instalment payments

"Resurs is a strong player in the market that will help us offer the consumer attractive financing solutions that benefit both the consumer and our joint business."

Andreas Almqvist, Business Unit Manager at Euronics



Webhallen chose Resurs for both e-commerce and stores in Sweden

"We chose Resurs because their solution best suits our customers' needs for simple and secure payment solutions."

Anders Torell, CEO of Webhallen



After a well-established partnership in Finland and Norway, JYSK also chose Resurs for its Swedish operations

"The partnership with Resurs allows us to offer an instalment payment model that is even more flexible for our customers."

Mads Nymann-Hjorth, Financial Manager of JYSK Sweden and Finland

Consumer Loans

- Price adjustments on the existing portfolio to compensate for increased financing costs and higher credit losses
- Calibration of credit risk models and a focus on segments with high credit quality and attractive risk-adjusted returns
- Prioritised growth in markets and segments with higher profitability and increased sales in own channels

Demand was strong in all markets in 2023. The focus remained on prioritising higher profitability ahead of volume growth, and price adjustments were made during the year to ensure future profitability. Interest rates were adjusted to compensate for increased interest expense and the higher credit loss ratio. Several tightening measures in credit risk models were also implemented to ensure better credit quality.

IN SWEDEN, stable performance was combined with healthy growth. Given the macro conditions in society, higher profitability was given priority over increased volume growth, while pricing levels were adjusted to maintain net interest income in the business.

IN NORWAY, Resurs chose to reduce lending during the second half of the year as a result of the new systemic risk buffer requirements.



IN DENMARK, the year saw strong growth in a market where the macroeconomic situation improved after a somewhat challenging first half of the year. The application process and credit assessment were improved and investments were made in marketing, leading to strong growth and profitability in Denmark.

IN FINLAND, market competition increased due to regulatory changes and growth was stagnant. Optimised pricing and improved internal processes were added to Resurs's offering to satisfy the market. This is expected produce results next year.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES 2023

– CONSUMER LOANS

- Number of customers: 150,000
- Average loan in the portfolio: SEK 130 thousand
- Share of new lending in own channel: 44%

Financing

- The market situation has added to the importance of stable funding
- Extended and expanded ABS funding from J.P. Morgan
- Attractive offerings for savings customers
- Issue of instruments to provide additional capital

The international situation has underlined the importance of stability. Resurs has worked actively for a long time to have several different sources of financing, which has served the bank very well. Resurs had very good liquidity and stable financing during the year. Having access to multiple sources of financing makes it possible to use the most appropriate and cost-effective source of financing at different times.

At the end of the year, Resurs's existing financing with one of the world's largest banks, J.P. Morgan, was extended. The financing is a securitisation of consumer loans, a form of structured financing also known as asset-backed securities (ABS). In addition, the financing framework was increased from SEK 2 to 3 billion.

In Sweden, Resurs offered both private individuals and SMEs an attractive savings offering through its own deposit channel. This enables the public to receive an attractive interest rate on their savings with simple and transparent terms, which has been attractive to many customers over the past year.

Resurs actively offers several different deposit channels in different markets, and currently offers deposits in Sweden, Norway and Germany. A partnership was launched with Deutsche Bank in Germany during the year. Under the partnership, certain Deutsche Bank customers are offered the opportunity to open savings accounts with Resurs Bank. Through this partnership, customers have the opportunity to access savings accounts they would otherwise have had difficulty finding, and for Resurs this is an opportunity to spread its financing risks while gaining access to a new customer group.

The ability to act in the capital market even when the market situation is a bit more uncertain is a sign of strength. Resurs issued subordinated debt at both the beginning and the end of the year. In the spring, Resurs Bank issued a subordinated loan (T2) of SEK 300 million, and in December Resurs Holding issued Additional Tier 1 capital instruments (AT1) of SEK 300 million.





**Our
responsibility**

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Sustainability efforts continue their fast pace in 2023

A continued focus on integrating sustainability into everything we do.

We are dedicated to our focus areas, with ethical and responsible business forming a foundation, leading on to proactive work in the areas of sustainable credit lending, environment, social responsibility and sustainable employees. Our ambition is to help make society more sustainable and the credit market more responsible. 2023 has been very much about preparing for the future, from both strategic and operational perspectives.

All aspects of Resurs's operations are to be characterised by business ethics and social and environmental responsibility. This responsibility also entails identifying opportunities at the same time that Resurs manages and minimises its operating risks through proactive sustainability work, robust processes, regulatory compliance and a high level of business ethics. A clear focus during the year was on raising awareness and knowledge of sustainability throughout the company, including the implementation of Resurs's first dedicated sustainability week and targeted sustainability training for the Board of Directors, Group Management and selected key personnel.

In 2023 we carried out important work in continuing to integrate our identified sustainability risks into our operations (see the full risk framework on page 128–132). We also conducted Resurs's first Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence process in order to more clearly identify where we affect and are affected by the world around us. Autumn 2023 was also devoted to important preparations, in particular for the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and other upcoming reporting requirements.

A FOCUS ON INCREASING YOUNG PEOPLE'S KNOWLEDGE OF EVERYDAY FINANCES

In 2023 we also accelerated our efforts to promote a positive and inclusive credit market, with one important delivery being the launch of MyEconomy in all of our Nordic countries. MyEconomy is our interactive e-learning focusing on everyday finances. During the year, we also held in-person lectures in order to raise awareness, knowledge and tools for a balanced economy. In the area of young people and finances, we took important steps towards qualitative knowledge, data and awareness about our young customers, and we are now broadening the scope of our work in various ways.

CONTINUED INTEGRATION OF SUSTAINABILITY INTO THE BUSINESS

Resurs's ambition is to be one of the most sustainable niche banks in the Nordic market. An important focus area for continuing to achieve this ambition is our work on sustainable credit lending, where we improved and clarified definitions and KPIs concerning responsible and sustainable lending during the year. We also strive for more sustainable partnerships and products. A specific example during the year was the launch of Resurskol-len, a tool where private individuals can identify energy improvements in their homes and invest in climate-positive products.

RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IS FUNDAMENTAL

Resurs operates in a market that is governed by a number of laws and regulations that emphasise human rights in many ways. Since operations are concentrated in the Nordic countries, there is clear national legislation based

on European and international conventions. Therefore Resurs's exposure to risks associated with human rights is considered low. The Group's ability to take responsibility and make a difference is primarily a matter of engaging in responsible credit lending and safeguarding customers' privacy, along with social commitment based on society's needs.

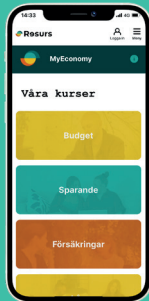
Resurs has been a signatory of the UN Global Compact, whose ten principles include human rights and labour, since 2018. Resurs's Code of Conduct clarifies the Group's position on such issues as anti-discrimination, working conditions, forced labour, child labour, political activities, freedom of association and the right to collective agreements.



Summary of 2023

MyEconomy launched in the Nordic region

Interactive e-learning focusing on everyday finances



8%
reduction in climate impact in 2023 compared with the base year 2020; however +26% compared with 2022

Resurs's first sustainability week

Focus on knowledge, training and inspiration of employees



119.5 tonnes Co2

saved by recycling computers, monitors and phones via partner Inrego

Career Company of the Year for the fifth year in a row



48%
of all managers are women

Launch of Resurskollen in Sweden

A tool for private individuals to identify smart energy solutions for their homes



Nasdaq ESG Transparency Partner – for greater transparency of sustainability data

**SVÅR-
LURAD,**

Activation of the initiative: "Svårlurad – a tool to stop fraud"

Resurs wants to:

Inspire others to make sustainable choices.

Encourage a sustainable lifestyle and enable people to make decisions that lead to a higher level of sustainability. This means that Resurs is actively looking at solutions for the development of future financing solutions.

Be a responsible company that supports customers, partners and society. Resurs's commitment to sustainability is a priority, with the objective of having a positive impact on its partners, customers and society.

Resurs's responsi- bility:

AS AN EMPLOYER

Resurs has zero tolerance for discrimination, and actively supports equal opportunity, equal treatment, diversity, a good work environment, development opportunities, involvement and a meaningful work life.

AS A COMPANY IN THE REGION

Resurs is dedicated to an inclusive society where everyone should have the opportunity to realise their potential. Resurs wants to contribute to health and active participation, and focuses on supporting young people and new entrants to the labour market.

AS A COMPANY IN THE INDUSTRY

Resurs adopts a long-term approach and works responsibly, focusing on the customer. Environmental aspects and human rights are important areas that are considered in all decisions.



In 2022 Resurs became a signatory of the UN Principles for Responsible Banking (PRB) to ensure compliance with the UN Sustainable Development Goals and contribute to the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C target.

WE SUPPORT



Resurs has been a signatory of the UN Global Compact and its ten principles since 2018.

UN Sustainable Development Goals

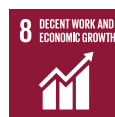
Resurs has chosen to prioritise six of the sustainable development goals which are clearly linked to the business's focus areas and sustainability ambitions. Resurs believes that the company has the greatest potential to affect and contribute to the following UN Sustainable Development Goals:



GOAL 5 GENDER EQUALITY

Resurs carries out dedicated work to develop workplaces that are characterised by equality, equal opportunity and diversity.

Read more on pages 28–30, 34–35, 128 and 132.



GOAL 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Resurs wants to help create jobs and growth in countries where it operates. Ensuring compliance with labour rules and principles is fundamental, as is ensuring that workplaces are safe, inclusive and secure.

Read more on pages 28–30, 34–35, 128 and 132.



GOAL 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

It is a given for Resurs to offer a healthy and inclusive workplace, where differences are embraced and where all personnel have the same conditions and opportunities for individual development. All employees should feel that their job duties provide them with many opportunities to grow.

Read more on pages 28–30, 34–35, 128 and 132.



GOAL 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Resurs bases its credit lending on a credit assessment that counteracts over-indebtedness and contributes to personal finances that are sustainable for the long term.

Read more on pages 25–27, 31–33, 34–35 and 128–132.



GOAL 13 CLIMATE ACTION

As part of its efforts to be climate-neutral in the future, Resurs works both on active measures and on influencing employees and customers to make climate-smart choices, for example through collaborations with various partners.

Read more on pages 31–33, 128 and 130–131.



GOAL 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Resurs has a long-term systematic prevention programme to combat all forms of corruption. Employee training is crucial.

Read more on pages 36–37 and 128–129.

Sustainable and responsible credit lending

With a customer base of slightly more than six million private customers in the Nordic market comes a responsibility to conduct credit lending as responsibly as possible. Responsible credit lending involves a financial services offering that is sustainable both today and in the long term – for individuals, for Resurs and for society as a whole.

The option for private individuals to take out loans or use credits is essential for a democratic, well-functioning financial ecosystem and society. Resurs has a responsibility as a creditor not to contribute to higher over-indebtedness in society, which it addresses through measures such as meticulous credit lending processes that ensure that customers do not borrow more than their personal finances allow, as well as a commitment to educate individuals on how they can achieve balance in their personal finances.

TAKING RESPONSIBILITY FOR GREATER SUSTAINABILITY

We continued our risk reduction efforts in 2023, primarily through continued improvements to the models used to assess customers' repayment capacity in Sweden, Denmark and Finland. All measures of this type mean that credit lending becomes more responsible and sustainable, both for Resurs and its customers.

Resurs also launched MyEconomy in our other Nordic countries in 2023, to enable customers and consumers to learn more about personal finances so that they can make wise and financial decisions that are sound for the long term. This activity, combined with several strategic partnerships throughout the year, (for example Gilla Din Ekonomi, Betalningshjälp and Svårlurad) provides an important toolkit and support to our customers with the aim of contributing to their financial health and knowledge.

EMPLOYEES' SKILLS ARE CRITICAL

Our employees' skills are crucial to responsible credit lending. Their ability to grant credit is regulated at five authorisation levels linked to different amount limits, according to the logic that the higher the authorisation level, the greater the requirement for training and expertise. The internal training takes place on a continual basis. It is based on the Group's credit policy, current legislation, Finansinspektionen's regulations and guidelines, as well as instructions and criteria for credit lending. Further measures will be taken to ensure lower credit losses going forward.

A PROACTIVE EFFORT TO MINIMISE CREDIT RISKS

Clearly stated terms and easily accessible information are fundamental to ensuring that the customer understands what is in a loan agreement. No one gains when a debt is transferred to a collection company for recovery. Both the customer and Resurs lose money, while Resurs suffers from damage to both its business and its brand.

The responsibility for credit lending lasts through the entire customer journey, from marketing to credit lending to the final repayment. For example, it might be a matter of how to deal with a customer experiencing payment problems due to a change in their life such as illness or divorce. The entire customer journey is continually analysed in order to further evaluate and improve existing tools and processes.

TARGET

Ensure that we contribute to an inclusive credit market where we take responsibility for increased transparency, dialogue and training initiatives for customers and partners.

RESULTS AND ACTIVITIES 2023

- MyEconomy was launched in Denmark, Norway and Finland – an online training course intended to educate individuals on how to create personal finances that are sustainable for the long term
- Continued activation of Resurs Society in all four Nordic countries to more clearly communicate responsibility and sustainable credit lending
- Work on updating the definition of Sustainable Credit Lending (including KPIs) to be integrated into the Sustainability Guidelines (internal)
- Increased focus on internal activities to support young customers in different ways
- An updated Sustainability Risk Framework with a focus on integration of risks associated with credit lending
- Launch of new strategic partnerships such as membership in Gilla Din Ekonomi by the National Network for Financial Education, launch of Svårlurad with the Swedish Bankers' Association and support of Betalningshjälp (a Mastercard initiative)
- Credit loss ratio 3.3% (excl. items affecting comparability)



Resurs already continually tracks and analyses its customers' risk profiles and contacts customers who have missed a payment, for example. Every market has several dedicated processors tasked with contacting, informing and assisting customers who are behind on their payments.

CREDIT LOSS RATIO 3.3%

As a result of deteriorating economic conditions, with high inflation and rapidly rising interest rates, Resurs has a higher credit loss ratio compared with last year, which is driven by mainly higher credit loss provisions. In historical terms, the credit loss ratio is in line with or slightly higher than what Resurs has seen during other periods of sharply increased interest rates.

FOLLOWING UP THE RESPONSIBLE CREDIT LENDING PROCESS

Resurs continually follows up its responsible and sustainable credit lending process, as well as the company's ability to assess customers' repayment capacity. It does so by analysing the percentage of payment arrangements arrived at with customers who experienced payment difficulties, which they were subsequently able to manage. In 2023 the percentage of customers who managed to complete these payment arrangements was 67 per cent (70). The target was to exceed 60 per cent. In 2023 we also updated and clarified the definition of responsible and sustainable credit lending, resulting in a new annex to our sustainability guidelines. We also updated the sustainability risk framework where the identified credit risks are assessed and further explained on page 128–132.

3.3%

**CREDIT LOSS RATIO
(EXCL. ITEMS AFFECTING COMPARABILITY)**

67%

**PERCENTAGE OF PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS
PAID BY CUSTOMERS WHO HAD
PAYMENT DIFFICULTIES**

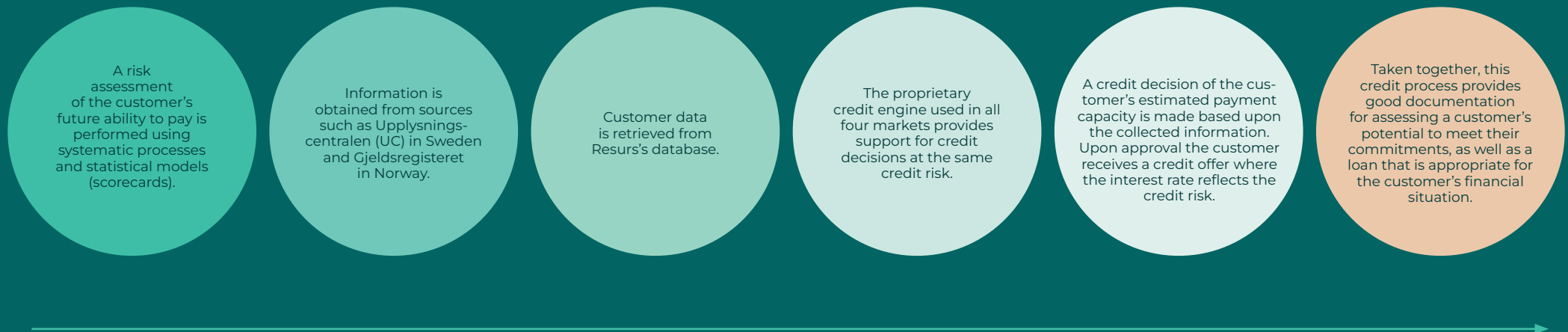
A REGULATED MARKET

Credit lending to consumers requires a licence and is supervised by governmental authorities in the countries where Resurs operates. This requires proper order and controls, along with robust systems and processes. The systematic credit process that is the basis for all decisions can be generally described as follows:

- A credit risk forecast and assessment of the customer's future ability to pay is performed using systematic processes, credit rules and statistical models (scoring models).
- Data is retrieved from external credit rating agencies.
- Customer data is obtained directly from the customer and from Resurs's database where applicable.
- The credit engine that the bank uses in all four markets provides efficient support for credit decisions at the same credit risk.
- A credit decision of the customer's estimated payment capacity is made based upon the collected information. Upon approval the customer receives a credit offer where the interest rate reflects the credit risk. .

RESURS OPERATES IN A STRICTLY REGULATED MARKET

Credit lending to consumers requires a licence and is supervised by Finansinspektionen. This requires proper order and controls, along with robust internal systems and processes. The systematic credit process that is the basis for all decisions can be generally described as follows:



Sustainable employees and a sustainable workplace

Our customised leadership program has continued, just as in 2022, with the aim of creating networks across departmental and national boundaries, and to harmonise leadership, the company's transformation journey and future strategy.

At Resurs, we believe in sustainable leadership that puts the individual front and centre, and that sustainable leadership leads to sustainable employees. We want to be a secure employer with satisfied employees who develop professionally and know how they help move the organisation ahead.

SUSTAINABILITY WEEK

In order to highlight our sustainability work, a sustainability week was arranged in the spring with daily lunchtime talks with both external and internal speakers in our five different focus areas. The program also included local activities such as Circular Stores, where employees' used clothes and items were passed on to a coworker or donated to charity.

EMPLOYEE SATISFACTION AND WELL-BEING

We take a long-term, preventive approach to ensure a healthy workplace and a positive working environment in our Nordic offices. Our head office will move to new premises in the summer of 2024. Our offices make a modern work approach possible. They are designed to meet all of today's employees' needs for a workplace.

Employees can report their experiences of their work situation, leadership and commitment in real time in Eletive, Resurs's new digital survey tool. We can use AI to track staff employee and sick leave in the tool, which makes it possible to quickly identify signs of stress and ill-health at work. Being able to predict absence in advance gives the operation a greater ability to work proactively and better support the organisation.

Employees' commitment and overall perception of their work environment should exceed the global index in Eletive. The index for 2023 was 3.9 on a scale from 1 to 5, and Resurs Bank's score was 4.0. The response rate was 68 per cent (71). In 2023 we saw a consistently high level of parameters measuring meaningfulness and participation, leadership and relationships with other colleagues at the bank. At the same time, we noticed a steady downward trend in employee turnover. It is confirmation for us when we can see that the efforts we make create the synergies and effects we intend to achieve.

The target for attendance is at least 96 per cent. Attendance was 96 per cent (95) during the year. Rehabilitation measures are put in place in cases where an employee has reduced work capacity or returns after a long period of sick leave. The employee should receive help and support to regain their ability to work with the aim of being able to return to work fully or partially, through early and coordinated rehabilitation measures.

TARGET

To be an attractive employer where a healthy work environment and inclusive culture of diversity allow for creativity, innovation and professional growth.

RESULTS AND ACTIVITIES 2023

- Attendance: 96%
- 48% of Resurs's employees are women
- 90% of Resurs's active employees had at least one of two performance reviews
- 25% of advertised positions were filled by internal resources at Resurs
- Employees' commitment and overall perception of their work environment should exceed the global index in Eletive. The index for 2023 was 3.9 on a scale from 1 to 5, and Resurs Bank's score was 4.0
- Career Company of the Year for the fifth year in a row
- Launch of tech training programme



CONTINUOUS TRAINING THROUGH DIGITAL CHANNELS

Professional development at Resurs is based on the digital portal Resurs Academy Online Training, which features everything from mandatory courses on the Code of Conduct, anti-corruption, money laundering and the environment to courses in banking regulations. There are also digital courses related to leadership in areas such as occupational health and safety and crisis management, seminars and discussion forums for the development and training of our managers and employees.

The portal also provides managers, the People & Culture department and course owners with statistics to ensure that employees take part in the mandatory training courses. In 2023 an average of 644 courses/month were completed on the portal. This high number is due to a large flow of consultants who must also complete the mandatory training courses.

INTERNAL MOBILITY BUILDS CULTURE

Resurs provides all of its employees with opportunities for

professional growth and encourages them to actively apply for new positions in the Group. This is also an effective way to build a strong shared culture. A 25 per cent (18) increase in internal recruitment compared to the previous year was seen in 2023.

Resurs was listed as one of 100 Career Companies of the Year for the fifth year in a row. Career Companies is a distinction for employers that offer unique career opportunities and opportunities for professional growth.

In 2023 we continued work on the Resurs mentorship programme called PEP: Personal Empowerment Program. The mentorship programme is available to all employees, regardless of whether they have just joined Resurs or are managers who want to focus on their personal development. The mentees are matched with a senior mentor from the organisation who provides support and makes their journey of development possible. We also initiated a tech trainee programme with a focus on integrating junior talent into established teams. The programme comprises a structured range of training, mentoring and practical work.

DIVERSITY AND EQUALITY CREATE CUSTOMER BENEFIT

Employees with diverse backgrounds, genders and experiences enrich the business in many ways, making Resurs a more creative, profitable and efficient organisation. If the diversity of society is reflected in the make-up of the workforce, additional valuable customer benefit can be created. Resurs's target is an equal gender balance, which is set in a range between 40 and 60 per cent women versus men among both employees and managers. This target was achieved in both groups in 2023.

Resurs has zero tolerance for discrimination and sexual harassment. Supporting an inclusive workplace must be a given. A salary survey is carried out every year to ensure that salaries are determined on objective grounds. The survey did not show any non-objective salary differences between men and women in comparable professional groups in 2023.



AGE

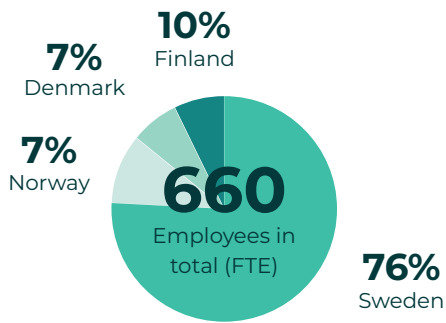
	Employees in total	CEO and Group Management	Board members
<30	33%	0%	0%
30-50	55%	67%	14%
>50	12%	33%	86%

The average age at Resurs Bank was 36.

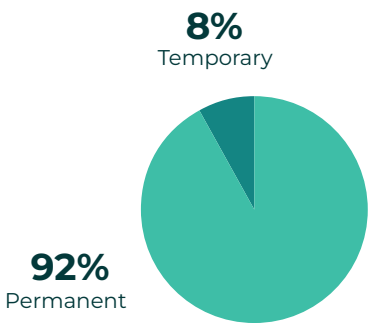
GENDER

	Employees in total	CEO and Group Management	Managers	Board members
Women	48%	17%	48%	43%
Men	52%	83%	52%	57%

COUNTRY



EMPLOYMENT TYPE



48%

Of managers are women

48%

Of employees are women

96%

Attendance

Environmental responsibility in our own operations

As part of its efforts to be climate-neutral in the future, we work both on active measures and on influencing employees and customers to make climate-smart choices, for example through collaborations with various partners.

Even if the direct environmental impact of the operations is limited, the environment and climate are a priority issue for Resurs. The climate impact of the operation is to be reduced by 50 per cent by 2030. We have offset the operation's expected climate impact since 2022, thus ensuring that this part of the operation is climate-neutral.

MINIMISE ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE IMPACT

Resurs's objective is to minimise its environmental impact by continually improving its environmental efforts. This is to be achieved through measures including high resource efficiency, recycling and taking the environmental impact of purchasing and travel into account.

One example is Resurs's guidelines for cars, which make it clear that a company car that is not an EV may only be chosen in exceptional cases, in which case the alternative is a plug-in hybrid. Our fossil fuel-driven cars are now being phased out as employees replace them.

This also applies to the operation's pool cars.

Renewable electricity is used if available, for both offices and charging stations. Heating that is purchased comes from district heating. Accordingly, the climate impact varies based on the content of households' waste, but choosing recycled energy such as district heating is a resource-efficient way of making use of residual waste that arises in society.



RESURSKOLLEN FOR A BALANCED LIFE AND WALLET

Today, more and more people are concerned about high energy costs. During the year Resurs launched Resurskollen, a service for analysing energy consumption in the home, to help people balance their lives and their budgets. Resurskollen is a service through Resurs's partnership with Hemma that enables the customer to analyse energy consumption in their existing home, and to see what investments can be made for a more sustainable home and a green investment. The customer also receives direct suggestions for measures to make their household more energy-efficient by using Resurs's green loans.

TARGET

Reduce the operation's climate impact by 50 per cent by 2030.

RESULTS AND ACTIVITIES 2023

- Reduced climate impact by 8 per cent compared with 2020 (base year) according to Resurs's climate calculation
- Share of digital mailings: 76%
- Climate compensation for all measured emissions during 2023
- 119.5 tonnes of CO₂e savings from recycled hardware
- Launch of Resurskollen
- Updated risk framework concerning environmental and climate-related risks
- Continued implementation of the Climate Policy in the operation



Resurs's climate impact and climate report 2023

In order to analyse the indirect effects that the operations give rise to, in 2023 Resurs carried out its fourth climate calculation under the GHG Protocol (base year 2020). An operational control approach was applied to the calculations and Scope 2 was calculated using the market-based method. Biogenic emissions were excluded from the calculations.

The climate calculation for 2023 shows an 8% reduction in climate impact compared to 2020 (base year) and a 26% increase in climate impact compared to 2022, mainly due to an increase in business travel, commuting and purchased goods and services.

-8%

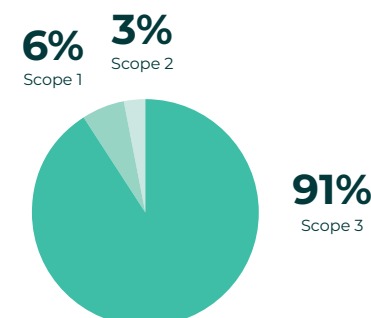
REDUCTION IN EMISSIONS (COMPARED WITH 2020)

RESURS BANK 2023 (TCO2E)

	2023	2022	2021	2020	Difference 2023/2022
SCOPE 1	82	83	91	113	-1%
Vehicles	82	83	91	113	-1%
Coolant leakage	–	0	0	0	–
SCOPE 2	54	37	97	94	46%
Purchased district heating	29	31	81	79	-8%
Purchased electricity	26	6	16	15	327%
SCOPE 3	1,005	786	729	1,034	28%
Business travel	188	87	49	155	116%
Private vehicles	12	18	5	21	-33%
Waste management	2	8	6	6	-75%
Purchased goods and services	413	290	222	358	42%
Digital mailings	6	0.02	0.05	0.04	29,900%
Postal service	31	35	100	94	-11%
Commuting	326	320	306	385	2%
Fuel and energy-related emissions not found in Scope 1 or 2	27	28	41	15.2	-4%
TOTAL	1,141	906	917	1,241	26%

The figures for 2022, 2021 and 2020 were adjusted due to more specific data; read more on page 142.

BREAKDOWN BY SCOPE 2023



CLIMATE COMPENSATION

Resurs continually strives to minimise the emissions generated by its operations. Climate compensation is seen as complementary, and we will reduce our own carbon footprint and offset unavoidable emissions to support the transition to a sustainable, low-carbon future through awareness of the choices we make and their impact on the environment. Resurs fully offset the emissions totalling 1,141 tonnes of CO₂ that could not be reduced in 2023.¹ We choose quality-certified climate compensation projects that contribute with measurable effects to sustainable development. The emissions were offset through three different projects via Zero Mission, all of which are certified by Plan Vivo or Gold Standard.

RECYCLING IN OUR OFFICES

Resurs continually strives to increase reuse and recycling. In 2023, we converted our offices in Denmark and Finland into activity-based offices. The company was able to reuse office equipment as part of the conversion, and some furniture was recycled by giving it to associations. The new furniture purchased for all of the projects is Nordic and carefully chosen from an environmental standpoint. Resurs also attaches great importance to educating its employees and facilitating environmentally conscious choices in their daily work. Therefore Resurs Academy Online Training includes a mandatory environmental course. A total of 99 per cent (99) of employees took the environmental course in 2023.

DIGITISED MARKETING AND CUSTOMER COMMUNICATION

An additional example of continually taking steps to reduce environmental impact is customer communication, which is gradually becoming more digitised. In 2023, a total of 76 per cent (73) of Resurs Bank Norden's notifications made from the bank's account system were digital.² No commercial marketing to our customers has been sent by post since 2022. Today all marketing is carried out exclusively through digital channels, which has contributed to lower emissions and greater customer satisfaction.

¹ Climate calculation according to the GHG protocol (base year 2020).

² The post from Resurs Bank Norden includes all notifications sent from the bank's accounting system.

CIRCULAR IT SERVICES

In 2023, Resurs continued its partnership with Inrego, which focuses on circular IT services and offers both recycling of old IT equipment and the ability to purchase reconditioned hardware. In 2023 we primarily used Inrego to recycle old hardware, but we also launched a new initiative for 2024 where we are exploring the possibility of offering our employees reconditioned hardware. This option is not mandatory, but it will be promoted as an environmentally conscious choice. 80 per cent of total emissions from electronics come from production, and by drawing attention to reconditioned hardware instead, we have the opportunity to make a greater positive impact on our emissions.

YEAR	NUMBER OF RECYCLED DEVICES*	CO ₂ SAVINGS
2022	574	107.5 tonnes
2023	706	119.5 tonnes

* Devices includes monitors, mobile phones, laptops and desktops.



Social responsibility

Through partnership and social commitment, Resurs benefits society and offers the opportunity to have healthy personal finances, with a particular focus on supporting young people and new entrants to the labour market.

Resurs uses responsible and sustainable credit lending to contribute to financial inclusion and to help more people realise their dreams and make life investments without going beyond what their finances will allow. Resurs's social commitment is expressed primarily through organisations and initiatives that aim to help people take control over their lives and their futures.

TOOLS, KNOWLEDGE AND INSPIRATION FOR OUR CUSTOMERS

During the year, Resurs became a member of Gilladin-ekonomi.se, which is run by the Swedish National Network on Financial Education. The network consists of more than 100 different authorities, organisations and companies in Sweden that collaborate on issues concerning popular education on personal finances. This membership is a further step in Resurs's efforts to constantly add tools, knowledge and inspiration for our customers in the area of everyday finances. It is a complementary tool to Resurs's own MyEconomy financial training, which was also launched in Denmark, Norway and Finland in 2023.

Resurs has been a partner of Alektum Group's Shoppa Lagom initiative since 2020; this initiative aims to spread awareness that helps more people in society keep their private finances healthy. Resurs also supports Pengapeppen, an initiative for parents who want to talk to their children about money.

BLI SVÅRLURAD – AN ANTI-FRAUD INITIATIVE BY SWEDISH BANKS

Phone, SMS, email and door-to-door scams are on the rise,

with scammers often changing tactics and pretending to be governmental authorities. Resurs wants to give people the right tools to protect themselves, and as well as comprehensible information for everyone. Therefore Resurs is actively participating in the nationwide campaign Bli Svårlurad! together with the Swedish Bankers' Association and Sweden's other banks, in order to raise awareness about being more vigilant against fraud

HELP WITH DIGITAL EVERYDAY FINANCES

Resurs supports Betalningshjälpen, an educational initiative that aims to enable more people to participate in digital everyday finances. Betalningshjälpen is a collaboration between Mastercard, SPF and banks in Sweden, with the aim of contributing to the positive development of society and helping to reduce the digital divide. Everyone should be included in the digital economy regardless of their age and circumstances, and they should be able to take advantage of the opportunities offered by digital payments.

VOLUNTEER WORK

Resurs's employees have the opportunity to devote eight work hours per year to local volunteer work. The work should primarily emphasise supporting young people and new entrants to the labour market, through measures such as mentoring and tutoring young people. A total of 17 employees (22) chose to volunteer.

TARGET

To be an inclusive member of society through partnership and social commitment that actively benefits society and makes healthy personal finances possible.

RESULTS AND ACTIVITIES 2023

- MyEconomy, an online training course for learning how to balance your personal finances, is launched in Norway, Denmark and Finland
- Resurs supports Betalningshjälpen – a collaboration between Mastercard, SPF and banks in Sweden
- Resurs Friends sponsored 19 local associations and organisations in Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Finland
- A total of 17 employees (22) in the Nordic region chose to volunteer
- Nordic collection for Christmas presents and food for families in need via Rädde Barnen, Prosit, BUFF, Kirkens Bymisjon, Hyvå joulumieli -keräys and Julehjælpen.dk
- Resurs participates in the nationwide campaign Bli Svårlurad!



RESURS FRIENDS – OUR INTERNAL SPONSORSHIP FUND

Resurs Friends is Resurs's internal sponsorship fund. Since 2019, the fund has enabled employees to apply for sponsorship of local clubs or organisations that they or their children belong to. In 2023 19 associations and organisations in Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Finland received support through the fund.



Resurs Friends enabled EVS F08 to bring 24 young female volleyball players to Odense, Denmark, where they played on three U15 teams. They won bronze in the A class and silver in the B class.



In May 2023, Resurs served on the jury during the UF Swedish championship and named "Service of the Year". The winners were EcoNet, who developed a measurement tool with unique precision to calculate companies' emissions caused by their websites.

INNOVATIONS FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

Being entrepreneurial and learning from the experience is fully in line with what we believe. Resurs has had partnerships with Ung Företagsverksamhet (UF) in Sweden, Norway and Denmark since 2021. UF helps young people learn to start and run companies. Through the partnership, Resurs's employees have the opportunity to serve as advisors and coaches to upper secondary students starting up companies.

PLAYING AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN SOCIETY AS A SPONSOR AND PARTNER

Resurs's presence in local communities is also expressed through conscious long-term sponsorships. Resurs continues to be the main partner of the annual "A Sustainable Tomorrow" conference on sustainability and the future, where people from the business community, the public sector, civil society and academia gather at the national level to accelerate the pace of sustainability efforts regionally. September saw the tenth edition of A Sustainable Tomorrow, which has grown into the largest digital sustainability conference in the Nordic region. As many as 20,000 people attended this year's event, and speakers at the conference included Fredrik Reinfeldt, Johan Rockström and Resurs Nordic Sustainability Manager Henrik Linder. Resurs is also a member of Techella, a regional network that encourages female talent in IT and technology.



Left to right: Henrik Linder (Resurs Nordic Sustainability Manager), Christofer Laurell, Linnéa Claeson, Katarina Blomkvist, Sara Nilsson Lööv, Catarina Rolfsdotter-Jansson, Noura Berrouba, Märtha Rehnberg, Matilda Machacek and Fredrik Reinfeldt. Photographer: Photo87.se

Ethical and responsible business

Resurs's commitments on issues concerning accessibility, responsibility for the supply chain and customer communication, as well as customer privacy and anti-corruption are all gathered under the area of Ethical and responsible business. All of our activities and our relationships with customers, suppliers and partners should be characterised by proper business ethics and high ethical standards.

Taking responsibility for the supply chain in a bank is largely a matter of ensuring suppliers' quality of supply and continuity, cost efficiency, risk control, regulatory compliance and information security.

In 2023 Resurs continued to improve and clarify its purchasing process in relation to all of these purposes, as well as continuing to ensure support throughout the organisation. The number of Codes of Conduct signed by suppliers continued to increase during the year.

THE CODE OF CONDUCT PROVIDES FUNDAMENTAL GUIDELINES

Resurs's CEO and other executive management bear overall responsibility for preventive efforts and for ensuring that resources, processes and control systems are in place. Resurs's position is laid down in its Code of Conduct, which applies to all employees and Board members. All employees have access via the intranet to the Code of Conduct, which is available in English, and its associated policies and guidelines. Resurs uses the three lines of defence principle to manage the risk of money laundering and other corruption risks and ensure that the Group is doing business and entering into business relationships based on ethically proper grounds. For more information on applicable control levels, see page 63.

PRINCIPLES FOR RESPONSIBLE BANKING (PRB)

In 2022 Resurs became a signatory of the UN Principles for Responsible Banking (PRB). The Principles are the leading framework for ensuring that banks' strategies and practices conform to society's vision of the future according to the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement on climate change. By signing the PRB, Resurs commits to adapt its business strategy to contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals, and to evaluate its ability to contribute to the 1.5°C target of the Paris Agreement. We will publish our first Principles for Responsible Banking report in the first half of 2024.

TARGET

Create a proactive and safe company culture where regulatory compliance, responsibility and customer security are the top priority.

RESULTS AND ACTIVITIES 2023

- 98% have completed training on GDPR
- 92% have completed training on the Code of Conduct
- 98% have completed training on anti-money laundering and financing of terrorism
- During the year, three cases reported through Resurs' whistle-blowing channels were deemed to be whistle-blowing cases
- 2% of all customer complaints made to Resurs in 2023 were related to the protection of personal data
- Sustainability training for the Board of Directors and Group Management
- Nasdaq ESG Transparency Partner
- Updated Sustainability Risk Framework (see page 128)



CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING DIRECTIVE (CSRD)

The new EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) will increase the requirements for companies to report on the results of their sustainability efforts. Resurs will be subject to the CSRD during the 2024 financial year, and will report in 2025. This means that we will report according to the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS).

We are closely monitoring developments and preparing for the expanded reporting requirements. During the year, we also conducted an initial CSDD (Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence) process with a focus on human rights, which resulted in a report under the Norwegian Transparency Act.

PROCESSING OF PERSONAL DATA

Large amounts of personal data, such as agreements for various bank products and customer transactions, are processed every day. This requires Resurs to maintain strong protection for its customers, from the standpoint of both security and privacy. Resurs continually works on security issues, risk assessments, training and instructions, as well as monitoring and reviewing personal data processing. A major focus for 2023 and beyond has been to set requirements and monitor to ensure that the new core banking platform is secure and meets all data protection requirements. This change partly entails new ways of working, and in many respects requires renewed risk assessments.

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION SECURITY KNOWLEDGE

Cyber Security Weeks were arranged in autumn 2023. Many interesting and instructive sessions were held to disseminate knowledge about information security. Several specialists, both internal and external, contributed to Resurs's annual knowledge boost in general information security, protection of personal data and how the threat landscape has recently changed.

RISK MINIMISATION AND INCIDENT MANAGEMENT

Resurs engages in proactive risk and incident management in order to ensure the proper level of protection of information and personal data throughout the operation.

Resurs also employs comprehensive control systems that flag abnormal transactions and cash flows, along with internal authorisation levels for managing information and performing services. In 2023 Resurs also carried out important work in continuing to systematically integrate our identified sustainability risks into our operations. (See the full risk framework on page 128–132.)

ZERO TOLERANCE FOR ALL FORMS OF CORRUPTION

Corruption undermines democracy, warps competition, makes a level playing field for business more difficult and benefits organised crime. Corruption results in serious legal and reputational risks. Like the industry as a whole, Resurs's operation is exposed to corruption through fraud, money laundering and financing of terrorism as well as bribery. The risks in the four countries are similar in nature. Therefore Resurs has a long-term systematic prevention programme to combat all forms of corruption. The bank has a special unit, Financial Crime Prevention, which is intended to strengthen AML and combat financial crime. For Resurs, proper conduct from a business ethics standpoint throughout the operation is also required to deserve continued trust.

MONITORING TRENDS AND PATTERNS

Trends are continually monitored to prevent exploitation of the business for ends such as money laundering and financing of terrorism. The bank performs risk assessments and monitors transactions and risky behaviour in Resurs's systems. There are clear reporting procedures in the event that suspicious patterns and transactions are detected. The external business world is also monitored in cooperation with groups such as the Swedish Bankers' Association, the Swedish Police Authority and credit card issuers in order to share experience and knowledge about money laundering and fraud in the banking sector.

WHISTLE-BLOWING

Employees and other people who are otherwise in a work-related situation at Resurs can report on serious irregularities via Resurs's whistle-blower channels, on both Resurs's website and its intranet. Informants may choose to remain anonymous and can never be traced. After an initial

assessment as to whether the case meets the criteria for a whistle-blower case or not, the case is investigated. In 2023 three cases reported through the bank's whistle-blowing channels were deemed to be whistle-blowing cases. These cases were handled in accordance with the bank's process for whistle-blowing cases.

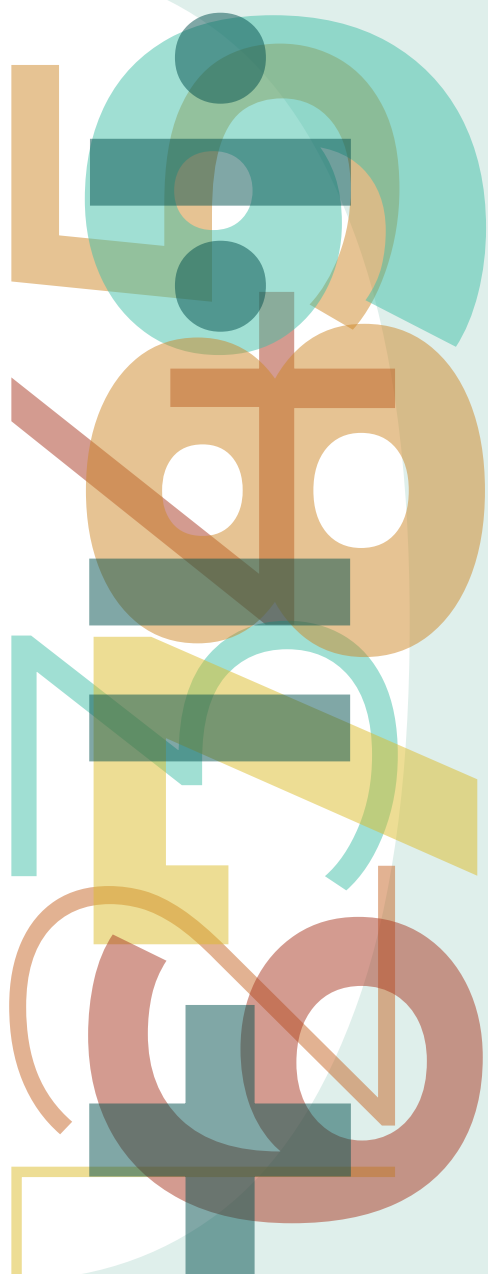
KNOWLEDGE IS CRITICAL IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

It is critical for employees to have knowledge and awareness of exposure to the risk of money laundering and other forms of corruption, and of reporting procedures. Several online courses are available at Resurs Academy Online Training to provide support and guidance in combating corruption and perceiving warning signs. Several of these courses are mandatory for all employees.

MANDATORY ANNUAL TRAINING

- Resurs's Code of Conduct (part of the onboarding for new employees). 92 per cent of employees completed the training, which is mandatory and repeated on an annual basis, in 2023.
- Measures to counter money laundering and financing of terrorism. 98 per cent of employees completed the training in 2023.
- GDPR training must be held at least every other year. 98 per cent of active employees completed the training in 2023.

In addition, trainings on whistle-blowing and combating bribery are held annually. These are supplemented with targeted training efforts to meet specific needs. All Resurs employees undergo basic training in banking regulations.



Our figures

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The Resurs share

Resurs Holding's share was listed in April 2016, and is traded on the Mid Cap segment of Nasdaq Stockholm. The year-end market capitalisation was SEK 4.8 billion (5.0). The ticker symbol is RESURS and the ISIN code is SE0007665823.

TURNOVER AND TRADING

A total of 92.8 million shares (140.9) were traded on Nasdaq Stockholm in 2023, with an approximate value of SEK 2.1 billion (3.8). An average of 369,710 shares (556,897) were traded per trading day, representing an approximate value of SEK 8.5 million (15).

