Resurs Bank
Annual Report 2023

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and CEO hereby present the Annual Report and consolidated financial statements for Resurs Bank AB (publ), Corporate Identity Number 516401–0208, for the financial year 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023. This report is a translation of the Swedish financial report. In case of differences between the English and the Swedish translation, the Swedish text shall prevail.

OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE

Resurs Bank AB is a wholly owned subsidiary of Resurs Holding AB, Corporate Identity Number 556898-2291, which has been listed on Nasdaq Stockholm since April 2016.

COMPANY OVERVIEW

The Resurs Bank Group is a leader in the consumer credit market in the Nordic region, offering payment solutions and consumer loans. Resurs has established itself as a leading partner for sales-driven payment and loyalty solutions in retail and e-commerce in the Nordics. Resurs Bank has had a banking licence since 2001 and is under the supervision of the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority. The Resurs Bank Group 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. Consumer Loans' customers are offered unsecured 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.

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 the first half of 2022 as a result of Finansinspektionen's decision to issue an administrative fine.

2023

The Administrative Court overturned Finansinspektionen's decision, which impacted the last half of the year 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 the last half of the year 2023.

The securitisation of NPL portfolios resulted in a SEK -171 million earnings effect in the last half of the year 2023, of which SEK -146 million was charged to credit losses and SEK -25 million was charged to general administrative costs. Non-performing čďåș-č-ďåőďŽř ďč-å-w SEK -1,203 million as a result of the securitisation, and comprised 10 per cent of the total loan book, i.e a reduction in the NPL ratio of 4 per cent.

OPERATING INCOME

The Group's operating income increased 9 per cent to SEK 3,492 million (3,204). Excluding net gains and losses on financial transactions, income increased by 7 per cent compared with the corresponding period last year.

Net interest income increased 7 per cent to SEK 2,783 million (2,613), interest income amounted to SEK 4,152 million (3,131) and interest expense to SEK -1,370 million (-518). 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 expense to SEK -79 million (-74), resulting in a total net commission of SEK 463 million (411). The higher fee & commission income was due to lending growth.Net income from financial transactions was SEK 22 million (-31). Other operating income, primarily comprising remuneration from lending operations, amounted to SEK 224 million (211). The NBI margin ended up at 9.2 per cent (9.1 per cent) and excluding items affecting comparability 9.0 per cent.

OPERATING EXPENSES AND CREDIT LOSSES

The Group's expenses before credit losses totalled SEK -1,639 million (-1,365) and excluding items affecting comparability SEK -1,408 million (-1,315). Viewed in relation to the operations' income, the cost level amounted to 46.9 per cent (42.6 per cent) and excluding items affecting comparability to 40.3 per cent (41.0 per cent).

Credit loss provisions are higher due to the macro situation in society. Credit loss provisions amounted to SEK -1,289 million (-789). 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 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

Operating profit for 2023 decreased with 60 per cent compared to last year and totalled SEK 417 million (1,050). Excluding items affecting comparability, operating profit declined 28 per cent to SEK 795 million (1,100).

Tax expense totalled SEK -137 million (-234). Net profit for the year after tax amounted to SEK 281 million (816) and excluding items affecting comparability to SEK 609 million (866).

SEGMENTS

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.

Lending to the public on 31 December 2023 amounted to SEK 14,538 million (13,045) and excluding items affecting comparability to SEK 14,841 million.

Operating income increased 8 per cent to SEK 1,369 million (1,269). The credit loss ratio was 2.4 per cent (1.4 per cent) and excluding items affecting comparability 2.1 per cent. 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, %	2.4	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 Norweigian 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.

Lending to the public on 31 December 2023 amounted to SEK 24,308 million (24,142) and excluding items affecting comparability to 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) and excluding items affecting comparability to SEK 1,125 million.

The credit loss ratio was 4.6 per cent (2.7 per cent) and excluding items affecting comparability 4.0 per cent. 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, %	4.6	2.7	

BALANCE SHEET AND CASH FLOW

Financial position

Comparative figures in this section refer to 31 December 2022.

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). In 2023, Finansinspektionen reciprocated Norway's systemic risk buffer requirement of 4.5 per cent for institutions with Norwegian risk-weighted exposure exceeding NOK 5 billion on 31 December 2023. For this reason, Resurs has gradually reduced its exposures in Norway and did not exceed the threshold of NOK 5 billion 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.

Lending to the public on 31 December 2023 amounted to SEK 38,846 million (37,187). Lending to the public excluding items affecting comparability amounted to SEK 40,049 million, representing an increase of 8 per cent. The specification of lending on 31 December 2023 was 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 on various sources of financing in order to have diversified and cost-effective financing in place at any given time.