On 31 December 2023, Resurs Holding had 28,131 shareholders (29,717), of whom 612 (648) were Swedish financial and institutional investors, 26,973 (28,466) were private individuals and 546 (603) were foreign owners. The ten largest owners accounted for 50.9 per cent (48.9 per cent) of the votes and capital. The highest price paid in 2023 was SEK 28.97 (39.77), and the lowest was SEK 18.63 (17.65). The closing price for Resurs Holding's share on 31 December 2023 was SEK 23.88 (24.95), corresponding to a market capitalisation of SEK 4.8 billion (5.0). Source: Monitor by Modular Finance AB. Consolidated and adapted data from sources including Euroclear, Morningstar and Finansinspektionen.

SHARE CAPITAL AND CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Resurs Holding's share capital on 31 December 2023 amounted to SEK 1,000,000. The number of shares was 200,000,000 ordinary shares. According to the Articles of Association, the share capital should range between a minimum of SEK 500,000 and maximum of SEK 2,000,000, distributed between a minimum of 100,000,000 and maximum of 400,000,000 shares. Resurs Holding's Articles of Association contain a record date provision and the company's shares are registered with Euroclear Sweden AB, which means that Euroclear Sweden AB manages the company's share register and records every shareholder. All shares carry equal rights to the company's profit and to any surplus arising from possible liquidation.

DIVIDEND POLICY AND PROPOSED DIVIDEND

Resurs endeavours to distribute at least 50 per cent of annual consolidated net profit. Should Resurs generate a substantial surplus due to its profit and dividend policy, Resurs intends to use this surplus either to finance higher organic growth and/or future acquisitions, or to transfer the surplus to its shareholders through dividends. Resolutions on dividend proposals take into consideration the company's future income, financial position, capital requirements, Resurs's capital targets and general financial and operational circumstances.

As a result of the negative earnings in the second half of the 2023, the Board of Directors has decided not to propose a half-yearly dividend at the 2024 Annual General Meeting, in accordance with the company's dividend policy. In autumn 2023 Resurs distributed a dividend of SEK 0.91 per share, corresponding to 50 per cent of net profit for the first half of the 2023.

SHARE REPURCHASE

The Annual General Meeting in April 2023 resolved to authorise the Board to acquire own shares on the stock exchange for the period until the next Annual General Meeting. The authorisation to buy back shares encompasses up to 5 per cent of all of the shares in the company. This mandate was not utilised in 2023.

INSTITUTIONS AND ANALYSTS FOLLOWING RESURS

ABGSC, Carnegie, DNB and SEB follow the Resurs Holding share on an ongoing basis. At the end of 2023, one institution had a buy recommendation, one institution had a sell recommendation and two institutions had a neutral recommendation for the Resurs Holding share.

SHARE PERFORMANCE AFTER THE END OF THE PERIOD

In mid-January 2024, Resurs communicated to the market that it predicted lower earnings for the fourth quarter of 2023. Following this information, the share price decreased and ended at SEK 14.30 on 31 January 2024.

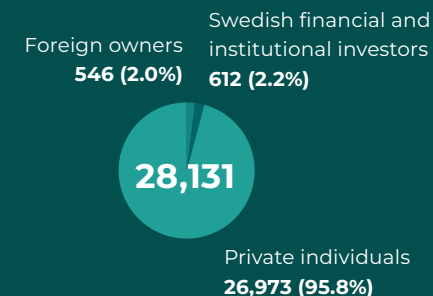
THE TEN LARGEST SHAREHOLDERS WITH DIRECT OWNERSHIP ON 31 DECEMBER 2023¹⁾

PERCENTAGE OF SHARE CAPITAL	
Waldakt AB (Bengtsson family)	28.94%
Avanza Pension	5.61%
Erik Selin	3.33%
Vanguard	2.50%
Swedbank Robur Fonder	1.88%
Dimensional Fund Advisors	1.84%
Nordnet Pensionsförsäkring	1.74%
Norges Bank	1.69%
Janus Henderson Investors	1.68%
Catea Group AB	1.65%
TOTAL	50.86%

Avanza Pension, Vanguard, Swedbank Robur, Dimensional Fund Advisors, Norges Bank and Nordnet increased their ownership in Resurs Holding in 2023. Janus Henderson Investors and Erik Selin are new among the ten largest owners of Resurs Holding.

¹⁾ Information on indirect holdings through companies, etc. may not be available in certain cases.

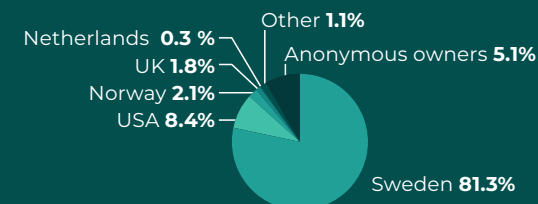
NUMBER OF OWNERS



SHARE CAPITAL



GEOGRAPHICAL ALLOCATION



Five-year summary, Group

INCOME STATEMENT

SEK THOUSAND	2023	2022	2021 ²⁾	2020	2019 ¹⁾
Interest income	4,153,360	3,130,850	2,899,229	3,251,235	3,310,584
Interest expense	-1,369,484	-517,448	-364,113	-406,890	-408,910
Other operating income	705,059	587,121	534,030	544,102	777,544
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME	3,488,935	3,200,523	3,069,146	3,388,447	3,679,218
General administrative expenses	-1,304,851	-1,222,201	-1,126,804	-1,129,152	-1,200,762
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible and tangible assets	-284,025	-84,441	-83,205	-139,585	-87,642
Other operating expenses	-76,484	-77,054	-78,569	-108,633	-158,663
TOTAL EXPENSES BEFORE CREDIT LOSSES	-1,665,360	-1,383,696	-1,288,578	-1,377,370	-1,447,067
PROFIT BEFORE CREDIT LOSSES	1,823,575	1,816,827	1,780,568	2,011,077	2,232,151
Credit losses, net	-1,435,125	-788,607	-644,924	-854,372	-669,454
OPERATING PROFIT	388,450	1,028,220	1,135,644	1,156,705	1,562,697
Taxes	-130,591	-230,753	-210,583	-300,463	-346,387
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR, CONTINUING OPERATIONS	257,859	797,467	925,061	856,242	1,216,310
Profit from discontinued operations after tax for the period			120,464	97,418	
Earnings effect from distribution of Solid ³⁾			470,549		
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR, CONTINUING AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	257,859	797,467	1,516,074	953,660	1,216,310

¹⁾ Profit for Solid Försäkring, the operation discontinued in 2021, is not recognised separately for 2019, is presented on the next page, page 42.

²⁾ Solid was distributed on 30 November 2021, and thus it is only included in the profit for 11 months for the full year and two months in the fourth quarter of 2021.

³⁾ Including nonrecurring costs.

Five-year summary, Group excluding Solid Försäkringsaktiebolag

INCOME STATEMENT

SEK THOUSAND	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Interest income	4,153,360	3,130,850	2,899,229	3,251,235	3,304,178
Interest expense	-1,369,484	-517,448	-364,113	-406,890	-417,678
Other operating income	705,059	587,121	534,030	544,102	572,657
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME	3,488,935	3,200,523	3,069,146	3,388,447	3,459,157
General administrative expenses	-1,304,851	-1,222,201	-1,126,804	-1,129,152	-1,121,129
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-current assets	-284,025	-84,441	-83,205	-139,585	-79,779
Other operating expenses	-76,484	-77,054	-78,569	-108,633	-150,612
TOTAL EXPENSES BEFORE CREDIT LOSSES	-1,665,360	-1,383,696	-1,288,578	-1,377,370	-1,351,520
EARNINGS BEFORE CREDIT LOSSES	1,823,575	1,816,827	1,780,568	2,011,077	2,107,637
Credit losses, net	-1,435,125	-788,607	-644,924	-854,372	-669,454
OPERATING PROFIT	388,450	1,028,220	1,135,644	1,156,705	1,438,183
Income tax expense	-130,591	-230,753	-210,583	-300,463	-321,127
NET PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD	257,859	797,467	925,061	856,242	1,117,056

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

SEK THOUSAND	31/12/2023	31/12/2022	31/12/2021 ¹⁾	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
ASSETS					
Cash and balances with central banks	3,581,014	231,607	215,590	208,520	220,799
Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing	1,871,644	2,420,754	1,803,015	2,302,823	1,758,835
Lending to credit institutions	2,476,525	4,387,357	4,401,086	4,149,906	4,128,953
Lending to the public	38,846,081	37,186,519	33,346,940	30,858,341	31,344,787
Bonds and other interest-bearing securities	1,653,128	708,871	647,948	1,143,616	1,288,954
Subordinated loans				29,682	28,290
Shares and participating interests	12,001	11,650	11,460	105,494	95,823
Derivatives	6,648	1,484	1,781	113,272	110,707
Intangible assets	2,083,048	2,159,943	1,979,082	1,895,394	2,063,405
Property, plant & equipment	90,055	120,066	124,946	122,210	139,871
Other assets	751,583	568,472	429,940	524,587	568,324
TOTAL ASSETS	51,371,727	47,796,723	42,961,788	41,453,845	41,748,748
LIABILITIES, PROVISIONS AND EQUITY					
Liabilities to credit institutions	3,100			107,400	94,900
Deposits and borrowing from the public	36,170,291	32,137,579	26,201,658	24,692,195	24,409,032
Other liabilities	1,325,561	1,183,886	1,087,477	1,779,744	1,833,333
Issued securities	5,643,430	6,607,684	7,871,893	6,297,472	7,672,347
Subordinated debt	599 080	299,749	599,511	598,702	597,890
Equity	7,630,265	7,567,825	7,201,250	7,978,332	7,141,246
TOTAL LIABILITIES, PROVISIONS AND EQUITY	51,371,727	47,796,723	42,961,789	41,453,845	41,748,748

¹⁾ Solid was distributed on 30 November 2021, and thus it not included in the closing balance for 2021.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

SEKM UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED	2023	2022	2021 ³⁾	2020 ³⁾	2019
Operating income	3,489	3,201	3,069	3,388	3,679
Operating profit	388	1,028	1,136	1,157	1,563
Net profit for the year	258	797	925	856	1,216
Earnings per share, SEK ¹⁾	1.14	3.89	4.54	4.20	6.07
C/I before credit losses, % ¹⁾	47.7	43.2	42.0	40.6	39.3
Return on equity excl. intangible assets (RoTE), % ¹⁾	4.7	15.0	17.3	16.9	25.7
Return on equity excl. intangible assets (RoTE) and nonrecurring costs, given a Common Equity Tier 1 ratio according to the Board's target and deducted dividend from the capital base, % ¹⁾	13.4	21.5	20.1	23.3	33.5
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio, % ²⁾	14.0	14.9	14.8	15.1	13.6
Total capital ratio, % ²⁾	17.1	16.5	16.3	17.4	16.3
Lending to the public ¹⁾	38,846	37,187	33,347	30,858	31,345
Risk-adjusted NBI margin, % ¹⁾	5.4	6.8	7.6	8.1	9.4
NBI margin, % ¹⁾	9.2	9.1	9.6	10.9	11.7
Credit loss ratio, % ¹⁾	3.8	2.2	2.0	2.7	2.3
Equity/Assets ratio, % ¹⁾	14.9	15.8	16.8	19.2	17.1
Business volume ¹⁾	75,016	69,324	59,549	55,551	55,754
Net investment margin, % ¹⁾	5.6	5.8	6.1	7.0	7.4
Reserve ratio, %, according to IFRS 9, stage 1 ¹⁾	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
Reserve ratio, %, according to IFRS 9, stage 2 ¹⁾	11.0	10.4	12.3	12.2	8.0
Reserve ratio, %, according to IFRS 9, stage 3 ¹⁾	46.7	46.9	46.1	44.2	43.3
Average number of employees	659	607	694	745	747
Return on assets, % ¹⁾	0.5	1.8	2.2	2.1	3.1

Solid Försäkringsaktiebolag is included for 2019.

¹⁾ Alternative performance measures are performance measures used by management and analysts to assess the Group's performance and are not defined in International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) or in the capital adequacy rules. Management believes that the performance measures make it easier for investors to analyse the Group's performance. Calculations and reconciliation of these performance measures against information in the financial statements are provided on the website under "Financial reports".

²⁾ Performance measures in accordance with the capital adequacy rules that refer to the consolidated situation, which comprises the Resurs Bank AB Group and its Parent Company Resurs Holding AB.

³⁾ Performance measures for the years 2021 and 2020 only pertain to continuing operations.

For definitions see <https://www.resursholding.com/en/investors/financial-data/definitions/>

PERFORMANCE MEASURES EXCLUDING ITEMS AFFECTING COMPARABILITY

SEKM UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED	2023	2022	2021 [¶]	2020 [¶]	2019
Operating profit*	766	1,078	1,062	1,301	1,598
Net profit for the year*	586	847	818	972	1,216
Earnings per share, SEK*	2.79	4.14	4.01	4.78	6.07
C/I before credit losses, %*	41.1	41.7	42.0	38.8	39.1
Lending to the public*	40,049	37,187	33,347	30,858	31,345
NIM, %*	7.2	7.4	7.9	9.1	9.7
Risk-adjusted NBI margin, %*	5.7	6.8	7.3	8.4	9.5
NBI margin, %*	9.0	9.1	9.6	10.9	11.7
Credit loss ratio, %*	3.3	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.1
Return on equity excl. intangible assets (RoTE), %*	10.4	16.1	15.1	19.2	25.7

[¶] Performance measures for the years 2021 and 2020 only pertain to continuing operations.

Board of Directors' Report

The Board of Directors and CEO hereby present the Annual Report and consolidated financial statements for Resurs Holding AB (publ), Corporate Identity Number 556898-2291, for the financial year 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023.

COMPANY OVERVIEW

Resurs Holding, which operates through its subsidiary Resurs Bank Aktiebolag, is a leader in the consumer credit market in the Nordic region, offering payment solutions, consumer loans and niche insurance products. Resurs has established itself as a leading partner for sales-driven financing, payment and loyalty solutions in retail and e-commerce. Resurs Bank has had a banking licence since 2001 and is under the supervision of Finansinspektionen. Resurs Group primarily operates in Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland.

Resurs has divided its operations into two business segments based on the products and services offered: Payment Solutions and Consumer Loans. The two segments differ in nature. Payment Solutions comprises the retail finance, credit cards and factoring areas. Within retail finance, Resurs is a leading omni-partner for sales-driving finance, payment and loyalty solutions in the Nordic region. Credit cards includes the Resurs credit cards, as well as cards that enable retail finance partners to promote their own brands. The B2B area primarily focuses on invoice factoring and invoice discounting for small and mid-sized companies. Consumer Loans offers unsecured consumer loans and secured loans with collateral in residential properties in the Norwegian market. Consumer Loans also helps consumers to consolidate their loans with other banks, in order to reduce their monthly payments or interest expense.

FINANCIAL TARGETS, EXCLUDING ITEMS AFFECTING COMPARABILITY

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	MID-TERM TARGETS	OUTCOME JAN-DEC 2023
Annual growth in earnings per share	10%	-33%
C/I before credit losses over the mid-term	35%	41.1%
Share of net profit distributed to shareholders	50%	42%
Regulatory requirement for 1) Common Equity Tier 1 ratio and 2) total capital ratio	between 150-300 points above regulatory requirement	1) 419 points 2) 296 points

ITEMS AFFECTING COMPARABILITY

Items affecting comparability are defined as income and expenses that are not expected to occur regularly.

2022

An item affecting comparability of SEK 50 million in Q2 2022 as a result of Finansinspektionen's decision to issue an administrative fine.

2023

The Administrative Court overturned Finansinspektionen's sanction decision, which impacted Q4 2023 with a cost reduction of SEK 50 million. Impairment of capitalised IT investments of SEK -201 million and an additional provision of SEK -56 million for restructuring costs, a total of SEK -257 million in Q4 2023.

The securitisation of NPL portfolios resulted in a SEK -171 million earnings effect in Q4 2023, of which SEK -146 million was charged to credit losses and SEK -25 million was charged to general administrative costs. Non-performing debt decreased by SEK 1,203 million as a result of the securitisation, and comprised 10 per cent of the loan portfolio, i.e. a 4 per cent reduction in the NPL ratio.

INCOME

The Group's operating income increased 9 per cent to SEK 3,489 million (3,201). Net interest income increased 7 per cent to SEK 2,784 million (2,613), with interest income amounting to SEK 4,153 million (3,131) and interest expense to SEK -1,369 million (-517). The higher interest expense was the result of higher volumes and increased market interest rates. The higher interest income was also the result of increased volumes and price adjustments made due to higher interest rates.

Fee & commission income amounted to SEK 542 million (485) and fee & commission expenses to SEK -79 million (-74), resulting in total net commission of SEK 463 million (411). The higher fee & commission income was due to lending growth and implemented price adjustments.

Net income from financial transactions was SEK 22 million (-32). Other operating income, primarily comprising remuneration from lending operations, amounted to SEK 220 million (207). The NBI margin was stable at 9.2 per cent (9.1 per cent).

EXPENSES

The Group's expenses before credit losses amounted to SEK -1,665 million (-1,384), excluding items affecting comparability of SEK -1,434 million (-1,334). Viewed in relation to the operations' income, the cost level amounted to 47.7 per cent (43.2 per cent), and excluding items affecting comparability to 41.1 per cent (41.7 per cent).

Credit losses are higher due to the strained macroeconomic situation in society. Credit losses amounted to SEK -1,435 million (-789), and excluding items affecting comparability to SEK -1,289 million. The credit loss ratio was 3.8 per cent (2.2 per cent), and excluding items affecting comparability 3.3 per cent. The increase was due to higher model-driven provisions at the end of the fourth quarter resulting from an increase in customers who are behind in their payments and higher default volumes primarily in the Consumer Loans business segment in Sweden and Finland.

PROFIT

The reported operating profit for 2023 amounted to SEK 388 million (1,028). Excluding items affecting comparability, operating profit declined 29 per cent to SEK 766 million (1,078).

Tax expense amounted to SEK -131 million (-231). Net profit for the year after tax amounted to SEK 258 million (797), and excluding items affecting comparability to SEK 586 million (847).

SEGMENT REPORTING

PAYMENT SOLUTIONS

The Payment Solutions business segment comprises the business lines Retail Finance, Cards and B2B. Within retail finance, Resurs is a leading omni-partner for finance, payment and loyalty solutions in the Nordic region. Cards includes the Resurs credit and payment cards that enable retail finance partners to promote their own brands. The B2B area primarily focuses on invoice factoring and invoice discounting for small and mid-sized companies.

On 31 December 2023, lending to the public totalled SEK 14,538 million (13,045), excluding items affecting comparability of SEK 14,841 million. Operating income increased 8 per cent to SEK 1,369 million (1,269). The credit loss ratio amounted to 2.4 per cent (1.4 per cent) and to 2.1 per cent excluding items affecting comparability. Credit losses for the year increased both in absolute terms and as a percentage of lending as a result of the negative macroeconomic trend.

**PERFORMANCE MEASURES PAYMENT SOLUTIONS,
EXCLUDING ITEMS AFFECTING COMPARABILITY**

SEKM UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED	JAN-DEC 2023	JAN-DEC 2022	CHANGE
Lending to the public at end of the period	14,841	13,045	14%
Operating income	1,369	1,269	8%
Operating income less credit losses	1,077	1,095	-2%
NBI margin, %	9.8	10.4	
Credit loss ratio, %	2.1	1.4	

Consumer Loans

The Consumer Loans segment offers consumer loans, i.e. unsecured loans, and secured loans with collateral in residential properties in the Norwegian market. A consumer loan is normally used to finance larger purchases and investments. Consumer Loans also helps consumers to consolidate their loans with other banks, in order to reduce their monthly payments and/or interest expense.

On 31 December 2023, lending to the public totalled SEK 24,308 million (24,142), excluding items affecting comparability of SEK 25,208 million. Operating income for the period increased 10 per cent to SEK 2,123 million (1,935). Operating income less credit losses amounted to SEK 1,016 million (1,320), excluding items affecting comparability of SEK 1,125 million.

The credit loss ratio amounted to 4.6 per cent (2.7 per cent), and to 4.0 per cent excluding items affecting comparability. Credit losses for the year increased both in absolute terms and as a percentage of lending as a result of the negative macroeconomic trend with a sharp increase in interest rates and inflation that negatively impacted the payment capacity of certain customer segments.

**PERFORMANCE MEASURES CONSUMER LOANS,
EXCLUDING ITEMS AFFECTING COMPARABILITY**

SEKM UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED	JAN-DEC 2023	JAN-DEC 2022	CHANGE
Lending to the public at end of the period	25,208	24,142	4%
Operating income	2,123	1,935	10%
Operating income less credit losses	1,125	1,320	-15%
NBI margin, %	8.6	8.4	
Credit loss ratio, %	4.0	2.7	

BALANCE SHEET AND CASH FLOW

The Group's financial position is strong and on 31 December 2023 the capital base amounted to SEK 6,018 million (5,513) in the consolidated situation, comprising the Parent Company Resurs Holding and the Resurs Bank Group. The total capital ratio was 17.1 per cent (16.5 per cent) and the Common Equity Tier 1 ratio was 14.0 per cent (14.9 per cent).

In 2023, Sweden, Denmark and Norway raised their buffer requirements, which had been reduced during the COVID-19 period. This meant that Resurs's countercyclical capital buffer provision amounted to 1.7 per cent (1.1 per cent). Finansinspektionen reciprocated Norway's systemic risk buffer requirement of 4.5 per cent and set the threshold for institutions with Norwegian risk-weighted exposure exceeding NOK 5 billion. Resurs has gradually reduced its exposures in Norway and thus did not exceed the threshold as per 31 December.

The regulatory capital requirement on 31 December 2023 amounted to 9.8 per cent for the Common Equity Tier 1 ratio and 14.1 per cent for the total capital ratio.

On 31 December 2023, recognised lending to the public totalled SEK 38,846 million (37,187). Lending to the public excluding items affecting comparability amounted to SEK 40,049 million (37,187), representing an 8 per cent increase. On 31 December 2023, lending was allocated as follows: Sweden 55 per cent, Norway 14 per cent, Finland 18 per cent and Denmark 13 per cent.

In addition to capital from shareholders and bond investors, the operations are financed by deposits from the public. The Group is working actively on various sources of financing to create and maintain diversified financing for the long term.

On 31 December 2023, deposits from the public totalled SEK 36,170 million (32,138). The bank has deposits in SEK, NOK and EUR. Financing through issued securities totalled SEK 5,643 million (6,608). Liquidity remained extremely healthy and the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) was 515 per cent (276 per cent) in the consolidated situation. The minimum statutory LCR is 100 per cent.

Lending to credit institutions on 31 December 2023 amounted to SEK 2,477 million (4,387). Holdings of treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing, as well as bonds and other interest-bearing securities, totalled SEK 3,525 million (3,130). The Group has a high level of liquidity for meeting its future commitments.

Intangible assets amounted to SEK 2,083 million (2,160), and primarily comprised the goodwill that arose in the acquisition of Finaref and Danaktiv in 2014 and yA Bank in 2015.

CASH FLOW

Cash flow from operating activities amounted to SEK 2,515 million (2,490) for the period. Cash flow from deposits amounted to SEK 4,367 million (5,747) and the net change in investment assets totalled SEK -417 million (-674). Cash flow from investing activities for the period totalled SEK -254 million (-199). Cash flow from financing activities totalled SEK -719 million (-2,062). The difference compared with the year-earlier period was mainly attributable to the maturity of issued securities and subordinated debt.

SEASONAL EFFECTS

Resurs's operations may be influenced by seasonal effects since the propensity to borrow increases at times such as summer holidays and the Christmas shopping period.

EMPLOYEES

In 2023, the average number of employees in the Nordic region was 659 (607). Most of Resurs's business activities are conducted by employees at Resurs Bank's head office, which includes centralised accounting, legal, risk management, marketing, HR and IT functions. In addition to the aforementioned centralised functions, Resurs has employees who address customer and business-related matters at a national level. The company employs the services of external suppliers for certain support functions, including marketing and IT/operations. In terms of IT/operations, the external supplier manages IT services including storage/data centres, support services and telecommunication.

Variable remuneration earned in 2023 is linked to both quantitative and qualitative goals for employees who sell payment protection insurance in accordance with Finansinspektionen's Insurance Distribution Directive (IDD). The Group has ensured that all goals related to variable remuneration for 2023 can be reliably measured. The Group has noted that employees who can independently make decisions in credit matters cannot have targets linked exclusively to sales that they can influence through credit decisions, to prevent employees in this personnel category from exercising influence on the Group's risk level. In the Group's assessment, the level of risk applied must be well in proportion to the Group's earnings capacity. The Group annually conducts an analysis aimed at identifying employees whose duties have a significant influence on the company's risk profile.

REMUNERATION OF RESURS'S SENIOR EXECUTIVES

The Board has established a remuneration policy in accordance with Finansinspektionen's FFFS 2011:1 Regulations regarding remuneration structures in credit institutions, as well as amendments in accordance with FFFS 2016:25 and FFFS 2020:30.

The Board has instituted a Remuneration Committee, which is responsible for preparing significant remuneration decisions, and the bank has a control function which, when appropriate and at least annually, independently reviews how the bank's management of remuneration matters corresponds to the regulatory framework.

The Chairman and members of the Board are paid the fees resolved by the Annual General Meeting. Remuneration of the CEO, the Deputy CEO, members of Group Management as well as the Head of the bank's control functions is determined by the Board. Remuneration comprises a basic salary, other benefits and pension. Senior executives are not paid a bonus or variable remuneration, with the exception of any remuneration adopted by the general meeting of shareholders.

Pensions

The bank's pension obligations for senior executives are primarily covered by defined contribution pension plans.

Termination conditions and benefits

In the event of termination of employment by the Bank, the CEO and Deputy CEO are entitled to salary during the notice period, which is 12 months for the CEO and 6 months for the Deputy CEO. The notice period for other senior executives is 6-9 months. No termination benefits are paid.

ENVIRONMENT

Resurs strives to conduct its operations in an environmentally sustainable manner and has adopted Group-wide targets under which the direct climate impact of the operations is to be reduced by 50 per cent by 2030. In order to analyse primarily the direct effects that the operations give rise to, Resurs carried out a climate calculation under the GHG Protocol in 2023 (base year 2020). As part of its efforts to be climate-neutral in the future, Resurs works both on active measures and on influencing employees and customers to make climate-smart choices, for example through collaborations with various partners.

For 2023, Resurs Holding has prepared a Sustainability Report that can be found in Resurs Holding's Annual Report. The report also includes Resurs Bank.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT ACCORDING TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS ACT

In accordance with Chapter 6 Section 11 of the Annual Accounts Act, Resurs has chosen to establish the statutory Sustainability Report as a report separated from the Board of Direc-

tors' Report in the Annual Report. The Sustainability Report was submitted to the auditor at the same time as the Annual Report. For a table of contents for the Sustainability Report, see page 20.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Different types of risks arise in the Group's business operations. The following risk categories are considered to be material.

- Business risks / Strategic risks
- Operational risks
- Liquidity and financing risks
- Market risks
- Credit risks
- Sustainability risks
- Reputational risks

The Group estimates credit risks, liquidity and financing risks and operational risks as the most significant risks that arise within the framework of its banking operations. For further information on the Group's risks, see Note G3 Risk management.

The Group's banking operations are subject to extensive regulations concerning capital adequacy and liquidity requirements, which are primarily governed by the regulatory package that comprises CRD and CRR, which jointly implement the Basel agreement within the European Union (collectively known as the "Basel regulatory framework").

The Basel regulatory framework contains certain capital requirements that are intended to change over time, depending on factors including cyclical and structural systemic risks. At all times, the Group must fulfil the specified capital and liquidity requirements, and have capital and access to liquidity.

The Group monitors changes related to capital and liquidity requirements and takes these into consideration regarding the Group's financial targets.

Risk management

The Group is exposed to a number of risks that are typical for companies within the industry that are of a similar size that operate within the same geographical markets. The Group has a low risk tolerance and employees a cautious approach concerning the risks that arise in its operations.

The Group's risk management is documented through its policies. The Board of each company within the Group has adopted a number of policies that, along with the external regulatory framework, comprise the basis for the Group's control environment and management of a host of risks that arise in its operations. The policies also outline the delega-

tion of authorities within specific areas of risk.

Guidelines comprising the level under policies are determined by the CEO or the person responsible for the specific risk area in each Group company. The Group's approach to corporate governance and internal control is described in greater detail in the following Corporate Governance Report.

PARENT COMPANY'S OPERATIONS

Resurs Holding AB (publ) is the Parent Company of the Group that comprises the operating companies Resurs Holding AB and its subsidiaries Resurs Bank AB and Resurs Förvaltning Norden AB. In 2023, the Parent Company's net sales amounted to SEK 24 million (23) and operating loss to SEK -30 million (-22). The Parent Company's task is to serve as a central management function for the Group and to manage large owner-driven issues concerning major acquisitions and divestments.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING THE YEAR

Many retailers decided to start or extend partnerships with Resurs during the year

Webhallen, POWER and Gigantti in Finland as well as Åhléns in Sweden decided to enter into partnerships with Resurs during the year. In addition, NetonNet and Bauhaus chose to extend our successful partnerships. This confirms the competitiveness of Resurs's offering.

Resurs Holding's subsidiary Resurs Bank extended and expanded its existing ABS financing

In line with Resurs's strategy of long-term diversified financing, Resurs Holding's subsidiary Resurs Bank extended and expanded its existing ABS financing in December. The financing framework was expanded from SEK 2 to 3 billion and is being carried out with J.P. Morgan.

Resurs Holding issued additional Tier 1 capital

At the start of December, Resurs Holding AB (Resurs), the owner of Resurs Bank AB with a credit rating of BBB (NCR), issued SEK 300 million Additional Tier 1 Capital notes.

Resurs Holding's subsidiary Resurs Bank optimised its capital structure through a strategic partnership with Lowell, expected capital relief of approximately SEK 900 million

On 30 November, Resurs Holding's subsidiary Resurs Bank entered a strategic partnership with Lowell, one of Europe's leading companies in credit management services. The collaboration, which involves a securitisation of approximately SEK 1.2 billion in defaulted loans, aims to strengthen Resurs Bank's capital structure. The transaction is expected to result in capital relief of approximately SEK 900 million, which shows the bank's proactive handling of the effects from the prudential NPL Backstop regulations. The transaction also reduces our NPL ratio, which now amounts to approximately 10.0 per cent (14.3 per cent on 30 September 2023).

Resurs Bank complies with the Consumer Credit Act, the Administrative Court overturned Finansinspektionen's sanction decision

In mid-November, the Administrative Court found that Resurs Bank complies with the Consumer Credit Act and overturned Finansinspektionen's decision to issue Resurs Bank a remark combined with an administrative fee. Finansinspektionen has subsequently decided to appeal the Administrative Court's ruling, and the Administrative Court of Appeal decided in January 2024 to grant leave to appeal.

Magnus Fredin took over as CEO of Resurs Holding on 13 November

It was announced on 27 June that Magnus Fredin had been appointed the new CEO of Resurs Holding and CEO of Resurs Bank. Magnus Fredin most recently worked as the Head of Direct Markets at Volvo Cars. Magnus took up the post in November 2023.

Summary from Resurs Holding's Extraordinary General Meeting held on 28 September

The Meeting resolved in accordance with the Board's proposal to distribute a cash dividend of SEK 0.91 per share, totalling SEK 182 million.

Results of Finansinspektionen's review and evaluation

In June, Finansinspektionen announced the results of its review and evaluation, which resulted in the bank not needing to hold additional capital under Pillar 2 Guidance.

Summary from the Annual General Meeting of 2023 of Resurs Holding

Resurs Holding AB (publ) held its Annual General Meeting at Dunker Culture House in Helsingborg in April. The Annual General Meeting resolved in accordance with all proposals of the Board and the Nomination Committee. One of the resolutions was to introduce a long-term performance-based share programme for members of Group Management.

NCR confirmed credit rating of BBB, stable outlook, for Resurs Bank

At the end of March, Resurs Holding's subsidiary Resurs Bank received an update from the rating company Nordic Credit Rating, confirming its rating of BBB with a stable outlook.

Resurs Bank issued subordinated Tier 2 bonds of SEK 300 million

At the beginning of March, Resurs Bank AB (publ), a subsidiary of Resurs Holding, issued subordinated Tier 2 bonds of SEK 300 million in the Nordic market.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE END OF THE YEAR

Resurs Holding announced lower earnings

In January, Resurs announced lower earnings for the fourth quarter of 2023 as a result of SEK -417 million in organic credit loss provisions and a non-recurring SEK -198 million. In addition, there is an impairment of IT investments and a reservation for restructuring costs of SEK -257 million.

Resurs strengthens Group Management

As a step in the further development of the bank and the ongoing strategic assessment, Resurs is strengthening its Group Management with new recruitments.

NCR confirmed Resurs's BBB rating with an adjusted outlook

The credit rating institute Nordic Credit Rating, NCR, confirms Resurs Bank's credit rating BBB with an adjusted outlook from stable to negative. The adjustment reflects the current uncertainty about future credit losses due to the macroeconomic environment.

Resurs Bank launches efficiency initiatives

At the start of February, Resurs launched an efficiency initiative aimed at further centralising the operations. The programme is expected to be cost neutral in 2024 but is anticipated to entail a provision requirement of approximately SEK 23 million in Q1 2024. Annual savings from 2025 are expected to be about SEK 40 million, the majority of which will be redistributed and used to further enhance our expertise in order to advance the operations.

ANTICIPATED FUTURE PERFORMANCE

Resurs provides sales-driving financing solutions for retailers, consumer loans and niche insurance products in the Nordic region. Resurs has continuously expanded its operations and its loan portfolio increased from SEK 9.3 billion on 31 December 2013 to SEK 38.8 billion on 31 December 2023. Resurs has established a stable platform, and continues to have potential for substantial growth in the years to come.



OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE

The Resurs share

Resurs Holding's share is listed on Nasdaq Stockholm, Mid Cap.

The final price paid for the Resurs share at the end of the period was SEK 23.88.

THE TEN LARGEST SHAREHOLDERS WITH DIRECT OWNERSHIP ON 31 DECEMBER 2023 ¹	PERCENTAGE OF SHARE CAPITAL
Waldakt AB (Bengtsson family)	28.94%
Avanza Pension	5.61%
Erik Selin	3.33%
Vanguard	2.50%
Swedbank Robur Fonder	1.88%
Dimensional Fund Advisors	1.84%
Nordnet Pensionsförsäkring	1.74%
Norges Bank	1.69%
Janus Henderson Investors	1.68%
Catea Group AB	1.65%
TOTAL	50.86%

¹ Information on indirect holdings through companies, etc. may not be available in certain cases.

DIVIDENDS

As a result of the loss in the second half of the 2023, the Board of Directors has decided not to propose a half-yearly dividend at the 2024 Annual General Meeting, in accordance with the company's dividend policy. In the autumn of 2023, Resurs distributed SEK 0.91 per share, which corresponds to 50 per cent of the net profit for the first half of 2023.

PROPOSED ALLOCATION OF PROFITS

UNAPPROPRIATED EARNINGS IN THE PARENT COMPANY AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING (SEK):

Share premium reserve	1,782,351,869
Retained earnings	10,824,981
Net profit for the year	159,198,063
TOTAL	1,952,374,913

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND THE CEO PROPOSE THAT THESE EARNINGS BE APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS (SEK):

Dividends till shareholders	0
To be carried forward	1,952,374,913
TOTAL	1,952,374,913

Corporate Governance Report

Proper corporate governance practices are fundamental in maintaining the market's confidence in the Group and creating added value for our stakeholders. As part of this effort and in order to prevent any conflicts of interest, roles and responsibilities are clearly defined and delegated among shareholders, the Board of Directors, management and other stakeholders. A detailed presentation of corporate governance at Resurs Holding AB (publ) ("Resurs Holding") is provided on the following pages.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE/MANAGEMENT MODEL/GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

Resurs Holding is a Swedish public limited liability company whose shares have been listed on Nasdaq Stockholm since April 2016. The company's corporate governance practices are predominantly based on Swedish law, Finansinspektionen's regulations, the company's Articles of Association and internal policies. In addition to the regulations of the Swedish Companies Act (2005:551), the Swedish Annual Accounts Act (1995:1554) and the company's Articles of Association, the company applies Nasdaq Stockholm's Rule Book for Issuers and the Swedish Corporate Governance Code (the "Code"), as well as other applicable regulations related to listed companies.

SWEDISH CORPORATE GOVERNANCE CODE

The Code applies to all Swedish companies whose shares are listed in a regulated marketplace in Sweden and must be observed as of the first day of trading. The Code stipulates a standard for sound corporate governance at a higher level of ambition than that of the Companies Act and the minimum criteria stipulated in other regulations. The Code is based on the comply or explain principle, meaning that the company is not compelled to always comply with every rule of the Code, and is instead free to opt for other solutions that are deemed to better suit the circumstances in a particular case, provided that the company transparently reports every such deviation, describes the alternative solution, and states the reasons for said actions in its corporate governance report.

In 2023 the company had a deviation from the Code, namely that Chairman of the Board Martin Bengtsson was the Chairman of the Nomination Committee. The reason for this deviation is that the Nomination Committee instruction adopted by the general meeting of shareholders states that the member appointed by the largest shareholder in terms of votes shall be appointed Chairman of the Nomination Committee. This member was Martin Bengtsson.

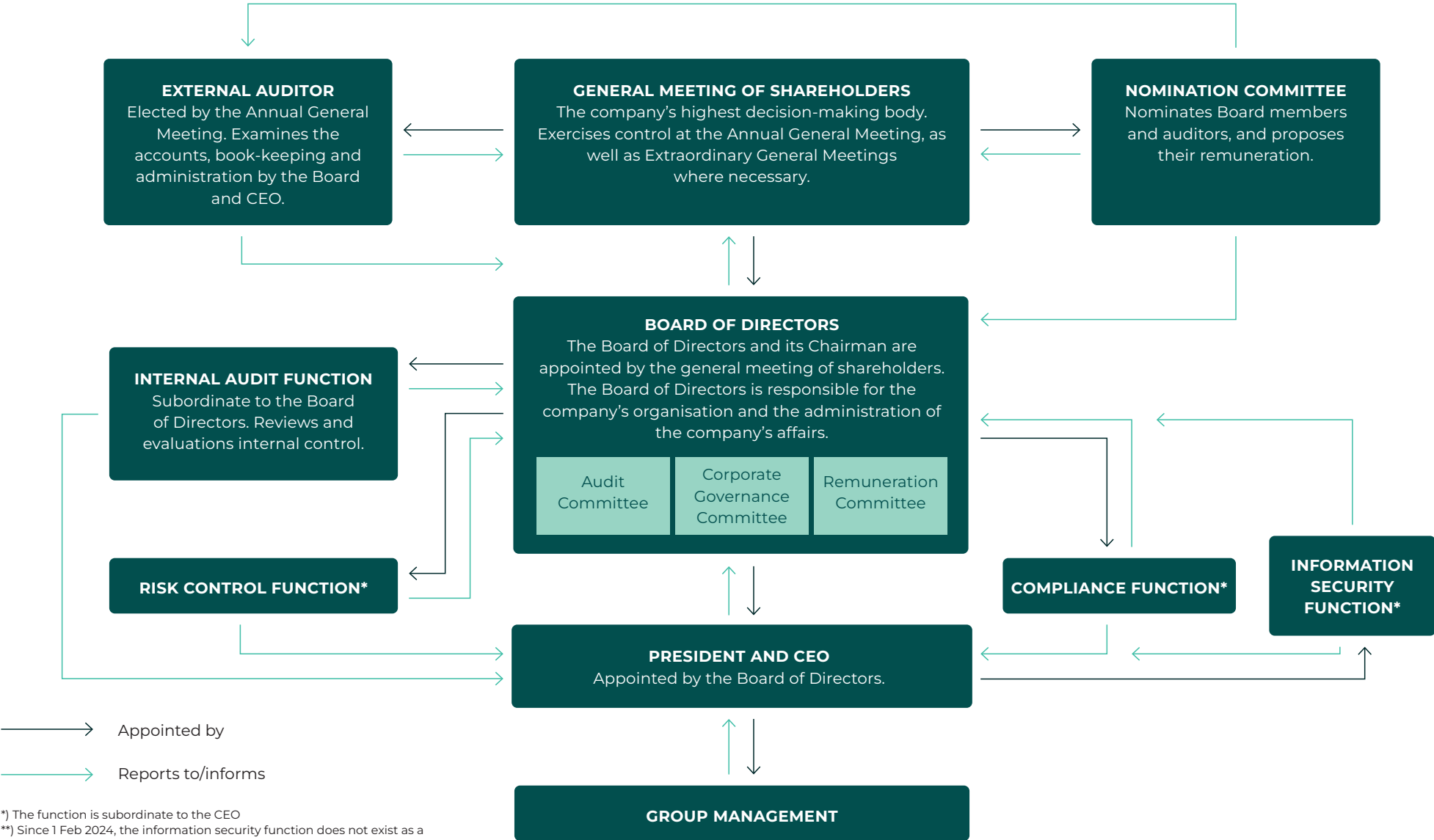
SHAREHOLDERS' ROLE IN CORPORATE GOVERNANCE/ LARGEST SHAREHOLDERS

Resurs Holding's share register is maintained by Euroclear Sweden AB. On 31 December 2023, the company had a total of 200,000,000 shares.

Shareholders (holding exceeding 10%) on 31 December 2023:

SHAREHOLDERS	NUMBER OF SHARES	% OWNERSHIP
Waldakt Aktiebolag	57,885,556	28.9%

RESURS HOLDING'S CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE IN 2023



*) The function is subordinate to the CEO
**) Since 1 Feb 2024, the information security function does not exist as a separate function; information security issues are instead handled by the risk control function.

GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

In accordance with the Swedish Companies Act, the general meeting of shareholders is the company's highest decision-making body. The general meeting of shareholders can resolve every company matter that does not expressly fall under the exclusive expertise of another company body. At the Annual General Meeting (AGM), which must be held within six months of the end of the financial year, shareholders exercise their voting rights on matters including the adoption of the income statement and balance sheet, appropriation of the company's profit or loss, motions on discharge from liability for Board members and the CEO for the financial year, the election of Board members and auditors, as well as fees to be paid to Board members and auditors.

In addition to the AGM, Extraordinary General Meetings may also be convened. Pursuant to the Articles of Association, notice of a general meeting of shareholders must be announced in Post- och Inrikes Tidningar and by making the notice available on the company's website. Confirmation that the official notification has been issued must simultaneously be announced in Svenska Dagbladet. A press release in Swedish and English including the notice in its entirety is published ahead of every general meeting of shareholders.

The Chairman of the Board, the minimum number of Board members needed to form a quorum, and the CEO are to attend shareholder meetings. In addition to the aforementioned parties, AGMs must be attended by at least one member of the Nomination Committee, at least one of the company's auditors, and, whenever possible, all Board members.

The company's Articles of Association do not include any specific stipulations concerning the election or dismissal of Board members, limitations to sales of shares or amendments to the Articles of Association. With the exception of authority granted to make a decision on a private placement of Class C shares in order to secure shares for participants in LTIP 2023, the Board does not currently hold any authority granted by a general meeting of shareholders to make a decision on Resurs Holding issuing any new shares. A total of 90,701,784 shares were represented at the 2023 AGM. The represented shares comprised approximately 45.3 per cent of the total number of shares in the company.

The resolutions passed at the 2023 AGM included:

- Adoption of the income statement and balance sheet, and consolidated income statement and consolidated balance sheet
- A resolution on the appropriation of the company's profit according to the adopted balance sheet
- Resolution on discharge from liability for the Board of Directors and the CEO
- Determination of fees for Board members and auditors
- Reelection of Board members Martin Bengtsson, Fredrik Carlsson, Lars Nordstrand, Marita Odélius, Mikael Wintzell, Kristina Patek, Magnus Fredin and Pia-Lena Olofsson for the period until the next AGM. Martin Bengtsson was re-elected as Chairman of the Board.
- Election of auditors
- Resolution on guidelines for compensation for the CEO and other senior executives
- Approval of the remuneration report
- Authorisation to buy back own ordinary shares up until the next Annual General Meeting
- Introduction of LTIP 2023:
 - A. Resolution on the introduction of a long-term performance-based share programme for 2023
 - B. Resolution on (I) amendment of the Articles of Association (II) authorisation for a private placement of Class C shares and (III) authorisation for repurchase of Class C shares
 - C. Resolution on the transfer of own ordinary shares
 - D. Decision on equity swap agreements with third parties

Resurs Holding's next AGM will be held on 25 April 2024.

At the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 28 September 2023, the meeting resolved on the appropriation of the company's profit according to the adopted balance sheet.

RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE GENERAL MEETING

All shareholders who are entered in the extract from the share register concerning the status of the shareholders five days prior to the meeting (including Saturdays) and who registered their participation on time, pursuant to the stipulations in the notice, are entitled to participate in the meeting and to

cast votes based on the number of shares that they hold. Shareholders who are unable to attend in person may be represented by a proxy. Shareholders also had the opportunity to vote via post for the 2023 AGM and Extraordinary General Meeting.

In addition to registering with the company, shareholders whose shares are held in the custody of a trustee through a bank or other securities firm must temporarily register their shares in their own name with Euroclear Sweden AB in order to be entitled to participate in the meeting. Shareholders should inform their trustees of this well in advance of the record date.

Resurs Holding's Articles of Association do not stipulate any limitations as to how many votes each shareholder may cast at a general meeting.

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

The Nomination Committee represents Resurs Holding's shareholders. The Nomination Committee is tasked with preparing and presenting motions for resolution concerning the number of and election of Board members, the Board Chairman, fees for the Board of Directors and for work on its Committees, the election of and fees for the company's auditors, and the Nomination Committee instruction that is to govern the Nomination Committee's work and composition.

The Nomination Committee's efforts focus especially on ensuring that the Board of Directors comprises members who possess the expertise and experience to match the criteria that applicable regulations and Resurs Holding's shareholders impose on its Board of Directors, including the requirements that are stipulated in financial regulations and the Code. Accordingly, in the process of assessing candidates for the Board, the Chairman of the Board presents the Nomination Committee with the evaluation that has been conducted of the Board's work and of the individual members during the past year. The Nomination Committee is also given the opportunity to meet the Board's members. The Nomination Committee also makes preparations for the election of auditors. Shareholders are free to submit proposals to the Nomination Committee pursuant to the instructions posted on Resurs Holding's website.

The Annual General Meeting decides on the Nomination Committee instruction that will apply for Resurs Holding's Nomination Committee. According to the current instruction that was adopted on 17 June 2020, the Nomination Committee is to comprise the Chairman of the Board and Board members appointed by the four shareholders with the greatest number of votes per the final banking day in August every year, based on share information from Euroclear Sweden AB and other reliable share information that has been provided by the company, as well as rules concerning changes in ownership. In accordance with the Nomination Committee instruction, the following Nomination Committee was announced for the 2024 Annual General Meeting in October 2023. Martin Bengtsson, appointed by Resurs Holding's largest shareholder Waldakt AB (the Bengtsson family), 28.9 per cent of the votes; Jonas Strömberg, appointed by Erik Selin Fastigheter AB, Oskar Börjesson, appointed by Livförsäkringsbolaget Skandia, ömsesidigt and Joakim Skoglund, appointed by AB Traction.

Some major shareholders have declined to appoint members to the Nomination Committee. In accordance with the applicable instructions for the Nomination Committee, Martin Bengtsson is the Chairman of the Nomination Committee since he is appointed by Resurs Holding's largest shareholder Waldakt AB (with 28.9 per cent of the shares/votes).

The Nomination Committee applies item 4.1 of the Code as its diversity policy, and strives for a combination of skills and experience that meet the demands set for Resurs Holding's Board of Directors. The Nomination Committee believes that the diversity issue is important, and it actively endeavours to achieve an even gender distribution.

The Nomination Committee's proposals for the 2024 AGM will be published in the forthcoming AGM notice on Resurs Holding's website, and proposals for elections to the Board will be announced in a press release as soon as they are determined.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Following the general meeting of shareholders, the Board is the company's highest decision-making body and its highest executive body. The work of the Board is primarily governed by the Swedish Companies Act. The Board's work is also governed by the rules of procedure that are established annually by the Board. The rules of procedure govern such matters as the delegation of tasks and responsibilities among the Board and the CEO, and the procedures for the CEO's financial reporting. The Board also adopts rules of procedure for the Board's Committees. The Board's tasks include establishing strategies, business plans and budgets, submitting interim reports and financial statements and adopting policies. The Board must also monitor the company's financial performance, ensure the quality of the financial reporting and reporting by the control functions, and evaluate the company's operations based on the established targets and policies adopted by the Board. Finally, the Board also decides on major investments and organisational and operational changes in the company. The Chairman of the Board is to monitor the company's earnings in close cooperation with the CEO. The Chairman leads the Board's work and creates an open and constructive dialogue. The Chairman's tasks also include monitoring and evaluating the skills, work and contributions of individual Board members to the Board. In addition to the Board members, the CEO, CFO and the Board's secretary also participate in Board meetings. Other members of Group Management and other executives report on specific matters.

EVALUATION OF THE BOARD

Once a year, the Board conducts a systematic evaluation during which Board members are given an opportunity to provide their views on approaches, Board material, their own and other members' work on the Board with the aim of improving the work of the Board and providing the Nomination Committee with a relevant basis for making decisions ahead of the AGM. An external evaluation was performed ahead of the 2024 AGM, and the results were presented to the Board and the Nomination Committee.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

The members of the Board are elected on an annual basis by the AGM for the period until the end of the next AGM. According to Resurs Holding's Articles of Association, the Board is to comprise three to ten members elected by a general meeting. The Board currently comprises seven members elected by a general meeting for the period until the end of the 2024 AGM. Under the Code, a majority of the AGM-elected Board members must be independent in relation to the company and its management. To determine whether a Board member is independent, a collective assessment must be made of all circumstances that may give reason to question a Board member's independence in relation to the company or its management, such as if a Board member has recently been employed by the company or one of its related companies. At least two of the Board members who are independent in relation to the company and its management must also be independent in relation to the company's major shareholders. In order to determine this independence, the scope of the member's direct or indirect relations to major shareholders must be taken into account. Major shareholders are defined under the Code as shareholders who directly or indirectly control 10 per cent or more of the company's shares or voting rights.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD IN 2023

NAME	FUNCTION	ELECTED	INDEPENDENT	AUDIT COMMITTEE	REMUNERATION COMMITTEE	CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE	BOARD MEETING ATTENDANCE	COMMITTEE MEETING ATTENDANCE	TOTAL FEES (SEK 000'S)	NO. OF OWN AND RELATED PARTIES' SHARES
Martin Bengtsson	Chairman	2012	No	•			20/20	7/7	1,370,004	57,885,556
Fredrik Carlsson	Board member	2012	Yes	•	•		20/20	12/12	573,336	167,254
Lars Nordstrand	Board member	2012	Yes		•	•	20/20	10/10	776,668	64,994
Marita Odélius ¹⁾	Board member	2015	Yes		•	•	18/20	7/7	610,415	23,407
Mikael Wintzell	Board member	2018	Yes				19/20	-	440,004	519,500
Kristina Patek	Board member	2020	Yes	•			19/20	6/7	489,996	8,000
Susanne Ehnåge ²⁾	Board member	2020	Yes		•		6/6	3/3	146,664	-
Magnus Fredin ³⁾	Board member	2022	Yes		•		16/17	0/0	387,586	61,858
Pia-Lena Olofsson ⁴⁾	Board member	2022	Yes			•	18/20	5/5	600,004	10,000

¹⁾ Member of the Remuneration Committee since July 2023.

²⁾ Declined reelection at the AGM in April 2023. Therefore holdings as of 31 December 2023 are not reported here.

³⁾ Member of the Remuneration Committee April-July 2023. Left the Board on 13 November 2023 when he became CEO. 22,813 of these shares were acquired after 31 December 2023.

⁴⁾ 5,130 of these shares were acquired after 31 December 2023.

FOURTH QUARTER

- Operational reporting including financial reporting
- Credit matters including credit risk, large commitments, problem credits and insider loans
- Q3 report
- Strategy
- Project follow-ups
- Extension of ABS
- Issue of AT1
- Reporting from control functions
- Approval of the policies
- Remuneration of senior executives and others for 2024



FIRST QUARTER

- Operational reporting including financial reporting
- Credit matters, including follow-up credit risk, large commitments, problem credits and insider loans
- Year-end report including dividend
- Project follow-ups
- Reporting by the auditor
- IFRS 9 validation report
- Issue of subordinated loan
- Annual Report
- Remuneration issues and proposal of incentive programme
- Appointment of the internal auditor
- Notice and documents for 2023 Annual General Meeting

THIRD QUARTER

- Operational reporting including financial reporting
- Credit matters, credit risk, large commitments, problem credits and insider loans
- Q2 report
- Project follow-ups
- Incentive programme follow-up
- Notice and documents for 2023 Extraordinary General Meeting, including dividend
- Reporting from control functions
- Approval of the policies
- Appointment of acting CEO
- Group recovery plan

SECOND QUARTER

- Operational reporting including financial reporting
- Credit matters including credit risk, large commitments, problem credits and insider loans
- Q1 report
- Internal liquidity adequacy assessment process (ILAAP)
- Analysis and evaluation of remuneration
- Annual reports/annual plans from control functions and DPO
- Reporting from control functions
- Annual prospectus update
- Project follow-ups
- Statutory meeting after the AGM, matters including appointment of committees
- Approval of the policies
- Appointment of CEO

THE BOARD'S WORK IN 2023

BOARD COMMITTEES

Although the overall responsibility of the Board cannot be delegated, the Board institutes Committees from among its ranks that prepare, evaluate and monitor matters within each specific area ahead of decisions by the Board. Accordingly, the Board has instituted an Audit Committee, Corporate Governance Committee and Remuneration Committee. The Committee members and Chairmen are appointed by the Board and their work is governed by each Committee's rules of procedure.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

One of the primary tasks of the Audit Committee is to ensure that the Board meets its oversight requirements pertaining to auditing, accounting and financial reporting. The Audit Committee is also tasked with reviewing the processes and procedures for the aforementioned areas. In addition, the Audit Committee is to supervise the impartiality and independence of the auditor, evaluate the auditing practices and discuss the coordination between the external and internal auditing functions with the auditors. The Audit Committee is also to assist Resurs Holding's Nomination Committee in producing candidates for external auditors. The Audit Committee has three members: Fredrik Carlsson (Chairman), Martin Bengtsson and Kristina Patek.

The Audit Committee fulfils the requirements on auditing and accounting expertise as stipulated in the Swedish Companies Act.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE

The Corporate Governance Committee's tasks include evaluating the subsidiary's internal control and policies pertaining to compliance, risk control and internal audit, insofar as these do not influence the area of financial reporting, for which the Audit Committee is responsible. Among other matters, the Corporate Governance Committee is to evaluate observations and proposals for improvement measures based on reports submitted by the compliance function, risk control function, information security function and internal audit function, review Resurs Bank's internal capital and liquidity assessments, and monitor regulatory amendments that may impact the Group's licensed operations. The Corporate Governance Committee is also to inform the Board of and provide recommendations on the basis of these reviews and evaluations. The Corporate Governance Committee has three members: Lars Nordstrand (Chairman), Marita Odélius and Pia-Lena Olofsson.

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Remuneration Committee's task is to prepare matters concerning terms for Board members. The Remuneration Committee is to monitor and evaluate the application of the guidelines for remuneration to senior executives which the general meeting is to adopt according to the law, and assist the Board with support and advice in formulating the remuneration policy to promote sound and efficient risk management and, if necessary, propose changes. The internal policies govern matters such as the balance between fixed and variable remuneration, and the relation between earnings and compensation, the primary terms for bonus and incentive programmes, and the terms for other benefits, pensions, resignation/dismissal and termination benefits if applicable. The Remuneration Committee is tasked with monitoring and evaluating the results of variable remuneration, and the Group's compliance with the guidelines for remuneration as adopted by a general meeting. The Remuneration Committee has three members: Fredrik Carlsson (Chairman), Lars Nordstrand and Marita Odélius. Earlier in 2023, Susanne Ehnåge and then Magnus Fredin were members of the Remuneration Committee.

MEMBERS OF GROUP MANAGEMENT IN 2023

NAME	POSITION	MEMBER OF GROUP MANAGEMENT SINCE	EMPLOYED AT RESURS SINCE	NO. OF OWN AND RELATED PARTIES' SHARES	OWN NUMBER OF WARRANTS
Magnus Fredin ¹⁾	President and CEO	2023	2023	61,858	0
Sofie Tarring Lindell ²⁾	CFO & Head of IR	2021	2014	545	160,000
Stefan Noderén ³⁾	Chief Credit & NPL Officer	2020	2013	27,000	110,000
Mattias Ekman ³⁾	CCO Corporate	2022	2022	2,751	0
Alexander Burman ³⁾	CCO Consumer	2021	2021	14,000	115,000
Pernilla Klarqvist ³⁾	CCSO	2023	2017	0	0
Måns Renntun ⁴⁾	CCMO	2022	2022	-	-
Nils Carlsson ⁴⁾	Former President and CEO	2020	2020	-	-
Marie Darte ⁴⁾	Former Chief Governance & Risk Officer	2021	2019	-	-
Andreas Fridell ⁴⁾	Former COO	2020	2020	-	-
Sebastian Green ⁴⁾	Former CIO	2018	2018	-	-
Anita Tidner ⁴⁾	Former CCSO	2020	2021	-	-
Johanna Jonsson ⁴⁾	Former CPCO	2022	2022	-	-

¹⁾ President and CEO since 13 Nov 2023. 22,813 of these shares were acquired after 31 December 2023.

²⁾ Acting President and CEO 1 Aug 2023 – 13 Nov 2023.

³⁾ Left Group Management after 31 December 2023 due to organisational changes that took effect on 1 February 2024.

⁴⁾ Left Group Management in 2023. Therefore holdings of shares/options on 31 December 2023 are not reported.

MEMBERS OF GROUP MANAGEMENT SINCE 1 FEB 2024

NAME	POSITION	MEMBER OF GROUP MANAGEMENT SINCE	EMPLOYED AT RESURS SINCE	NO. OF OWN AND RELATED PARTIES' SHARES ON 1 MAR 2024	OWN NUMBER OF WARRANTS
Magnus Fredin	President and CEO	2023	2023	61,858	-
Sofie Tarring Lindell	CFO & Head of IR	2021	2014	545	160,000
Joseph Hajj	COO	2024	2024	20,000	-
Pär Isaksson	CTO	2024	2024	18,900	-
Ronny Persson	General Counsel	2024	1999	-	-
Johan Rönnerman	CCO	2024	2024	21,669	-

CEO AND OTHER SENIOR EXECUTIVES

The CEO is subordinate to the Board of Directors and is responsible for the company's operational management and its day-to-day business. The delegation of duties among the Board and the CEO is outlined in the Board's rules of procedure and the CEO's instructions. The CEO is responsible for preparing reports and compiling information from management ahead of Board meetings and makes presentations at the Board meetings.

Pursuant to the internal policies on financial reporting, the CEO is responsible for financial reporting at Resurs Holding and must thus ensure that the Board has sufficient information in order to be able to regularly assess the company and the Group's financial position. The CEO continuously keeps the Board informed of the performance of the business, earnings and financial position, trends in liquidity and credit risk, key business developments, as well as any other event, circumstance or condition that could be assumed to be of significance for the company's shareholders. Furthermore, the CEO is to lead the executive management and execute the decisions made by the Board.

Remuneration of the CEO senior executives may include fixed salary, pensions and other benefits. The Meeting may also resolve on long-term incentive programmes. Senior executives were not paid a bonus or variable remuneration in 2023. The Annual General Meeting on 26 April 2023 resolved upon a long-term performance-based share programme for the performance year 2023. In February 2024, the Board of Directors assessed whether remuneration can be considered reasonable with regard to factors including the Group's earnings and financial position, and found that this is not the case. Therefore the Board decided that no remuneration shall be paid under the programme. Remuneration guidelines for the CEO and other senior executives were adopted on 17 June 2020. Remuneration of the CEO and other senior executives is to be determined by the Board in accordance with the guidelines on remuneration of senior executives approved by a general meeting and internal policies based on regulations on remuneration systems in banking and insurance distribution applicable at any time.

The Remuneration Committee prepares the Board's decisions concerning remuneration principles and remuneration for executive management.

INTERNAL CONTROL

The Board's responsibility for ensuring that internal control is governed by the Swedish Companies Act, the Annual Accounts Act (1995:1554), the Code and the applicable elements of Finansinspektionen's regulations and general recommendations. The procedures for internal control, risk assessment, control activities and monitoring regarding its financial reporting were designed to ensure reliable overall financial reporting and external financial reporting pursuant to IFRS, prevailing laws and regulations, and other requirements that must be complied with by companies listed on the Nasdaq Stockholm. These efforts involve the Board, Group Management and other personnel.

CONTROL ENVIRONMENT

The Board has adopted a number of policies, which, along with the external regulatory framework, comprise the basis for Resurs Holding's control environment. All employees are responsible for complying with the policies. The Board has also adopted policies that govern the responsibilities of the CEO and the Board. Due to the consolidated situation, which includes Resurs Holding together with Resurs Bank, there is a risk control function (second line of defence), a compliance function (second line of defence), an information security function (second line of defence) and an internal audit function (third line of defence), all of which are organisationally separated from one another. The control functions must regularly report significant weaknesses and risks to the Board and CEO. The reports are to follow up on previously reported weaknesses and risks and account for each newly identified significant weakness and risk. The Board and the CEO are to take the appropriate actions based on the control functions' reports as soon as possible. The Board and the CEO are to ensure that the Group has procedures in place to regularly monitor actions that were taken based on reports made by the control functions.

Responsibility for maintaining an effective control environment and a regular focus on risk assessment and internal control regarding financial reporting is delegated to the CEO. The CEO must regularly provide the Board with a written CEO report, including general commentary on significant events. As operative personnel in the first line of defence, managers at various levels within the Group are responsible for identifying and addressing identified risks.

Resurs Holding's Audit Committee continuously ensures the quality of Resurs Holding's financial reporting, while the Corporate Governance Committee ensures the quality of Resurs Holding's corporate governance, internal control, compliance, risk control, information security⁹⁾ and internal audit functions.

RISK ASSESSMENT AND CONTROL ACTIVITIES

Resurs Holding has implemented a process for assessing the risk of errors in the accounting and the financial reporting. The most significant items and processes in which material errors may typically exist include the income statement and balance sheets, lending to the public, intangible assets and financial instruments. Resurs Holding continuously monitors the effectiveness of the control of these items and processes.

MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

The Board continuously evaluates the information it receives. The Board regularly receives reports from the business lines concerning Resurs Holding's financial position and reports from the Audit Committee regarding their observations, recommendations, and proposals on actions and decisions. The internal audit function, compliance function, risk control function and information security function* regularly report their observations and proposals for actions to the CEO, the Board and certain Board Committees. The internal and external regulatory frameworks that govern financial reporting are communicated internally by way of policies that are published on the Group's intranet.

AUDITORS

Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB (Torsgatan 21, 113 97 Stockholm) has been the company's auditor since 2023, with Peter Nilsson as the Auditor-in-Charge. Peter Nilsson is an Authorised Public Accountant and a member of FAR, the institute for the accountancy profession in Sweden, as well as a licensed auditor for financial companies.

In 2023 the auditor participated in four Audit Committee meetings, at which the interim reports and the 2023 Annual Report were discussed. The auditor also participated in two Board meetings. The external auditing of the company's and subsidiaries' financial statements and accounts, as well as the Board's and CEO's administration, is conducted in accordance with generally accepted accounting policies.

* Since 1 Feb 2024, the information security function does not exist as a separate function; information security issues are instead handled by the risk control function.

Board of Directors



KRISTINA PATEK



MIKAEL WINTZELL



MARITA ODÉLIUS



PIA-LENA OLOFSSON



LARS NORDSTRAND



MARTIN BENGTSOON



FREDRIK CARLSSON

MARTIN BENGTSSON

Born in 1970. Member of the Board since 2012 and Chairman of the Board since 2019. Chairman of the Nomination Committee and member of the Audit Committee.

Education and professional experience: MSc in Economics and Business Administration. Previously Manager, Business development at SIBA Aktiebolag, Country Manager at SIBA Aktiebolag, Danish branch and Investment Manager at SIBA Invest AB.

Other significant appointments: Chairman of the Board, SIBA Fastigheter AB. Board member and CEO of SIBA Invest AB and Waldakt AB.

FREDRIK CARLSSON

Born in 1970. Member of the Board since 2012. Chairman of the Audit Committee and Remuneration Committee.

Education and professional experience: MBA, BSc in Business Administration. Former Global Head of Research, SEB Enskilda, Head of Equities, Second AP Fund, Bank of America/Merrill Lynch and HSBC.

Other significant appointments: Chairman of the Board of Directors of Svolder Aktiebolag and Sten A Olssons Pensionsstiftelse. Board member of Solid Försäkringsaktiebolag and the Torsten Söderberg Foundation.

MARITA ODÉLIUS

Born in 1961. Member of the Board since 2015. Member of the Corporate Governance Committee and Remuneration Committee.

Education and professional experience: MSc in Economics and Business Administration, Authorised Public Accountant. Former CEO of Fora AB, and CFO and Head of Process & Synergies, Skandia Nordic Group.

Other significant appointments: Board member of Solid Försäkringsaktiebolag and Movestic Liv och Pension.

LARS NORDSTRAND

Born in 1951. Member of the Board since 2012. Member of the Corporate Governance Committee and Remuneration Committee.

Education and professional experience: BSc, MSc in Economics and Business Administration. Former CEO of Moderna Försäkringar and Movestic Livförsäkring AB, CEO of Invik, and Major in the Military Reserve Force.

Other significant appointments: Chairman of the Boards of Solid Försäkringsaktiebolag, Akademikerförsäkring and Nordnet Pensionsförsäkring.

PIA-LENA OLOFSSON

Born in 1972. Member of the Board since 2022. Member of the Corporate Governance Committee.

Education and professional experience: MBA, University of Gothenburg, Executive MBA, University of Warwick in the UK and Funding and Risk, London Business School. Previously CFO of Visma AB, Collector AB (publ), Catena Media plc (publ) and various positions at Bure Equity AB (publ) and Citat AB.

Other significant appointments: CFO and Head of IR at Cibus Nordic Real Estate AB (publ). Board member of companies within the Cibus Group.

MIKAEL WINTZELL

Born in 1981. Member of the Board since 2018.

Education and professional experience: Deputy Chief Commercial Officer at Klarna, Sales Director at Payex. Currently Partner and CEO of Wellstreet Group.

Other significant appointments: Founding Partner and Chairman of the Board of Wellstreet Group and member of the boards of companies within the Wellstreet Group.

KRISTINA PATEK

Born in 1969. Member of the Board since 2020. Member of the Audit Committee.

Education and professional experience: Msc in Economics, Uppsala University. Former Head of M&A at Tieto Corporation, Partner at private equity fund Scope, Investment Manager at Ratos, CEO of Cell Innovation and management consultant at Accenture.

Other significant appointments: Senior Investment Director, Stena Sessan AB. Member of the Boards of Scandic Hotels Group, Platform 24, Doktor 24 and Matilda Foodtech.

MEMBERS OF GROUP MANAGEMENT SINCE 1 FEB 2024

MAGNUS FREDIN

Born in 1981. President and CEO

Education and professional experience: Former Head of Sales and VP of Sales at Klarna, CEO of Babyshop and CDON.com, Board member of Yabie (formerly Kaching Retail), Cool Company Skandinavien AB and Resurs Holding AB. Former Commercial and Senior VP Global Online Business at Volvo Cars.

Other significant appointments: Board member of Teknikdelar.se.

SOFIE TARRING LINDELL

Born in 1991. Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and Head of Investor Relations & Deputy CEO

Education and professional experience: MSc in Business Administration specialising in Corporate Finance, Lund University. Various previous positions within Resurs Group, most recently as Head of IR and Group Control and Acting President and CEO.

Other significant appointments: -

JOSEPH HAJJ

Born in 1986. COO & Deputy CEO

Education and professional experience: Graduate studies in business administration, Lund University. Several senior strategic roles in the financial sector, including Corporate Development at Klarna, Head of Business Development at Benify AB, Chief Strategy Officer at Swish and Vice Chair of the Board at EMPISA. Advisor to several fintech companies and financial institutions nationally and internationally in recent years.

Other significant appointments: Advisory board member of Business With Software.

PÄR ISAKSSON

Born in 1965. CTO

Education and professional experience: Degree in engineering from the Royal Institute of Technology (KTH), former CIO and Head of Product Development at Klarna, CEO and founder of stoEr. Numerous years of experience in the financial sector and as a management consultant.

Other significant appointments: -

RONNY PERSSON

Born in 1960. General Counsel

Education and professional experience: Law at Lund University. Legal Counsel at Ljungby District Court, Debt Collection Manager and Counsel at Ikano Bank, General Counsel at Resurs Finans and Resurs Bank since 1999. Ranked in the Legal 500 GC Powerlist: Nordics.

Other significant appointments: -

JOHAN RÖNNERMAN

Born in 1973. CCO

Education and professional experience: Industrial automation at University of Skövde. Co-founder of Eklips Digital Advisors, SVP BNPL at Arvato Financial Solutions / Bertelsmann. Director Online Marketing & Sales at AB Ectrolux, VP Marketing and Business Development at Bank2.

Other significant appointments: Member of the board of Eklips Digital AB

Group Management



MAGNUS FREDIN



SOFIE TARRING-LINDELL



JOSEPH HAJJ



PÄR ISAKSSON



RONNY PERSSON



JOHAN RÖNNERMAN

Statements and notes, Group

INCOME STATEMENT, GROUP

SEK THOUSAND	NOTE	2023	2022
Interest income	G7	4,153,360	3,130,850
Interest expense	G7	-1,369,484	-517,448
Net interest		2,783,876	2,613,402
Fee & commission income	G8	542,151	484,949
Fee & commission expense	G8	-79,094	-73,691
Net provision		463,057	411,258
Net income/expense from financial transactions	G9	21,656	-31,524
Other operating income	G10	220,346	207,387
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME		3,488,935	3,200,523
General administrative expenses	G12,G13	-1,304,851	-1,222,201
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible and tangible fixed assets	G14	-284,025	-84,441
Other operating expenses	G15	-76,484	-77,054
TOTAL EXPENSES BEFORE CREDIT LOSSES		-1,665,360	-1,383,696
EARNINGS BEFORE CREDIT LOSSES		1,823,575	1,816,827
Credit losses, net		-1,289,412	-788,607
Result securitisation		-145,713	
TOTAL CREDIT LOSSES	G16	-1,435,125	-788,607
OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS		388,450	1,028,220
Income tax expense	G17	-130,591	-230,753
NET PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		257,859	797,467
Portion attributable to Resurs Holding AB shareholders		228,895	778,819
Portion attributable to the holders of Additional Tier 1 instruments		28,964	18,648
Net profit for the period		257,859	797,467
Basic and diluted earnings per share, SEK	G18	1.14	3.89

Statements and notes, Group

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

SEK THOUSAND	NOTE	2023	2022
Net profit for the period, continuing and discontinued operations		257,859	797,467
Other comprehensive income that will be classified to profit/loss			
Translation differences for the period, foreign operations	G38	-69,373	33,278
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		188,486	830,745
Portion attributable to Resurs Holding AB shareholders		159,522	812,097
Portion attributable to additional Tier 1 capital holders		28,964	18,648
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		188,486	830,745

Statements and notes, Group

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION, GROUP

SEK THOUSAND	NOTE	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Cash and balances at central banks		3,581,014	231,607
Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing	G21	1,871,644	2,420,754
Lending to credit institutions	G22	2,476,525	4,387,357
Lending to the public	G23	38,846,081	37,186,519
Bonds and other interest-bearing securities	G24	710,509	708,871
Securitisation	G20	942,619	
Shares and participating interests	G25	12,001	11,650
Derivatives	G26	6,648	1,484
Goodwill	G27	1,668,612	1,740,757
Other intangible assets	G27	414,436	419,186
Property, plant and equipment	G28	90,055	120,066
Other assets	G29	105,028	103,102
Current tax asset		283,821	170,823
Deferred tax asset	G17	74,556	138,539
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	G30	288,178	156,008
TOTAL ASSETS		51,371,727	47,796,723
LIABILITIES, PROVISIONS AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS			
Liabilities to credit institutions	G31	3,100	
Deposits and borrowing from the public	G32	36,170,291	32,137,579
Other liabilities	G33	537,831	626,202
Derivatives	G26	120,719	54,434
Accrued expenses and deferred income	G34	485,181	337,955
Current tax liability		8,290	41,855
Deferred tax liability	G17	152,098	106,141
Other provisions	G35	21,442	17,299
Issued securities	G36	5,643,430	6,607,684
Subordinated debt	G37	599,080	299,749
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS		43,741,462	40,228,898

Statements and notes, Group

EQUITY

SEK THOUSAND	NOTE	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Equity	G38		
Share capital		1,000	1,000
Other paid-in capital		2,086,615	2,086,615
Hedge accounting reserve		-35,600	-35,600
Translation reserve		40,149	109,522
Additional Tier 1 instruments		600,000	300,000
Retained earnings incl. profit for the period		4,938,101	5,106,288
Total equity		7,630,265	7,567,825
Total liabilities, provisions and equity		51,371,727	47,796,723

See note G39 for information on pledged assets, contingent liabilities and commitments.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

SEK THOUSAND	Share capital	Other paid-in capital	Hedge accounting reserve	Translation reserve	Additional Tier 1 instruments	Retained earnings incl. profit for the year	Total equity
Initial equity at 1 January 2022	1,000	2,086,137	-35,600	76,244	300,000	4,773,469	7,201,250
Interest cost additional Tier 1 instruments						-18,648	-18,648
Net profit for the year						797,467	797,467
Other comprehensive income for the year				33,278			33,278
<i>Owner transactions</i>							
Option premium received ¹⁾		2,430					2,430
Option premium repurchased/written-down ¹⁾		-1,952					-1,952
Dividends according to General Meeting						-262,000	-262,000
Dividends according to Extraordinary General Meeting						-184,000	-184,000
Equity at 31 December 2022	1,000	2,086,615	-35,600	109,522	300,000	5,106,288	7,567,825
Initial equity at 1 January 2023	1,000	2,086,615	-35,600	109,522	300,000	5,106,288	7,567,825
Issue of Tier 1 capital					300,000		300,000
Transaction costs, issue of Tier 1 capital						-2,100	-2,100
Interest cost additional Tier 1 instruments						-28,964	-28,964
Net profit for the year						257,859	257,859
Other comprehensive income for the year				-69,373			-69,373
<i>Owner transactions</i>							
Share-based payments						1,018	1,018
Dividends according to General Meeting						-214,000	-214,000
Dividends according to Extraordinary General Meeting						-182,000	-182,000
Equity at 31 December 2023	1,000	2,086,615	-35,600	40,149	600,000	4,938,101	7,630,265

All equity is attributable to Parent Company shareholders except Tier 1 capital instruments.

See note G38 regarding Issued additional Tier 1 instruments and translation reserve.

1) For more information see note G13, Reconciliation of outstanding warrants in accordance to the incentive program in Resurs Holding AB

Statements and notes, Group

CASH FLOW STATEMENT (INDIRECT METHOD)

SEK THOUSAND	NOTE	2023	2022
Operating activities			
Operating profit		388,450	1,028,220
- of which, interest received		4,146,668	3,126,202
- of which, interest paid		-1,201,368	-493,953
Adjustments for non-cash items in operating profit		1,916,017	923,145
Tax paid		-164,519	-318,090
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		2,139,948	1,633,275
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Lending to the public		-3,597,685	-3,510,624
Other assets		113,557	-734,279
Liabilities to credit institutions		3,100	
Deposits and borrowing from the public		4,366,889	5,746,837
Acquisition of investment assets ¹⁾		-3,328,774	-3,047,345
Divestment of investment assets ¹⁾		2,911,417	2,372,996
Other liabilities		-93,702	29,405
Cash flow from operating activities		2,514,750	2,490,265
Investing activities			
Acquisition of intangible and tangible fixed assets	G27,G28	-254,482	-199,649
Divestment of intangible and tangible fixed assets		163	242
Acquisition of subsidiaries		-75	
Cash flow from investing activities		-254,394	-199,407

continued on the next page

Statements and notes, Group

CASH FLOW STATEMENT (INDIRECT METHOD)

SEK THOUSAND	NOT	2023	2022
Financing activities			
Dividends paid		-396,000	-446,000
Issue of Tier 1 capital		300,000	
Transaction costs, issue of Tier 1 capital		-2,100	
Interest cost additional Tier 1 instruments		-28,964	-18,648
Option premium received			2,430
Option premium repurchased			-53
New issued securities		1,000,000	
Matured issued securities		-1,892,260	-1,300,000
Issue subordinated debt		300,000	
Matured subordinated debt			-300,000
Cash flow from financing activities, continuing operations		-719,324	-2,062,271
Cash flow for the period		1,541,032	228,587
Cash & cash equivalents at beginning of the year ²⁾		4,618,964	4,616,676
Exchange rate differences		-102,457	-226,299
Cash & cash equivalents at end of the period ²⁾		6,057,539	4,618,964
Adjustment for non-cash items in operating profit			
Credit losses	G16	1,435,125	788,607
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible and tangible fixed assets	G14	284,025	84,441
Profit/loss tangible assets		-165	171
Option premium written down			-1,899
Valuation fair value investment assets ¹⁾		-23,989	31,879
Change in provisions		4,348	-2,796
Adjustment to interest paid/received		171,856	26,575
Share-based payments		42,893	-9,090
Currency effects		1,018	
Change in fair value of shares and participating interest			2,585
Other items that do not affect liquidity		906	2,672
Sum non-cash items in operating profit		1,916,017	923,145

¹⁾ Investment assets are comprised of bonds and other interest-bearing securities, treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing, shares and participating interest.

²⁾ Liquid assets are comprised of lending to credit institutions and cash and balances at central banks.

Statements and notes, Group

CASH FLOW STATEMENT (INDIRECT METHOD)

SEK thousand	1 JANUARY 2023	CASH FLOW	NON CASH FLOW ITEMS		31 DECEMBER 2023
			Accrued acquisition costs	Exchange rate differences	
Issued securities	6,607,684	-892,260	1,575	-73,569	5,643,430
Subordinated debt	299,749	300,000	-669		599,080
Total	6,907,433	-592,260	906	-73,569	6,242,510

SEK thousand	1 JANUARY 2022	CASH FLOW	NON CASH FLOW ITEMS		31 DECEMBER 2022
			Accrued acquisition costs	Exchange rate differences	
Issued securities	7,871,893	-1,300,000	2,434	33,357	6,607,684
Subordinated debt	599,511	-300,000	238		299,749
Total	8,471,404	-1,600,000	2,672	33,357	6,907,433

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Notes

GI GENERAL INFORMATION

Resurs Holding AB (publ), Corporate Identity Number 556898-2291, address Ekslingan 9, Väla Norra, Helsingborg, Sweden, is a public limited liability company headquartered in Helsingborg, Sweden. Resurs Holding AB is owned to 28.9 per cent by Waldakt AB. Of the remaining owners, no single owner holds 20 per cent or more.

Resurs Holding AB hereby submits the annual report and the consolidated financial statements for the financial year 2023.

The Group is comprised of the subsidiaries: Resurs Förvaltning Norden AB, Corporate Identity Number 559067-0690, Resurs Bank AB, together with its subsidiaries, Corporate Identity Number 516401-0208. For the complete Group structure, see Note G40.

The regulatory consolidation (consolidated situation) include Resurs Bank Group and its parent company Resurs Holding AB.

The consolidated financial statements and the annual report are presented in SEK thousand unless otherwise indicated.

Presentation and adoption of the annual report

The annual report was approved for issuance by the Board of Directors on the 20 March 2024. The income statement and the balance sheet are subject to approval by the Annual General Meeting on 25 April 2024.

G2 ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Group

The consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), as adopted by the EU. Applicable sections of the Swedish Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies, the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's regulations and general guidelines on Annual Reports in Credit Institutions and Securities Companies, FFFS 2008:25 and all applicable amendments, and the Swedish Financial Reporting Board's recommendation RFR 1, Supplementary Accounting Rules for Groups, were also applied. Unless otherwise specified, the accounting principles described below were applied consistently to all periods presented in the Group's financial statements.

Basis of preparation

Group management has considered the development and information regarding the Group's key accounting principles and has defined its position on the choice and application of these principles. The Group's assets and liabilities are measured at historical cost. Financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, apart from certain assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise:

- Bonds and other interest-bearing securities, including subordinated loans
- Shares and participations
- Derivatives
- Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing

Judgements and estimates in the financial statements

Preparation of financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires Group management to make judgements, accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting principles and the carrying amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and a number of other factors that are considered reasonable in the present circumstances. The results of these estimates and assumptions are used to determine the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities which are not readily apparent from other sources. The actual outcome may differ from those estimates and assumptions. The accounting estimates and assumptions are reviewed regularly. Changes in accounting estimates are recognised in the period of the change if the change only affects that period. Changes are recognised in the period of the change and future periods if the change affects both. Assessments made by Group management and key sources of estimation uncertainty when applying IFRS that have a significant impact on the financial statements are described in more detail in Note G44 Key estimates and assessments.

New standards, amendments and interpretations that have been applied by the Group

None of the new standards, amendments or interpretations that have come into effect for the financial year beginning on 1 January 2023 have had a significant impact on the Group.

New standards, amendments and interpretations that have not yet been applied by the Group.

A number of new or amended IFRSs have been published, but have not yet taken effect, as at the preparation of this annual report on 31 December 2023. There are no plans for these new or amended IFRSs to be applied in advance. Other new or amended IFRSs approved by IASB as at 31 December 2023 are not expected to have any impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements include the Parent Company and its subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities over which the Parent Company exercises control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns through its power over the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. A subsidiary is consolidated from the acquisition date, which is the date when the Parent Company obtains control. A subsidiary is deconsolidated from the date on which control ceases.

The Group is comprised of the subsidiaries, Resurs Förvaltning Norden AB and Resurs Bank AB. The subsidiaries were consolidated using the acquisition method and, accordingly, the carrying amount of subsidiary shares is eliminated against the subsidiaries' equity at the time of acquisition.

Purchase consideration for the acquisition of a subsidiary comprises the fair value of transferred assets, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquired company, and the shares issued by the Group. Purchase consideration also includes the fair value of all assets and liabilities that are a result of a contingent consideration agreement. Identifiable assets acquired, and liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their acquisition date fair values. For each acquisition, i.e. on a transaction-by-transaction basis, the Group decides whether to measure the non-controlling interest (NCI) in the acquired company at fair value or at the NCI's proportionate share of the identifiable net assets of the acquired company. Acquisition-related costs are recognised as an expense when incurred. Goodwill is initially measured as the difference between the total purchase consideration plus any fair value of non-controlling interests, and the fair value of identifiable assets acquired, and liabilities assumed. If the purchase consideration is lower than the fair value of the acquired company's net assets, the difference is recognised directly through profit or loss.

Intra-Group transactions, balance-sheet items and income and costs for intra-Group transactions are eliminated. Gains and losses resulting from intra-Group transactions and which are recognised as assets are eliminated in their entirety.

The accounting principles for subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistent application of the Group's principles.

Foreign currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Swedish kronor (SEK), the Group's presentation currency. The functional currency is considered to be the currency used in the economic environment in which the operations are primarily conducted. The functional currency is considered to be the currency mainly used in the cash flows of an operation. The Group determines the functional currency based on the primary economic environment of the individual operations. The income statement is translated at the average exchange rate of the transactions for each currency during the period. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency and non-monetary assets in foreign currency that are measured at fair value are remeasured at the closing rate on the closing date. All gains and losses resulting from currency translation of monetary items, including the currency components in forward contracts, that are measured at fair value are recognised through profit or loss as exchange-rate changes under the item "Net income/expense from financial transactions."

Goodwill in foreign currency attributable to acquisitions of foreign operations are treated as assets of the foreign operation and are translated at the closing rate. Exchange-rate gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Assets and liabilities of subsidiaries and branches with a functional currency other than SEK are translated into the presentation currency at the exchange rate on the closing date. The income statement is translated at the average exchange rate of the transactions for each currency during the period.

Tier 1 capital

Tier 1 capital comprises Common Equity Tier 1 capital and other Tier 1 capital. In December 2019, Resurs Holding AB issued Additional Tier 1 Capital of a nominal SEK 300 million.

This Additional Tier 1 Capital is subordinated debt that meets some of the requirements to be eligible as Tier 1 capital when calculating the amount of the capital base. The accounting principle chosen means that the Additional Tier 1 Capital is to be classified as equity and payment to holders of these instruments, such as interest, is recognised in equity.

Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the Group's internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker is the function responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

Interest income and interest expense

Interest income and interest expense attributable to financial assets and liabilities are recognised using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that equates the present value of all estimated future receipts or payments during the anticipated fixed interest terms with the carrying amount of the receivable or liability. Interest income and interest expense include any transaction costs and other differences from the original value of the asset or liability.

Interest income and interest expense presented in profit or loss comprise:

- Interest on financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, including interest on doubtful receivables.
- Interest on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Leases

Lessee

The Group's leases mainly premises and vehicles. Leases are normally signed for fixed periods of about five years for premises and three years for vehicles, but there are the options of extensions and advance termination, which are described below. The terms are negotiated separately for each lease and contain a large number of contractual terms.

The leasing agreements are reported in accordance with IFRS 16 as right-of-use together with a corresponding liability to the lessor on the day that the leased assets become available for use by the Group. The right-of-use and lease liability are recognised on the lines Property, plant & equipment and Other liabilities. Each lease payment is distributed between depreciation of liability and interest expense. The interest expense is distributed over the lease term so that each reporting period is charged with an amount equivalent to a fixed interest rate for the liability recognised for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated straight-line over the identified right-of-use period. In the cash flow statement payments for the principal portion of the lease liability and payments for the interest portion are presented within operating activities.

Assets and liabilities arising on leases are initially recognised at present value.

Lease liabilities include the present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less incentives
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rates on the commencement date
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the lessee is reasonably certain to utilise and
- penalty for terminating the lease, if the length of the term reflects the assumption that the lessee will utilise this option.

Lease payments are discounted at the interest rate implicit if the rate can be determined, otherwise at the incremental borrowing rate.

The right-of-use assets are measured at cost and include the following:

- the amount at which the lease liability was originally measured
- lease payments paid on at before the commencement date, after any rewards received when the lease was signed.
- initial direct costs
- costs for restoring the asset to the condition prescribed in the terms of the lease

The Group has decided to apply the following exemptions in IFRS 16:

- Payments for short-term leases and leases of a low value are expensed straight-line in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases of 12 months or less. Low value leases include IT and office equipment.

Options to extend or terminate a lease are included in a number of the Group's leases for premises. The terms are used to maximise flexibility in managing leases. These options of providing the opportunity to terminate a lease in advance can only be utilised by the Resurs Bank Group and not the lessors. When such an option is utilised, a fee corresponding to six months' rent is often charged. The assessment of the use of options to extend or terminate a lease is reviewed if a significant event or change in circumstances arises that impacts this assessment and the change is within the lessee's control.

Lessor

All lease contracts in which the Group is the lessor are classified as finance leases and are recognised in the Group's balance sheet under Lending to the public at an amount corresponding to the net investment in the lease. The lease payment, excluding cost of service, is recognised as repayment of the receivable and as unearned financial income. The income is distributed to obtain an even return on the net investment recognised for each period.

Revenue recognition

The standard for Revenue from agreements with customers, IFRS 15, is applied for various types of services which are mainly reported in the income statement as commission income. IFRS 15 also applies to certain services that are found in the item Other income.

Fee & commission income and expense

Fee & commission income and expense that are an integral part of the effective interest rate are not recognised under fee & commission income, but under interest income. This is comprised of opening fees for loans and fees for the provision of credit or other types of loan commitments for which it is likely that the credit facility will be utilized.

Commission and fees received on financial services are recognised in the period during which the service is expected to be provided when the credit product does not have different partial payment options. Opening fees for other credit products (comprising products with which the customer has the option of switching between different repayment plans) are recognised immediately, since the credit maturity is shorter and there is greater uncertainty about credit maturity.

Fee & commission expenses are the costs of services received, to the extent they are not considered to be interest and are comprised of loan commission. Transaction costs, which are taken into account when calculating the effective interest rate, reduce interest income.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

Net income/expense from financial transactions

The item net income/expense from financial transactions includes realised and unrealised changes in value arising from financial transactions.