On 31 December 2023, deposits from the public totalled SEK 36,171 million (32,174). 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 2,367 million (4,362). 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.

Statement of cash flows
Cash flow from operating activities amounted to SEK 2,499 million (2,484) for the period. Cash flow from deposits amounted to SEK 4,331 million (5,698) 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 was SEK -788 million (-2,046). 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 in summer holiday period and during the Christmas shopping period.

EMPLOYEES

In 2023, the average number of employees in the Nordic region was 659 (605). 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 a forementioned 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 the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's Insurance Distribution Directive (IDD). The Group has ensured that all goals related to variable remuneration for 2023 can be reliably measured. In the interest of preventing employees with authority over credit decisions from exercising influence on the Group's risk level, 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. In the Group's assessment, the level of risk applied must be in good 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 Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's FFFS 2011:1 Regulations regarding remuneration structures in credit institutions, and changes according to 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 and Deputy CEOs and the Heads 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.

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 indirect 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 on active measures and 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. This report also encompasses Resurs Bank.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES
A variety of risks arise in the bank's operations that could be relevant in different ways. The following main risk categories have been identified:

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

The bank deems credit risks, liquidity- and financing risks and operational risks to be the most significant risks arising in the context of its operations. For further information on the Group's risks, see Note G3 Risk management.

The Bank's operations are subject to extensive regulation regarding capital adequacy and liquidity requirements, mainly regulated by the CRD and CRR regulatory package, which together constitute the Basel Agreement within the European Union (the "Basel Framework").

The Basel framework contains certain capital requirements that are intended to be variable over time and, among others be dependent on the occurrence of cyclical and structural systemic risks. The bank must at any given time meet the specified capital and liquidity ratios and have sufficient capital and access to liquidity.

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

Risk management

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

The bank manages risks through such methods as issuing policies. The Board of bank has adopted a number of policies that, along with the external regulatory framework, comprise the basis for the bank's control environment and management of the majority of risks that arise in its operations. The policies also outline the delegation 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 the bank.

The bank uses three lines of defense in managing operational risks.

The first line of defense is the bank's operational personnel, who are familiar with the business and the operational risks that may arise.

The second line of defence comprises the various control functions of the bank – risk, control, compliance and information security – which impartially and independently monitor the bank's operations and regularly report on significant shortcomings and risks to the Board of Directors, the CEO and certain Board committees.

The third line, the internal audit function, regularly reviews the bank's operations, which includes reviewing activities in the first and second lines of defence to determine whether the first two lines of defence are being adequately managed from a risk perspective. The Internal Audit function reports regularly to the Board.

The bank's approach to corporate governance and internal control is described in greater detail in the following section on Corporate Governance.

PARENT COMPANY'S OPERATIONS

Resurs Bank AB (publ) is the parent company of the Group, which in addition to Resurs Bank includes two additional companies: RCL1 Ltd and Resurs Norden AB. Resurs Bank has three branch offices, with operations in three countries: Denmark, Norway and Finland. In 2023, the Parent Company's operating income amounted to SEK 3,493 million (3,205) and operating profit to SEK 323 million (811). Lending operations are conducted in Resurs Bank AB. For additional commentary on earnings, see the introductory description of the Group.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING THE YEAR

Many new and extended partnerships with Resurs during the year
Companies including Webhallen, Power and Gigantti in Finland and Åhléns in Sweden decided to enter into partnerships with Resurs during the year. In addition, NetonNet and Bauhaus decided to extend their successful partnerships with Resurs. This confirms the competitiveness of Resurs's offering.

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

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

Resurs Bank optimised its capital structure through a strategic partnership with Lowell, expected capital relief of approximately SEK 900 million.
On 30 November, 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.

Resurs Bank complies with the Consumer Credit Act, the Administrative Court overturns the 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 his position in November 2023.

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.

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

At the end of March, 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.
Resurs Bank AB (publ) issued subordinated Tier 2 bonds of SEK 300 million in the Nordic market at the start of March.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE END OF THE PERIOD

Resurs Banks parent company 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.

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.

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 at 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.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Proper corporate governance practices are fundamental in maintaining the market's confidence in the company 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 presentation of corporate governance at Resurs Bank Aktiebolag (publ) is provided on the following pages.

Corporate governance

Resurs Bank is a Swedish public limited liability company. The company's corporate governance practices are predominately based on Swedish law, the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's regulations, the company's Articles of Association and internal rules and policies. Resurs Bank is a wholly owned subsidiary of Resurs Holding AB and is included in Resurs Holding's corporate governance model. Resurs Holding's shares are listed at Nasdaq Stockholm. As per 31 December 2023 one owner of Resurs Holding had an ownership share exceeding 10 % of the share capital/votes i.e. Waldakt Aktiebolag with a ownership share of 28,9 %. Resurs Holding's Corporate Governance Report is available at www.resursholding.se.