Net income/expense consists of:

- capital gains from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
- unrealised changes in value from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
- realised and unrealised changes in the value of derivative instruments that are economic hedging instruments but do not qualify for hedge accounting
- exchange-rate differences
- Ineffective part of the hedge accounting in the fair value hedge.

Other operating income

The item primarily comprises monitoring fees and withdrawal fees and originate from Lending to the public.

General administrative expenses

General administrative expenses include personnel expenses, postage, communication and notification costs, IT costs, consulting fees, premises costs and certain other costs related to the business. The item also includes the cost of loyalty programmess, calculated on points earned by customers and valued on the basis of historical costs.

Employee benefits

Personnel expenses

Personnel expenses, such as salaries, payroll overhead and variable remuneration, are recognised through profit or loss during the period in which the employee rendered service to the Group. A provision for variable remuneration is recognised when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of the services in question having been rendered by the employees, and when the amount can be measured reliably.

Pensions

The Group primarily has defined contribution pension plans, which are recognised through profit or loss in the period during which the employee rendered service to the Group. Defined contribution plans are plans under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate legal entity. The Group has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the legal entity does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are only recognised if the Group is demonstrably committed, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to terminate employment before the normal retirement date and has a detailed formal plan for termination.

Recognition of assets and liabilities

Assets are defined as resources controlled by the company as a result of past events and which are likely to generate future economic benefits. These are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Group and when the value/cost of the resource can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are current obligations arising from past events, the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow of resources from the Group. A liability is recognised in the statement of financial position when it is probable that an outflow of resources from the Group will result from the settlement of a present obligation and the amount at which the settlement will take place can be measured reliably.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments recognised under assets in the balance sheet include treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing, loan receivables, bonds and other interest-bearing securities, subordinated loans, other assets, and derivatives. The heading "Liabilities, provisions and equity" includes loans, issued securities, subordinated debt, derivatives and trade payables.

Financial instruments - Recognition and derecognition from the balance sheet

A financial asset or financial liability is recognised in the balance sheet when the Group becomes a party under the instrument's contractual terms. Financial assets are derecognised from the balance sheet when the contractual rights to the cash flows deriving from the asset cease or when all significant risks and benefits associated with the assets are transferred to another party.

The same applies to part of a financial asset. A financial liability is derecognised from the balance sheet when the contractual obligation is discharged or extinguished in some other way. The same applies to part of a financial liability. A financial asset and a financial liability may be offset and the net amount recognised in the balance sheet only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and the intention is either to settle on a net basis, or to simultaneously realise the asset and settle the liability. Acquisitions and divestments of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, the date on which the Group commits itself to acquire or divest the asset. Loan receivables are recognised in the balance sheet when the loan amount is paid to the borrower.

Financial instruments - Classification and measurement

A financial instrument is classified on the acquisition date based on the measurement rules in IFRS 9. Classification determines how the financial instruments are measured subsequent to initial recognition. Classification of financial instruments is determined based on the bank's business model and the contractual cash flows of the instrument.

Financial instruments — Assets measured at amortised cost

Loan receivables, purchased invoice receivables and accounts receivable are financial assets that are held under a business model with the objective of collecting contractual cash flows, and that the assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. These receivables are represented by the balance sheet items "Cash and balances at central banks," "Lending to credit institutions," "Lending to the public," "Other assets" and "Accrued income." These assets are measured at amortised cost including transaction costs. Amortised cost is calculated based on the effective interest rate used at initial recognition.

Loan receivables and accounts receivable are recognised at the amounts expected to be received, meaning according to the model calculations in IFRS 9.

Financial instruments — Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless they meet the conditions for one of the other categories. These assets and liabilities are measured at fair value excluding transaction costs. All changes in the value of these items are recognised directly in profit and loss under "Net income/expense from financial transactions. In the balance sheet, these are represented by the items: Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing mm, Bonds and other interest-bearing securities, Subordinated loan, Shares and participating interests and Derivatives. The securitisation receivable and the future senior and junior loans after the final settlement of the securitisation (as described in note G20) are classified at amortized cost.

Financial instruments - Liabilities measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities (excluding derivatives) are measured at amortised cost, and accrued interest expense is accrued continuously using the effective interest method. In the balance sheet, these are represented by the items Liabilities to credit institutions, Deposits and borrowing from the public, Issued securities, Subordinated debt, Other liabilities and Accrued expenses.

Financial instruments - Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Derivatives with negative values are included in the category of financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss. In the balance sheet, the item is represented by derivatives. Both realised and unrealised changes in value are recognised in the income statement item "Net income/expense from financial transactions."

Net investments in foreign operations

For foreign operations carried out in the form of a branch, the Group's treasury function manages the net investment in each currency and reduces currency risk through other positions in the same currency and through currency derivatives. Translation differences are recognised through profit or loss. Accumulated gains and losses in equity are recognised through profit or loss when the foreign operations are fully or partly divested.

Methods of determining fair value

Financial instruments listed on an active market

The fair value of financial instruments listed on an active market is determined on the basis of the asset's listed bid price on the closing date without additions for transaction costs (for example, brokerage) at the time of acquisition. A financial instrument is deemed to be listed on an active market if listed prices are readily available from a stock exchange, dealer, broker, trade association, pricing service or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on commercial terms. Any future transaction costs on disposal are not taken into consideration. The fair value of financial liabilities is based on the quoted selling price.

Instruments that are listed on an active market are recognised under Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing, Bonds and other interest-bearing securities, Subordinated debt and Shares and participations.

Financial instruments not listed on an active market

If the market for a financial instrument is not active, the fair value is determined by applying various measurement techniques that are based on market data as far as possible. The fair value of currency forwards is calculated by discounting the difference between the contracted forward rate and the forward rate that can be utilised on the closing date for the remaining contract period. Discounting is at a risk-free interest rate based on government bonds. The fair value of interest swaps is based on discounting anticipated future cash flows in accordance with contractual terms and maturities using the market rate. The fair value of non-derivative financial instruments is based on future cash flows and current market rates on the closing date. The discount rate used reflects market-based interest rates for similar instruments on the closing date. Information about fair value recognised in the statement of financial position based on a measurement technique is provided in Note C39 Financial instruments. The Group measures derivatives at fair value solely based on input data that is directly or indirectly observable on the market. Instruments that are not listed on an active market are recognised under Lending to credit institutions, Deposits and lending from the public, Derivatives and Other assets and liabilities.

Credit losses and impairment of financial assets

Credit losses comprise confirmed credit losses during the year less amounts received for previous years' confirmed credit losses and changes in the provision for expected credit losses. Loans are recognised net of confirmed credit losses and the provision for expected credit losses (ECL).

In accordance to IFRS 9, the Group assesses expected credit losses together with future-oriented factors for all financial instruments, within the category of amortised cost. Expected balance from loan commitments are also considered. The Group reports the possible losses on each reporting occasion.

The assessment of ECL should reflect: An objective and a probability-weighted amount determined through the evaluation of a number of potential outcomes; with consideration given to money's time value and to all reasonable and verifiable information available on the reporting date without unreasonable expense or exertion. The assessment also take into account historical, current and forecasts for future economic conditions.

The calculation of credit losses is based on expected credit losses under IFRS 9 and will be calculated by multiplying the PD with the Exposure at Default (EAD) multiplied by the Loss Given Default (LGD). This means that the calculation of expected credit losses is based on the bank's total lending volumes, including credits without any increased credit risk.

The impairment model includes a three-stage model based on changes in the credit quality of financial assets. Under this three-stage model, assets are divided into three different stages depending on how credit risk has changed since the asset was initially recognised in the balance sheet. Stage 1 encompasses assets for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk, stage 2 encompasses assets for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk, while stage 3 encompasses defaulted assets. That is assets which have been transferred to debt collection or are past due 90 days or more. The provision of expected credit losses for assets is governed by the category to which the assets belong. Provisions are made under stage 1 for expected credit losses within 12 months, while provisions for stage 2 and 3 are made for expected credit losses under the full lifetime of the assets.

A central factor impacting the amount of expected credit losses is the rule governing the transfer of an asset between stage 1 and 2. The Group makes use of change in the Probability of Default (PD) in relation to PD on the granting date to determine the significant increase in risk, with the change assessed by a combination of absolute and relative changes in PD. Furthermore, all credits for which payments are more than 30 days late are attributed to stage 2, regardless of whether or not there is a significant increase in risk. To determine whether there is a significant increase in risk, and thus a transfer to stage 2, the bank starts by assessing the change in the expected life PD of the credit. In order for there to be a significant increase in risk, a change in start PD must amount to the total of a given threshold and a percentage change in the start PD. In addition, the bank also uses an absolute change in PD that entails that if a lifetime PD increases by a given percentage point, which varies depending on product category, then it is attributable to stage 2. Alongside the significant PD changes described above, the bank uses a "back stop," meaning that a credit that is between 30 and 90 days past due is attributable to stage 2 even if there is no significant increase in PD. Reversals are made from stage 2 to stage 1 when a receivable that was previously under stage 2 is no longer subject to a significant increase in risk or is no longer past due for payment by more than 30 days. Reversals can only be made from stage 3 for receivables that are between 90 and 120 days past due for payment, and are then reversed to stage 1 or stage 2 when payments are made during a 12-month period.

The calculation of the lifetime for credit cards and other revolving credits is based on predictive models about the future limit use and statistical repayment plans. The models are based on internal historical data where different models are used for homogeneous groups of credits with similar explanatory variables.

In addition to the IFRS 9 reserves described in the preceding paragraph, the Group also makes additions for "management overlays," based on forward-looking macroeconomic profits under IFRS 9. The Group has decided to base the forward-looking calculations on a macroeconomic variable (unemployment level) that from a historical perspective has proven to correlate well with changes in the Group's credit losses. Input used for the forward-looking calculations are forecasts of future unemployment per geographic market in which the Group operates, which are obtained from Bloomberg. The Group also applies a weighted scenario of these forecasts, based on the Group's assessment of the probability of each scenario occurring in which the weight on 31 December 2023 used the median value of 60 per cent, and 10 per cent for a more negative trend (higher unemployment) and 30 per cent for a more positive trend (lower unemployment). The ECL effect of this calculation is distributed proportionally over the instruments in each geographic market.

The lending to credit institutions are deemed to have very low credit risk and are not considered to have been exposed to increased credit risk, which is why lending to credit institutions has not been impaired.

For provisions for credit losses pertaining to leasing in factoring, an individual assessment is made as to whether a provision is to be established or impairment (leased equipment) is to be recognised. Testing for these contractual groups is performed only at individual level since no group is deemed to meet the requirements for being treated as a homogeneous group. A provision or impairment is reversed when there is verifying information that the impairment requirement no longer exists. Confirmed credit losses include losses for which the amounts are determined through bankruptcy, settlements, a statement from the enforcement authority or exemption from payment granted in some other way.

Loan commitments and unutilised credit

The Group has no outstanding loan commitments. All unutilised credit facilities granted are terminable with immediate effect to the extent allowed under the Swedish Consumer Credit Act. Unutilised credit is recognised as a commitment.

Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on the acquisition of subsidiaries and other business combinations and is the amount by which the purchase consideration exceeds the participation in the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired company or business plus the fair value of the non-controlling influence in the acquired company. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from synergies from the acquisition. Each unit or group of units to which goodwill has been allocated represents the lowest level in the Group at which the goodwill in question is monitored for internal control purposes. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate possible impairment. The carrying amount of goodwill is compared with its recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and fair value less selling expenses. Any impairment is recognised as an expense immediately and is not reversed.

Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets have finite useful lives and are recognised at cost less accumulated amortisation. They are amortised on a straight-line basis to distribute the cost over their 4-5 year estimated useful life. In connection to the merger of yA Bank additional other intangible assets referring to customer relations were added. The amortisation period for these are 10-15 year.

Other intangible assets include in-house development of IT software. Maintenance costs for IT software are expensed as incurred.

Development costs directly attributable to the development of software products controlled by the Group are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- It is technically feasible to complete the software so that it can be utilised,
- It is the company's intention to complete and utilise the software,
- There are opportunities to utilise the software,
- The way in which the software will generate probable future economic benefits can be demonstrated,
- Adequate technical, economic and other resources are available to complete the development and to utilise the intangible asset, and
- The expenditure associated with the intangible asset during its development can be measured reliably.

Completed development projects are recognised at the costs incurred, less accumulated amortisation and impairment.

Property, plant & equipment

Items of property, plant & equipment are recognised at cost less accumulated depreciation. Cost includes expenses directly attributable to the acquisition of an asset. Subsequent expenditure is added to the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset (whichever is more suitable) only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced component is derecognised from the statement of financial position. All other types of repair and maintenance are recognised as an expense through profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

Depreciation of property, plant & equipment for the Group's own use is applied on a straight-line basis in order to allocate cost or revalued amount down to residual value over the estimated useful life. Assets are depreciated over their estimated useful life of 3-5 years from the date of acquisition.

Residual values and useful lives of property, plant & equipment are reviewed on each closing date and adjusted if necessary. The carrying amount of an asset is also immediately impaired to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount refers to either the net selling price or the value in use, whichever is higher. The recoverable amount is calculated as soon as there is an indication that the carrying amount is too high. The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment is derecognised from the statement of financial income on disposal, divestment or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal/divestment. Gains or losses arising from the disposal/divestment of property, plant and equipment comprise the difference between the sales price and the asset's carrying amount less direct selling expenses.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life, such as goodwill or intangible assets not ready for use, are not amortised but are tested annually for impairment. Assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is taken for the amount whereby the carrying amount of the asset exceeds recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less selling expenses and its value in use. In impairment testing, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are separate identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). For assets other than goodwill that were previously impaired, a test for reversal is performed every closing date.

Provisions

A provision is recognised in the statement of financial position when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) due to a past event and it is probable that an outflow of financial resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are calculated by discounting anticipated future cash flows using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, if applicable, the risks specific to the liability.

Tax

Income tax consists of current tax and deferred tax. Income taxes are recognised through profit or loss except in cases where the underlying transaction is recognised directly in other comprehensive income or equity.

The Group's foreign branch offices in Norway, Denmark, Finland and Switzerland are taxed on their income in their own countries. In Sweden, the Group is liable to pay tax on all its income, including earnings from its foreign branch offices. To the extent that the company pays tax in Sweden on its foreign income, a deduction is normally allowed for the foreign tax paid, in order to avoid double taxation. Current tax is the amount of income tax payable or recoverable for the current year, calculated using tax rates applicable on the closing date, and includes any adjustments relating to prior periods.

Deferred tax is based on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their corresponding tax bases. Deferred tax assets on deductible temporary differences and tax loss carryforwards are only recognised to the extent it is probable they will be utilised. Deferred tax assets and tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current liabilities and when deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority, on either the same or different taxable entities, where there is an intention to settle on a net basis.

Contingent liabilities A contingent liability is recognised when a possible obligation may arise based on past events and the existence of the liability will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, or when there is an obligation that is not recognised as a liability or provision because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation.

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement for the Group and the Parent Company are prepared in accordance with the indirect method. Recognised cash flows only include transactions involving cash inflows and outflows. Cash transactions are classified under operating activities, investing activities and financing activities.

Cash and balances at central banks including Lending to credit institutions.

Reposessed assets

Assets reposessed to safeguard claims are recognised in the statement of financial position together with similar assets already held by the Group. All assets taken over to safeguard claims are initially measured at fair value, and any difference between the loan's carrying amount and the fair value of the reposessed asset is recognised under Credit losses, net. Fair value at the reporting date is the asset's cost or amortised cost, whichever is applicable.

In subsequent periods, assets taken over to safeguard claims are measured in accordance with the measurement principles for the asset class. Income and expenses related to reposessed assets are allocated in the same way as other income and expenses in profit or loss.

As of 31 December 2023, the value of property reposessed to safeguard claims amounted to 0 SEK 0 (0).

Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs)

Resurs holds shares and some bonds in Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs). The sole purpose of SPVs is to manage credit-impaired receivables that the bank has transferred to the SPVs. Resurs as well as an external party are investors in these companies. The cash flow to SPV investors is limited to the performance of the receivables. Consequently, the bank is exposed to some variable returns in SPVs. However, the main part of the variability has been transferred to the other party. This party has full rights regarding management and sale of portfolios. The Group's assessment is that control does not exist since the bank can not influence the management of the receivables and can not unanimously request the disposal of the receivables. Accordingly, the SPVs are not consolidated in Resurs.

G3 RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group is exposed to a number of risks that are typical for companies within the industry that are of a similar size, with a corresponding product range and that operate within the same geographical markets. The Group generally has a low risk tolerance and employs a cautious approach concerning the risks that arise in its operations and prioritises identifying and preventing risk.

The Group's ability to manage risks and effectively maintain capital is crucial to its profitability. Various types of risks arise in the operations. The following main categories of risk have been identified and can be actualised in different ways for each company.

- Business risks / Strategic risks
- Business risks
- Operational risks
- Liquidity risks
- Market risks
- Credit risks
- Cyclical risks
- Reputational risks

Credit risks, liquidity and financial risks and operational risks that arise within the framework of its banking operations are deemed to comprise the most significant risks for the Group. .

The risk management framework is an integrated part of its operations and aligns the Group's strategic objectives with its risk management. The risk management framework includes the Group's functions, strategies, processes, procedures, policies, risk propensity, risk indicators, risk limits, risk mandates, and control and reporting procedures necessary for identifying, measuring, monitoring, managing and reporting risks.

In order to balance the Group's risk exposure and to limit and control risks, the Group companies have documented the risk exposure in policies. External regulatory frameworks and policies comprise the basis for the Group's control environment and management of risks that arise in the operations. The policies also outline the delegation of authorities within specific areas of risk. The board stipulates the risk management policies.

Guidelines comprising the level under policies are determined by the CEO or the person responsible for the specific risk area that the guidelines regulate in the specific Group company. These guidelines contain more detailed information about risk management in a specific risk area.

Risk propensity, risk indicators and risk limits are regularly monitored and reported to the Board. The Board of each Group company has established a risk propensity for specific risks based on qualitative and quantitative valuations.

Risk propensity indicates the level of risk that the Group can accept in order to achieve its strategic objectives. These risk limits are well-defined boundaries that regulate the desired risk exposure and are applicable, for example, in defining levels within the various risk categories.

The Group has a standardised process for risk identification, risk assessment and risk reporting and has implemented this processes throughout the operations. The Group companies work actively on creating a high level of risk awareness and efficient risk management. Risk management is based on the view of three lines of defence where the combination of these lines will ensure efficient risk management in the day-to-day operations.

The first line of defence is at the operational level. Operational personnel have the best opportunity to identify, monitor and control specific risks arising in the day-to-day operations.

The second line of defence comprises the control function in each Group company, Compliance, Information Security and Risk Control, which independently and autonomously controls the Group's operations and reports regularly, both in writing and verbally, to the respective CEO, board and certain board committees.

The third line of defence is an independent internal audit function. This function regularly examines the Group's operations, including activities in the first and second lines of defence, to evaluate that these lines of defence are adequately managed from a risk perspective. The internal audit function reports regularly to the Board, both in writing and verbally.

CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the risk of a counterparty or debtor failing to fulfil its contractual obligations and the risk that pledged collateral does not cover claims

The Group's credit exposure primarily comprises credit risks that arise in connection with credit lending and entail the risk of incurring a loss due to borrowers' failure to meet their payment obligations for various reasons. Credit risk exposure also includes risks related to the concentration of the credit portfolio. Concentration risks are measured based on the level of exposure to individual counterparties/customers, industries and regions.

Credit risks in the credit portfolio

The Group is exposed to credit risks in the credit portfolio. Credit risks in the credit portfolio include the risk of borrowers failing to meet their payment obligations. Responsible credit lending is a prerequisite for well-functioning banking operations.

The Group's credit lending is characterised by ambitious objectives and goals in terms of ethics, quality and control. Credit risks are to identify and assess borrowers' payment capacity before credits are granted. An internally developed risk classification tool is in place to assist with credit lending.

The borrower's anticipated repayment capacity is the crucial credit assessment component in every credit lending decision. The Group follows a policy, adopted by the Board, that specifies the framework for the operations' credit strategy, credit risk management, credit risk reporting and credit rules to be applied in credit assessment. It is in the Group's interest that the Group's credit lending does not entail that the borrower takes unnecessary risk

Borrowers' short and long-term repayment capacity is determined based on their financial situation and resilience.

The Group endeavours to ensure a highly diversified credit portfolio with pricing based on risk exposure through a broad base of customers with relatively low exposure amounts per customer.

To maintain a highly diversified credit portfolio with a balanced risk profile and to strike a favourable balance between risk and return, the Group works actively on understanding borrowers' prerequisites and macroeconomic changes that could potentially impact the risk profile.

The Group continuously monitors borrowers' repayment capacity. Risks are proactively managed by performing continuous analyses of the credit portfolio to ascertain whether it will be impacted by future macroeconomic changes. These analyses are used, for example, as supporting material for governance and management of the Group's banking operations.

Credit risks in the credit portfolio

Credit risks in investments arise in the banking operations' liquidity portfolio that partly comprises a liquidity reserve that is to serve as a separate reserve for high quality liquid assets, and partly other liquidity that is not related to the liquidity reserve. The liquidity portfolio comprises bank balances and investments in interest-bearing securities to reduce credit risks in investments, the Group follows the established policies of each Group company which regulate, among other things, the type of investment and the limits applicable to each individual counterparty.

COUNTERPARTY RISKS

Credit risk exposure in financial instruments is named counterparty risk and refers to the risk that the counterparty will be unable to fulfil its contractual obligations or will choose not to fulfil its obligations in the future pursuant to the same or similar conditions. Since a large share of the banking operations' liabilities are in SEK and significant assets are denominated in NOK, EUR and DKK, counterparty risks arise when the Group hedges its currency exposures. The banking operations manage counterparty risk by signing agreements on derivative instruments with several different financial counterparties. Trading in derivative instruments in the banking operations is governed by ISDAs and the collateral by CSA agreements.

CREDIT RISK EXPOSURE, GROSS AND NET

	31/12/2203			
	Credit risk exposure, gross	Impair- ments	Value of collateral	Credit risk exposure, net
Cash and balances at central banks				
AAA/Aaa	3,415,062			3,415,062
AA+/Aa1	165,952			165,952
Total cash and balances at central banks	3,581,014	0	0	3,581,014
Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing				
AAA/Aaa	433,262			433,262
AA+/Aa1	1,438,382			1,438,382
Unrated ¹⁾				
Total treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing	1,871,644	0	0	1,871,644
Lending to credit institutions				
AA-/Aa3	1,473,747			1,473,747
A+/A1	941,588			941,588
A/A2	873			873
Unrated ²⁾	60,317			60,317
Total lending to credit institutions	2,476,525	0	0	2,476,525
Lending to the public				
Lending to the public - Retail	40,877,432	-2,643,673		38,233,759
Lending to the public - Corporate	630,660	-18,338		612,322
Total lending to the public	41,508,092	-2,662,011	0	38,846,081
Bonds				
AAA/Aaa	710,509			710,509
Total bonds	710,509	0	0	710,509
Derivatives				
AA-/Aa3	3,013			3,013
A+/A1	3,635			3,635
A/A2				
Total derivatives	6,648	0	0	6,648
Total credit risk exposure in the balance sheet	50,154,432	-2,662,011	0	47,492,421
Commitments				
Unutilised credit facilities granted ³⁾	25,834,945			25,834,945
Total credit risk exposure	75,989,377	-2,662,011	0	73,327,366

	31/12/2022			
	Credit risk exposure, gross	Impair- ments	Value of collateral	Credit risk exposure, net
Cash and balances at central banks				
AAA/Aaa	66,354			66,354
AA+/Aa1	165,253			165,253
Total cash and balances at central banks	231,607	0	0	231,607
Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing				
AAA/Aaa	636,032			636,032
AA+/Aa1	1,709,924			1,709,924
Unrated ¹⁾	74,798			74,798
Total treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing	2,420,754	0	0	2,420,754
Lending to credit institutions				
AA-/Aa3	1,546,935			1,546,935
A+/A1	1,804,584			1,804,584
A/A2	842,070			842,070
Unrated ²⁾	193,768			193,768
Total lending to credit institutions	4,387,357	0	0	4,387,357
Lending to the public				
Lending to the public - Retail	39,464,815	-3,220,089		36,244,726
Lending to the public - Corporate	950,862	-9,069		941,793
Total lending to the public	40,415,677	-3,229,158	0	37,186,519
Bonds				
AAA/Aaa	708,871			708,871
Total bonds	708,871	0	0	708,871
Derivatives				
AA-/Aa3				
A+/A1	1,321			1,321
A/A2	163			163
Total derivatives	1,484	0	0	1,484
Total credit risk exposure in the balance sheet	48,165,750	-3,229,158	0	44,936,592
Commitments				
Unutilised credit facilities granted ³⁾	25,416,539			25,416,539
Total credit risk exposure	73,582,289	-3,229,158	0	70,353,131

In the event credit ratings differ, the lowest is used.

¹⁾ The item 'unrated treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing' is comprised of holdings in a Swedish municipality that are not rated.

²⁾ The item 'lending to credit institutions - unrated' is comprised of lending to other banks. The Group also runs a deposit co-operative with Avanza Bank, a bank listed on Nasdaq Stockholm; the SEK 60 million (194) of liquidity produced therefrom is invested to manage daily flows arising from the deposit co-operative.

³⁾ All granted but unutilised credit are terminable to the extent permitted under the Swedish Consumer Credit Act.

CREDIT QUALITY, LOAN AND LEASE RECEIVABLES

	31/12/2023		31/12/2022	
	Credit risk exposure, gross	Impairments	Credit risk exposure, gross	Impairments
Lending to the public, retail customers				
<i>Performing</i>				
Stage 1	32,523,337	-261,778	30,265,542	-237,841
Stage 2	4,231,676	-463,594	3,657,253	-382,012
<i>Non-performing</i>				
Stage 3	4,122,420	-1,918,301	5,542,020	-2,600,236
Total lending to the public, retail customers	40,877,433	-2,643,673	39,464,815	-3,220,089
Lending to the public, corporate customers				
<i>Performing</i>				
Stage 1	601,921	-2,834	930,376	-3,316
Stage 2	8,965	-783	9,044	-589
<i>Non-performing</i>				
Stage 3	19,774	-14,722	11,442	-5,164
Total lending to the public, corporate customers	630,660	-18,339	950,862	-9,069
Total lending to the public	41,508,093	-2,662,012	40,415,677	-3,229,158

OPERATIONAL RISKS

Operational risks refer to the risk of loss due to incorrect or non-appropriate internal processes and procedures, human errors, incorrect systems or external events, including legal risks.

Operational risks include the following main categories of risk:

- **Personnel risks** refer to risks linked to the Group's organisational structure, personnel management, working conditions, failings in the work environment or internal criminal activity.

- **Business and process risks** refer to risks arising due to weaknesses in the implementation or design of the Group's significant processes and established procedures related to these processes.

- **Legal and compliance risks** refers to legal risks leading to financial loss due to violation of laws and regulations within the organisation. It also refers to risks due to non-compliance of legal requirement, external and internal regulatory frameworks and failing to implement new regulatory framework.

- **IT and information security risks** refer to risks that affect the availability, integrity or confidentiality of information and communication systems or information used to provide services.

- **External risks refer to risk** that are outside the Group's control, for example, criminal action, supplier failings or disasters. This could also involve outsourcing operations and regulatory changes.

The Group has a standardized risk management process, that among other things includes a framework for risk identification, assessment, training, control and reporting operational risks

Focus is on managing significant risks by analysing and documenting processes and procedures and by applying risk-mitigating measures. The Group's processes have been mapped with controls to ensure that identified risks are managed and monitored effectively.

The group has a process for approval of new or significant changes in existing product/services, markets, processes or other major changes within the organisation. The purpose of the process is to ensure that the group effective and appropriate mitigates the risk that for example may occur in connection with new or significantly changed products/services.

MARKET RISKS

Market risks in the financial operations primarily comprise interest rate risk, currency risk and share price risk. The Board adopts policies that control these risk, for example, by setting limits that restrict risk levels. No positions are held in the trading book.

Risks attributable to foreign exchange-rates arise on the differences between assets and liabilities in different currencies. Interest rate risks arise on the difference between interest-rate terms for assets and liabilities.

FIXED INTEREST

INTEREST RATE RISK

Interest rate risk is primarily defined as a risk of incurring expenses, meaning the risk that the Group's net interest income will decrease due to disadvantageous market interest rates. Interest rate risk normally arises as a result of companies having different maturities or fixed interest terms for their assets and liabilities. Interest rate risk increases if the terms for assets deviate from the terms for liabilities. Interest rate risk mainly affects companies in the form of gradual changes in net interest income, which can thus affect operating income and both short and long-term capital ratios.

Interest rate risk pertains to changes in interest rates and the structure of the interest rate curve. Most of the Group's interest rate risks are structural and arise in deposit and lending where fixed interest terms for assets and liabilities do not always coincide.

The Group endeavours to ensure sound matching between fixed and variable interest rates in its statement of financial position, and can relatively quickly mitigate interest rate rises by changing the terms of new loans. Overall interest rate risk is deemed to be limited. This given the relatively high credit turnover rate and the fact that interest rates can be adjusted within two months according to credit agreements and applicable consumer credit legislation in several markets. Most lending and deposits take place at variable interest rates. Interest swap agreements may also be signed to limit interest rate risk. The Treasury Department continually measures, checks and manages interest rate risk on interest-bearing assets and liabilities by applying a variety of models and the Board has established limits for maximum interest rate risk.

In a calculation of a one (1) percentage-point change in the market interest rate, net interest income for the next 12 months would increase/decrease by SEK 79 million (59), based on interest-bearing assets and liabilities on the closing date. A one (1) percentage-point parallel shift in the yield curve and by applying the discounted future cash flow, interest rate risk on equity on the closing date was SEK 1118 million (105).

The financing via deposits at variable interest rates has a contractual and theoretical very short fixed interest term of only one day. The pattern, unlike the contractual, has historically been significantly longer than one day.

In legal terms, the Group's interest rate risk associated with lending is limited since the majority of the interest rate terms are variable. In reality, however, it is not as easy for market reasons to fully offset a change in interest rates, and this may have an impact on net interest income, depending on the active position. Higher interest expenses can be countered promptly by amending the terms for new lending. In view of the relatively high credit turnover rate, overall interest rate risk is deemed limited. Most borrowers in the Payment Solutions segment are also able to switch between various partial payment options during the credit period.

FIXED-INTEREST PERIODS FOR ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

31/12/2023	Less than 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	More than 1 year	Interest- free	Total
Assets						
Cash and balances at central banks	3,581,014					3,581,014
Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing	423,509	945,965	27,121	475,049		1,871,644
Lending to credit institutions	2,476,525					2,476,525
Lending to the public	35,111,251	314,844	809,474	2,610,512		38,846,081
Bonds and other interest-bearing securities	127,398	324,683	26,956	231,472		710,509
Securitisation	11,050	25,001	117,414	789,154		942,619
Shares and participations					12,001	12,001
Intangible assets					2,083,048	2,083,048
Property, plant & equipment					90,055	90,055
Other assets					758,231	758,231
Total assets	41,730,747	1,610,493	980,965	4,106,187	2,943,335	51,371,727
Liabilities						
Liabilities to credit institutions	3100					3,100
Deposits and borrowing from the public	24,368,945	1,983,985	9,147,668	669,693		36,170,291
Other liabilities					1,325,561	1,325,561
Issued securities	3,000,000	2,643,430				5,643,430
Subordinated debt		599,080				599,080
Equity		600,000			7,030,265	7,630,265
Total liabilities	27,372,045	5,826,495	9,147,668	669,693	8,355,826	51,371,727
<i>Difference, assets and liabilities</i>	<i>14,358,702</i>	<i>-4,216,002</i>	<i>-8,166,703</i>	<i>3,436,494</i>	<i>-5,412,491</i>	<i>0</i>

31/12/2022	Less than 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	More than 1 year	Interest- free	Total
Assets						
Cash and balances at central banks	231,607					231,607
Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing	528,064	1,663,685	128,956	100,049		2,420,754
Lending to credit institutions	4,387,357					4,387,357
Lending to the public	33,085,764	297,934	726,253	3,076,568		37,186,519
Bonds and other interest-bearing securities	127,692	419,091	22,116	139,972		708,871
Shares and participations					11,650	11,650
Intangible assets					2,159,943	2,159,943
Property, plant & equipment					120,066	120,066
Other assets					569,956	569,956
Total assets	38,360,484	2,380,710	877,325	3,316,589	2,861,615	47,796,723
Liabilities						
Deposits and borrowing from the public	25,054,292	1,026,235	5,453,335	603,717		32,137,579
Other liabilities					1,183,886	1,183,886
Issued securities	2,000,000	4,607,684				6,607,684
Subordinated debt		299,749				299,749
Equity		300,000			7,267,825	7,567,825
Total liabilities	27,054,292	6,233,668	5,453,335	603,717	8,451,711	47,796,723
<i>Difference, assets and liabilities</i>	<i>11,306,192</i>	<i>-3,852,958</i>	<i>-4,576,010</i>	<i>2,712,872</i>	<i>-5,590,096</i>	<i>0</i>

CURRENCY RISK

Exchange-rate risk is the risk that the value of assets and liabilities, including derivatives, may vary due to exchange rate fluctuations or other relevant risk factors.

Currency risk arises when the value of assets and liabilities in foreign currency translated to SEK change because exchange rates fluctuate.

The main currencies for the operations are: SEK, NOK, DKK and EUR. So as to minimise exchange-rate risk, efforts are made to match assets and liabilities in the respective currencies as far as possible, and part of earnings in currencies other than SEK are exchanged on a regular basis.

The Treasury Department manages the currency exposures arising in the operations by using currency hedges to reduce the net value of assets and liabilities (including derivatives) in one single currency. Derivatives in the operations are regulated via ISDA and CSA agreements.

Transactions in foreign branch offices are translated to SEK using the average exchange-rate during the period in which the income and expenses have occurred. Exchange-rate gains and losses arising on settlement of these transactions and from translation of foreign currency assets and liabilities using the closing rate are recognised through profit or loss.

CURRENCY EXPOSURE

31/12/2023	DKK	EUR	NOK	GBP	Other	Total
Foreign currency assets, presented in SEK thousand						
Cash and balances with central banks		165,952	63,910			229,862
Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing	29,383	472,788	212,078			714,249
Lending to credit institutions	45,383	1,139,608	382,893	2,355	3,797	1,574,036
Lending to the public	4,985,962	6,964,674	5,518,214			17,468,850
Bonds and other interest-bearing securities		245,080	86,062			331,142
Securitisation	183,886	517,179				701,065
Shares and participations			762			762
Intangible assets			753,348			753,348
Property, plant & equipment	3,728	6,215	19,322			29,265
Other assets	72,851	236,202	70,541			379,594
Total assets	5,321,193	9,747,697	7,107,130	2,355	3,797	22,182,173
Foreign currency liabilities, presented in SEK thousand						
Deposits and borrowing from the public	4,545	18,418,440	2,786,413			21,209,398
Other liabilities	71,743	267,386	100,366		156	439,651
Other provisions	1,252	13,310	587			15,149
Issued securities			444,030			444,030
Total liabilities	77,540	18,699,136	3,331,396	0	156	22,108,228
Net assets	5,243,653	-8,951,439	3,775,734	2,355	3,641	
Nominal amount, currency hedges	-5,233,132	8,339,158	-3,060,010			
Difference between assets and liabilities incl. nominal amount of currency hedges	10,521	-612,281	715,724	2,355	3,641	
Sensitivity analysis						
Total financial assets	5,259,838	9,529,923	6,321,214	2,355	3,797	
Total financial liabilities	-58,716	-18,658,506	-3,283,402	0	0	
Nominal amount, currency hedges	-5,233,132	8,339,158	-3,060,010			
Currency exposure	-32,010	-789,425	-22,198	2,355	3,797	
Exchange-rate fluctuation, 5%	-1,601	-39,471	-1,110	118	190	

31/12/2022	DKK	EUR	NOK	GBP	Other	Total
Foreign currency assets, presented in SEK thousand						
Cash and balances with central banks		165,253	66,354			231,607
Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing	29,608	199,398	280,130			509,136
Lending to credit institutions	37,841	1,136,668	787,644	92	6,798	1,969,043
Lending to the public	4,339,268	7,095,591	6,962,382			18,397,241
Bonds and other interest-bearing securities		149,272	179,453			328,725
Shares and participations			487			487
Intangible assets			870,554			870,554
Property, plant & equipment	510	3,826	24,733			29,069
Other assets	16,572	205,095	73,983		1,221	296,871
Total assets	4,423,799	8,955,103	9,245,720	92	8,019	22,632,733
Foreign currency liabilities, presented in SEK thousand						
Deposits and borrowing from the public	3,563	11,480,354	5,904,572			17,388,489
Other liabilities	42,744	100,137	329,437	99	773	473,190
Other provisions	1,741	9,347	822			11,910
Issued securities			1,109,503			1,109,503
Total liabilities	48,048	11,589,838	7,344,334	99	773	18,983,092
Net assets	4,375,751	-2,634,735	1,901,386	-7	7,246	
Nominal amount, currency hedges	-4,399,710	2,635,024	-1,110,060			
Difference between assets and liabilities incl. nominal amount of currency hedges	-23,959	289	791,326	-7	7,246	
Sensitivity analysis						
Total financial assets	4,422,691	8,756,576	8,345,971		6,890	
Total financial liabilities	-32,091	-11,562,383	-7,171,983		-337	
Nominal amount, currency hedges	-4,399,710	2,635,024	-1,110,060			
Currency exposure	-9,110	-170,783	63,928	0	6,553	
Exchange-rate fluctuation, 5%	-456	-8,539	3,196	0	328	

FUNDING - CONSOLIDATED SITUATION

A core component of financing efforts is maintaining a well-diversified financing structure with access to several sources of financing. Access to a number of sources of financing means that it is possible to use the most appropriate source of financing at any particular time.

Resurs works continuously to maintain a diversified funding structure. Currency hedges are used to manage the currency risk associated with lending in currencies other than the currencies found in the financing operations. These derivatives are covered and regulated by ISDA and CSA agreements established with numerous counterparties.

The main type of financing is deposits from the public. This type of financing is offered to customers in Sweden, Norway and Germany. Deposits, which are analysed on a regular basis, totalled SEK 36,170 million (32,139), of which 41 percent (46 percent) is Sweden, 51 percent (36 percent) in Germany and 8 percent (18 percent) in Norway. The lending to the public/deposits from the public ratio for the consolidated situation is 107 percent (116 percent).

Deposit products are covered by the deposit insurance scheme, the purpose of which is to strengthen the protection of deposits received from the public and contribute to the stability of the financial system. The state deposit insurance scheme in Sweden is totals SEK 1,050,000 per person and institution, with the option of applying to extend this amount under certain circumstances. The deposits offered to customers in Germany are covered by the Swedish deposit insurance scheme. In Norway, the state deposit insurance totals NOK 2,000,000 per person. The majority of deposits from the public are covered by the state deposit insurance scheme.

Resurs Bank has a funding programme for issuing bonds, the programme amounts to SEK 10,000 million (10,000). Within the programme, Resurs Bank has been working successfully to issue bonds on a regular basis and sees itself as an established issuer on the market. Resurs Bank has acted both on the Swedish and Norwegian markets.

At 31 December 2023 the program has eight outstanding issues at a nominal amount of SEK 2,800 million (3,800) and NOK 450 million (1,050). Of the eight issues, six are senior unsecured bonds and two issues are a subordinated loan of SEK 600 million (300).

Resurs Holding issued Additional Tier 1 Capital of a nominal SEK 600 million (300).

Resurs Banks has an official credit rating and is followed by the credit rating company Nordic Credit Rating (NCR). Access to Nordic Credit Ratings analyses can be found on the website www.nordiccreditrating.com.

Resurs Bank has completed a securitisation of loan receivables, a form of structured financing, referred to as Asset Backed Securities (ABS). This took place by transferring loan receivables to Resurs Bank's wholly owned subsidiaries Resurs Consumer Loans 1 Limited. Resurs Bank signed an agreement in December 2023 to extend and expand the existing ABS financing. This financing has been arranged with J.P Morgan Chase Bank. Resurs Bank has for a period of 18 months (revolving period), the right to continue sale of certain additional loan receivables to Resurs Consumer Loans. At 31 December 2023 a total of approximately SEK 3.7 billion in loan receivables had been transferred to Resurs Consumer Loans. Resurs Bank and Resurs Consumer Loans have provided security for the assets that form part of the securitisation. At the balance sheet date, the external financing amounted to SEK 3.0 billion (2.0) of the ABS financing. Resurs Bank has the right to amortise, decrease, the financing monthly. Since Resurs has this possibility, there are currency derivatives that are part of the monthly interest payment.

Since 2021 is are binding requirement for a Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) in the EU regulation. The requirement states that there should be sufficient stable funding over a one-year horizon under normal and stressed conditions. The minimum requirement is that the ratio should be at least 100 %. For the consolidated situation the ratio on balance sheet day is 113 percent (114 percent).

LIQUIDITY - Consolidated situation

Liquidity risk includes the risk of not being able to meet liquidity commitments without significantly higher costs. The consolidated situation, must maintain a liquidity reserve and have access to an unutilised liquidity margin in the event of irregular or unexpected liquidity flows.

Managing liquidity risk is centralised and the Treasury Department is responsible for continuously monitoring, analysing, forecasting, managing and reporting liquidity risks. The department is led by the Head of Treasury, who in turn organisationally reports to the CFO. The Group's liquidity risk is managed through policies that specify limits, responsibilities and monitoring and include a contingency plan. The purpose of the contingency plan is to prepare for various courses of action should liquidity trend unfavourably. This plan includes risk indicators that could trigger the contingency plan and action plans to strengthen liquidity.

Monthly reports that include information on the financial situation, liquidity forecast and risk measures are submitted to the Treasury Committee. Policies adopted by the Board are continuously monitored, while the Treasury Committee may also establish requirements that must be followed. Regular reports are also submitted to the Board. The Group's liquidity risk is controlled and audited by independent functions.

There must always be liquid assets that can be used immediately to manage daily cash flows arising the business. There must also be preparedness for uneven cash flows, which can be handled by means of a quick redistribution of liquidity or disposal of investments. This can be handled, for example, by quickly redistributing liquidity or divesting investments. There must be preparedness for a rapid strengthening of liquidity through various actions.

Banking operations are characterised by financing which, for the most part, consists of long-term savings together with ABS and MTN bonds. Lending operations primarily comprises short-term lending (Credit Cards and Retail Finance). This is a major difference from general banking operations in the Nordic region, which have historically been based on significant long-term lending that creates a negative cash flow. Structural liquidity risk is limited since the operations of the Group have a fundamentally positive cash flow. In the liquidity exposure table with maturity times, deposits from the public at variable interest rates are placed in the payable on demand category. However, assessment and historical outcomes show that customer behaviour – as opposed to the contractual – is significantly longer than this. The company believes that deposits from the public are a long-term and stable source of financing. Investments must be of a high credit and liquidity quality and consideration is continuously given to maintaining a sufficient amount of liquid assets.

The banking operations prepare a funding and liquidity plan whenever required, at least once annually. Stress tests are carried out regularly to ensure that liquidity is in place for circumstances that deviate from normal conditions. One recurring stress test evaluates significant outflows of deposits from the public. Stress scenarios combining a variety of events and circumstances are implemented on a regular basis. Examples of combined events are disruptions in the capital market and deterioration in customers' repayment behaviour.

LIQUIDITY EXPOSURE, UNDISCOUNTED CASH FLOWS - GROUP

31/12/2023	Payable on demand	< 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	>5 years	No duration	Total
Financial assets							
Cash and balances at central banks	3,508,448					72,566	3,581,014
Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing		245,815	313,297	1,451,894			2,011,006
Lending to credit institutions	2,150,989	120,080	203,600			1,856	2,476,525
Lending to the public		5,085,662	8,533,251	24,038,272	20,635,003	3,074,454	61,366,642
Bonds and other interest-bearing securities		6,790	83,868	674,555			765,213
Securisation		40,673	131,741	524,365	368,727		1,065,506
Shares and participations						12,001	12,001
Other financial assets			133,821	33,493			167,314
Total	5,659,437	5,499,020	9,399,578	26,722,579	21,003,730	3,160,877	71,445,221
Financial liabilities							
Liabilities to credit institutions			3,100				3,100
Deposits and borrowing from the public ¹⁾	23,696,936	2,743,372	9,511,736	652,460			36,604,504
Issued securities		485,660	2,298,735	1,645,021	2,036,184		6,465,600
Subordinated debt		313,294	21,312	391,502			726,108
Additional Tier 1 instruments ²⁾				478,572	337,457		816,029
Other financial liabilities		720,570	32,333	97,705			850,608
Total	23,696,936	4,262,896	11,867,216	3,265,260	2,373,641	0	45,465,949
Net assets	-18,037,499	1,236,124	-2,467,638	23,457,319	18,630,089	3,160,877	25,979,272
Derivatives, received		6,171,129	2,768,029				8,939,158
Derivatives, paid		-6,265,295	-2,778,043				-9,043,338
<i>Difference per time interval³⁾</i>	<i>-18,037,499</i>	<i>1,141,958</i>	<i>-2,477,652</i>	<i>23,457,319</i>	<i>18,630,089</i>	<i>3,160,877</i>	<i>25,875,092</i>

The cash flow for securities is calculated applying the coupon-rate for each security at that point of time.

¹⁾ Interest attributable to Deposits from the public with variable interest rates are not reflected in the above tables. Interest attributable to deposits from the public with fixed interest rates largely comprises interest that is capitalised and paid at maturity. The model assumes that deposits with fixed interest terms of less than 12 months are capitalised and paid at maturity. For deposits with fixed interest terms of more than 12 months, interest is capitalised and paid annually and at maturity.

²⁾ Additional Tier 1 Capital refers to ATI bonds that are recognised as equity in the balance sheet. For more information see note G38, Equity.

³⁾ Amounts payable on demand amounted to SEK -18,037 million. Contractual and expected terms are deemed to deviate for deposits from the public of SEK 23,697 million. The pattern, unlike the contractual terms, has historically been significantly lower than one day.

31/12/2022	Payable on demand	< 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	>5 years	No duration	Total
Financial assets							
Cash and balances at central banks	195,526					36,081	231,607
Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing		839,911	302,706	1,390,943			2,533,560
Lending to credit institutions	4,132,945	99,419	151,900			3,093	4,387,357
Lending to the public		5,387,517	7,361,916	21,270,246	17,286,679	4,699,106	56,005,464
Bonds and other interest-bearing securities		4,975	78,208	680,710			763,893
Subordinated loans							0
Shares and participations						11,650	11,650
Other financial assets		140,376	26,791				167,167
Total	4,328,471	6,472,198	7,921,521	23,341,899	17,286,679	4,749,930	64,100,698
Financial liabilities							
Deposits and borrowing from the public ¹⁾	24,373,920	1,707,533	5,511,192	618,228			32,210,873
Issued securities		763,003	1,410,073	3,915,855	1,064,734		7,153,665
Subordinated debt		5,113	15,397	305,113			325,623
Additional Tier 1 instruments ²⁾		6,061	18,184	324,379			348,624
Other financial liabilities		506,343	33,977	93,338			633,658
Total	24,373,920	2,988,053	6,988,823	5,256,913	1,064,734	0	40,672,443
Net assets	-20,045,449	3,484,145	932,698	18,084,986	16,221,945	4,749,930	23,428,255
Derivatives, received		3,719,400	1,737,427				5,456,827
Derivatives, paid		-3,773,830	-1,735,940				-5,509,770
<i>Difference per time interval³⁾</i>	<i>-20,045,449</i>	<i>3,429,715</i>	<i>934,185</i>	<i>18,084,986</i>	<i>16,221,945</i>	<i>4,749,930</i>	<i>23,375,312</i>

The cash flow for securities is calculated applying the coupon-rate for each security at that point of time.

¹⁾ Interest attributable to Deposits from the public with variable interest rates are not reflected in the above tables. Interest attributable to deposits from the public with fixed interest rates largely comprises interest that is capitalised and paid at maturity. The model assumes that deposits with fixed interest terms of less than 12 months are capitalised and paid at maturity. For deposits with fixed interest terms of more than 12 months, interest is capitalised and paid annually and at maturity.

²⁾ Additional Tier 1 Capital refers to ATI bonds that are recognised as equity in the balance sheet. For more information see note G38, Equity.

³⁾ Amounts payable on demand amounted to SEK -20,045 million. Contractual and expected terms are deemed to deviate for deposits from the public of SEK 24,374 million. The pattern, unlike the contractual terms, has historically been significantly lower than one day.

LIQUIDITY AND LIQUIDITY RESERVE - CONSOLIDATED SITUATION

Liquidity comprises both a liquidity reserve and another liquidity portfolio that is monitored on a daily basis. The main liquidity risk is deemed to arise in the event multiple depositors simultaneously withdraw their deposited funds. An internal model is used to set minimum requirements for the amount of the liquidity reserve, calculated based on deposit volumes, the proportion covered by deposit insurance and relationship to depositors. The model also takes into account the future maturities of issued securities. The Board has stipulated that the liquidity reserve may never fall below SEK 1,500 million. Apart from the liquidity reserve, there is an intraday liquidity requirement of at least 4 per cent of deposits from the public, or a minimum 1 000 MSEK. There are also other liquidity requirements regulating and controlling the business.

The liquidity reserve, totalling SEK 2,290 million (2,164), is in accordance with Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority regulations on liquidity risk management (FFFS 2010:7) and applicable amendments thereto for the consolidated situation. Accordingly, assets are segregated, unutilised and of high quality. The liquidity reserve largely comprises assets with the highest credit quality rating. In addition to the liquidity reserve, the consolidated situation has other liquid assets primarily comprised of cash balances with other banks. These assets are of high credit quality and total SEK 6,361 million (5,591) for the consolidated situation.

Total liquidity amounted SEK 8,650 million (7,755). Total liquidity corresponded to 24 per cent (24 per cent) of deposits from the public. The Group also has unutilised credit facilities of NOK 50 million (50).

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) for the consolidated situation is reported to the authorities on a monthly basis. The LCR shows the ratio between high qualitative assets and net outflow during a 30-day stressed period. A ratio of 100 per cent means that the assets met the stressed scenario, and this is also the minimum ratio from the authorities. As at 31 December 2023, the ratio for the consolidated situation was 515 per cent (276 per cent). For the period January to December 2023, the average LCE measures 263 per cent for the consolidated situation.

All valuations of interest-bearing securities were made at market values that take into account accrued interest.

LIQUIDITY RESERVE

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Liquidity reserve as per FFFS 2010:7 definition		
Securities issued by sovereigns	457,652	188,082
Securities issued by municipalities	1,118,887	1,260,626
Lending to credit institutions		5,000
Bonds and other interest-bearing securities	712,983	710,367
Summary liquidity reserve as per FFFS 2010:7	2,289,522	2,164,075
Other liquidity portfolio		
Cash and balances at central banks	3,581,014	231,607
Securities issued by municipalities	303,040	976,867
Lending to credit institutions	2,476,525	4,382,357
Total other liquidity portfolio	6,360,579	5,590,831
Total liquidity portfolio	8,650,101	7,754,906
Other liquidity-creating measures		
Unutilised credit facilities	49,355	52,860
In evaluating liquid assets for LCR reporting, the following assessment of liquid asset quality is made before each value judgement in accordance with the EU Commission's delegated regulation (EU) 575/2013.		
Valuations of interest-bearing securities in the above table are measured at market value and accrued interest.		

LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (LCR) - LIQUID ASSETS

31/12/2023	Total	SEK	EUR	DKK	NOK
Level 1 assets					
Cash and balances with central banks	3,508,448	3,351,152	93,386		63,910
Securities or guaranteed by sovereigns, central banks, MDBs and international org.	457,652		398,296	29,448	29,908
Securities issued by municipalities	1,221,162	961,740	75,894		183,528
Covered bonds	639,088	306,999	245,857		86,232
Level 2 assets					
Covered bonds	73,894	73,894			
Total liquid assets	5,900,244	4,693,785	813,433	29,448	363,578

31/12/2022	Total	SEK	EUR	DKK	NOK
Level 1 assets					
Cash and balances with central banks	195,526		129,172		66,354
Securities or guaranteed by sovereigns, central banks, MDBs and international org.	188,082		125,955	29,665	32,462
Securities issued by municipalities	2,037,714	1,714,934	74,022		248,758
Covered bonds	549,976	307,533	149,653		92,790
Level 2 assets					
Covered bonds	160,390	73,507			86,883
Total liquid assets	3,131,688	2,095,974	478,802	29,665	527,247

Level 1 is comprised of assets with the highest quality and level 2 of very high-quality assets according to the Liquidity Coverage Ratio regulations.

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Total liquid assets	5,900,244	3,131,688
Net liquidity outflow	1,134,153	1,113,641
LCR measure	515%	276%

The report on liquidity generally describes the consolidated situation and not the Group. The consolidated situation includes the Parent Company Resurs Holding AB and the Resurs Bank AB Group.

G4 CAPITAL ADEQUACY - CONSOLIDATED SITUATION

Capital adequacy

Capital adequacy regulation is the legislator's requirement for how much capital, known as the capital base, a credit institution must have in relation to the level of risks the institution takes. Capital requirements are calculated in accordance with European Parliament and Council Regulation EU 575/2013 (CRR) and Directive 2013/36 EU (CRD IV). The Directive was incorporated via the Swedish Capital Buffers Act (2014:966), and the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's (SFS) regulations regarding prudential requirements and capital buffers (FFFS 2014:12). The capital requirement calculation below comprises the statutory minimum capital requirement for credit risk, credit valuation adjustment risk, market risk and operational risk.

The regulatory consolidation (known as "consolidated situation") comprises the Resurs Bank AB Group and its Parent Company Resurs Holding AB. See note G1 for further information.

In 2023, the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority carried out a Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) regarding specific own funds requirements and Pillar 2 guidance. They decided that the consolidated situation should meet a specific own funds requirement for credit risk, interest risk and other market risks, of 1,87 per cent of the total risk-weighted exposure amount. The consolidated situation should meet a Pillar 2 guidance on leverage ratio of 0,5 per cent of the total exposure amount regarding leverage ratio.

The combined buffer requirement for the consolidated situation comprises a capital conservation buffer and a countercyclical capital buffer. The capital conservation buffer requirement amounts to 2,5 per cent of the risk weighted assets. The countercyclical capital buffer requirement is weighted according to geographical requirements and amounts to 1,7 per cent. December 2023 Sweden has counter-cyclical buffer requirements of 2 per cent, Norway 2,5 per cent and Denmark 2,5 per cent. Finland's countercyclical buffer requirement remains unchanged at 0 percent.

The Board's guidelines specify that the consolidated situation must maintain a capital base that, by a sound margin, covers statutory minimum capital requirements and the capital requirements calculated for other risks identified in the operations according to the internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP). The ongoing review of the internal capital adequacy assessment process is an integral part of the Group's risk management.

The internal capital adequacy assessment process is performed annually and the internally assessed capital requirement is updated quarterly based on established models. The Group's capital target is to achieve a Total capital ratio and Common Equity Tier 1 ratio which amount to 1,5 – 3 percentages in addition to the minimum capital requirements. Capital targets can be seen as an overall risk propensity. Information about risk management in the Group can be found in Note G3 Risk management.

Capital base

The capital base is the total of Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital less deductions in accordance with the Capital Requirements Regulation 575/2013 EU (CRR). Deductions made by the consolidated situation are presented in the table below and deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 capital.

Common Equity Tier 1 capital

Common Equity Tier 1 capital comprises share capital, paid-in capital, retained earnings and other reserves of the companies included in the consolidated situation. Profit for the year may only be included after approval by the SFS.

Tier 1 capital

Tier 1 capital comprises Common Equity Tier 1 capital and other Tier 1 capital. In December 2020 and December 2023, Resurs Holding AB issued (Additional Tier 1 Capital) of a nominal SEK 300 million each. The instruments have a perpetual maturity with the first possible redemption after five years and a temporary impairment structure.

Tier 2 capital

Tier 2 capital comprises dated or perpetual subordinated loans. When the remaining maturity of a subordinated loan is less than 5 years, it is no longer included as Tier 2 capital in the capital ratio calculations. Tier 2 capital is subordinate to the bank's deposits from the public and liabilities to non-preferential creditors.

In the event of default or bankruptcy, subordinated loans are repaid after other liabilities. See note G37 Subordinated debt, for further information.

Capital requirement

The consolidated situation calculates the capital requirement for credit risk, credit valuation adjustment risk, market risk and operational risk. Credit risk is calculated by applying the standardised method under which the asset items of the consolidated situation are weighted and divided between 17 different exposure classes. The total risk-weighted exposure amount is multiplied by 8 per cent to obtain the minimum capital requirement for credit risk. The credit valuation adjustment risk is also calculated according to the standardised method and is applied to calculate the counterparty risk arising when the consolidated situation hedges currency exposures by using derivative instruments.

The capital requirement for operational risk is calculated by the alternative standardised approach since November 2022. With this approach, the capital requirement for operational risks is calculated as 12 or 15 per cent of an income indicator (meaning average operating income for the past three years categorised as Retail banking and Commercial banking. Three external rating companies are used to calculate the bank's capital base requirement for bonds and other interest-bearing securities.

Transition rules IFRS 9

Resurs Bank has applied to the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority for permission to apply the transition rules decided at EU level in December 2017. Under the transition rules, a gradual phase-in of the effect of IFRS 9 on capital adequacy is permitted, regarding both the effect of the transition from IAS 39 as at 1 January 2018 and the effect on the reporting date that exceeds the amount when IFRS 9 is first applied to stage 1 and stage 2. The phase-in period is as follows: 2018: 5%, 2019: 10%, 2020: 15%, 2021: 20%, 2022: 25%, 2023: 25%

CAPITAL BASE

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Common Equity Tier 1 capital		
Equity		
Equity, Group	7,030,265	7,267,825
Additional Tier 1 instruments classified as equity	600,000	300,000
Equity according to balance sheet	7,630,265	7,567,825
Proposed dividend		
Predicted dividend		-214,000
Additional/deducted equity in the consolidated situation		-65
Equity, consolidated situation	7,630,265	7,353,760
<i>Adjustments according to transition rules IFRS 9:</i>		
Initial revaluation effect		84,685
<i>Less:</i>		
Additional value adjustments	-37,179	-6,089
Intangible fixed assets	-2,061,571	-2,159,943
Additional Tier 1 instruments classified as equity	-600,000	-300,000
Shares in subsidiaries	-964	-964
Total Common Equity Tier 1 capital	4,930,551	4,971,449
Tier 1 capital		
Common Equity Tier 1 capital	4,930,551	4,971,449
Additional Tier 1 instruments	600,000	300,000
Total Tier 1 capital	5,530,551	5,271,449
Tier 2 capital		
Dated subordinated loans	487,862	241,850
Total Tier 2 capital	487,862	241,850
Total capital base	6,018,413	5,513,299

SPECIFICATION OF RISK-WEIGHTED EXPOSURE AMOUNT AND CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

	31/12/2023		31/12/2022	
	Risk-weighted exposure amount	Capital requirement	Risk-weighted exposure amount	Capital requirement
Credit risks				
Exposures to regional governments of local authorities				
Exposures to public sector entities				
Exposures to multilateral development banks				
Exposures to international organisations				
Exposures to institutions	565,366	45,229	923,160	73,853
Exposures to corporates	607,270	48,582	935,516	74,841
Retail exposures	26,868,134	2,149,451	25,030,393	2,002,431
Exposures secured by property mortgages	75,106	6,008	6,016	481
Exposures in default	3,422,776	273,822	3,003,213	240,257
Exposures with particularly high risk				
Exposures in the form of covered bonds	70,980	5,678	70,816	5,665
Items related to securitisation positions				
Exposures to institutions and companies with short-term credit ratings				
Exposures in the form of units or shares in collective instrument undertakings (funds)				
Equity exposures	11,913	954	11,638	931
Other items	974,115	77,929	896,353	71,709
Total credit risk (standard methods)	32,595,660	2,607,653	30,877,105	2,470,168
Credit valuation adjustment risk	55,330	4,426	34,768	2,781
Market risk				
Currency risk	0	0	0	0
Operational risk (standard methods)	2,626,672	210,134	2,417,102	193,368
Total risk weighted exposure and total capital requirement	35,277,662	2,822,213	33,328,975	2,666,317
Total Tier 2 capital requirement		659,692		626,649
Capital buffers				
Capital conservation buffer		881,942		833,224
Countercyclical capital buffer		612,267		365,755
Total capital requirement Capital buffers		1,494,209		1,198,979
Total capital requirement		4,976,114		4,491,945

*Geographical allocation of the countercyclical buffer requirement

	31/12/2023			31/12/2022		
	Credit risk exposure	Counter-cyclical buffer requirement	Weighted counter-cyclical buffer requirement	Credit risk exposure	Counter-cyclical buffer requirement	Weighted counter-cyclical buffer requirement
Sweden	17,179,596	2.0%	1.1%	14,966,368	1.0%	0.5%
Norway	4,344,105	2.5%	0.3%	5,558,553	2.0%	0.4%
Finland	6,358,112	0.0%	0.0%	6,034,913	0.0%	0.0%
Denmark	4,148,481	2.5%	0.3%	3,394,111	2.0%	0.2%
Total ¹⁾	32,030,295		1.7%	29,953,945		1.1%

¹⁾ The calculation exclude the exposures towards institute according to the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's regulations regarding prudential requirements and capital buffers (FFFS 2014:12).

REGULATORY CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

	31/12/2023		31/12/2022	
	Amount	Share of risk-weighted exposure amount	Amount	Share of risk-weighted exposure amount
Common Equity Tier 1 capital pursuant to Article 92 CRR (Pillar 1)	1,587,495	4.5	1,499,804	4.5
Other Common Equity Tier 1 capital requirements (Pillar 2)	371,077	1.1	352,491	1.1
Combined buffer requirement	1,494,208	4.2	1,198,979	3.6
Total Common Equity Tier 1 capital requirements	3,452,780	9.8		
Common Equity Tier 1 capital	4,930,551	14.0	4,971,449	14.9
Tier 1 capital requirements under Article 92 CRR (Pillar 1)	2,116,660	6.0	1,999,739	6.0
Other Tier 1 capital requirements (Pillar 2)	494,769	1.4	469,987	1.4
Combined buffer requirement	1,494,208	4.2	1,198,979	3.6
Total Tier 1 capital requirements	4,105,637	11.6	3,163,178	9.7
Tier 1 capital	5,530,551	15.7	5,271,449	15.8
Capital requirements under Article 92 CRR (Pillar 1)	2,822,213	8.0	2,666,318	8.0
Other capital requirements (Pillar 2)	659,692	1.9	626,648	1.9
Combined buffer requirement	1,494,209	4.2	1,198,979	3.6
Total capital requirement	4,976,114	14.1	4,491,945	13.5
Total capital base	6,018,413	17.1	5,513,299	16.5

CAPITAL RATIO AND CAPITAL BUFFERS

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio, %	14.0	14.9
Tier 1 ratio, %	15.7	15.8
Total capital ratio, %	17.1	16.5
Institution specific buffer requirements, %	4.2	3.6
- of which, capital conservation buffer requirement, %	2.5	2.5
- of which, countercyclical buffer requirement, %*	1.7	1.1
Common Equity Tier 1 capital available for use as buffer after meeting the total own funds requirements, %	7.2	6.7

LEVERAGE RATIO

The leverage ratio is a non-risk-sensitive capital requirement defined in Regulation (EU) no 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council. The ratio states the amount of equity in relation to the bank's total assets including items that are not recognised in the balance sheet and is calculated by the Tier 1 capital as a percentage of the total exposure measure. The consolidated situation has a leverage ratio requirement of 3 per cent in accordance with CRR II.

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Tier 1 capital	5,530,551	5,271,449
Leverage ratio exposure	52,438,449	48,252,647
Leverage ratio, %	10.5	10.9

G5 SEGMENT REPORTING

The CEO of Resurs Holding AB is the chief operating decision maker for the Group. Management has established segments based on the information that is dealt with by the Board of Directors and used as supporting information for allocating resources and evaluating results.

The CEO assesses the performance of Payment Solutions and Consumer Loans. The CEO evaluates segment development based on net operating income less credit losses, net. Segment reporting is based on the same principles as those used for the consolidated financial statements. Assets monitored by the CEO refer to lending to the public.

2023	Payment Solutions	Consumer Loans	Intra-Group adjustment	Total Group
Interest income	1,298,269	2,854,109	982	4,153,360
Interest expense	-484,190	-885,456	162	-1,369,484
Provision income	431,363	110,788		542,151
Fee & commission expense	-79,094			-79,094
Net income/expense from financial transactions	8,174	13,466	16	21,656
Other operating income	194,074	30,073	-3,801	220,346
Total operating income	1,368,596	2,122,980	-2,641	3,488,935
<i>of which, internal ¹⁾</i>	3,306	520	-3,826	0
Credit losses, net	-328,464	-1,106,661		-1,435,125
Operating income less credit losses	1,040,132	1,016,319	-2,641	2,053,810
General administrative expenses				-1,304,851
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible and tangible fixed assets				-284,025
Other operating expenses				-76,484
Total expenses ²⁾				-1,665,360
Operating profit/loss	1,040,132	1,016,319	-2,641	388,450

2022	Payment Solutions	Consumer Loans	Intra-Group adjustment	Total Group
Interest income	993,331	2,137,313	206	3,130,850
Interest expense	-175,154	-342,369	75	-517,448
Provision income	365,231	119,718		484,949
Fee & commission expense	-73,691			-73,691
Net income/expense from financial transactions	-13,982	-17,423	-119	-31,524
Other operating income	173,274	37,801	-3,688	207,387
Total operating income	1,269,009	1,935,040	-3,526	3,200,523
<i>of which, internal ¹⁾</i>	3,082	675	-3,757	0
Credit losses, net	-173,672	-614,935		-788,607
Operating income less credit losses	1,095,337	1,320,105	-3,526	2,411,916
General administrative expenses				-1,222,201
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible and tangible fixed assets				-84,441
Other operating expenses				-77,054
Total expenses ²⁾				-1,383,696
Operating profit/loss	2,364,346	3,255,145	-7,052	1,028,220

¹⁾ Inter-segment revenues mostly comprise of remuneration for Group-wide functions that are calculated according to the OECD's guidelines on internal pricing.

²⁾ Operating costs are not followed up per segment.

Lending to the public	Payment Solutions	Consumer Loans	Total
31/12/2023	14,538,483	24,307,598	38,846,081
31/12/2022	13,044,662	24,141,857	37,186,519

G6 GEOGRAPHIC INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND OTHER DATA BY COUNTRY

2023	Sweden	Denmark	Norway	Finland	Total
Gross income ¹⁾	2,603,905	593,860	743,739	996,009	4,937,513
Profit before tax	229,096	35,513	-27,223	151,064	388,450
Income tax expense	-85,099	-8,739	-6,438	-30,315	-130,591
Assets	34153009	4245420	6025616	6947682	51,371,727
2022	Sweden	Denmark	Norway	Finland	Total
Gross income ¹⁾	1,806,811	510,361	729,897	744,593	3,791,662
Profit before tax	572,249	102,128	105,013	248,830	1,028,220
Income tax expense	-116,688	-23,241	-39,876	-50,948	-230,753
Assets	30,718,220	4,406,969	8,807,549	3,863,985	47,796,723

¹⁾ Gross income includes interest income, fee and commission income, net income/expense from financial transactions, premium revenue net, and other operating income.

Branches: Resurs Bank Denmark reg.no. 36 04 10 21, Resurs Bank Norge reg. no 984150865, Resurs Bank Finland reg. no 2110471-4
The Group has no single customer that generates 10% or more of total revenues.

G7 NET INTEREST INCOME/EXPENSE

	2023	2022
Interest income		
Lending to credit institutions	107,488	18,366
Lending to the public ¹⁾	3,952,924	3,091,255
Interest-bearing securities	92,948	21,229
Total interest income	4,153,360	3,130,850
<i>Of which, interest income calculated using the effective interest method</i>	<i>4,060,412</i>	<i>3,109,621</i>
Interest expense		
Liabilities to credit institutions	-773	-3,804
Deposits and borrowing from the public	-1,054,974	-349,770
Issued securities	-266,083	-147,678
Subordinated debt	-45,601	-15,487
Other liabilities	-2,053	-709
Total interest expense	-1,369,484	-517,448
<i>Of which, expense for deposit guarantee scheme and resolution fee</i>	<i>-64,505</i>	<i>-54,230</i>
<i>Of which, interest expense calculated using the effective interest method</i>	<i>-1,369,484</i>	<i>-517,448</i>
Net interest income/expense	2,783,876	2,613,402
¹⁾ Amount includes interest income on impaired receivables of	39,759	188,281

G8 FEE AND COMMISSION EXPENSE

	2023	2022
Fee & commission income		
Lending commissions	113,771	88,527
Credit card commissions	67,809	63,911
Commissions mediated insurances	243,140	244,468
Other commissions	117,430	88,043
Total fee & commission income	542,151	484,949
Fee & commission expenses		
Credit card commissions	-79,094	-73,691
Total fee & commission expenses	-79,094	-73,691
Total net provision	463,057	411,258
<i>Net gain and net loss relate to realised and unrealised changes in value.</i>		

G9 NET INCOME/EXPENSE FROM FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS

	2023	2022
Dividend		
Net income/expense from shares and participations	-68	-6
Change in fair value of shares and participating interests		-2,585
Change in fair value of bonds and other interest-bearing securities	20,860	-31,030
Derivatives	-106,930	-196,219
Exchange-rate difference	107,794	198,316
Total net income/expense from financial transactions	21,656	-31,524
Net gains/losses by measurement category		
Financial assets at FVTPL	-86,138	-229,840
Loan receivables and account receivables	107,794	198,316
Total	21,656	-31,524

¹⁾ Net profit and net loss refers to realised and unrealised changes in value.

G10 OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2023	2022
Other income, lending to the public	175,662	168,110
Other operating income	44,684	39,277
Total operating income	220,346	207,387

G11 LEASES

Resurs Holding Group as lessor

In the banking operations, the Group owns assets that are leased to customers under finance leases. These assets are reported as Lending to the public in the statement of financial position, in accordance with IFRS. The leased assets are primarily comprised of machinery and other equipment. Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable leases fall due as follows:

	2023	2022
Non-cancellable lease payments:		
Within one year	507	507
Between one and five years	1,183	1,690
After five years		
Total non-cancellable lease payments	1,690	2,197

Reconciliation of gross investment and present value of receivables relating to future minimum lease payments

Gross investment	5,969	5,969
Less unearned financial income	-2,943	-2,551
Net investment in finance agreements	3,026	3,418
Provision for doubtful receivables relating to lease payments	11	14

At 31 December 2023, the majority of the Group's gross and net investments had a remaining maturity of less than five years.

Resurs Holding Group as lessee

According to IFRS 16 Leases, leases for which the Group is lessee are recognised as right-of-use assets and a corresponding liability to the lessor on the day that the leased asset becomes available for use by the Group.

The Group will be primarily affected by the right-of-use assets attributable to leases for premises and vehicle leases. The right-of-use asset has initially been measured at an amount corresponding to the lease liability, adjusted for any prepaid or accrued lease fees related to the lease agreement. The right-of-use asset is reported in the item property, plant and equipment, see Note G28, and the lease liability is reported in the item other liabilities in the statement of financial position.

As at 31 December 2023, the right-of-use assets amounts to SEK 41,885 thousand (69,281) and liability for unutilised lease obligations amounts SEK 41,854 thousand (70,579). The income statement has been affected by interest expense, SEK 1,028 thousand (789) and depreciation amounting SEK 27,239 thousand (33,498).

The tax effect has a negative impact of SEK -315 thousand (-150). The total impact on the financial result 2023 is SEK 1,188 thousand (552). As at 31 December 2023 the average margin loan rate amounted to 3,17 per cent (4,75 per cent).

G12 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2023	2022
General administrative expenses		
Personnel expenses (also see Note G13) ¹⁾	-606,397	-528,389
Postage, communication and notification costs ²⁾	-179,633	-171,935
IT costs ²⁾	-287,271	-257,828
Premises costs	-23,346	-18,102
Consulting expenses ²⁾	-140,105	-69,021
Other ²⁾	-68,099	-176,926
Total general administrative expenses	-1,304,851	-1,222,201

¹⁾ From 1 January 2021, salaries and salary-related costs for development of software for internal use for employees that are directed related to projects are capitalised. As of 31 December 2023, capitalised salaries and salary-related costs amounted to SEK 37,5 million (35,6), which resulted in lower personnel expenses for the January-December period 2023 in the corresponding amount.

²⁾ A number of accounts have been reclassified in 2022 to provide a fairer distribution of the administrative costs.

The item Other in the classification of General administrative expenses includes fees and remuneration to auditors as set out below.

	2023	2022
Auditors fee and expenses		
<i>PWC</i>		
Audit services	-5,121	-5,006
Other assistance arising from audit	-1,065	-1,759
Tax advisory services		-1,220
Other services	-1,100	-468
Total Auditors fee and expenses	-7,286	-8,453

Audit services comprise the examination of the annual financial statements and accounting records and the administration of the Board of Directors and CEO. They also include other procedures required to be carried out by the Group's and parent company's auditors, as well as advice or other assistance arising from observations made during the audit or while performing such other procedures.

G13 PERSONNEL

	2023	2022
Salaries	-411,451	-350,525
Social insurance costs	-127,330	-111,611
Pension costs	-52,320	-47,455
Other personnel expenses	-15,296	-18,798
Total personnel expenses	-606,397	-528,389
Salaries and other benefits		
Board, CEO and other senior executives	-27,642	-27,302
Other employees	-383,809	-323,223
Total salaries and other benefits	-411,451	-350,525

Remuneration of Board members paid to companies and included in the above amounts is reported under General administrative expenses in the Group and in Personnel expenses in the Parent Company income statement.

The Group management has changed during the year.

Remuneration and other benefits

2023	Basic salary/ Board fees	Variable remuneration	Other benefits ¹⁾	Pensions	Total
<i>Board and CEO</i>					
Martin Bengtsson, Chairman	-1,370				-1,370
Lars Nordstrand	-776				-776
Fredrik Carlsson	-576				-576
Marita Odélius	-610				-610
Mikael Wintzell	-440				-440
Susanne Ehnåge (resigned 28/04/2023)	-146				-146
Kristina Patek	-489				-489
Magnus Fredin (elected 28/04/2022 resigned 13/11/2023)	-387				-387
Pia-Lena Olofsson	-600				-600
Magnus Fredin (CEO from 13/11/2023)	-712		-24	-210	-946
Sofie Tarring Lindell (Acting CEO 01/08/2023-13/11/2023)	-854		-19	-180	-1,053
Nils Carlsson, VD (resigned 31/07/2023)	-3,325		-89	-981	-4,395
Other senior executives (6 individuals)	-17,357		-1,014	-3,330	-21,701
Other employees that may effect the Bank's risk level (19 individuals)	-18,888		-713	-3,760	-23,361
Total salaries and other benefits	-46,530	0	-1,859	-8,461	-56,850

2022	Basic salary/ Board fees	Variable remuneration	Other benefits ¹⁾	Pensions	Total
<i>Board and CEO</i>					
Martin Bengtsson, Chairman	-1,370				-1,370
Lars Nordstrand	-740				-740
Fredrik Carlsson	-540				-540
Marita Odélius Engström	-540				-540
Mikael Wintzell	-440				-440
Johanna Berlinde (resigned 28/04/2022)	-246				-246
Susanne Ehnåge	-390				-390
Kristina Patek	-490				-490
Magnus Fredin (elected 28/04/2022)	-362				-362
Pia-Lena Olofsson (elected 13/10/2022)	-123				-123
Nils Carlsson, CEO	-5,429		-194	-1,640	-7,263
Other senior executives (11 individuals) ²⁾	-16,632		-880	-3,931	-21,443
Other employees that may effect the Bank's risk level (23 individuals)	-23,184		-796	-4,941	-28,921
Total salaries and other benefits	-50,486	0	-1,870	-10,512	-62,868

¹⁾ Consist of car and food allowance.

²⁾ The post includes an individual who has invoiced the company for it's services. The Group handled the costs as a general administrative expense and the parent company handled the costs as other external expense.

Pension costs

	2023	2022
Board, CEO and other senior executives	-4,701	-5,571
Other employees	-47,619	-41,884
Total	-52,320	-47,455

Board members and senior executives at the end of the year

	Number	2023 Of which, men	Of which, women	Number	2022 Of which, men	Of which, women
Board members	7	58%	42%	9	55%	45%
CEO and senior executives	7	71%	29%	11	64%	36%

PERSONNEL

The Board of the banking operations has established a remuneration policy in accordance with Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's FFFS 2011:1 Regulations regarding remuneration structures in credit institutions last updated through FFFS 2020:30. The Board of the insurance operations has established a remuneration policy in accordance with the Act on Insurance Distribution 2018:1219 and with Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's on Insurance Distribution 2018:10.

The Board has instituted a Remuneration Committee, which is responsible for preparing significant remuneration decisions and the Group has a control function which, when appropriate and at least annually, independently reviews how the Group's management of remuneration matters corresponds to the regulatory framework. The Chairman and members of the Board are paid the fees resolved by the Annual General Meeting. Remuneration of executive management and heads of the Group's control functions is determined by the Board. Remuneration comprises a basic salary, other benefits and pension.

Senior executives are not paid a bonus or variable remuneration. Information on remuneration in the subsidiaries Resurs Bank AB is published on www.resurs.se.

Incentive program

As part of incentive programs for management and employees, Resurs Holding has an active warrant program, LTIP 2022. The warrant program, LTIP 2020 expired during the year. No participants subscribed for any shares in the program.

Each warrant in LTIP 2022 entitles the holder the right to subscribe for shares in 2025 at a price of 28.50 SEK/share, which is a recalculated subscription price in relation to the initial subscription price (SEK 32.70) as a result of cash dividends paid in autumn 2022 and spring 2023. As of December 31, 2023 the warrant program comprised a total of 960,553 granted warrants acquired by 16 participants at market value. 385,000 warrants in LTIP 2022 have been repurchased from three participants during 2023. According to the latest valuation based on the share price as of February 14, 2024, these warrants are estimated to have a market value of SEK 0.15 each.

The 2023 Annual General Meeting decided on the introduction of a long-term performance-based share program (LTIP 2023). LTIP 2023 included six participants as of December 31, 2023. During February 2024, the board has made a reasonableness assessment of whether compensation is considered fair, taking into account, among other things, the Group's results and financial position and found that this is not the case and has therefore decided that no compensation shall be paid within the framework of the program.

Pensions

The Group's pension obligations for the CEO and other senior executives are covered by defined contribution plans and are based on basic salary

Termination conditions and benefits

In the event of termination of employment by the bank, the CEO and the Executive Vice President are entitled to salary during the notice period of 12 and 6 months. The notice period for other senior executives is 6-9 months. No termination benefits are paid.

Resolution on guidelines for remuneration of senior executives

These guidelines apply to the CEO and other members of Group Management. The guidelines shall apply to remuneration as agreed, and changes that have been made to remuneration that have already been resolved since the adoption of the guidelines at the 2023 Annual General Meeting. The guidelines do not cover remuneration that has been resolved by the Annual General Meeting.

The guidelines' promotion of the company's business strategy, long-term interests and sustainability

Resurs conducts its operations within banking, and the operations are divided into two business segments, based on the products and services offered: Payment Solutions (comprising Retail Finance, Credit Cards and Factoring) and Consumer Loans. The company strives to be a responsible enterprise that is run with the purpose of creating value for partners, customers, employees and owners in a long-term and sustainable manner. For more information on Resurs's business strategy, see www.resursholding.se/en/business-model-and-strategy/.

A successful implementation of the company's long-term interests, including within sustainability, runs on the assumption that the company is able to recruit and retain qualified employees. In order to achieve this, the company must be able to offer competitive remuneration. These guidelines allow for competitive total remuneration to be offered to senior executives.

Long-term incentive programmes have been established in the company in the form of warrants. These have been resolved by the Annual General Meeting and are therefore not covered by these guidelines. For the same reason, the long-term incentive programmes that the Board has proposed that the Annual General Meeting 2020 adopt are also not covered. The proposed programme essentially corresponds to already existing programmes. The programme, which has a duration of three years, is clearly linked to the company's long-term value-creating ambitions. Remuneration that is covered by these guidelines is aimed at promoting the company's business strategy, long-term interests and sustainability, as well as counteracting unhealthy risk-taking. With this as a background, as well as considering the current regulations on systems of remuneration present in banking operations, the remuneration to senior executives shall not consist of variable remuneration. Resurs has assessed that fixed remuneration, together with long-term incentive programmes that are determined by the Annual General Meeting, create the optimal conditions to allow management to consistently focus on the company's long-term goals.

Forms of remuneration etc.

Remuneration shall be market-based and consist of the following components: fixed salary, pension benefits and other benefits. Additionally, the Annual General Meeting can — independently of these guidelines — resolve, for example, share and share-price-related remunerations. For the CEO, pension benefits, including health insurance, shall be defined contribution. The pension premiums for defined contribution pensions shall not exceed 35 per cent of the fixed annual salary of the CEO.

For other senior executives, pension benefits, including health insurance, shall be defined contribution unless the executive is covered by a defined benefit pension in accordance with mandatory collective agreements. The pension premiums for defined contribution pensions shall not exceed 30 per cent of the fixed annual salary of other senior executives. Other benefits may include life insurance, medical benefits insurance and company car benefit. Such benefits must not exceed 10 per cent of the fixed annual salary of other senior executives.

For employment conditions that fall under other regulations than those in Sweden, in reference to pension benefits and other benefits, appropriate adjustments are made to follow mandatory rules or fixed local practices, whereby the general purpose of the guidelines is satisfied as far as possible. The current Group Management is subject to Swedish regulations.

Termination of employment

From the company, the notice period for termination may be at most 18 months for the CEO and at most 12 months for other members of Group Management. From the senior executive, the notice period for termination may be at most 6 months. No termination benefits are paid. However, remuneration for potential commitments to restrict competition could be issued. Such remuneration should, in accordance with prevailing law, compensate for possible income loss as a consequence of restriction of competition undertaking. The remuneration should be based on the fixed salary at the time of termination and be paid during the time that the restriction of competition undertaking is valid.

Salary and terms of employment for employees

In preparing the Board's proposals for these remuneration guidelines, salary and terms of employment for the company's employees are taken into account in so far as that information on the employees' total remuneration, the components of the remuneration and the remuneration's increase and rate of increase over time comprised a portion of the Remuneration Committee's and the Board's basis for decision-making on the evaluation of fairness of the guidelines and any resulting limitations.

Decision making process for ensuring, monitoring and adapting the guidelines

The Board has instituted a Remuneration Committee. The tasks of the Remuneration Committee include preparing the Board's resolutions on proposals for guidelines concerning remuneration of senior executives. The Board shall prepare proposals for new guidelines at least once every four years, and submit the proposal to be resolved by the Annual General Meeting. The guidelines are to be valid until new guidelines have been adopted by the Annual General Meeting. The Remuneration Committee shall also follow and evaluate the programme for variable remuneration for company management, the application of guidelines for remuneration for senior executives and the relevant remuneration structures and levels in the company. The Remuneration Committee's members are independent in relation to the company and its management. In the Board's processing of and decisions on remuneration related issues, the CEO and other individuals in company management are not present in circumstances when they are affected by the issue at hand. The committee meets three times a year.

PERSONNEL

Deviation from the guidelines

The board may decide to temporarily deviate, partially or in full, from the guidelines if in an individual case there are specific reasons for it and a departure is necessary to satisfy the company's long-term interests, including its sustainability, or to ensure the company's financial viability. As stated above, it is part of the remuneration committee's tasks to prepare the board's decision in remuneration issues, which includes decisions on deviations from the guidelines.

Senior executives' use of credit facilities in banking operations

	31/12/2023		31/12/2022	
	Credit limits	Unutilised credit	Credit limits	Unutilised credit
CEO	10			
Board members	311	107	251	6
Other senior executives in the Group	1,524	1,228	1,099	874
Total	1,845	1,335	1,350	880

Lending terms correspond to terms normally applied in credit lending to other personnel. The Group has not pledged security or assumed contingent liabilities for above-named executives.

Average numbers of employees

	2023			2022		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Sweden	259	239	498	207	214	421
Denmark	26	20	46	31	20	51
Norway	25	27	52	30	39	69
Finland	26	37	63	19	47	66
Total	336	323	659	287	320	607

Reconciliation of outstanding warrants in accordance to the incentive program in Resurs Holding AB

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Issued warrants, total		
Opening number of warrants issued	6,150,000	6,040,000
End of 2019/2022 warrant programme		-2,840,000
End of 2020/2023 warrant programme	-3,200,000	
New 2022/2025 warrant programme		2,950,000
Issued warrants, total	2,950,000	6,150,000
Issued warrants, outstanding		
Opening number of outstanding warrants	2,678,053	2,081,672
Less, repurchased warrants in ended 2019/2022 programme		-739,172
Less, repurchased warrants in ended 2020/2023 programme	-1,342,500	
Warrants subscribed for during the year		1,335,553
Less, warrants repurchased during the year	-385,000	
Total subscribed warrants outstanding	950,553	2,678,053
Whereof subscribed by CEO		950,000
Whereof subscribed by other senior executive members	545,000	1,250,553
Whereof subscribed by other personnel	405,553	477,500

G14 DEPRECIATION, AMORTISATION AND IMPAIRMENT OF TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	2023	2022
Depreciation		
Tangible assets	-48,865	-53,635
Intangible assets	-34,379	-30,806
Total depreciation of tangible and intangible assets	-83,244	-84,441
Impairment		
Intangible assets	-200,781	
Total impairment of tangible and intangible assets	-200,781	0
Total depreciation, amortisation and impairment of tangible and intangible assets	-284,025	-84,441

During the year, an impairment of SEK 201 million was made of capitalized IT costs relating to investment in a new core banking system due to quality deficiencies and delayed deliveries in the project. SEK 219 million of previous activations in the project, to change the core banking system, is deemed to have continued future economic value.

G15 OTHER OPERATING COSTS

	2023	2022
Marketing	-63,399	-69,042
Insurance	-13,086	-8,005
Other		-7
Total other operating expenses	76,484	-77,054

G16 CREDIT LOSSES

	2023	2022
Provision of credit losses		
Stage 1	-26,797	-7,411
Stage 2	-87,421	2,083
Stage 3	695,567	-25,745
Total	581,349	-31,073
Provision of credit losses off balance (unutilised limit)		
Stage 1	-6,405	-240
Stage 2	2,511	1,649
Stage 3		
Total	-3,894	1,409
Write-offs of confirmed credit losses	-2,015,534	-764,154
Recoveries of previously confirmed credit losses	2,954	5,211
Total	-2,012,580	-758,943
Total credit losses for the year	-1,435,125	-788,607
of which lending to the public	-1,431,231	-790,016

*Of which securitisation of SEK 145,713 thousand.

G17 TAX

	2023	2022
Current tax expense		
Current tax for the year	-13,972	-223,584
Adjustment of tax attributable to previous year's	-306	1,088
Current tax expense	-14,278	-222,496
Deferred tax on temporary differences	-116,313	-8,257
Total tax expense reported in income statement	-130,591	-230,753

	2023	2022
Reconciliation of effective tax		
Profit before tax	388,450	1,028,220
Tax at prevailing tax rate	-20.6%	-20.6%
Non-deductible expenses	-42.7%	2.7%
Non-taxable income	12.5%	0.1%
Tax attributable to differing tax rates for foreign branch offices and subsidiaries	17.3%	-4.7%
Tax attributable to prior years	-0.1%	0.1%
Recognised effective tax	-33.6%	-22.4%

	2023	2022
Change in deferred tax		
Tax effects attributable to temporary differences, property, plant & equipment	-971	-31,511
Tax effects attributable to temporary differences, intangible assets	-37,315	2,618
Tax effects attributable to temporary differences, lending to the public	-72,342	24,429
Tax effects attributable to temporary differences, pensions	-11,861	701
Tax effects attributable to temporary differences, other	6,176	-4,494
Total deferred tax	-116,313	-8,257

Deferred tax assets

2023	Opening balance	Income statement	Exchange differences	Offset by country	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets for property, plant & equipment	-25	-138			-163
Deferred tax assets for intangible assets		699			699
Deferred tax for lending to the public	142,963	-65,577	-421		76,965
Deferred tax assets for pensions, net	966	4			970
Deferred tax assets, other	-4,620	4,623			3
Offset by country	-745			-3,173	-3,918
Total deferred tax assets	138,539	-60,389	-421	-3,173	74,556

2022	Opening balance	Income statement	Exchange differences	Offset by country	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets for property, plant & equipment	2,394	-2,417	-2		-25
Deferred tax assets for intangible assets					0
Deferred tax for lending to the public	110,754	22,442	9,767		142,963
Deferred tax assets for pensions, net	2,499	-1,533			966
Deferred tax assets, other	1,836	-6,456			-4,620
Offset by country	-12,342			11,597	-745
Total deferred tax assets	105,141	12,036	9,765	11,597	138,539

Deferred tax liabilities

2023	Opening balance	Income statement	Exchange differences	Offset by country	Closing balance
Deferred tax liabilities for property, plant & equipment	-1,899	335	126		-1,438
Deferred tax liabilities for intangible liabilities	16,821	117,579	-3,692		130,708
Deferred tax for lending to the public	16,227	343	-306		16,264
Deferred tax liabilities, other	75,737	-62,333	-2,922		10,482
Offset by country	-745			-3,173	-3,918
Total deferred tax liabilities	106,141	55,924	-6,794	-3,173	152,098

2022	Opening balance	Income statement	Exchange differences	Offset by country	Closing balance
Deferred tax liabilities for property, plant & equipment	22	-1,847	-74		-1,899
Deferred tax liabilities for intangible liabilities	65,634	-48,935	122		16,821
Deferred tax for lending to the public	18,279	-2,207	155		16,227
Deferred tax liabilities, other	2,475	73,283	-21		75,737
Offset by country	-12,342			11,597	-745
Total deferred tax liabilities	74,068	20,294	182	11,597	106,141

G18 EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share, before diluting, is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to Parent Company shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

2023

The total number of outstanding shares amounts to 200,000,000 with a quotient value of SEK 0.005. Share capital totalled SEK 1 million. No changes in either the number of outstanding shares or the quotient value took place in 2023. Only one incentive program for warrants (LTIP 2022-2025) is ongoing (see more information in note G13 Personnel). No dilution effect exists as of 31 December 2023.

2022

The total number of outstanding shares amounts to 200,000,000 shares with a quotient value of SEK 0.005. Share capital totalled SEK 1 million. No changes in either the number of outstanding shares or the quotient value took place in 2022. No dilution effect exists as of 31 December 2022.

Basic and diluted earnings per share, SEK

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Profit for the year	257,859,000	797,467,000
Portion attributable to Resurs Holding AB shareholders	228,895,000	778,819,000
Portion attributable to additional Tier 1 capital holders	28,964,000	18,648,000
Profit for the year	257,859,000	797,467,000
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	200,000,000	200,000,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share, SEK	1.14	3.89

Share capital and number of shares

	2023		2022	
	Numbers of shares	Share capital	Numbers of shares	Share capital
Opening numbers beginning of the year	200,000,000	1,000,000	200,000,000	1,000,000
Closing numbers at the end of the year	200,000,000	1,000,000	200,000,000	1,000,000

G19. ITEMS AFFECTING COMPARABILITY

Items affecting comparability are defined as income and expenses that are not expected to occur regularly.

2023

The Administrative Court overturned Finansinspektionen's decision, which impacted a cost reduction of SEK 50 million. Impairment of capitalised IT investments of SEK -201 million and an additional provision of SEK -56 million for restructuring costs, a total of SEK -257 million. The securitisation of NPL portfolios resulted in a SEK -171 million earnings effect of which SEK -146 million was charged to credit losses and SEK -25 million was charged to general administrative costs. Lending fell SEK -1,203 million.

2022

Item affecting comparability of SEK 50 million during the year due to the Finansinspektionen's decision to issue an administrative fine.

SEK thousand	2023	2022
General administrative expenses	-30,883	-50,000
of which consultant expenses	-80,884	
- related to the securisation	-25,198	
- related to impairment of intangible fixed assets	-55,686	
of which Other, the Financial Supervisory Authority's administrative fine	50,000	-50,000
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible and tangible fixed assets	-200,781	
Earnings before credit losses	-231,664	-50,000
Result securitisation	-145,713	
Operating profit/loss	-377,377	-50,000
Income tax expense	49,225	
Net profit for the period	-328,152	-50,000
SEK thousand	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Lending to the public	-1,202,919	

G20 SECURITISATION

In November 2023, Resurs Bank signed an agreement for securitisation of approximately SEK 1.2 billion in defaulted loans aimed at strengthening Resurs Bank's capital structure. Defaulted loans in Resurs Bank were transferred to special purpose vehicles (SPVs) not consolidated in the Group, with Lowell as external investor and manager of the receivables. Resurs Bank has derecognised the sold receivables and does not report any further involvement in them. The earnings effect on the transaction date amounted to SEK -171 million, of which SEK -146 million was recognised in the profit/loss item "Result securitisation." In addition, costs for the transaction of SEK -25 million were charged to earnings, see also note G19 Items affecting comparability. At year-end, loan/securitisation receivables amounted to SEK 984 million and cash receivables to SEK 105 million. The SPV transaction will be finalised on 31 January 2024 when the exact amounts will be determined depending on the borrowers' repayments.

Resurs Bank holds the senior loan receivables issued by the SPVs and a smaller share, 5 per cent, of the junior loan receivables. The loan receivables were recognised in the balance sheet item "Receivable securitisation" on 31 December 2023. The loan receivables were issued in SEK, EUR and DKK, according to the underlying loan receivables in each SPV. The senior loan receivables bear fixed interest and the effective interest rate is about 4 per cent. The junior loan receivables bear fixed interest and the effective interest rate is about 8-10 per cent. Each SPV makes regular repayments on the senior and junior loan receivables based on the cash flows that the SPVs receive from the defaulted loans. The expected term for the Finnish and Danish loan receivables is about 8-9 years and about 15 years for the Swedish loan receivables. Cash flows and returns from the SPVs' defaulted loans will accrue to Lowell, after payment of interest and nominal amounts according to an agreed priority of payment (waterfall), whereby the senior loan receivables have a certain payment priority ahead of the junior loan receivables. For more info see note G2 Accounting principles, section Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs).

G21 TREASURY AND OTHER BILLS ELIGIBLE FOR REFINANCING

	Nominal amount	31/12/2023 Fair value	Carrying value	Nominal amount	31/12/2022 Fair value	Carrying value
Issued by						
Swedish government and municipalities	1,358,931	1,365,775	1,365,775	2,272,635	2,279,665	2,279,665
Foreign governments and municipalities	524,844	505,869	505,869	142,327	141,089	141,089
Total	1,883,775	1,871,644	1,871,644	2,414,962	2,420,754	2,420,754
<i>Of which, listed</i>	<i>1,883,775</i>	<i>1,871,644</i>	<i>1,871,644</i>	<i>2,414,962</i>	<i>2,420,754</i>	<i>2,420,754</i>
Remaining maturity						
0-1 years	501,773	501,997	501,997	1,097,945	1,096,065	1,096,065
1-3 years	1,318,002	1,305,865	1,305,865	713,009	713,434	713,434
More than 3 years	64,000	63,782	63,782	604,008	611,255	611,255
Total	1,883,775	1,871,644	1,871,644	2,414,962	2,420,754	2,420,754
Issuer's rating						
AAA/Aaa	431,164	433,262	433,262	633,095	636,032	636,032
AA+/Aa1	1,452,611	1,438,382	1,438,382	1,706,867	1,709,924	1,709,924
Unrated ¹⁾				75,000	74,798	74,798
Total	1,883,775	1,871,644	1,871,644	2,414,962	2,420,754	2,420,754

Investments comprise Swedish government and municipalities, and fulfils the requirement of FFFS 2010:7 on assets that may be included in the liquidity reserve.

¹⁾ Unrated treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing¹⁾ is comprised of holdings in a Swedish.

G22 LENDING TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Loans in SEK	887,546	2,377,251
Loans in DKK	45,383	38,661
Loans in NOK	396,288	812,244
Loans in EUR	1,140,941	1,151,722
Loans in other currencies	6,367	7,479
Total lending to credit institutions	2,476,525	4,387,357

G23 LENDING TO THE PUBLIC

	31/12/2022	31/12/2022
Receivables outstanding, gross		
Loans in SEK	22,386,157	19,773,964
Loans in DKK	5,469,382	5,095,893
Loans in NOK	5,828,033	7,306,656
Loans in EUR	7,824,520	8,239,164
Total lending to the public	41,508,092	40,415,677
Retail sector ¹⁾	40,786,686	39,348,619
Net value of acquired non-performing consumer loans	90,746	116,196
Corporate sector ^{2),3)}	630,660	950,862
Total lending to the public	41,508,092	40,415,677
Less provision for expected credit losses ⁴⁾	-2,662,011	-3,229,158
Total net lending to the public	38,846,081	37,186,519
¹⁾ Acquired non-performing consumer loans as follows:		
Opening net value of acquired non-performing consumer loans	116,196	139,542
Amortisation for the year	-24,466	-26,619
Currency effect	-984	3,273
Net value of acquired non-performing consumer loans	90,746	116,196

¹⁾ A number of accounts have been reclassified in 2023 to provide a fairer distribution.

²⁾ Amount includes acquired invoice receivables of SEK 549,088 thousand (805,470).

³⁾ Amount includes finance leases of SEK 2.9 million (3.4) for which Resurs Bank is lessor.

⁴⁾ Amount includes lending to retail and corporate sectors.

Geographic distribution of net Lending to the public

	31/12/2022	31/12/2022
Sweden	21,377,231	18,789,278
Denmark	4,985,962	4,339,268
Norway	5,518,214	6,962,382
Finland	6,964,674	7,095,591
Total net lending to the public	38,846,081	37,186,519
Expected credit losses		
Stage 1	-264,612	-241,157
Stage 2	-464,376	-382,601
Stage 3	-1,933,023	-2,605,400
Total expected credit losses	-2,662,011	-3,229,158

Change in provision, Lending to the public 31/12/2023

	Doubtful receivables Stage 1	Doubtful receivables Stage 2	Non doubtful receivables Stage 3	Total
Carrying amount gross				
Carrying amount gross 1 January 2023	31,195,918	3,666,297	5,553,462	40,415,677
Carrying amount gross 31 December 2023	33,125,257	4,240,641	4,142,194	41,508,092
Provision for lending to the public				
Provision at 1 January 2023	-241,157	-382,601	-2,605,400	-3,229,158
New financial assets	-110,118	-106,034	-605,646	-821,798
Derecognised financial assets	47,718	129,991	1,399,528	1,577,237
Changes in risk factors (PD/EAD/LGD)	15,165	1,561	38,934	55,660
Changes in macroeconomic scenarios		-17,945		-17,945
Changes due to expert assessments (individual assessments, manual adjustments)				0
Transfers between stages				
from 1 to 2	28,407	-215,469	0	-187,062
from 1 to 3	6,337	0	-122,219	-115,882
from 2 to 1	-13,033	85,696	0	72,663
from 2 to 3	0	44,546	-85,741	-41,195
from 3 to 2	0	-9,050	17,652	8,602
from 3 to 1	-397	0	10,258	9,861
Exchange-rate differences	2,466	4,929	19,611	27,006
Provision at 31 December 2023	-264,612	-464,376	-1,933,023	-2,662,011
Carrying amount				
Opening balance at 1 January 2023	30,954,761	3,283,696	2,948,062	37,186,519
Closing balance at 31 December 2023	32,860,645	3,776,265	2,209,171	38,846,081

31/12/2022

	Doubtful receivables Stage 1	Doubtful receivables Stage 2	Non doubtful receivables Stage 3	Total
Carrying amount gross				
Carrying amount gross 1 January 2022	28,105,868	2,975,290	5,299,673	36,380,831
Carrying amount gross 31 December 2022	31,195,918	3,666,297	5,553,462	40,415,677
Provision for lending to the public				
Provision at 1 January 2022	-223,471	-366,542	-2,443,878	-3,033,891
New and derecognised financial assets	-21,168	46,171	131,465	156,468
Changes in risk factors (PD/EAD/LGD)	1,416	4,836	-64,137	-57,885
Changes in macroeconomic scenarios		-4,530		-4,530
Changes due to expert assessments (individual assessments, manual adjustments)		4,325		4,325
Transfers between stages				
from 1 to 2	18,954	-161,104		-142,150
from 1 to 3	4,018		-82,356	-78,338
from 2 to 1	-9,390	77,788		68,398
from 2 to 3		42,858	-64,093	-21,235
from 3 to 2		-7,917	16,011	8,094
from 3 to 1	-407		8,831	8,424
Exchange-rate differences	-11,110	-18,485	-107,243	-136,838
Provision at 31 December 2022	-241,158	-382,600	-2,605,400	-3,229,158
Carrying amount				
Opening balance at 1 January 2022	27,882,397	2,608,748	2,855,795	33,346,940
Closing balance at 31 December 2022	30,954,760	3,283,697	2,948,062	37,186,519

LENDING TO THE PUBLIC

Provision of credit losses during the period were impacted by several different factors, as described below:

- Transfers between Stage 1 and Stage 2 or Stage 3 depending on whether the loan has significantly increased (or decreased) in risk or if it has defaulted during the period and thus transferred between 12 month and full lifetime ECL.
- New loans during the period and also loans removed from the portfolio in the same period (increases due to issue and purchase and decline due to derecognition from the statement of financial position).
- Changes in risk factors (PD/EAD/LGD), arising because the model has been updated with new amounts (changes due to changed credit risk, net).
- Changes in macroeconomic scenarios based on macroeconomic factors, that from a historical perspective has proven to correlate well with changes in the Group's credit losses.
- Exchange-rate differences.

Change in gross volume, Lending to the public 31/12/2023

	Doubtful receivables Stage 1	Doubtful receivables Stage 2	Non doubtful Stage 3	Total
Carrying amount gross 1 January 2023	31,195,918	3,666,297	5,553,462	40,415,677
New financial assets	14,124,817	1,106,872	1,232,541	16,464,230
Derecognised financial assets	-10,346,450	-1,257,995	-3,303,559	-14,908,004
Transfers between stages				
from 1 to 2	-2,097,413	2,097,411	0	-2
from 1 to 3	-418,713	0	418,713	0
from 2 to 1	987,569	-987,569	0	0
from 2 to 3	0	-367,585	367,585	0
from 3 to 2	0	50,260	-50,260	0
from 3 to 1	29,885	0	-29,885	0
Exchange-rate differences	-350,356	-67,050	-46,403	-463,809
Carrying amount gross 31 December 2023	33,125,257	4,240,641	4,142,194	41,508,092

31/12/2022

	Doubtful receivables Stage 1	Doubtful receivables Stage 2	Non doubtful Stage 3	Total
Carrying amount gross 1 January 2022	28,105,869	2,975,290	5,299,672	36,380,831
New and derecognised financial assets	3,347,308	130,527	-345,417	3,132,418
Transfers between stages				
from 1 to 2	-1,464,437	1,412,454		-51,983
from 1 to 3	-281,102		220,616	-60,486
from 2 to 1	602,283	-750,486		-148,203
from 2 to 3		-268,883	182,086	-86,797
from 3 to 2		42,635	-46,276	-3,641
from 3 to 1	20,761		-28,004	-7,243
Exchange-rate differences	865,236	124,760	270,785	1,260,781
Carrying amount gross 31 December 2022	31,195,918	3,666,297	5,553,462	40,415,677

Loans to the public, split by stage and provision, retail

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Stage 1		
Carrying amount, gross	32,523,337	30,265,542
Provisions	-261,778	-237,841
Carrying amount	32,261,559	30,027,701
Stage 2		
Carrying amount, gross	4,231,676	3,657,253
Provisions	-463,594	-382,012
Carrying amount	3,768,082	3,275,241
Total performing at year end	36,755,013	33,922,795
Total provision, performing at year end	-725,372	-619,853
Stage 3		
Carrying amount, gross	4,122,420	5,542,020
Provisions	-1,918,301	-2,600,236
Carrying amount	2,204,119	2,941,784
Total at year end	40,877,433	39,464,815
Total provision at end of the year	-2,643,673	-3,220,089

Loans to the public, split by stage and provision, corporate sector

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Stage 1		
Carrying amount, gross	601,921	930,376
Provisions	-2,834	-3,316
Carrying amount	599,087	927,060
Stage 2		
Carrying amount, gross	8,965	9,044
Provisions	-783	-589
Carrying amount	8,182	8,455
Total performing at year end	610,886	939,420
Total provision, performing at year end	-3,617	-3,905
Stage 3		
Carrying amount, gross	19,774	11,442
Provisions	-14,722	-5,164
Carrying amount	5,052	6,278
Total at year end	630,660	950,862
Total provision at year end	-18,339	-9,069

LENDING TO THE PUBLIC

Totals	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Carrying amount gross, stage 1	33,125,257	31,195,918
Carrying amount gross, stage 2	4,240,641	3,666,297
Carrying amount gross, stage 3	4,142,194	5,553,462
Carrying amount, gross	41,508,092	40,415,677
Provision stage 1	-264,612	-241,157
Provision stage 2	-464,376	-382,601
Provision stage 3	-1,933,023	-2,605,400
Total provisions	-2,662,011	-3,229,158
Carrying amount	38,846,081	37,186,519
Share of loans in stage 1, gross%	79.80%	77.19%
Share of loans in stage 2, gross%	10.22%	9.07%
Share of loans in stage 3, gross%	9.98%	13.74%
Share of loans in stage 1, net%	84.59%	83.24%
Share of loans in stage 2, net%	9.72%	8.83%
Share of loans in stage 3, net%	5.69%	7.93%
Reserve ratio loans in stage 1	0.80%	0.77%
Reserve ratio loans in stage 2	10.95%	10.44%
Reserve ratio loans in stage 3	46.67%	46.91%
Reserve ratio performing loan	1.95%	1.79%
Total reserve ratio loans	6.41%	7.99%

Segment reporting, Lending to the public 31/12/2023	Payment Solutions	Consumer Loans	Total
Carrying amount gross			
Stage 1	12,727,786	20,397,471	33,125,257
Stage 2	1,284,771	2,955,870	4,240,641
Stage 3	1,132,919	3,009,275	4,142,194
Carrying amount gross	15,145,476	26,362,616	41,508,092
Provision			
Stage 1	-45,785	-218,827	-264,612
Stage 2	-71,861	-392,515	-464,376
Stage 3	-489,347	-1,443,676	-1,933,023
Total provision	-606,993	-2,055,018	-2,662,011
Net lending to the public			
Stage 1	12,682,001	20,178,644	32,860,645
Stage 2	1,212,910	2,563,355	3,776,265
Stage 3	643,572	1,565,599	2,209,171
Total net lending to the public	14,538,483	24,307,598	38,846,081

31/12/2022	Payment Solutions	Consumer Loans	Total
Carrying amount gross			
Stage 1	11,326,821	19,869,097	31,195,918
Stage 2	1,037,529	2,628,768	3,666,297
Stage 3	1,430,215	4,123,247	5,553,462
Carrying amount gross	13,794,565	26,621,112	40,415,677
Provision			
Stage 1	-37,671	-203,486	-241,157
Stage 2	-57,039	-325,563	-382,602
Stage 3	-655,193	-1,950,206	-2,605,399
Total provision	-749,903	-2,479,255	-3,229,158
Net lending to the public			
Stage 1	11,289,150	19,665,611	30,954,761
Stage 2	980,490	2,303,205	3,283,695
Stage 3	775,022	2,173,041	2,948,063
Total net lending to the public	13,044,662	24,141,857	37,186,519

G24 BONDS AND OTHER INTEREST-BEARING SECURITIES

Bonds	31/12/2023			31/12/2023		
	Nominal amount	Fair Value	Carrying value	Nominal amount	Fair Value	Carrying value
Swedish mortgage institutions	536,892	533,158	533,158	568,409	566,608	566,608
Foreign mortgage institutions	179,207	177,351	177,351	146,561	142,263	142,263
Total	716,099	710,509	710,509	714,970	708,871	708,871
<i>Of which, listed</i>	<i>716,099</i>	<i>710,509</i>	<i>710,509</i>	<i>714,970</i>	<i>708,871</i>	<i>708,871</i>
Remaining maturity						
0-1 years	67,224	66,487	66,487	64,545	64,445	64,445
1-3 years	610,039	604,542	604,542	338,511	339,205	339,205
More than 3 years	38,836	39,480	39,480	311,914	305,221	305,221
Total	716,099	710,509	710,509	714,970	708,871	708,871
Issuer's rating						
AAA/Aaa	716,099	710,509	710,509	714,970	708,871	708,871
Summa	716,099	710,509	710,509	714,970	708,871	708,871

In the event the credit ratings differ, the lowest is used. The credit rating of the lending programme is used for covered bonds.

G25 SHARES AND PARTICIPATIONS

The shareholdings comprising shares in Vipps AS and Kivra Oy. The Group views these shareholdings as strategic and the assets were recognised at a total amount of SEK 11,925 thousand on the closing date. The shareholding also includes the three wholly owned subsidiaries Resurs NPL 1 AB (559433-2974), Resurs NPL 2 AB (559434-9077) and Resurs NPL 3 AB (559434-9085). These are related to the securitisation that took place during the year (see note G20) and are not included in the group since there is no controlling influence (see note G2 (accounting principles), under section Special Purpose Vehicles). These shares amount to a value of SEK 75 thousand.

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Cost	14,374	21,650
Carrying value	12,001	11,650
Fair value	12,001	11,650
See note G38 Financial Instruments for additional information.		

G26 DERIVATIVES

31/12/2023	Nominal amount Remaining maturity			Positive market- values	Negative market- values
	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total	
Derivatives instruments, no hedge accounting					
Currency related contracts					
Swaps	9,053,142			9,053,142	6,648
Total derivatives	9,053,142	0	0	9,053,142	6,648

31/12/2022	Nominal amount Remaining maturity			Positive market- values	Negative market- values
	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total	
Derivatives instruments, no hedge accounting					
Currency related contracts					
Swaps	5,509,770			5,509,770	1,484
Total derivatives	5,509,770	0	0	5,509,770	1,484

G27 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

31/12/2023	Goodwill	Internally developed software	Acquired customer relations	Total
Opening cost	1,740,757	507,842	151,918	2,400,517
Investments during the year		233,371		233,371
Exchange-rate difference	-72,145	-4,012	-7,690	-83,847
Total cost at year-end	1,668,612	737,201	144,228	2,550,041
Opening amortisation		-156,879	-83,695	-240,574
Amortisation of divested/disposed assets		2		2
Amortisation for the year		-25,919	-8,460	-34,379
Exchange-rate difference		4,347	4,392	8,739
Total accumulated amortisation at year-end	0	-178,449	-87,763	-266,212
Impairment for the year ¹⁾			-200,781	-200,781
Total accumulated impairment at year-end	0	-200,781	0	-200,781
Carrying amount	1,668,612	357,971	56,465	2,083,048

¹⁾ Significant impairment is described more in G14.

31/12/2022	Goodwill	Internally developed software	Acquired customer relations	Total
Opening cost	1,708,120	328,697	148,430	2,185,247
Investments during the year		177,207		177,207
Exchange-rate difference	32,801	1,938	3,488	38,227
Total cost at year-end	1,740,921	507,842	151,918	2,400,681
Opening amortisation		-132,997	-73,168	-206,165
Amortisation of divested/disposed assets		2		2
Amortisation for the year		-21,975	-8,831	-30,806
Exchange-rate difference	-164	-1,909	-1,696	-3,769
Total accumulated amortisation at year-end	-164	-156,879	-83,695	-240,738
Carrying amount	1,740,757	350,963	68,223	2,159,943

Impairment testing of goodwill

Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually and when indicating a decline in value. The recoverable amount is determined based on estimates of value in use using a discounted cash flow model with a five-year forecast period. The valuation is performed for each cash-generating unit: Resurs Group segments, Consumer Loans and Payment Solutions. Goodwill is allocated to the segments based on expected future benefit.

Anticipated future cash flows

During the first five years, anticipated future cash flows are based on forecasts of risk-weighted volumes, income, expenses, credit losses and anticipated future capital requirements.

The forecasts are based primarily on an internal assessment based on historical performance and market development of future income and cost trends, economic conditions, anticipated interest rate trend and anticipated effects of future regulations.

A forecast is conducted over the first five years based on a long-term growth rate assumption. The assessment is based on long-term assumptions about market growth beyond the forecast period and the business's actual performance in relation to such growth. This year's impairment test is based on the assumption of a 2 per cent (2 per cent) long-term growth rate. Anticipated cash flows have been discounted using an interest rate based on a risk-free rate and risk adjustment corresponding to the market's average return.

The discount rate at this year's impairment test amounted to 9.4 percent (10.2 percent) after tax. The corresponding interest before tax amounted to 11.4 percent (13.1 percent) for Consumer Loans and 11.5 percent (12.9 percent) for Payment Solutions. The calculated value in use of goodwill is sensitive to a number of variables that are significant to anticipated cash flows and the discount rate. The variables most significant to the calculation are assumptions about interest rate and economic trends, future margins and cost effectiveness.

No reasonably possible change in the key assumptions would affect the carrying amount of goodwill.

The following is a summary of goodwill allocated to each operating segment

	31/12/2023			31/12/2022		
	Opening carrying	Exchange- rate	Closing carrying	Opening carrying	Exchange- rate	Closing carrying value
Payment Solutions	360,363	-9,954	350,409	355,794	4,569	360,363
Consumer Loans	1,380,394	-62,191	1,318,203	1,352,326	28,068	1,380,394
Total	1,740,757	-72,145	1,668,612	1,708,120	32,637	1,740,757

G28 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Equipment		
Cost at beginning of the year	338,924	305,901
Additional right-of-use assets in accordance with IFRS 16	2,186	25,396
Purchases during the year	21,111	22,442
Divestments/disposals during the year	-25,683	-18,658
Exchange-rate difference	-4,527	3,843
Total cost at year-end	332,011	338,924
Accumulated depreciation at beginning of the year	-218,858	-180,955
Accumulated depreciation of divested/disposed assets	24,840	17,087
Depreciation for the year	-48,865	-53,720
Exchange-rate difference	927	-1,270
Total accumulated depreciation at year-end	-241,956	-218,858
Carrying amount ¹⁾	90,055	120,066

¹⁾ The carrying amount includes assets in an amount of SEK 41,885 thousand (69,281) for leases capitalised in accordance with IFRS 16.

G29 OTHER ASSETS

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Receivables, factoring activities		14,629
Receivables, insurance brokers and representatives	31,413	46,590
Receivables, Other	24,712	
Client funds	16,972	
Other	31,931	41,883
Total other assets	105,028	103,102

G30 PREPAID EXPENSES AND ACCRUED INCOME

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Prepaid expenses	225,887	91,287
Accrued interest	24,924	18,292
Accrued income, lending activities	37,367	46,429
Total prepaid expenses and accrued income	288,178	156,008

G31 LIABILITIES TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Loans in SEK	3,100	
Total liabilities to credit institutions	3,100	0

G32 DEPOSITS AND BORROWING FROM THE PUBLIC

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Deposits and borrowing in SEK	14,960,893	14,749,090
Deposits and borrowing in DKK	4,545	3,563
Deposits and borrowing in NOK	2,786,413	5,904,572
Deposits and borrowing in EUR	18,418,440	11,480,354
Total deposits and borrowing from the public	36,170,291	32,137,579
Retail sector	34,486,246	30,340,074
Corporate sector	1,684,045	1,797,505
Total deposits and borrowing from the public	36,170,291	32,137,579
Maturity		

The majority of deposits from the public are payable on demand; see also Note G3, Risk management.

G33 OTHER LIABILITIES

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Trade payables	110,301	121,814
Liabilities to representatives	274,746	189,249
Preliminary tax, interest on deposits	67,242	20,718
Provision for loyalty programmes	20,353	21,594
IFRS 16 Leases	41,854	70,580
Agents	11,155	36,831
Tax	10,693	9,989
Other	1,487	155,427
Total other liabilities	537,831	626,202

G34 ACCRUED EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Accrued interest expenses	214,099	45,983
Accrued personnel-related expenses	95,854	83,157
Accrued administrative expenses	160,114	118,888
Other deferred income	15,114	89,927
Total accrued expenses and deferred income	485,181	337,955

G35 OTHER PROVISIONS

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Opening balance	17,299	19,149
Provisions made during the year	3,682	-2,787
Exchange-rate difference	461	937
Closing balance	21,442	17,299
Provision of credit reserves, unutilised limit, Stage 1	22,668	16,610
Provision of credit reserves, unutilised limit, Stage 2	-1,704	689
Other provisions	478	
Closing balance	21,442	17,299

The parent company and Resurs Bank have entered into an endowment insurance agreement for safeguarding pension obligations. The endowment insurance and obligations have been netted. The amount in other provisions, consists of payroll tax that are not covered in the insurance agreement SEK -704 thousand (-916). The market value of the endowment insurance is SEK -3,976 million (-1,978).

G36 ISSUED SECURITIES

Resurs Bank has completed a securitisation of loan receivables, a form of structured financing, referred to as Asset Backed Securities (ABS). This take place by transferring loan receivables to Resurs Bank's wholly owned subsidiaries Resurs Consumer Loans 1 Limited. In December 2023, an agreement was signed to extend and expand the existing financing and Resurs Bank has, for a period of 18 months (revolving period), the right to continue selling certain additional loan receivables to Resurs Consumer Loans.

On 31 December 2023, approximately SEK 3.7 billion in loan receivables had been transferred to Resurs Consumer Loans. Resurs Bank and Resurs Consumer Loans have provided security for the assets that form part of the securitisation. At the closing date, the external financing amounted to SEK 3.0 billion (2.0) of the ABS financing. Because significant risks and benefits associated with the loan receivables sold, these were not transferred to the subsidiary and are still reported in the bank's balance sheet and profit and loss in accordance with IFRS 9.

Resurs Bank has a funding programme for issuing bonds, the programme amounts to SEK 10,000 million (10,000). Resurs Bank is working both on the Swedish and Norwegian market. On the closing date, the programme had eight issues outstanding allocated over a nominal SEK 2,800 (3,800) and NOK 450 million (1,050). Of the eight issues, six are senior unsecured bonds and two issues are a subordinated loan of SEK 600 million (300). Resurs Holding issued Additional Tier 1 Capital of a nominal SEK 600 million (300). This Additional Tier 1 Capital is recognised under equity.

31/12/2023	Currency	Nominal amount	Interest rate	Carrying amount	Fair value
Resurs Bank MTN 114 04/03/2024	SEK	450,000	Variable	449,961	449,429
Resurs Bank MTN 115 14/06/2023	SEK	600,000	Variable	599,864	597,228
Resurs Bank MTN 116 02/09/2024	SEK	400,000	Variable	399,865	396,364
Resurs Bank MTN 117 15/11/2024	SEK	750,000	Variable	749,710	741,488
Resurs Bank MTN 303 02/09/2024	NOK	300,000	Variable	296,030	294,750
Resurs Bank MTN 304 15/11/2024	NOK	150,000	Variable	148,000	147,233
Resurs Consumer Loans 1 Ltd ABS	SEK	3,000,000	Variable	3,000,000	2,881,412
Total issued securities				5,643,430	5,507,904

31/12/2022	Currency	Nominal amount	Interest rate	Carrying amount	Fair value
Resurs Bank MTN 112 28/02/2023	SEK	700,000	Variable	699,943	698,250
Resurs Bank MTN 113 24/11/2023	SEK	600,000	Variable	599,892	591,720
Resurs Bank MTN 114 04/03/2024	SEK	450,000	Variable	449,736	440,685
Resurs Bank MTN 115 14/06/2023	SEK	600,000	Variable	599,564	582,660
Resurs Bank MTN 116 02/09/2024	SEK	400,000	Variable	399,666	386,124
Resurs Bank MTN 117 15/11/2024	SEK	750,000	Variable	749,380	719,850
Resurs Bank MTN 302 14/06/2023	NOK	600,000	Variable	634,177	630,007
Resurs Bank MTN 303 02/09/2024	NOK	300,000	Variable	316,895	310,040
Resurs Bank MTN 304 15/11/2024	NOK	150,000	Variable	158,431	152,728
Resurs Consumer Loans 1 Ltd ABS	SEK	2,000,000	Variable	2,000,000	1,949,881
Total issued securities				6,607,684	6,461,945

G37 SUBORDINATED DEBT

31/12/2023	Currency	Nominal amount	Interest rate	Carrying amount	Fair value
Resurs Bank MTN 202 12/03/2029 ¹⁾	SEK	300 000	Variable	299,959	299,748
Resurs Bank MTN 203 08/06/2033 ²⁾	SEK	300 000	Variable	299,121	295,500
Total subordinated debt				599,080	595,248

31/12/2022	Currency	Nominal amount	Interest rate	Carrying amount	Fair value
Resurs Bank MTN 202 12/03/2029 ¹⁾	SEK	300 000	Variable	299,749	296,970
Total subordinated debt				299,749	296,970

¹⁾ The issuer is entitled to early repayment of the bonds from "First Call Date" 12/03/2024, provided that the issuer receives the approval of the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority.

²⁾ The issuer is entitled to early repayment of the bonds from "First Call Date" 08/03/2028, provided that the issuer receives the approval of the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority.

G38 EQUITY

Shares

The number of shares in the Parent Company is 200,000,000, with a quotient value of SEK 0.005. Quotient value is defined as share capital divided by number of shares. See Note G18 for details on events during the year.

Profit or loss brought forward

Refers to profit or loss carried forward from previous years less profit distribution.

Translation reserve

Includes translation differences on consolidation of the Group's foreign operations.

Additional Tier 1 Capital

Resurs Holding has issued Additional Tier 1 Capital notes at two occasions. In December 2019, Resurs Holding issued SEK 300 million Additional Tier 1 Capital notes with a floating rate coupon of 3 months STIBOR + 5.50%. In December 2023, Resurs Holding issued SEK 300 million Additional Tier 1 Capital notes with a floating rate coupon of 3 months STIBOR + 8.25%. The instruments have a perpetual maturity with the first possible redemption after five years and a temporary impairment structure. The additional tier 1 instruments is reported in equity in accordance with IAS32.

Hedge accounting reserve

The hedging accounting reserve is related to the acquisition of yA-Bank in 2018.

Changes in equity

See the statement of changes in equity for details on changes in equity during the year.

Change in translation reserve

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Opening translation reserve	73,922	40,644
Translation difference for the year, foreign operations	-69,373	33,278
Closing translation reserve	4,549	73,922

G39 PLEDGED ASSETS, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Lending to credit institutions ¹⁾	283,175	201,430
Lending to the public ²⁾	3,713,599	2,454,935
Restricted bank deposits ³⁾	74,422	39,174
Total collateral pledged for own liabilities	4,071,196	2,695,539
Contingent liabilities	0	0
Other commitments		
Unutilised credit facilities granted	25,834,945	25,416,539
Total other commitments	25,834,945	25,416,539

Unutilised credit granted refers to externally granted credit. All unutilised credit facilities granted are terminable with immediate effect to the extent allowed under the Swedish Consumer Credit Act.

¹⁾ Lending to credit institutions refers to funds pledged as collateral for the fulfilment of commitments to payment intermediaries.

²⁾ Relating to securitisation

³⁾ As at 31 December 2023, SEK 72.6 million (36.1) in reserve requirement account at the Bank of Finland, SEK 1.856 million (0.25) refers to a tax account with Norwegian DNB and SEK 0 million (2.844) refers to a tax account with Danske Bank.

G40 RELATED PARTIES

Ownership

Resurs Holding AB, corporate identity number 556898-2291, is owned at 31 December 2022 to 28.9 per cent by Waldakt AB. Of the remaining owners, no single owner holds 20 per cent or more.

Related parties - Group companies

The Group is comprised of the operating companies Resurs Holding AB, which are the parent company in the Group, and the subsidiaries Resurs Bank AB and Resurs Förvaltning Norden AB. In addition to these, there are the three wholly owned subsidiaries Resurs NPL 1 AB, Resurs NPL 2 AB and Resurs NPL 3 AB and which are related to the securitisation that took place during the year (see note G20). These have Lowell as an external investor and trustee for the receivables and are considered related parties even though they are not consolidated into the Group; see note G2 Accounting principles section Special Purpose Vehicles (SPV companies). Please see below for complete Group structure. Group companies are reported according to the acquisition method, with internal transactions eliminated at the Group level. Assets and liabilities, and dividends between Resurs Holding AB (parent company) and other Group companies, are specified in the respective notes to the statement of financial position.

Related parties - Other companies with controlling or significant influence

SIBA Invest AB (formerly Waldir AB) owns via Waldakt SB direct or indirect 28.9 per cent of Resurs Holding AB has a significant influence over Resurs Holding AB. The SIBA Invest Group includes NetOnNet AB. SIBA Invest AB is owned by the Bengtsson family, which also controls SIBA Fastigheter AB (formerly AB Remvassen). Transactions with these companies are reported below under the heading Other companies with control or significant influence. Transaction costs in the table refer to market-rate compensation for the negotiation of credit to related companies' customers. All assets/liabilities items for related companies are interest bearing.

Relatives - Executives

In addition to the related transactions below, intragroup and remuneration are also included to executives in related parties. This also includes a warrant program that runs 2022-2025 to group management and other key employees, and the performance based share program decided in 2023 aimed at members of group management. The performance year is 2023 and thereafter there is a qualification period of two years and a retention period of one year, which means that the outcome of the program can result in shares to the participants in the beginning of 2027.

Related parties - Key Resurs Holding AB personnel

Magnus Fredin	CEO Resurs Holding
Martin Bengtsson	The Chairman of the Board of Resurs Holding AB
Fredrik Carlsson	Director of Resurs Holding AB
Lars Nordstrand	Director of Resurs Holding AB
Marita Odélius	Director of Resurs Holding AB
Kristina Patek	Director of Resurs Holding AB
Mikael Wintzell	Director of Resurs Holding AB
Pia-Lena Olofsson	Director of Resurs Holding AB

Key personnel

Information about transactions between related party key personnel and remuneration of these individuals can be found in Note G15, Personnel.

Until June 30, 2022, NetOnNet was also included in this category. The tables below include transactions with NetOnNet up to and including 30 June 2022.

Transactions with other companies with significant influence

	2023	2022
Transaction costs		-77,200
Interest expenses, deposits and borrowing from the public	-71	-54

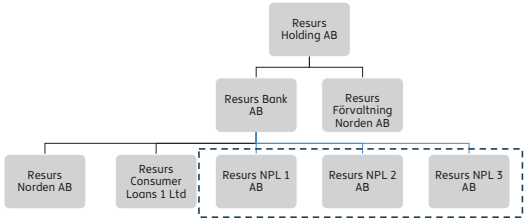
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Lending to the public	-21,035	-31,876
Other liabilities		-5,198

Transactions with key personnel

	2023	2022
Interest expenses, deposits and borrowing from the public	-76	-21

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Lending to the public	15	17
Deposits and borrowing from the public	-22,743	-11,843

Group structure



Companies within the dashed line are not consolidated in the group, see further in note G2 Accounting principles, section Special Purpose Vehicles (SPV companies).

G41 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

31/12/2023	Fair value at amortised cost	Fair value through profit or loss	Total carrying amount	Fair value
Assets				
Financial assets				
Cash and balances at central banks	3,581,014		3,581,014	3,581,014
Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing		1,871,644	1,871,644	1,871,644
Lending to credit institutions	2,476,525		2,476,525	2,476,525
Lending to the public	38,846,081		38,846,081	39,295,687
Bonds and other interest-bearing securities		710,509	710,509	710,509
Securitisation	942,619		942,619	942,619
Shares and participations		11,926	11,926	11,926
Derivatives		6,648	6,648	6,648
Other assets	105,024		105,024	105,024
Accrued income	62,290		62,290	62,290
Total financial assets	46,013,553	2,600,727	48,614,280	49,063,886
Shares in subsidiaries			75	
Intangible assets			2,083,048	
Property, plant & equipment			90,055	
Other non-financial assets			584,269	
Total assets	46,013,553	2,600,727	51,371,727	
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Liabilities to credit institutions	3,100		3,100	3,100
Deposits and borrowing from the public	36,170,291		36,170,291	36,165,016
Derivatives		120,719	120,719	120,719
Other liabilities	404,547		404,547	404,547
Accrued expenses	446,061		446,061	446,061
Issued securities	5,643,430		5,643,430	5,507,903
Subordinated debt	599,080		599,080	595,248
Total financial liabilities	43,266,509	120,719	43,387,228	43,242,594
Provisions			21,442	
Other non-financial liabilities			332,792	
Equity			7,630,265	
Total equity and liabilities	43,266,509	120,719	51,371,727	

31/12/2022	Fair value at amortised cost	Fair value through profit or loss	Total carrying amount	Fair value
Assets				
Financial assets				
Cash and balances at central banks	231,607		231,607	231,607
Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing		2,420,754	2,420,754	2,420,754
Lending to credit institutions	4,387,357		4,387,357	4,387,357
Lending to the public	37,186,519		37,186,519	38,154,550
Bonds and other interest-bearing securities		708,871	708,871	708,871
Shares and participations		11,650	11,650	11,650
Derivatives		1,484	1,484	1,484
Other assets	102,446		102,446	102,446
Accrued income	64,721		64,721	64,721
Total financial assets	41,972,650	3,142,759	45,115,409	46,083,440
Intangible assets			2,159,943	
Property, plant & equipment			120,066	
Other non-financial assets			401,305	
Total assets	41,972,650	3,142,759	47,796,723	
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Deposits and borrowing from the public	32,137,579		32,137,579	32,095,352
Derivatives		54,434	54,434	54,434
Other liabilities	525,982		525,982	525,982
Accrued expenses	107,676		107,676	107,676
Issued securities	6,607,684		6,607,684	6,461,945
Subordinated debt	299,749		299,749	296,970
Total financial liabilities	39,678,670	54,434	39,733,104	39,542,359
Provisions			17,299	
Other non-financial liabilities			478,495	
Equity			7,567,825	
Total equity and liabilities	39,678,670	54,434	47,796,723	

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The table below shows financial instruments measured at fair value, based on classification in the fair value hierarchy.

Levels are defined as follows:

- Listed prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1)
- Other observable inputs for assets or liabilities other than listed prices included in level 1 directly (i.e., price quotations) or indirectly (i.e., derived from price quotations) (level 2)
- Inputs for assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (i.e., unobservable inputs) (level 3)

Note G2, Accounting policies provides details on the determination of fair value for financial assets and liabilities at fair value through the statement of financial position. Carrying amounts for current receivables, current liabilities and deposits and loans to the public are deemed to reflect fair value.

Financial assets valued through fair value

	31/12/2023			31/12/2022		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:						
Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing	1,871,644			2,420,754		
Bonds and other interest-bearing securities	710,509			708,871		
Securitisation	942,619					
Shares and participations			11,926			11,650
Derivatives		6,648			1,484	
Total	3,524,772	6,648	11,926	3,129,625	1,484	11,650
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:						
Derivatives		-120,719			-54,434	
Total	0	-120,719	0	0	-54,434	0

Changes within level 3

	2023	2022
Shares and participations		
Opening balance	11,650	11,460
Additions during the year	308	2,652
Change in fair value of shares and participating interests		-2,585
Exchange-rate difference	-32	123
Closing balance	11,926	11,650

Financial instruments measured at fair value for disclosure purposes

The carrying amount of variable rate deposits and borrowing from the public is deemed to reflect fair value.

For fixed rate deposits and borrowing from the public, fair value is calculated based on current market rates, with the initial credit spread for deposits kept constant. Fair value has been classified as level 2.

Fair value of subordinated debt is calculated based on valuation at the listing marketplace. Fair value has been classified as level 1.

For issued securities (ABS), fair value is calculated by assuming that duration ends at the close of the revolving period. Fair value has been classified as level 3.

For lending parts that are submitted to collection as well as purchased overdue receivables, the fair value is calculated by discounting calculated cash flow at estimated market interest rates instead of original effective interest rate. Fair value has been classified as level 2.

For current receivables and liabilities as well as variable rate lending, the carrying amount is considered to reflect fair value.

Transfer between levels

There has not been any transfer of financial instruments between the levels.

Financial assets and liabilities that are offset or subject to netting agreements

Derivative agreement has been made under the ISDA agreement. The amounts are not offset in the statement of financial position. The derivatives at 31 December 2023 (also applied 31/12/2022) were covered by the ISDA Credit Support Annex, which means that collateral is obtained and provided in the form of bank deposits between the parties.

	Related agreements 31/12/2023				Related agreements 31/12/2022			
	Gross amount in the balance	Master netting agreement	Collateral received/pledged	Net amount	Gross amount in the balance sheet	Master netting agreement	Collateral received/pledged	Net amount
Derivatives	6,648	6,648		13,296	1,484	-1,484		0
Total assets	6,648	6,648	0	13,296	1,484	-1,484	0	0
Derivatives	-120,719	6,648	113,600	-471	-54,434	1,484	61,900	8,950
Total liabilities	-120,719	6,648	113,600	-471	-54,434	1,484	61,900	8,950

G42 SIGNIFICANT SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Resurs Holding announced lower result

In January, Resurs announced lower earnings in the fourth quarter of 2023 as a result of organic credit loss provisions of SEK -417 million and SEK -198 million of items affecting comparability. In addition, a write-down of IT investments and the provision for restructuring costs totaling SEK -257 million will be made, (see note G19).

Resurs strengthens Group Management

As a step in the further development of the bank and the ongoing strategic assessment, Resurs is strengthening its Group Management with new recruitments.

NCR confirms Resurs Bank's credit rating BBB with changed outlook

The credit rating institute Nordic Credit Rating, NCR, confirms Resurs Bank's credit rating BBB with an adjusted outlook from stable to negative. The adjustment reflects the current uncertainty about future credit losses due to the macroeconomic environment.

Resurs Bank launches efficiency initiative

At the start of February, Resurs launched an efficiency initiative aimed at further centralising the operations. The program is expected to be cost neutral in 2024 but is anticipated to entail a provision requirement of approximately SEK 23 million in Q1 24. Annual savings from 2025 are expected to be about SEK 40 million, the majority of which will be redistributed and used to further enhance our expertise in order to advance the operations.

G43 KEY ESTIMATES AND ASSESSMENTS

When preparing financial statements in accordance with IFRS and generally accepted accounting principles, management needs to proactively make certain estimates, assumptions and evaluations. These are based on historical experience and current factors, which are considered fair and reasonable. The results of these professional estimates and assessments affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses in the financial statements. Actual outcomes may differ from these estimates and assumptions. The Group has made the following critical estimates in applying significant accounting policies:

- Classification and measurement of financial instruments
- Impairment testing of goodwill and other assets
- Impairment of credit losses
- Other provisions
- Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs)

Classification and measurement of financial instruments

The accounting policies in Note G2 define the way in which assets and liabilities are to be classified in the various categories. Fair value measurement of financial instruments may lead to some uncertainty, as prevailing interest rates and market conditions may change quickly and affect the value of the asset.

Impairment testing of goodwill and other assets

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually when the annual accounts are prepared or as soon as changes indicate that impairment is required, for example, a changed business climate or decision to divest or discontinue operations. Impairment is recognised if the estimated value in use exceeds the carrying amount. A description of impairment testing for the year is provided in Note G27.

Impairment of credit losses

The calculation of credit losses is based on calculating the expected credit losses. The impairment model includes a three-stage model based on changes in the credit quality of financial assets. The assets are divided into three different stages depending on how credit risk has changed since the asset was initially recognised in the balance sheet. Stage 1 encompasses assets for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk, stage 2 encompasses assets for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk, while stage 3 encompasses defaulted assets.

The provision of expected credit losses for assets is governed by the category to which the assets belong. Provisions are made under stage 1 for expected credit losses within 12 months, while provisions for stage 2 and 3 are made for expected credit losses under the full lifetime of the assets. Calculations of expected credit losses include forward-looking information based on the macroeconomic outlook. The Group has decided to base the forward-looking calculations on a macroeconomic variable that from a historical perspective has proven to correlate well with changes in the Group's credit losses, see Note G2.

Other provisions

The amount recognised as a provision is the best, estimate of the expenditure required to settle a present obligation at the reporting date. Earnings may be affected if an estimate has been made that is not consistent with the actual outcome .

Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs)

The group's assessment is that controlling influence does not exist in the three subsidiaries that are related to the securitisation carried out during the year, namely Resurs NPL1 AB, Resurs NPL2 AB and Resurs NPL3 AB. This is because the bank has limited ability to influence the management of the receivables and cannot unanimously call for the disposal of the receivables. The SPV companies are consequently not consolidated (see further note G2 Accounting principles, section Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs)).

Statements and notes - Parent company

KEY RATIOS

SEK thousand	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Net sales	24,497	22,750	25,031	29,145	24,865
Profit/loss after financial items	153,278	373,955	465,747	428,359	706,175
Balance sheet total	2,568,695	2,529,287	2,634,014	3,385,622	2,927,344
Equity/Assets ratio (%)	99.4	99.7	98.9	99.7	99.3
Average number of employees	2	2	2	2	2

PARENT COMPANY INCOME STATEMENT

SEK thousand	Note	2023	2022
Net sales		24,497	22,750
Operating expenses			
Personnel expenses	P6	-23,972	-18,914
Other external expenses	P4,P5	-30,469	-26,163
Total operating expenses		-54,441	-45,077
Operating profit/loss		-29,944	-22,327
Profit/loss from financial items			
Profit/loss from participations in Group companies	P7	182,000	396,101
Other interest income and similar profit/loss items		1,248	301
Interest expenses and similar profit/loss items		-26	-120
Total profit/loss from financial items		183,222	396,282
Profit/loss after financial items		153,278	373,955
Appropriations	P8	5,920	3,558
Tax on profit for the year		159,198	377,513
Portion attributable to Resurs Holding AB shareholders		130,234	358,865
Portion attributable to additional Tier 1 capital holders		28,964	18,648
Profit/loss for the year		159,198	377,513

PARENT COMPANY STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

SEK thousand	2023	2022
Profit/loss for the year	159,198	377,513
Total comprehensive income	159,198	377,513
Portion attributable to Resurs Holding AB shareholders	130,234	358,865
Portion attributable to additional Tier 1 capital holders	28,964	18,648
Comprehensive income for the year	159,198	377,513

PARENT COMPANY BALANCE SHEET

SEK thousand	Note	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Assets			
Financial non-current assets			
Participations in Group companies	P9	2,422,654	2,222,654
Total non-current assets		2,422,654	2,222,654
Current assets			
Current receivables			
Receivables from Group companies		138	216,175
Current tax asset		34,937	28,851
Other current receivables		369	19
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	P10	1,062	1,427
Total current receivables		36,506	246,472
Cash and bank balances		109,535	60,161
Total current assets		146,041	306,633
Total assets		2,568,695	2,529,287
Equity and liabilities			
Equity	P12		
Restricted equity			
Share capital		1,000	1,000
Non-restricted equity			
Share premium reserve		1,782,352	1,782,352
Additional Tier 1 instruments		600,000	300,000
Profit or loss brought forward		10,825	60,376
Profit for the year		159,198	377,513
Total non-restricted equity		2,552,375	2,520,241
Total equity		2,553,375	2,521,241
Provisions			
Other provisions			
Current liabilities			
Trade payables		4,767	513
Liabilities to Group companies		397	4
Other current liabilities		598	593
Accrued expenses and deferred income	P11	9,558	6,936
Total current liabilities		15,320	8,046
Total equity and liabilities		2,568,695	2,529,287

For information on pledged assets, contingent liabilities and commitments, see Note P13.

PARENT COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

SEK thousand	Share capital	Share premium reserve	Additional Tier 1 instruments	Profit/loss brought forward	Profit for the year	Total equity
Initial equity at 1 January 2022	1,000	1,779,974	300,000	45,371	479,653	2,605,998
Interest cost additional Tier 1 instruments				-18,648		-18,648
Appropriation of profits according to resolution by Annual General Meeting				479,653	-479,653	0
Net profit for the year					377,513	377,513
<i>Owner transactions</i>						
Option premium repurchased/written-down		2,378				2,378
Dividends according to General Meeting				-262,000		-262,000
Dividends according to Extraordinary General Meeting				-184,000		-184,000
Equity at 31 December 2022	1,000	1,782,352	300,000	60,376	377,513	2,521,241
Initial equity at 1 January 2023	1,000	1,782,352	300,000	60,376	377,513	2,521,241
Issue of Tier 1 capital			300,000			300,000
Transaction costs, issue of Tier 1 capital				-2,100		-2,100
Interest cost additional Tier 1 instruments				-28,964		-28,964
Appropriation of profits according to resolution by Annual General Meeting				377,513	-377,513	0
Net profit for the year					159,198	159,198
<i>Owner transactions</i>						
Dividends according to General Meeting				-214,000		-214,000
Dividends according to Extraordinary General Meeting				-182,000		-182,000
Equity at 31 December 2023	1,000	1,782,352	600,000	10,825	159,198	2,553,375

See Note P12 for additional information on equity.

PARENT COMPANY CASH FLOW STATEMENT

SEK thousand	2023	2022
Operating activities		
Operating profit/loss	-29,944	-22,327
Adjustment for non-cash items in operating profit/loss		-679
Interest paid	-26	-119
Interest received	1,248	301
Income taxes paid	-166	-766
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	-28,888	-23,590
Cash flow from working capital change		
Other assets	2,051	-1,307
Other liabilities	7,275	-19,290
Cash flow from operating activities	-19,562	-44,187
Investing activities		
Shareholders' contribution		
Shares and shares in subsidiaries	-200,000	899
Dividend received	396,000	446,000
Cash flow from investing activities	196,000	446,899

Financing activities		
Dividends paid	-396,000	-446,000
Issue of Tier 1 capital	300,000	
Transaction costs, issue of Tier 1 capital	-2,100	
Interest cost additional Tier 1 instruments	-28,964	-18,649
Option premium received		2,430
Option premium repurchased		-52
Cash flow from financing activities	-127,064	-462,271
Cash flow for the period	49,374	-59,559
Cash & cash equivalents at beginning of the year ¹⁾	60,161	119,720
Cash and cash equivalents at year-end	109,535	60,161
Adjustment for non-cash items in operating profit		
Other provisions		-679
Sum non-cash items in operating profit	0	-679

¹⁾ Liquid assets are comprised of lending to credit institutions and cash and balances at central banks.

Notes

P1 PARENT COMPANY ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The Parent Company applies the same accounting principles as the Group, any differences between the accounting principles are described below. The differences compared with the consolidated financial statements that apply in the Parent Company's income statement and balance sheet mainly comprise the recognition of financial income, expenses and assets. The Parent Company recognises its leases in accordance with the exemption allowed in RFR 2.

The Parent Company prepares its annual report in accordance with the Swedish Annual Accounts Act (1995:1554) and the Swedish Financial Reporting Board's RFR 2 Accounting for Legal Entities. The regulations in RFR 2 stipulate that the Parent Company, in the annual accounts for the legal entity, is to apply all IFRSs and statements adopted by the EU to the extent that this is possible within the framework of the Annual Accounts Act with consideration to the relationship between accounting and taxation.

The deviations arising between the Parent Company's and the Group's accounting principles are due to the limitations on the possibility of applying IFRS in the Parent Company, as a result of the Annual Accounts Act and the Pension Obligations Vesting Act.

For the Parent Company, the terms balance sheet and cash flow statements are used for reports that are referred to as statement of financial position and statement of cash flows in the Group. The income statement and the balance sheet for the Parent Company are presented according to the format of the Annual Accounts Act, while the statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement are based on IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IAS 7 Statement of Cash flows.

The consolidated financial statements and the annual report are presented in SEK thousand unless otherwise indicated.

Changed accounting principles in the Parent Company

No changes to accounting principles that are to be applied to financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2022 or later have had, or are deemed to have, a material effect on the Parent Company.

Shares and participations in Group companies

Shares and participations in Group companies are recognised according to the cost method. Dividends received are recognised as income when the right to receive payment is deemed certain. Transaction costs associated with acquisitions are added to the cost in the Parent Company and are eliminated in the Group.

Income

Service assignments are recognised in the Parent Company's income statement in accordance with Chapter 2, Section 4 of the Annual Accounts Act when the service has been completed.

P2 RISK MANAGEMENT

There are no additional risks in the Parent Company other than those found in the Group. The Group's risk management is detailed in Note G3.

P3 INTRA-GROUP PURCHASES AND SALES

One hundred per cent (100) of total revenue for the year is attributable to sales to other Group companies. Costs in this table are provided for market-rate remuneration in line with administration costs.

Transactions with subsidiaries

	2023	2022
General administrative expenses	-3,814	-3,757

P4 OTHER EXTERNAL EXPENSES

	2023	2022
Consultancy expenses	-5,790	-5,268
Other external expenses	-24,679	-20,895
Total other external expenses	-30,469	-26,163

P5 AUDITORS FEE AND EXPENSES

	2023	2022
<i>PWC</i>		
Audit services	-1,065	-972
Other assistance arising from audit	-39	-134
Total Auditors fee and expenses	-1,104	-1,106

Audit services comprise the examination of the annual financial statements and accounting records and the administration of the Board of Directors and CEO. They also include other procedures required to be carried out by the Group's and parent company's auditors, as well as advice or other assistance arising from observations made during the audit or while performing such other procedures.

P6 PERSONNEL

	2023	2022
Salaries	-18,504	-13,789
Social insurance costs	-3,416	-3,472
Pension costs	-1,832	-1,326
Other personnel expenses	-220	-327
Total personnel expenses	-23,972	-18,914

Salaries and other benefits

Board, CEO and other senior executives	-18,504	-13,789
Total salaries and other benefits	-18,504	-13,789

Amounts invoiced by individuals for their services to the company is in the Group recognised as general administrative expenses and in the Parent Company as personnel expenses.

The Management has changed during the year.

Board members and senior executives at the end of the year

	2023			2022		
	Number	Of which,	Of which,	Number	Of which,	Of which,
Board members	7	58%	42%	9	55%	45%
CEO and other senior executives ¹⁾	7	71%	29%	11	64%	36%

¹⁾ The number refers to all other senior executives and not only the number who received a salary from the Parent Company. Additional details on remuneration policy, pensions and terms are provided in Note G13.

Average numbers of employees

	2023			2022		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Sweden	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total	1	1	2	1	1	2

PERSONNEL

Remuneration and other benefits 2023

	Basic salary/ Board fees	Variable remune- ration	Other benefits ¹⁾	Pensions	Total
<i>Board and CEO</i>					
Martin Bengtsson, Chairman	-1,370				-1,370
Lars Nordstrand	-776				-776
Fredrik Carlsson	-576				-576
Marita Odélius	-610				-610
Mikael Wintzell	-440				-440
Susanne Ehnåge (resigned 28/04/2023)	-146				-146
Kristina Patek	-489				-489
Magnus Fredin (elected 28/04/2022 resigned 13/11/2023)	-387				-387
Pia-Lena Olofsson	-600				-600
Magnus Fredin (CEO from 13/11/2023)	-712		-24	-210	-946
Sofie Tarring Lindell (Acting CEO 01/08/2023-13/11/2023)	-854		-19	-180	-1,053
Nils Carlsson, VD (resigned 31/07/2023)	-3325		-89	-981	-4,395
Other senior executives (1 individuals)	-854		-46	-180	-1,080
Total remuneration and other benefits	-11,139	0	-178	-1,551	-12,868

	Basic salary/ Board fees	Variable remune- ration	Other benefits ¹⁾	Pensions	Total
<i>Board and CEO</i>					
Martin Bengtsson, Chairman	-1,370				-1,370
Lars Nordstrand	-740				-740
Fredrik Carlsson	-540				-540
Marita Odélius Engström	-540				-540
Mikael Wintzell	-440				-440
Johanna Berinde (resigned 28/04/2022)	-246				-246
Susanne Ehnåge	-390				-390
Kristina Patek	-490				-490
Magnus Fredin (elected 28/04/2022)	-362				-362
Pia-Lena Olofsson (elected 13/10/2022)	-123				-123
Nils Carlsson, CEO	-5,429		-194	-1,640	-7,263
Other senior executives (1 individuals)	-1,342		-59	-279	-1,680
Total remuneration and other benefits	-12,012	0	-253	-1,919	-14,184

¹⁾ Consist of car and food allowance.

Pension costs

	2023	2022
Board, CEO and other senior executives	-1,832	-1,326
Total	-1,832	-1,326

P7 PROFIT/LOSS FROM PARTICIPATIONS IN GROUP COMPANIES

	2023	2022
Dividend from Resurs Bank AB	182,000	184,000
Anticipated dividend from Resurs Bank AB		214,000
Impairment of receivable Resurs Förvaltning Norden AB		-1,899
Total	182,000	396,101

P8 TAX

Current tax expense

	2023	2022
Current tax for the year	5,920	4,323
Current tax expense	5,920	4,323
Deferred tax on temporary differences		-766
Total tax expense reported in income statement	5,920	3,557

Reconciliation of effective tax

	2023	2022
Profit before tax	153,278	373,955
Tax at prevailing tax rate	-20.6% -31,575	-20.6% -77,035
Non-deductible expenses/non-taxable income	24.5% 37,495	21.6% 80,593
Recognised effective tax	3.9% 5,920	1.0% 3,558

Change in deferred tax

	2023	2022
Tax effects attributable to temporary differences, pensions		-766
Total deferred tax	0	-766

Deferred tax assets

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Deferred tax assets for pensions, net		0
Total deferred tax assets	0	0

P9 PARTICIPATIONS IN GROUP COMPANIES

Subsidiaries and indirect subsidiaries

31/12/2023						
	Corp. ID no.	Domicile	Share of equity	Share of voting power	Number of shares	Book value 31/12/2023
Resurs Bank AB	516401-0208	Helsingborg	100	100		2,421,690
- Resurs Norden AB	556634-3280	Helsingborg	100	100		0
- Resurs Consumer Loans 1 Ltd	559768	Dublin	100	100		0
- Resurs NPL 1 AB	559433-2974	Helsingborg	100	100		0
- Resurs NPL 2 AB	559434-9077	Helsingborg	100	100		0
- Resurs NPL 3 AB	559434-9085	Helsingborg	100	100		0
Resurs Förvaltning Norden AB	559067-0690	Helsingborg	100	100		964
Total book value, participations in Group companies						2,422,654

31/12/2022

	Corp. ID no.	Domicile	Share of equity	Share of voting power	Number of shares	Book value 31/12/2022
Resurs Bank AB	516401-0208	Helsingborg	100	100		2,221,690
- Resurs Norden AB	556634-3280	Helsingborg	100	100		0
- Resurs Consumer Loans 1 Ltd	559768	Dublin	100	100		0
Resurs Förvaltning Norden AB	559067-0690	Helsingborg	100	100		964
Total book value, participations in Group companies						2,222,654

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Opening acquisition cost	2,222,654	2,223,553
Share capital Resurs Förvaltning Norden AB		-899
Shareholders contributions Solid Försäkringsaktiebolag	200,000	
Total accumulated amortisation at year-end	2,422,654	2,222,654
Closing residual value according to plan	2,422,654	2,222,654

P10 PREPAID EXPENSES AND ACCRUED INCOME

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Prepaid expenses	1,062	1,427
Total prepaid expenses and accrued income	1,062	1,427

P11 ACCRUED EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Accrued interest	3,327	1,266
Accrued personnel-related expenses	2,676	3,466
Accrued administrative expenses	3,555	2,205
Total accrued expenses and deferred income	9,558	6,937

P12 EQUITY

Shares

The number of shares in the Parent Company totals 200,000,000, with a quotient value of SEK 0.005. Quotient value is defined as share capital divided by the number of shares. See Note G19 for additional information.

Profit/loss carried forward

Refers to profit or loss carried forward from previous years less profit distribution.

Changes in equity

For details on changes in equity during period, see the Parent Company's statement of changes in equity.

Proposed distribution of profits

Unappropriated earnings in the Parent Company at the disposal of the Annual General Meeting (SEK):

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Share premium reserve	1,782,351,869	1,782,351,869
Profit/loss brought forward	10,824,981	60,376,079
Net profit for the year	159,198,063	377,513,285
Total	1,952,374,913	2,220,241,233
The Board of Directors propose that these earnings be appropriated as follows (SEK):		
Dividends to shareholders SEK 0.00 (1.07) per share		214,000,000
Carried forward	1,952,374,913	2,006,241,233
Total	1,952,374,913	2,220,241,233

The Board believes that the proposed dividend is justifiable with respect to the requirements that the nature, scope and risks of the operations impose on the size of the Parent Company's and the Group's equity, consolidation requirements, liquidity and financial position.

P13 PLEDGED ASSETS, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

Resurs Holding AB has no pledged assets. According to the Board's assessment, Resurs Holding AB has no contingent liabilities.

SIGNATURES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND THE CEO

The Board of Directors and the CEO give their assurance that the annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in Sweden, and the consolidated accounts in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as referenced by the European Parliament and the Council directive (EC) 1606/2002 dated 19 July 2002 on the application of international accounting standards. The annual accounts and consolidated accounts give a true and fair view of the Parent Company's and the Group's financial position and results of operations. The Administration Reports for the Parent Company and the Group give a true and fair view of the development of the Parent Company's and the Group's operations, position and results and describe the significant risks and uncertainties to which the Parent Company and the Group companies are exposed.

As specified above, the Parent Company's and the Group's annual accounts were approved for publication by the Board of Directors on 20 March 2024. The income statements and balance sheets will be presented to the Annual General Meeting for approval on 25 April 2024.

Helsingborg 20 March 2024

Magnus Fredin
Chief Executive Officer

The Board of Directors,

Martin Bengtsson
Chairman of the Board

Fredrik Carlsson
Member of the Board

Lars Nordstrand
Member of the Board

Marita Odélius
Member of the Board

Pia-Lena Olofsson
Member of the Board

Kristina Patek
Member of the Board

Mikael Wintzell
Member of the Board

Our audit report was submitted on 20 March 2024

Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB

Peter Nilsson
Authorized Public Accountant
Auditor in charge

Frida Main
Authorized Public Accountant

Auditor's report

Unofficial translation

To the general meeting of the shareholders of Resurs Holding AB (publ), corporate identity number 556898-2291

Report on the annual accounts and consolidated accounts

Opinions

We have audited the annual accounts and consolidated accounts of Resurs Holding AB (publ) for the year 2023 except for the corporate governance statement on pages 54-68. The annual accounts and consolidated accounts of the company are included on pages 46-114 in this document.

In our opinion, the annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of parent company as of 31 December 2023 and its financial performance and cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act. The consolidated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the group as of 31 December 2023 and their financial performance and cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted by the EU, and the Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies. Our opinions do not cover the corporate governance statement on pages 54-68. The statutory administration report is consistent with the other parts of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts.

We therefore recommend that the general meeting of shareholders adopts the income statement and balance sheet for the parent company and the group.

Our opinions in this report on the annual accounts and consolidated accounts are consistent with the content of the additional report that has been submitted to the parent company's audit committee in accordance with the Audit Regulation (537/2014) Article 11.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA) and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities section. We are independent of the parent company and the group in accordance with professional ethics for accountants in Sweden and have otherwise fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. This includes that, based on the best of our knowledge and belief, no prohibited services referred to in the Audit Regulation (537/2014) Article 5.1 have been provided to the audited company or, where applicable, its parent company or its controlled companies within the EU.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters of the audit are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of, and in forming our opinion thereon, the annual accounts and consolidated accounts as a whole, but we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter

Credit Impairment allowances on loans

The balance sheet item Lending to the public amounts to 38.8 billion SEK, less provision for expected credit losses of 2.7 billion SEK, and amounts to 75% of the total balance sheet of the group.

Accounting for impairment of loans to customers requires subjective judgements and estimates from management. The expected credit loss is calculated as a function of the probability of default, the exposure at default and the loss given default. The loans are categorized into three stages depending on the level of credit risk or changes in credit risk for each individual loan. For loans performing without an increase in credit risk, stage 1, a 12 month expected credit loss is calculated. For loans where there is deemed to be a significant increase credit risk, stage 2, or loans in default, stage 3, a lifetime expected credit loss is calculated.

Management has the possibility to adjust the model driven expected credit losses to address known impairment model limitations.

Refer to Annual Report note G2 Accounting Principles, "Credit losses and impairment of financial assets" and G23 "Lending to the public" for further information.

How our audit addressed the Key audit matter

Our audit of the Credit impairment allowances on loans has been performed through a combination of testing of internal control and testing through the use of substantive testing of made provisions. The audit has among others included the following:

We have performed walkthroughs of the group's process of granting credits and the process of provisions for expected credit losses. The work has included a review of policies and guidelines in order to identify significant risks of error and controls in order to prevent and detect those kinds of errors.

Our testing of controls has included manual controls, transfers between systems including the duality and key controls within the loans and provision process.

Through the support from our credit modelling experts, we have reviewed the company's model of calculating provisions by evaluating the key assumptions and have performed test of details to test the mathematical correctness. Further we have reviewed the managements adjustments of the model driven expected credit losses and reviewed the result of the managements own model validation. We have performed a recalculation on a sample of loans.

We have reconciled the provision for expected credited losses to the accounting and assessed if the disclosures in the annual report are appropriate.

Impairment test of Goodwill

The balance sheet item Goodwill amounts to 1.7 billion SEK and is a substantial item of the total balance sheet of the group. The company tests the book value of Goodwill annually, which is based on discounted future cashflows of the cash generating units that can be attributed to Goodwill. The impairment test included a high level of judgement and estimates on future cashflows. Note G27 and G43 in the annual report specifies how the company has performed its judgements and presents the key assumptions and sensitivity analysis. The assumptions that has the highest impact on the impairment test is future margins, capital requirement, credit losses and the discount factor. The annual impairment test performed by management did not result in an impairment.

Refer to Annual Report note G2 Accounting Principles, "Intangible assets" and G27 "Intangible assets" for further information.

In our audit we have reviewed the company's model for impairment test of Goodwill. The audit has among others included the following:

We have reviewed and reconciled the assumptions and input data through the company's forecasts and strategic plans per segment.

We have analyzed how previous years forecasts has been reached and analyzed eventual adjustments to the model to manage the development within the business and external factors.

We have reviewed the sensitivity of the most important assumption to assess if there is need for impairment.

Further we have reviewed the disclosures regarding the impairment test that is included in the annual report.

Other matter

The audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts for year 2022 was performed by another auditor who submitted an auditor's report dated 20 March 2023 with unmodified opinions in the Report on the annual accounts and consolidated accounts.

Other Information than the annual accounts and consolidated accounts

This document also contains other information than the annual accounts and consolidated accounts and is found on pages 1-45 and 121-145. The other information also consists of the remuneration report for year 2023. The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for this other information.

Our opinion on the annual accounts and consolidated accounts does not cover this other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion regarding this other information.

In connection with our audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, our responsibility is to read the information identified above and consider whether the information is materially inconsistent with the annual accounts and consolidated accounts. In this procedure we also take into account our knowledge otherwise obtained in the audit and assess whether the information otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If we, based on the work performed concerning this information, conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Board of Director's and the Managing Director

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the preparation of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts and that they give a fair presentation in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and, concerning the consolidated accounts, in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU. The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts and consolidated accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the assessment of the company's and the group's ability to continue as a going concern. They disclose, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting. The going concern basis of accounting is however not applied if the Board of Directors and the Managing Director intend to liquidate the company, to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Audit Committee shall, without prejudice to the Board of Director's responsibilities and tasks in general, among other things oversee the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibility

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts and consolidated accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these annual accounts and consolidated accounts.

A further description of our responsibility for the audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts is available on Revisorsinspektionen's website: www.revisorsinspektionen.se/revisornsansvar. This description is part of the auditor's report.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

The auditor's examination of the administration of the company and the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss

Opinions

In addition to our audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, we have also audited the administration of the Board of Director's and the Managing Director of Resurs Holding AB (publ) for the year 2023 and the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss.

We recommend to the general meeting of shareholders that the profit be appropriated in accordance with the proposal in the statutory administration report and that the members of the Board of Director's and the Managing Director be discharged from liability for the financial year.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted the audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities section. We are independent of the parent company and the group in accordance with professional ethics for accountants in Sweden and have otherwise fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions.

Responsibilities of the Board of Director's and the Managing Director

The Board of Directors is responsible for the proposal for appropriations of the company's profit or loss. At the proposal of a dividend, this includes an assessment of whether the dividend is justifiable considering the requirements which the company's and the group's type of operations, size and risks place on the size of the parent company's and the group' equity, consolidation requirements, liquidity and position in general.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the company's organization and the administration of the company's affairs. This includes among other things continuous assessment of the company's and the group's financial situation and ensuring that the company's organization is designed so that the accounting, management of assets and the company's financial affairs otherwise are controlled in a reassuring manner. The Managing Director shall manage the ongoing administration according to the Board of Directors' guidelines and instructions and among other matters take measures that are necessary to fulfill the company's accounting in accordance with law and handle the management of assets in a reassuring manner.

Auditor's responsibility

Our objective concerning the audit of the administration, and thereby our opinion about discharge from liability, is to obtain audit evidence to assess with a reasonable degree of assurance whether any member of the Board of Directors or the Managing Director in any material respect:

- has undertaken any action or been guilty of any omission which can give rise to liability to the company, or
- in any other way has acted in contravention of the Companies Act, the Annual Accounts Act, Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies or the Articles of Association.

Our objective concerning the audit of the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss, and thereby our opinion about this, is to assess with reasonable degree of assurance whether the proposal is in accordance with the Companies Act.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden will always detect actions or omissions that can give rise to liability to the company, or that the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss are not in accordance with the Companies Act.

A further description of our responsibility for the audit of the administration is available on Revisorsinspektionen's website: www.revisorsinspektionen.se/revisornsansvar. This description is part of the auditor's report.

The auditor's examination of the ESEF report

Opinion

In addition to our audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, we have also examined that the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have prepared the annual accounts and consolidated accounts in a format that enables uniform electronic reporting (the Esef report) pursuant to Chapter 16, Section 4(a) of the Swedish Securities Market Act (2007:528) for Resurs Holding AB (publ) for the financial year 2023.

Our examination and our opinion relate only to the statutory requirements.

In our opinion, the Esef report has been prepared in a format that, in all material respects, enables uniform electronic reporting.

Basis for Opinion

We have performed the examination in accordance with FAR's recommendation RevR 18 Examination of the Esef report. Our responsibility under this recommendation is described in more detail in the Auditors' responsibility section. We are independent of Resurs Holding AB (publ) in accordance with professional ethics for accountants in Sweden and have otherwise fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of the Board of Director's and the Managing Director

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the preparation of Esef report in accordance with the Chapter 16, Section 4(a) of the Swedish Securities Market Act (2007:528), and for such internal control that the Board of Directors and the Managing Director determine is necessary to prepare the Esef report without material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to obtain reasonable assurance whether the Esef report is in all material respects prepared in a format that meets the requirements of Chapter 16, Section 4(a) of the Swedish Securities Market Act (2007:528), based on the procedures performed.

RevR 18 requires us to plan and execute procedures to achieve reasonable assurance that the Esef report is prepared in a format that meets these requirements.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but it is not a guarantee that an engagement carried out according to RevR 18 and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the Esef report.

The firm applies International Standard on Quality Management 1, which requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

The examination involves obtaining evidence, through various procedures, that the Esef report has been prepared in a format that enables uniform electronic reporting of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement in the report, whether due to fraud or error. In carrying out this risk assessment, and in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, the auditor considers those elements of internal control that are relevant to the preparation of the Esef report by the Board of Directors and the Managing Director, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of those internal controls. The examination also includes an evaluation of the appropriateness and reasonableness of assumptions made by the Board of Directors and the Managing Director.

The procedures mainly include a validation that the Esef report has been prepared in a valid XHTML format and a reconciliation of the Esef report with the audited annual accounts and consolidated accounts.

Furthermore, the procedures also include an assessment of whether the consolidated statement of financial performance, financial position, changes in equity, cash flow and disclosures in the Esef report have been marked with iXBRL in accordance with what follows from the Esef regulation.

The auditor's examination of the corporate governance statement

The Board of Directors is responsible for that the corporate governance statement on pages 54-68 has been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act.

Our examination of the corporate governance statement is conducted in accordance with FAR's auditing standard RevR 16. The auditor's examination of the corporate governance statement. This means that our examination of the corporate governance statement is different and substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. We believe that the examination has provided us with sufficient basis for our opinions.

A corporate governance statement has been prepared. Disclosures in accordance with chapter 6 section 6 the second paragraph points 2-6 of the Annual Accounts Act and chapter 7 section 31 the second paragraph the same law are consistent with the other parts of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts and are in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies.

Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB, Torsgatan 21, 113 97 Stockholm, was appointed auditor of Resurs Holding AB (publ) by the general meeting of the shareholders on the 26 April 2023 and has been the company's auditor since the 26 April 2023.

Stockholm 20 March 2024

Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB

Peter Nilsson
Authorized Public Accountant
Auditor in charge

Frida Main
Authorized Public Accountant

Sustainability Report according to the Annual Accounts Act

This is the Resurs Group's seventh Sustainability Report. The Board of Directors is responsible for sustainability topics and for ensuring that this Sustainability Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Annual Accounts Act. The contents of this Sustainability Report are based on the materiality assessment performed in 2022, which guides the selection of the Group's most material sustainability topics.

The Sustainability Report also forms part of Resurs's Communication On Progress (COP) reporting to the UN Global Compact; reporting in accordance with the EU Taxonomy Regulation; sustainability reporting in accordance with Chapter 6, Section 11 of the Swedish Annual Accounts Act; and information on how Resurs contributes to Agenda 2030 and UN Sustainable Development Goals. This Sustainability Report has been prepared in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) standards.

The Sustainability Report is included as part of the Group's Annual Report. The auditor's review of the formal sustainability reporting is attached and is limited to a statement that the Sustainability Report has been prepared, which appears on page 142.

Position Green is Resurs's primary system for reporting sustainability data. It entails systematic management that ensures high data quality, traceability and follow-up over time.

STAKEHOLDER DIALOGUE

Resurs continuously engages in dialogue with various stakeholder groups with the aim of gaining insight into the expectations of stakeholders and the external environment for the operations. This dialogue provides important guidance for the Group's priorities and activities relating to various sustainability topics. The stakeholders considered to be the most concerned by the operations are partners, customers, employees and owners. Dialogue takes place through a large number of channels and more or less frequently depending on the topic and stakeholder group.



STAKEHOLDERS	EXAMPLES OF DIALOGUES AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION	KEY TOPICS FOR STAKEHOLDERS	RESURS BANK'S MANAGEMENT OF KEY TOPICS
CUSTOMERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materiality assessment • Website, social media • Customer and market research • In-person and digital customer meetings • Customer service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customer satisfaction • Invoicing and fee issues • Website and app usability • Customer privacy and data security • Responsible credit lending • Anti-corruption • Operation's environmental impact • Occupational health and safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of new services that give customers greater ability to manage their banking themselves • Open and clear communication • Transition from paper mailings to digital information, for example, through Kivra • Consolidation of systems for better and faster customer service • Identification via mobile BankID in stores and via telephone • Digital services, such as e-invoices, bank app, omni-solution and online bank
EMPLOYEES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materiality assessment • Performance reviews • Department meetings • Intranet • Employee surveys • Meetings with trade union representatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work environment, occupational health and safety • Career and development opportunities • Customer satisfaction • Diversity, equality and equal treatment • Anti-corruption • Operation's environmental impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal and external training • Training on the Code of Conduct • Induction training for new employees • Management training • Sustainability committee • Guidelines/policy for diversity and equal treatment and plan for active measures to combat discrimination • Health-promoting measures • Opportunity to change jobs and grow/develop internally
PARTNERS Partners (For example retail and e-commerce stores)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materiality assessment • Resurs partner support • Customer meetings with account managers • Merchant Portal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-corruption • Payment and financing solutions • Service level • Customer satisfaction • Digital services • Customer privacy and data security • Occupational health and safety • Diversity, equality and equal treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further development of existing products and services, with a particular focus on digitisation and automation • Authentication and signing using electronic ID • Adjustments to and evaluation of effects and opportunities linked to new regulations • Development of new services that give customers greater ability to manage their banking themselves • User-friendly systems with secure login
OWNERS Shareholders, investors and analysts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Report • Materiality assessment • Investor meetings • Annual General Meeting • Interim reports • Composition of the Board 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable growth and return • Risk management and financial stability • Anti-corruption • Sustainability work • Occupational health and safety • Diversity, equality and equal treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work on clear and open communication to enhance understanding among investors

Materiality assessment

The materiality assessment helps Resurs understand the sustainability topics that are of greatest importance to stakeholders and their expectations for the company. In addition, the assessment provides information about the impact of operations on the economy, society, people and the environment.

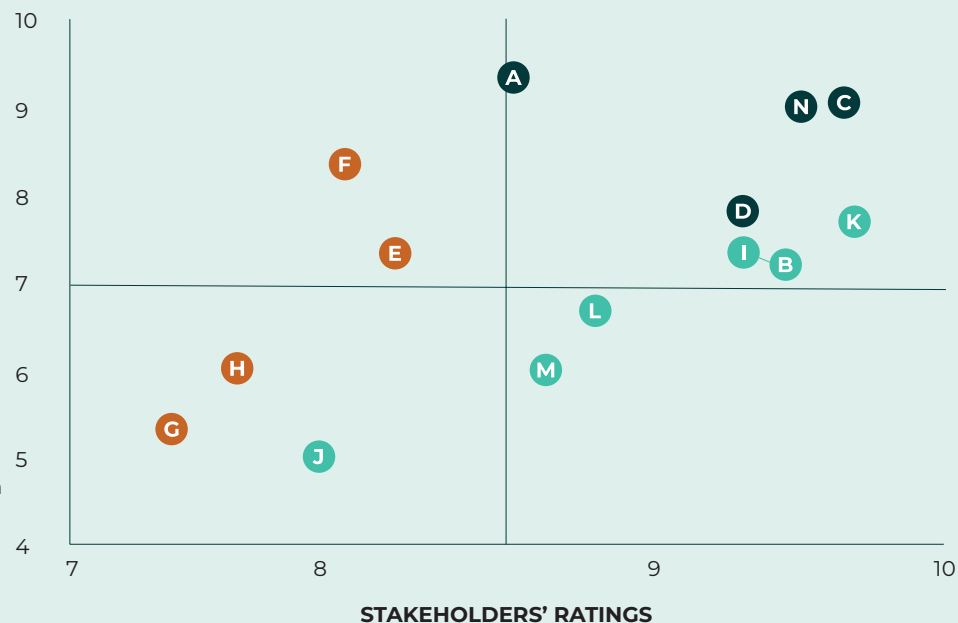
A new materiality assessment was performed in 2022, in order to update the analysis of the most important sustainability topics for Resurs. The most recent materiality assessment began by defining the most important sustainability topics in the banking and finance industry. The topics were selected based on GRI's list of sustainability topics, as well as from a business strategy perspective. Guided by the results of this process, 14 sustainability topics were selected for consideration by nearly 600 stakeholders divided into customers, employees, partners and owners.

The results were analysed together with a validation based on Resurs's overall business strategy perspective. The analysis also took into account the importance of sustainability topics in a global context, as well as the ability of Resurs's operations to directly or indirectly influence these topics.

COMMENTS ON THE MATERIALITY ASSESSMENT

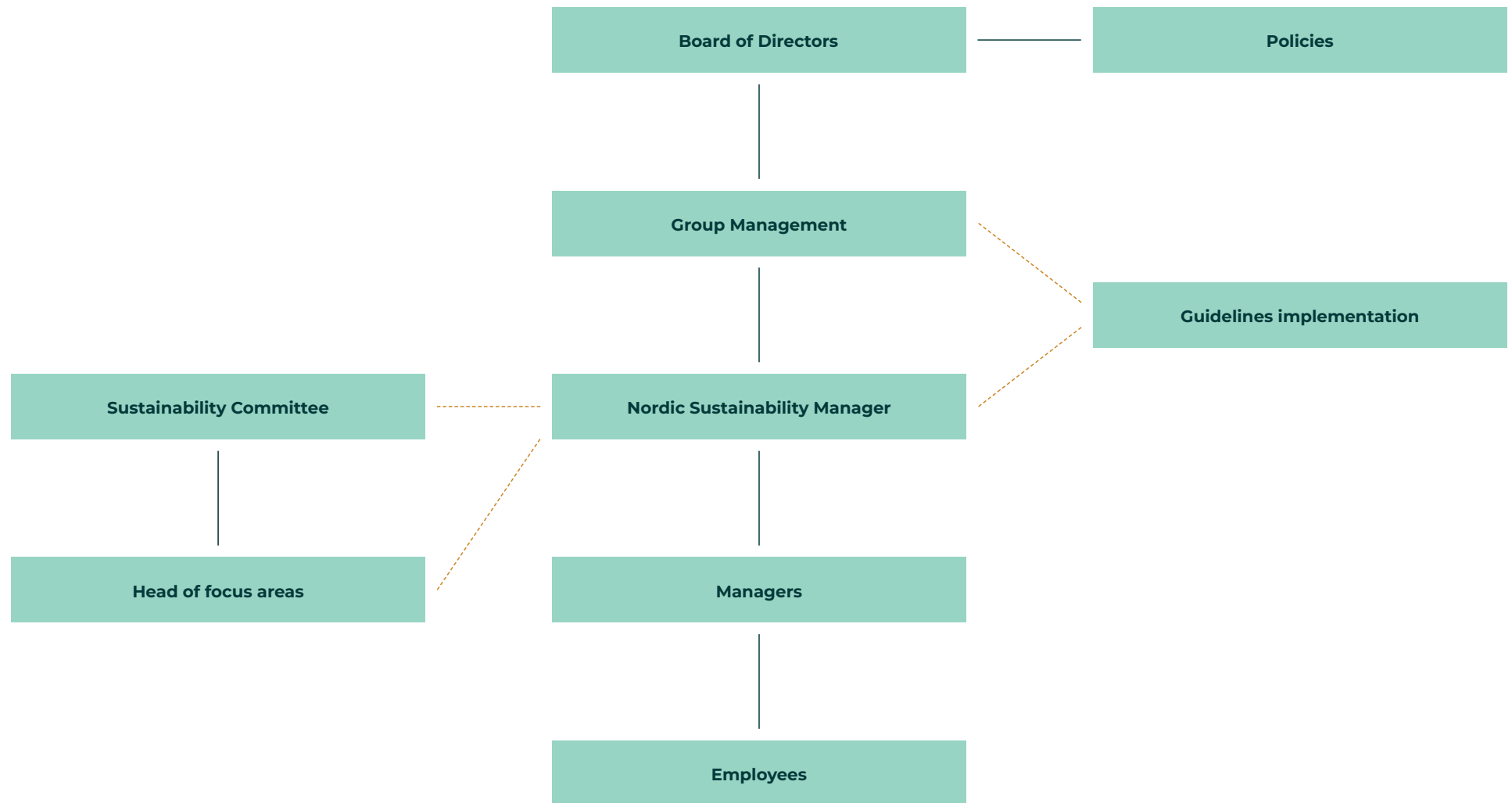
The results of the materiality assessment demonstrated a clear consensus between what the Group and its key stakeholders consider to be the most important topics. Customer privacy, Anti-corruption and Occupational health and safety were assigned the greatest importance, closely followed by the areas of Responsible credit lending, Customer satisfaction and Equality and diversity. These prioritised areas will be the basis for continued development of strategic and operational work in sustainability, in the short and long terms.

- A** A sustainable financial position for the bank
- B** Customer satisfaction*
- C** Anti-corruption
- D** Responsible credit lending
- E** Environmentally beneficial financing solutions
- F** Climate-smart operations and value chain
- G** Materials
- H** Environmentally sustainable procurement
- I** Equality and diversity
- J** Social commitment
- K** Occupational health and safety
- L** Employees' opportunities for professional growth
- M** Socially sustainable procurement
- N** Customer privacy



*Note that B is in the same spot as I in the matrix.

Organisational structure



Governance of Resurs's sustainability efforts

Resurs's banking operations pose demands for conduct according to business ethics, as well as the assumption of responsibility for the operation's impact on people, society and the environment.

The Group's approach is based on following the laws and regulations of each country where it operates, such as environmental regulations, regulations against money laundering and financing of terrorism, labour market regulations and collective agreements that affect the operation.

Resurs respects international conventions on human rights, which guide its own business. The Group's sustainability policy and guidelines, along with underlying policies, determine the framework and direction of its sustainability efforts.

Resurs is a workplace that is constantly on the move, with our drivers as important guides. They are part of our daily work life, and guide us in how we treat one another and how we perform our jobs. Our shared corporate culture is based on Resurs's drivers – RESPONSIBLE, EASY, PERSONAL AND INNOVATIVE – which have support throughout the Group.

RESPONSIBLE
EASY
PERSONAL
INNOVATIVE

MANAGEMENT APPROACH AND RESPONSIBILITY

The overall strategic direction of Resurs's sustainability efforts is determined by Group Management. Resurs's CEO is ultimately responsible for sustainability topics.

The Nordic Sustainability Manager develops Resurs's strategic business-driven sustainability agenda and ensures that a sustainability perspective is integrated and incorporated into all areas and processes of the operations.

Resurs Group's sustainability committee is convened and led by the Nordic Sustainability Manager. It prepares issues on focus areas, direction and activities in order to reach approved sustainability targets before they are considered and decided upon by Group Management. The committee is made up of representatives of Resurs's focus areas and stakeholders in the Group's various business lines and functions.

THE CODE OF CONDUCT – RESURS'S OVERALL MANAGEMENT TOOL

Resurs has been a member of the UN corporate sustainability initiative, the Global Compact, since 2018. This means that Resurs is both in favour of the initiative and supports and furthers its ten principles.

Resurs's Code of Conduct is a framework that describes the rules that employees are to follow and expectations for their conduct. Resurs's Code of Conduct clarifies issues including the Group's views on business ethics, working conditions, diversity, equality and equal opportunity. Resurs's Code of Conduct encompasses the entire Group and all of its employees. It is intended to guide how all employees, regardless of their function and role within the Group, act according to business ethics and in a way that inspires trust on the part of partners, customers, authorities and other stakeholders. The Code of Conduct is part of Resurs's set of Group-wide rules and has been adopted by the Board of Directors.

The Code of Conduct is available on the intranet, as well as on Resurs's external websites, so that partners, customers and investors can read about the fundamental guidelines according to which the Group operates. There is also a code of conduct for Resurs's suppliers – the Code of Conduct Suppliers.

MANAGEMENT APPROACH: ANTI-CORRUPTION

Resurs uses the three lines of defence model to counteract money laundering and financing of terrorism and manage other corruption risks in the operation and ensure that the Group is doing business and entering into business relationships based on value creation and ethically proper grounds. The first body focuses on the risks that may arise in operations.

The second body consists of the Group's Compliance, Information Security and Risk Control functions, which continually and independently control the operations.

The third control body is the internal audit function, which independently examines the Group's operations and evaluates how the other control functions manage and assess risks.

MANAGEMENT APPROACH: CUSTOMER PRIVACY

Resurs has a Data Protection Officer who verifies compliance with data protection legislation and reports to the CEO and Board Of Directors. This area also overlaps with other control functions in the second and third lines of defence.

The company also has a specially appointed Data Protection Specialist, who primarily works in the operational part of the business. This position reports to the General Legal Counsel, but works closely with the Data Protection Officer. Customer privacy is also assigned to the company's Governance department.

MANAGEMENT APPROACH: SUSTAINABLE CREDIT LENDING

The limits for credit lending operations are based on the overall policy set by the Board. This policy defines the credit strategy to be followed by the Group and is based on the Group's products and business segments, laws and regulations, and the long-term sustainable level of credit risks that the business is prepared to accept.

The strategy is implemented in operational activities by being translated into the credit process, which is based on credit rules and scoring models. This is then followed up and checked by several bodies.

Reports are made to the Board, Group Management and the credit and risk committees, and the results of the control functions' examinations are also reported to the Board. Monthly sampling checks are used to review the work based on prevailing criteria and regulations. The Risk Control function then examines parts of the credit lending process by measuring credit losses and following up on the product portfolios' credit risks. In addition, an internal audit of the credit lending operation is also continuously carried out.

MANAGEMENT APPROACH: ENVIRONMENT

Resurs's Environment and climate policy serves as the foundation for the Group's environmental agenda. It is adopted by the Board of Directors on an annual basis. Resurs's Nordic Sustainability Manager is responsible for coordinating sustainability topics and developing policies and guidelines. The heads of the focus areas drive and follow up on the work and targets, and report sustainability data in Position Green.

The Nordic Sustainability Manager bears overall responsibility for defining relevant and clear sustainability targets connected to the needs of the operation and stakeholders, with activities and KPIs to be considered and decided upon by Group Management, as well as following up on the above. The heads of the functions and business lines are responsible for their respective units' environmental efforts.

MANAGEMENT APPROACH: EMPLOYEES, DIVERSITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

The Head of People & Culture is responsible for strategic and operational HR work, as well as for compliance with laws and regulations concerning labour law and collective agreements. The People & Culture department runs, develops and follows up on work relating to the work environment, health, diversity and equal treatment. Its work is based on HR policy documents such as personnel, equality and salary policies and Resurs's Code of Conduct.

The Group furthermore has an HR Tech & Compensation Manager who manages compensation and benefits. This role is primarily responsible for reviewing remuneration levels and an annual salary survey, as well as developing policies and guidelines for salaries, pensions, benefits and company cars.

MANAGEMENT APPROACH: SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Resurs's sustainability committee prepares issues on focus areas, direction and activities in order to reach approved sustainability targets before they are considered and decided upon by Group Management. This includes working with continuous development and broadening the scope of the Group's social responsibility as well as forging new partnerships and networks in relevant areas. The Committee's work is driven by the Nordic Sustainability Manager.

Selection of policies and guidelines:

- Guidelines for diversity and equal treatment
- Guidelines against offensive treatment and discrimination
- Physical security guidelines
- Salary guidelines
- Environment and climate policy
- Travel guidelines
- Occupational health and safety guidelines
- Sustainability policy
- Sustainability reporting guidelines
- Policy for risk governance, management and control
- Information security policy
- Credit policy
- Whistle-blower policy
- Anti-bribery policy
- Policy on anti-money laundering and financing of terrorism
- Policy on managing conflicts of interest
- Data protection policy
- Competition policy
- Policy on trade sanctions
- Complaint management policy
- Remuneration policy
- Insider policy
- Code of Conduct for Suppliers
- Code of Conduct
- Guidelines for the purchasing process
- Company car guidelines

Sustainability risks

Sustainability risk refers to the risk of loss or lower future income due to sustainability-related events. This includes events in the three categories E, S and G: (E) environment – climate; (S) social – employees, social conditions and human rights; (G) governance – financial crime and corruption, or circumstances that may have an impact on other risk categories in the operations.

Sustainability risks are not defined as separate risks within Resurs, and are managed in accordance with Resurs's ongoing risk management process, i.e. identification, measurement and evaluation, management, follow-up and reporting. Resurs's ambition is for sustainability risks to be managed using a risk-based approach and to be integrated into daily operations. These efforts are guided by national and external regulations and guidelines, particularly those issued by the EU.

Resurs's most material sustainability risks are described in the sections for each material sustainability topic in this Sustainability Report. These risks relate to sustainable and responsible credit lending, the environment and climate, social conditions and human rights, personal data processing and anti-money laundering and terrorist financing.



RISK AREA	RISK DESCRIPTION	POTENTIAL RISK IMPACT ON RESURS	RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES
ANTI-CORRUPTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial crime and corruption. Suspected money laundering, financing of terrorism, fraud, bribery, tax evasion and other serious financial crime. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negative consequences for society at large as well as for the bank. Financial crime and/or corruption could seriously affect public, shareholder, customer and employee confidence. Loss of corporate and societal benefits. Serious legal and reputational risks. Legal consequences resulting in significant fines, or other sanctions or damages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resurs's three levels of control functions, the three lines of defence, to manage the risk of money laundering and other corruption risks and to ensure that Resurs conducts business and enters into business relationships on an ethical basis. Special unit, Financial Crime Prevention, whose purpose is to enhance AML efforts and combat financial crime. Continuous monitoring of trends and of financial transactions in Resurs's systems. Mandatory training to raise awareness among employees. Whistleblower function.
ETHICAL AND RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational information risks and IT system failures. Deficiencies in the management of personal and corporate information in terms of availability, accuracy, confidentiality and/or traceability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial consequences resulting from fines or other sanctions or damages. A deterioration of the company's reputation and customer satisfaction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information security policies and guidelines in line with comprehensive industry requirements and technical security solutions. Securing of data in accordance with GDPR legislation. Employees' ability to report via the Group's proactive risk database. Continual follow-up of events that occur both inside and outside the business. Training of employees and customers to increase awareness of information security threats and risks.
SUSTAINABLE AND RESPONSIBLE CREDIT LENDING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customer has insufficient repayment capacity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The customer's case is transferred to an external debt collection company. Over-indebtedness and any non-payment records could have negative consequences for the customer, difficulties in entering into contracts, mental illness, etc. Lost income. Damage to Resurs's brand. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well-documented and well-tested credit assessment models, where we use credit reports, information from the customer and internal data to make systematic assessments of our customers' repayment capacity. Use of scoring models to calculate and ensure the customer's current and future repayment capacity. Dedicated debt collection teams tasked with preventing a case from being transferred to debt collection companies at an early stage. Policies and instructions for responsible credit lending.

RISK AREA	RISK DESCRIPTION	POTENTIAL RISK IMPACT ON RESURS	RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES
CLIMATE	<p>In the event of climate change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transition risk related to factors such as changes in legislation, changed demand for products and services, changed customer behaviour or other structural changes that take place to transition to a climate-neutral economy. • Physical climate risk such as property damage or damage to and decrease in value of assets and collateral. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lost income, a smaller customer base, tarnished reputation and potentially higher credit losses. • The risk of higher damages to and decline in value of assets and sureties as a result of climate change. • The operation is exposed to transition risks if Resurs does not succeed in adapting the operation to the sustainable economy of the future, which imposes higher environmental and climate requirements. This also applies to the demand for Resurs's products and services. • Non-compliance with regulations that could lead to legal consequences in the form of fines or other sanctions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk Committees identify, monitor and proactively address potential risks and follow up on previously identified risks and approved actions. • Develop and improve the bank's ability to identify, measure, manage and report risks associated with both physical climate risks and transition risks • Ongoing stakeholder dialogue and inspiration for customers to make sustainable choices. • Policies and instructions for responsible credit lending.

RISK AREA	RISK DESCRIPTION	POTENTIAL RISK IMPACT ON RESURS	RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES
ENVIRONMENT	Environmental risks are associated with Resurs's operations and suppliers, as well as the companies Resurs invests in and loans to. These risks may relate to direct environmental incidents, pollution or other negative impacts on the environment and ecosystems. Indirect, such as business relationships with companies whose activities are not in line with the transition to an environmentally sustainable economy or who are deficient in managing environmental issues in their operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lost income, a smaller customer base, tarnished reputation and potentially higher credit losses. • Damage to Resurs's brand and trustworthiness as an employer and a bank unless the company reduces greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change. • The climate as a whole through Resurs's products and services that contribute to consumption in society. • Non-compliance with regulations that could lead to legal consequences in the form of fines or other sanctions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target to reduce the direct climate impact of the operation by 50 per cent by 2030. • Sustainability policy, and guidelines in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Business travel: separate travel policy, follow-up of CO2. – Code of conduct for suppliers. – Electricity consumption: Choosing renewable electricity wherever possible. • Mapping of commuting habits at Resurs via survey. • Climate calculation according to the GHG protocol. • Risk Committees identify, monitor and proactively address potential risks and follow up on previously identified risks and approved actions. • Ongoing stakeholder dialogue. • Policies and instructions for responsible credit lending.

RISK AREA	RISK DESCRIPTION	POTENTIAL RISK IMPACT ON RESURS	RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES
SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND HUMAN RIGHTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As an employer: risks related to social conditions, primarily working conditions, i.e. health and safety, workload, trade union rights, remuneration and benefits, equal treatment and equality, and occurrence of harassment and victimisation. • Difficulty in recruiting and retaining competent employees. • As a lender and investor and when purchasing goods and services, risks related to social conditions and human rights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-compliance with regulations that could lead to legal consequences in the form of fines or other sanctions. • Employee commitment and desire to progress. • Failure to recruit, develop and retain competent employees with the necessary skills could affect Resurs's ability to develop new or fast-growing operational areas and thereby deliver on strategy and objectives. • Skills gaps, efficiency losses and lack of continuity. • Resurs's work environment. • Resurs's brand and trustworthiness as an employer and a bank. • Customer relationships and the trustworthiness of the offering. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equality targets. • Salary survey. • Whistle-blower function. • Employee surveys. • Development opportunities. • Strengthening the brand/employer branding. • Continual improvements and follow-up of the employee survey. • Performance and talent management processes in to develop and retain critical skills and talent for the future. • Skills-based recruitment process. • Mandatory training for employees and managers. • Code of conduct for suppliers. • Supplier review, revision and reinforcement of related processes linked to Resurs's operations, product and service offering. • Policies and instructions for responsible credit lending.

Report in accordance with EU taxonomy 2023

BACKGROUND/INTRODUCTION TO THE TAXONOMY

The Taxonomy Regulation¹ (the “Taxonomy”) is an EU regulation that came into effect on 1 January 2022 and entails a reporting obligation for companies subject to sustainability reporting under the EU Non-Financial Reporting Directive² (“NFRD”).

The Taxonomy is a classification system that defines criteria for which economic activities can be considered environmentally sustainable (“green”). The aim of the Taxonomy is to standardise and increase comparability. For credit institutions, the reporting requirement under the Taxonomy is that disclosures are to be provided about the green asset ratio (GAR) for the stock of loans, debt securities and equity holdings and the flow for new lending. Taxonomy-eligible assets means that the counterparty or the underlying assets are included in the Taxonomy and can be assessed based on the Taxonomy criteria.

REPORTING FOR RESURS HOLDING AB

As a listed company in a large group, Resurs Holding must provide disclosures under the Taxonomy. According to the European Commission’s guidance³, reporting for credit institutions is to be based on the consolidated situation in accordance with CRR.⁴ Since the operations conducted in the Group comprise credit operations, the Group provides disclosures based on the consolidated situation, which means that the reporting does not encompass information for Resurs Förvaltning AB which is outside the consolidated situation.

The format for Taxonomy reporting follows the guidelines and the recommendations set by the European Commission.⁵ The outcome of Resurs’s Taxonomy reporting is that most of the Group’s assets are either not evaluated under the Taxonomy (for example, assets that are not included in the definition of “stock of loans, debt securities and equity holdings and the flow for new lending”) or cannot be evaluated due to a lack of reliable data (meaning assets for which an assessment of whether or not they are Taxonomy-eligible cannot be made without some degree of estimate).

¹Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

²Directive 2014/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.

³Frequently asked questions: How should financial and non-financial undertakings report Taxonomy-eligible economic activities and assets in accordance with the Taxonomy Regulation Article 8 Disclosures Delegated Act?
https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/business_economy_euro/banking_and_finance/documents/sustainable-finance-taxonomy-article-8-report-eligible-activities-assets-faq_en.pdf

⁴Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.

⁵Sustainable finance package 2023 – European Commission (europa.eu)

Reporting template

Refer to pages 135–141

The Taxonomy reporting is based on assets in the balance sheet for the consolidated situation. Detailed information for reporting that is not available in Resurs's accounting system was primarily taken from the operation's databases, which include aggregated information from banking systems. The assessment of whether exposure exists to undertakings that are not subject to the NFRD (public-interest entities with more than 500 employees) is based on information that the bank possesses about its counterparties and information obtained from counterparties' websites. If an economic activity is not included in the technical screening criteria, the activity cannot be assessed under the EU Taxonomy and thus is not eligible under the regulations. Resurs is defined as an NFRD company and falls under the requirements applied to credit institutions. Resurs's Taxonomy reporting has been based on Resurs's interpretation of the reporting requirements and we continuously monitor Taxonomy developments.

Since Resurs's assessment found no assets or exposure in 2023 that refers to any environmental objective other than Climate Mitigation, we have actively decided not to include environmental objectives 3–6 in our reporting template to make it easier for the reader. We have also actively decided not to report the template for GAR KPIs Flow since the data would have been identical to GAR KPIs Stock given that we were unable to identify any past Taxonomy data for the NFRD companies assessed by us in our analysis.

ASSUMPTIONS, INTERPRETATIONS AND COMMENTS

According to the European Commission's guidance, data that is reported in the mandatory disclosures is to be based on actual information reported from underlying companies. It is not permitted to use estimates if no such data is available. Since Resurs's exposure to NFRD companies is very low, this also reflects the Taxonomy alignment in 2023, for which Taxonomy alignment for Resurs, according to our interpretation, is close to zero for both turnover and CapEx.

The exposure to Taxonomy-eligible activities that Resurs can nevertheless demonstrate is exposure to certain covered mortgage bonds. For its exposure to mortgage bonds, Resurs applied a look-through approach, which means that an evaluation has been made of the extent to which underlying loans are mortgages and these have been considered to be Taxonomy-eligible. However, it is currently difficult to find counterparty data that demonstrates Taxonomy alignment in bonds. In addition to bonds, lending to private individuals is also subject to exposure to vehicle loans, mortgages and energy improvement loans for homes. According to the European Commission's guidance⁶, mortgages qualify as Taxonomy-eligible since there is a property that is collateral for the loan and properties are Taxonomy-eligible. It is not possible to assess the Taxonomy alignment of the mortgage portion since energy classes have not been achieved and due to the lack of necessary data.

Resurs believes that energy investment loans for private individuals are Taxonomy-eligible as regards climate mitigation, but they cannot yet be considered to be Taxonomy aligned, whereas vehicles loans do not currently comply with the data requirements necessary for being considered to be Taxonomy eligible.

Given the structure of Resurs's operations and the combination of data availability from counterparties, Taxonomy alignment is only 0.01 per cent for 2023. In some cases, Resurs Holding's balance sheet has several categories that are Taxonomy-eligible for reporting. In these cases, an assessment has been made of the information that is most valuable to the reader and based on this the item has been placed in the category considered suitable. Going forward, Resurs will review both its strategies and targets in this area and the aim is to increase the degree of Taxonomy alignment for the company's operations. The bank believes that this is possible from both a business strategic perspective and also since the quality of counterparty data is increasing every year. During the process of preparing the Taxonomy data for 2023, we also identified scope for improvements in future reporting in terms of both data collection and processes internally and with counterparties. At the current time, the lack of counterparty data is critical, but it is still clear that moving forward Taxonomy reporting will be important and central to the transition that is needed, and we support this positive development

⁶Draft Commission notice on the interpretation of certain legal provisions of the Disclosures Delegated Act under Article 8 of EU Taxonomy Regulation on the reporting of eligible economic activities and assets.
https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/business_economy_euro/banking_and_finance/documents/sustainable-finance-taxonomy-article-8-report-eligible-activities-assets-faq-part-2_en.pdf

0. Summary of KPIs to be disclosed by credit institutions under Article 8 Taxonomy Regulation

		Total environmentally sustainable assets	KPI****	KPI*****	% coverage (over total assets)***	% of assets excluded from the numerator of the GAR (Article 7(2) and (3) and Section 1.1.2. of Annex V)	% of assets excluded from the denominator of the GAR (Article 7(1) and Section 1.2.4 of Annex V)
Main KPI	Green asset ratio (GAR) stock	2.570.224 kr	0,00514%	0,00927%	0,92%	12,00%	21,79%

		Total environmentally sustainable activities	KPI	KPI	% coverage (over total assets)	% of assets excluded from the numerator of the GAR (Article 7(2) and (3) and Section 1.1.2. of Annex V)	% of assets excluded from the denominator of the GAR (Article 7(1) and Section 1.2.4 of Annex V)
Additional KPIs	GAR (flow)	2.570.224 kr	0,00514%	0,00927%	0,92%	12,00%	21,79%
	Trading book*						
	Financial guarantees						
	Assets under management						
	Fees and commissions income**						

* For credit institutions that do not meet the conditions of Article 94(1) of the CRR or the conditions set out in Article 325a(1) of the CRR

**Fees and commissions income from services other than lending and AuM

Institutions shall disclose forwardlooking information for this KPIs, including information in terms of targets, together with relevant explanations on the methodology applied.

*** % of assets covered by the KPI over banks' total assets

****based on the Turnover KPI of the counterparty

*****based on the CapEx KPI of the counterparty, except for lending activities where for general lending Turnover KPI is used

Note 1: Across the reporting templates: cells shaded in black should not be reported.

Note 2: Fees and Commissions (sheet 6) and Trading Book (sheet 7) KPIs shall only apply starting 2026. SMEs' inclusion in these KPI will only apply subject to a positive result of an impact assessment.

1.Assets for the calculation of GAR (Turnover)

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
		2023														
SEK	Total [gross] carrying amount	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)						Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)						Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)						Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator																
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HT eligible for GAR calculation															
2	Financial undertakings	711 271 000 kr	212 486 973 kr											212 486 973 kr		
3	Credit institutions	710 509 000 kr	212 486 973 kr											212 486 973 kr		
4	Loans and advances															
5	Debt securities, including UoP	710 509 000 kr	212 486 973 kr											212 486 973 kr		
6	Equity instruments															
7	Other financial corporations	762 000 kr														
8	of which investment firms															
9	Loans and advances															
10	Debt securities, including UoP															
11	Equity instruments															
12	of which management companies															
13	Loans and advances															
14	Debt securities, including UoP															
15	Equity instruments															
16	of which insurance undertakings															
17	Loans and advances															
18	Debt securities, including UoP															
19	Equity instruments															
20	Non-financial undertakings	46 128 950 kr	6 041 941 kr	2 570 224 kr										6 041 941 kr	2 570 224 kr	
21	Loans and advances	34 965 950 kr	6 041 941 kr	2 570 224 kr										6 041 941 kr	2 570 224 kr	
22	Debt securities, including UoP															
23	Equity instruments	11 163 000 kr														
24	Households	43 282 428 000 kr	240 454 922 kr											240 454 922 kr		
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	210 281 922 kr	210 281 922 kr											210 281 922 kr		
26	of which building renovation loans															
27	of which motor vehicle loans	#														
28	Local governments financing															
29	Housing financing															
30	Other local government financing															
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties															
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)															
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings	595 694 050 kr														
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	108 694 050 kr														
35	Loans and advances															
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property															
37	of which building renovation loans															
38	Debt securities															
39	Equity instruments															
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	487 000 000 kr														
41	Loans and advances															
42	Debt securities															
43	Equity instruments															
44	Derivatives	6 648 000 kr														
45	On demand interbank loans	2 476 580 000 kr														
46	Cash and cash-related assets															
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities)	2 924 819 000 kr														
48	Total GAR assets	50 043 569 000 kr	458 983 836 kr	2 570 224 kr										458 983 836 kr	2 570 224 kr	
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation	5 452 658 000 kr														
50	Central governments and Supranational issuers	1 871 644 000 kr														
51	Central banks exposure	3 581 014 000 kr														
52	Trading book															
53	Total assets	55 496 227 000 kr														
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations																
54	Financial guarantees															
55	Assets under management															
56	Of which debt securities															
57	Of which equity instruments															

1. This template shall include information for loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments in the banking book, towards financial corporations, non-financial corporations (NFC), including SMEs, households (including residential real estate, house renovation loans and motor vehicle loans only) and local governments/municipalities (house financing).

2. The following accounting categories of financial assets should be considered: Financial assets at amortised cost, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, investments in subsidiaries, joint venture and associates, financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss and non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss, and real estate collateral obtained by credit institutions by taking possession in exchange in of cancellation of debts.

3. Banks with non-EU subsidiary should provide this information separately for exposures towards non-EU counterparties. For non-EU exposures, while there are additional challenges in terms of absence of common disclosure requirements and methodologies, as the EU taxonomy and the NFRD apply only at EU level, given the relevance of these exposures for those credit institutions with non-EU subsidiaries, these institutions should disclose a separate GAR for non-EU exposures, on a best effort basis, in the form of estimates and ranges, using proxies, and explaining the assumptions, caveats and limitations

4. For motor vehicle loans, institutions shall only include those exposures generated after the date of application of the disclosure

1. Assets for the calculation of GAR (Capex)		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
SEK		Total [gross] carrying amount	2023													
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)							Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)							Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator															
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not NRI															
2	Financial undertakings	711 271 000	212 486 973										212 486 973			
3	Credit institutions	710 509 000	212 486 973													
4	Loans and advances															
5	Debt securities, including UoP	710 509 000	212 486 973										212 486 973			
6	Equity instruments															
7	Other financial corporations	762 000														
8	of which investment firms															
9	Loans and advances															
10	Debt securities, including UoP															
11	Equity instruments															
12	of which management companies															
13	Loans and advances															
14	Debt securities, including UoP															
15	Equity instruments															
16	of which insurance undertakings															
17	Loans and advances															
18	Debt securities, including UoP															
19	Equity instruments															
20	Non-financial undertakings	46 128 950	13 766 594	4 637 430									13 766 594	4 637 430		
21	Loans and advances	34 965 950	13 766 594	4 637 430									13 766 594	4 637 430		
22	Debt securities, including UoP															
23	Equity instruments	11 163 000														
24	Households	43 282 428 000	240 454 922										240 454 922			
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	210 281 922	210 281 922										210 281 922			
26	of which building renovation loans															
27	of which motor vehicle loans	1 362 456 000														
28	Local governments financing															
29	Housing financing															
30	Other local government financing															
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties															
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)															
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings	595 694 050														
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	108 694 050														
35	Loans and advances															
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property															
37	of which building renovation loans															
38	Debt securities															
39	Equity instruments															
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	487 000 000														
41	Loans and advances															
42	Debt securities															
43	Equity instruments															
44	Derivatives	6 648 000														
45	On demand interbank loans	2 476 580 000														
46	Cash and cash-related assets															
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)	2 924 819 000														
48	Total GAR assets	50 043 569 000	466 708 489	4 637 430									466 708 489	4 637 430		
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation	5 452 658 000														
50	Central governments and Supranational issuers	1 871 644 000														
51	Central banks exposure	3 581 014 000														
52	Trading book															
53	Total assets	55 496 227 000														
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations																
54	Financial guarantees															
55	Assets under management															
56	Of which debt securities															
57	Of which equity instruments															

- This template shall include information for loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments in the banking book, towards financial corporations, non-financial corporates (NFC), including SMEs, households (including residential real estate, house renovation loans and motor vehicle loans only) and local governments/municipalities (house financing).
- The following accounting categories of financial assets should be considered: Financial assets at amortized cost, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss and non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss, and real estate collaterals obtained by credit institutions by taking possession in exchange in of cancellation of debts.
- Banks with non-EU subsidiary should provide this information separately for exposures towards non-EU counterparties. For non-EU exposures, while there are additional challenges in terms of absence of common disclosure requirements and methodology, as the EU taxonomy and the NFRD apply only at EU level, given the relevance of these exposures for those credit institutions with non-EU subsidiaries, these institutions should disclose a separate GAR for non-EU exposures, on a best effort basis, in the form of estimates and ranges, using proxies, and explaining the assumptions, caveats and limitations.
- For motor vehicle loans, institutions shall only include those exposures generated after the date of application of the disclosure

3. GAR KPI stock (Turnover)

1. Institution shall disclose in this template the GAR KPIs on stock of loans calculated based on the data disclosed in template 1, on covered assets, and by applying the formulas proposed in this template
2. Information on the GAR (green asset ratio of 'eligible' activities) shall be accompanied with information on the proportion of total assets covered by the GAR
3. Credit institutions can, in addition to the information included in this template, show the proportion of assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors that are environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned). This information would enrich the information on the KPI on environmentally sustainable assets compared to total covered assets
4. Credit institutions shall duplicate this template for revenue based and CapEx based disclosures

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
		2023														
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total assets covered	
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)						
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling				
	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator															
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation															
2	Financial undertakings	0,42%									0,42%					1,42%
3	Credit institutions	0,42%									0,42%					1,42%
4	Loans and advances															
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0,42%									0,42%					1,42%
6	Equity instruments															
7	Other financial corporations															
8	of which investment firms															
9	Loans and advances															
10	Debt securities, including UoP															
11	Equity instruments															
12	of which management companies															
13	Loans and advances															
14	Debt securities, including UoP															
15	Equity instruments															
16	of which insurance undertakings															
17	Loans and advances															
18	Debt securities, including UoP															
19	Equity instruments															
20	Non-financial undertakings	0,01%	0,01%								0,01%	0,01%				0,09%
21	Loans and advances	0,01%	0,01%								0,01%	0,01%				0,07%
22	Debt securities, including UoP															
23	Equity instruments															0,02%
24	Households	0,48%									0,48%					86,49%
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0,42%									0,42%					0,42%
26	of which building renovation loans															
27	of which motor vehicle loans															
28	Local governments financing															
29	Housing financing															
30	Other local government financing															
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties															
32	Total GAR assets	0.92%	0.01%								0.92%	0.01%				

3. GAR KPI stock (Capex)

1. Institution shall disclose in this template the GAR KPIs on stock of loans calculated based on the data disclosed in template 1, on covered assets, and by applying the formulas proposed in this template
2. Information on the GAR (green asset ratio of 'eligible' activities) shall be accompanied with information on the proportion of total assets covered by the GAR
3. Credit institutions can, in addition to the information included in this template, show the proportion of assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors that are environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned). This information would enrich the information on the KPI on environmentally sustainable assets compared to total covered assets
4. Credit institutions shall duplicate this template for revenue based and CapEx based disclosures

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		2023														
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)			TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)						Proportion of total assets covered
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)						
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)						
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling				
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator																
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation															
2	Financial undertakings	0,42%									0,42%					1,42%
3	Credit institutions	0,42%									0,42%					1,42%
4	Loans and advances															
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0,42%									0,42%					1,42%
6	Equity instruments															
7	Other financial corporations															
8	of which investment firms															
9	Loans and advances															
10	Debt securities, including UoP															
11	Equity instruments															
12	of which management companies															
13	Loans and advances															
14	Debt securities, including UoP															
15	Equity instruments															
16	of which insurance undertakings															
17	Loans and advances															
18	Debt securities, including UoP															
19	Equity instruments															
20	Non-financial undertakings	0,03%	0,01%								0,03%	0,01%				0,09%
21	Loans and advances	0,03%	0,01%								0,03%	0,01%				0,07%
22	Debt securities, including UoP															
23	Equity instruments															0,02%
24	Households	0,48%									0,48%					86,49%
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0,42%									0,42%					0,42%
26	of which building renovation loans															
27	of which motor vehicle loans															
28	Local governments financing															
29	Housing financing															
30	Other local government financing															
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties															
32	Total GAR assets	0,93%	0,01%								0,93%	0,01%				

2. GAR sector information 2023 (Turnover)

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	y	z	aa	ab
	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to	
	[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
	SEK	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)	Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)	SEK	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA)	SEK	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA)
1	7112 - Engineering activities and related technical consultancy	4 581 193 kr	2 190 333 kr						4 581 193 kr	2 190 333 kr		
2	4322 - Plumbing, heat and air-conditioning installation	1 458 379 kr	15 431 kr						1 458 379 kr	15 431 kr		
3	4941 - Freight transport by road	673 206 kr	78 476 kr						673 206 kr	78 476 kr		
4	4399 - Other specialised construction activities	556 712 kr	46 764 kr						556 712 kr	46 764 kr		
5	1623 - Manufacture of other builders' carpentry and joinery	531 320 kr	7 438 kr						531 320 kr	7 438 kr		
6	4676 - Wholesale of other intermediate products	517 434 kr	2 070 kr						517 434 kr	2 070 kr		
7	4120 - Construction of residential and non-residential buildings	463 455 kr	9 269 kr						463 455 kr	9 269 kr		
8	4220 - Construction of utility projects	327 923 kr	9 083 kr						327 923 kr	9 083 kr		
9	1712 - Manufacture of paper and paperboard	227 250 kr	14 771 kr						227 250 kr	14 771 kr		
10	3312 - Repair of machinery	646 132 kr	1 292 kr						646 132 kr	1 292 kr		
11	4222 - Construction of utility projects for electricity and telecommunications	596 820 kr	177 256 kr						596 820 kr	177 256 kr		
12	4673 - Wholesale of wood, construction materials and sanitary equipment	76 750 kr	768 kr						76 750 kr	768 kr		
13	4764 - Retail sale of sporting equipment in specialised stores	45 619 kr	10 492 kr						45 619 kr	10 492 kr		
14	4674 - Wholesale of hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	43 699 kr	3 933 kr						43 699 kr	3 933 kr		
15	2363 - Manufacture of ready-mixed concrete	31 135 kr	2 615 kr						31 135 kr	2 615 kr		
16	2822 - Manufacture of lifting and handling equipment	23 151 kr	232 kr						23 151 kr	232 kr		

1. Credit institutions shall disclose in this template information on exposures in the banking book towards those sectors covered by the Taxonomy (NACE sectors 4 levels of detail), using the relevant NACE Codes on the basis of the principal activity of the counterparty

2. The counterparty NACE sector allocation shall be based exclusively on the nature of the immediate counterparty. The classification of the exposures incurred jointly by more than one obligor shall be done on the basis of the characteristics of the obligor that was the more relevant, or determinant, for the institution to grant the exposure.

The distribution of jointly incurred exposures by NACE codes shall be driven by the characteristics of the more relevant or determinant obligor. Institutions shall disclose information by NACE codes with the level of disaggregation required in the template.

2. GAR sector information 2023 (Capex)

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	y	z	aa	ab
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to		SMEs and other NFC not subject to		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to		SMEs and other NFC not subject to		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to		SMEs and other NFC not subject to	
		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)		SEK	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	SEK	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	SEK	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)	SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)	SEK	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)	Mn EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)
1	7112 - Engineering activities and related technical consultancy	4 581 193 kr	3 945 746 kr							4 581 193 kr	3 945 746 kr		
2	4322 - Plumbing, heat and air-conditioning installation	1 458 379 kr	174 825 kr							1 458 379 kr	174 825 kr		
3	4941 - Freight transport by road	673 206 kr	206 351 kr							673 206 kr	206 351 kr		
4	4399 - Other specialised construction activities	556 712 kr	78 496 kr							556 712 kr	78 496 kr		
5	1623 - Manufacture of other builders' carpentry and joinery	531 320 kr	3 188 kr							531 320 kr	3 188 kr		
6	4676 - Wholesale of other intermediate products	517 434 kr	517 kr							517 434 kr	517 kr		
7	4120 - Construction of residential and non-residential buildings	463 455 kr	- kr							463 455 kr	- kr		
8	4220 - Construction of utility projects	327 923 kr	3 279 kr							327 923 kr	3 279 kr		
9	1712 - Manufacture of paper and paperboard	227 250 kr	13 635 kr							227 250 kr	13 635 kr		
10	3312 - Repair of machinery	646 132 kr	- kr							646 132 kr	- kr		
11	4222 - Construction of utility projects for electricity and telecommunications	596 820 kr	183 821 kr							596 820 kr	183 821 kr		
12	4673 - Wholesale of wood, construction materials and sanitary equipment	76 750 kr	14 276 kr							76 750 kr	14 276 kr		
13	4764 - Retail sale of sporting equipment in specialised stores	45 619 kr	8 211 kr							45 619 kr	8 211 kr		
14	4674 - Wholesale of hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	43 699 kr	- kr							43 699 kr	- kr		
15	2363 - Manufacture of ready-mixed concrete	31 135 kr	4 390 kr							31 135 kr	4 390 kr		
16	2822 - Manufacture of lifting and handling equipment	23 151 kr	695 kr							23 151 kr	695 kr		

1. Credit institutions shall disclose in this template information on exposures in the banking book towards those sectors covered by the Taxonomy (NACE sectors 4 levels of detail), using the relevant NACE Codes on the basis of the principal activity of the counterparty

2. The counterparty NACE sector allocation shall be based exclusively on the nature of the immediate counterparty. The classification of the exposures incurred jointly by more than one obligor shall be done on the basis of the characteristics of the obligor that was the more relevant, or determinant, for the institution to grant the exposure.

The distribution of jointly incurred exposures by NACE codes shall be driven by the characteristics of the more relevant or determinant obligor. Institutions shall disclose information by NACE codes with the level of disaggregation required in the template.

Table Total emissions per scope and category, 2023

This table shows total emissions per scope. Scope 3 emissions for each stage are also listed. The calculations have been performed according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol using an operational control approach. Biogenic emissions were excluded from the calculations. Due to more specific data and updated emission factors in 2023 for, among other things, purchased goods and services, waste management and mailing, as well as a new method for calculating server operation, the figures have been adjusted for 2022, 2021 and 2020. The increased climate impact by 26% compared to 2022 is mainly due to an increase in business travel, commuting and purchased goods and services.

The “market-based” method was applied in Scope 2. If the “location-based” method is applied, the result is Scope 2 emissions of 106 tCO2e. Sources for emissions factors in Scope 1 come from the Swedish Transport Administration and Network for transport measures (NTM); in Scope 2 from Swedenergy’s heating committee (VMK), Vattenfall, the Swedish Environmental Institute (IVL) and the Danish Energy Agency; and in Scope 3 primarily from AIB, Defra, the Swedish Food Agency, Återvinningsindustrierna, NTM, the National Agency for Public Procurement and IVL.

DETAILED EMISSIONS BREAKDOWN PER SCOPE (TONNES OF CO2e)	2023	PERCENTAGE 2023
SCOPE 1	82	6%
SCOPE 2	54	3%
SCOPE 3 (SEE STAGE BELOW)	1,005	91%
3.1 Purchased goods and services	309	19%
3.2 Capital goods	141	9%
3.3 Energy and fuel-related emissions	27	2%
3.4 Upstream transportation and distribution	-	0%
3.5 Waste	2	0%
3.6 Business travel	200	12%
3.7 Commuting	326	50%
3.8 Leased assets	-	0%
3.9 Downstream transportation	-	0%
3.10 Processing of sold products	-	0%
3.11 Use of sold products	-	0%
3.12 End-of-life treatment of sold products	-	0%
3.13 Downstream leased assets	-	0%
3.14 Franchises	-	0%
3.15 Investments	-	0%

Auditor’s report on the statutory sustainability statement

To the general meeting of the shareholders of Resurs Holding AB (publ), corporate identity number 556898-2291

ENGAGEMENT AND RESPONSIBILITY

It is the Board of Directors who is responsible for the statutory sustainability statement for the year 2023 on pages 121-142 and that it has been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act.

FOCUS AND SCOPE OF THE EXAMINATION

Our examination has been conducted in accordance with FAR’s auditing standard RevR 12 The auditor’s opinion regarding the statutory sustainability statement. This means that our examination of the corporate governance statement is different and substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. We believe that the examination has provided us with sufficient basis for our opinions.

OPINION

A statutory sustainability statement has been prepared.

Stockholm 20 March 2024
Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB

Peter Nilsson
Authorised Public Accountant
Auditor in Charge

Frida Main
Authorised Public Accountant

GRI Content Index

Resurs applies the voluntary Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standard for its sustainability reporting. This report complies with Swedish law and in addition to the topics below, it contains information on human rights and anti-corruption. We are aware that GRI has published the GRI Standards 2021, but we have actively chosen to continue to report according to the previous core reporting option, and to instead prioritise preparations for the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and reporting according to the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS). Resurs is subject to the CSRD during the 2024 financial year, and will report in 2025.

NUMBER IN STANDARD	DESCRIPTION	PAGE REFERENCE	COMMENTS
102-1	Name of the organisation	GRI Content Index	Resurs Holding AB
102-2	Activities, brands, products, and services	3, 14-18	
102-3	Location of headquarters	GRI Content Index	Ekslingan 9, Väla Norra, Helsingborg Sweden
102-4	Location of operations	GRI Content Index	Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland
102-5	Ownership and legal form	3, 40, 53	
102-6	Markets served	3	
102-7	Scale of the organisation	3, 30, 42-45, 46-49	
102-8	Information on employees	28-30	
102-9	Supply chain	36, 49	
102-10	Significant changes to the organisation and its supply chain	3, 6-7, 39, 46	
102-11	Precautionary Principle or approach	GRI Content Index	The report has been developed in accordance with the precautionary principle
102-12	External initiatives	21, 23-24	
102-13	Membership of associations	GRI Content Index	Resurs is a member of the Confederation of Swedish Enterprise, the Swedish Bankers' Association, FAR, Finance Norway and the Finnish Commerce Federation.
102-14	Statement from senior decision-maker	6-7, 8-9	
102-15	Key impacts, risks, and opportunities	50-51, 63-64, 82, 128-132	
102-16	Values, principles, standards, and norms of behaviour	21, 23-24, 36-37, 127	

NUMBER IN STANDARD	DESCRIPTION	PAGE REFERENCE	COMMENTS
102-18	Governance structure	24, 54-64, 125-127	
102-40	List of stakeholder groups	121-123	
102-41	Collective bargaining agreements	GRI Content Index	93 per cent of Resurs Bank's employees have collective agreements. All (100 per cent of) employees have the right to decide whether they want to be represented by a trade union.
102-42	Identifying and selecting stakeholders	121-122	
102-43	Approach to stakeholder engagement	121-122	
102-44	Key topics and concerns raised	121-122	
102-45	Entities included in the consolidated financial statements	46-48	
102-46	Defining report content and topic Boundaries	123	
102-47	List of material topics	123	
102-48	Restatements of information	128-132	
102-49	Changes in reporting	128-132	
102-50	Reporting period	GRI Content Index	1/1-31/12 2023
102-51	Date of most recent report	GRI Content Index	2022 Annual and Sustainability Report
102-52	Reporting cycle	GRI Content Index	Calendar year
102-53	Contact point for questions regarding the report	GRI Content Index	Henrik Linder, Nordic Sustainability Manager, Resurs, e-mail: henrik.linder@resurs.se
102-54	Claims of reporting in accordance with the GRI Standards	GRI Content Index	This report has been prepared in accordance with the GRI Standards under the core option.
102-55	GRI Content Index	GRI Content Index	
102-56	External assurance	GRI Content Index	The Group's Sustainability Report has not been externally assured in accordance with GRI.
GRI 103 MANAGEMENT APPROACH (2016) SEE TOPIC-SPECIFIC DISCLOSURES			
GRI 205 ANTI-CORRUPTION (2016)			
103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundaries	36-37, 128-129	

NUMBER IN STANDARD	DESCRIPTION	PAGE REFERENCE	COMMENTS
103-2	The management approach and its components	125-127	
103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	125-127	
205-2	"Communication and training about anti-corruption policies and procedures"	36-37	
GRI 305 EMISSIONS (2016)			Greenhouse gases included in the calculation are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, fluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride. All greenhouse gases have been converted to carbon dioxide equivalents (CO ₂ e).
103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundaries	31-33, 128, 130-131	
103-2	The management approach and its components	125-127	
103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	125-127	
305-1	Direct emissions of greenhouse gases (Scope 1)	32	
305-2	Indirect emissions of greenhouse gases (Scope 2)	32	
305-3	Other indirect emissions of greenhouse gases (Scope 3)	32	
GRI 405: DIVERSITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY (2016)			
103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundaries	28-30, 128, 132	
103-2	The management approach and its components	125-127	
103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	125-127	
405-1	Diversity of governance bodies and employees	28, 30	
GRI 418: CUSTOMER PRIVACY (2016)			
103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundaries	36-37, 128-129	
103-2	The management approach and its components	125-127	
103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	125-127	

NUMBER IN STANDARD	DESCRIPTION	PAGE REFERENCE	COMMENTS
418-1	Substantiated complaints concerning breaches of customer privacy and losses of customer data	36	Complete information is not available. Resurs does not presently measure/monitor complaints from a strict privacy perspective.
(OWN DISCLOSURE) RESPONSIBLE CREDIT LENDING			
103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundaries	25-27, 128-132	
103-2	The management approach and its components	125-127	
103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	125-127	
Own	The total percentage of payment arrangements paid by customers	25-26	
(OWN DISCLOSURE) SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY			
103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundaries	34-35, 128, 132	
103-2	The management approach and its components	125-127	
103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	125-127	
Own	Number of employees wanting to contribute by becoming a volunteer	34	
INDEX FOR THE SUSTAINABILITY REPORT ACCORDING TO CHAPTER 6 SECTION 11 OF THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS ACT			
Overview	Business model	9-10, 21, 54-64	
Social conditions and personnel	Approach and policies	125-127	
	Risks, management and performance	28-30, 128, 132	
Respect for human rights	Approach and policies	125-127	
	Risks, management and performance	21, 128, 132	
Anti-corruption	Approach and policies	125-127	
	Risks, management and performance	36-37, 128-129	
Environment	Approach and policies	125-127	
	Risks, management and performance	31-33, 128, 130-131, 142	