General meeting of shareholders

The general meeting of shareholders is the company's highest decision-making body. The Articles of Association do not contain any specific provisions that affect decision-making at general meetings. The Articles of Association do not include any specific provisions concerning the election or dismissal of Board members, or concerning amendments to the Articles of Association, nor do they stipulate any limitations on how many votes each shareholder can cast at a general meeting of shareholders. The Board does not currently hold any authority granted by a general meeting of shareholders to make a decision on Resurs Bank issuing any new shares or acquiring any own shares.

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 financial reporting. 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 significant organisational and operational changes in the company.

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 also 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 Bank and must thus ensure that the Board has sufficient information in order to be able to regularly assess the company and the banking group's financial position. Accordingly, 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. Furthermore, the CEO is to lead the executive management and execute the decisions made by the Board.

Internal control

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

Control environment

The Board has adopted a number of policy documents, which, along with the external regulatory framework, comprise the basis for Resurs Bank's control environment. All employees are responsible for complying with the adopted policies. The Board has adopted policies that govern the responsibilities of the CEO and the Board. In addition, the Company has a function of a risk control function (second line of defence), a compliance function (second line of defence) and an internal audit function (third line of defence), all of which are organisationally separated from one another. Resurs Bank also has during the year had another function in the second line of defence, the Information Security function*. The control functions must regularly report on 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 ensure that Resurs Bank has procedures in place to regularly follow up the actions it has taken based on the 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. However, responsibility ultimately lies with the Board. The CEO must regularly provide the Board with a written CEO report. As operative personnel in the first line of defence, managers and employees at various levels within the Group are responsible for identifying and addressing identified risks.

The Audit Committee continuously ensures the quality of Resurs Bank's financial reporting, while the Corporate Governance Committee ensures the quality of Resurs Bank's corporate governance, internal control, compliance, risk control, information security and internal audit. In addition, the Remuneration Committee ensures that Resurs Bank complies with external and internal rules regarding remuneration.

Risk assessment and control activities

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

Monitoring, evaluation and reporting

The Board continuously evaluates the information it receives from the CEO and the Group management. The Board regularly receives reports from the business lines concerning Resurs Bank's financial position and reports from the Audit Committee and Corporate Governance Committee regarding their observations, recommendations, and proposals on actions and decisions. The Compliance-, Risk- and Information Security functions* and the Internal Audit function regularly report their observations and proposals for actions to the CEO, Corporate Governance Committee and the Board.

* Since 2024-02-01, the Information Security function does not exist as a separate function, but information security issues are instead handled by the Risk Control function.

Five-year summary, Group

INCOME STATEMENT

SEK thousand	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Interest income	4,152,395	3,130,644	2,899,172	3,251,234	3,304,179
Interest expense	-1,369,663	-517,523	-364,019	-406,828	-416,768
Net interest	**2,782,732**	**2,613,121**	**2,535,153**	**2,844,406**	**2,887,411**
Other operating income	708,856	590,929	551,201	563,064	590,435
Total operating income	**3,491,588**	**3,204,050**	**3,086,354**	**3,407,470**	**3,477,846**
General administrative expenses	-1,282,271	-1,206,576	-1,113,919	-1,120,614	-1,116,920
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-current assets	-282,893	-83,270	-82,150	-138,433	-78,869
Other operating expense	-74,075	-75,223	-77,953	-107,903	-149,361
Total expense before credit losses	**-1,639,239**	**-1,365,069**	**-1,274,022**	**-1,366,950**	**-1,345,150**
Profit before credit losses	**1,852,349**	**1,838,981**	**1,812,332**	**2,040,520**	**2,132,696**
Credit losses, net	-1,435,125	-788,607	-644,924	-854,372	-669,454
Operating profit	**417,224**	**1,050,374**	**1,167,408**	**1,186,148**	**1,463,242**
Income tax expense	-136,507	-234,308	-220,094	-306,277	-326,260
Profit for the year	**280,717**	**816,066**	**947,314**	**879,871**	**1,136,982**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

SEK thousand	31/12/2023	31/12/2022	2021-12-31	2020-12-31	2019-12-31
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	2,283,253	1,712,900
Lending to credit institutions	2,367,181	4,362,212	4,366,290	3,818,574	4,037,487
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	710,509	708,871	647,948	669,570	902,120
Securitisation	942,619				
Shares and participations	12,001	11,650	11,460	7,287	17,421
Derivatives	6,648	1,484	1,781	113,272	110,707
Intangible assets	2,083,048	2,159,943	1,979,082	1,846,678	2,020,278
Property, plant and equipment	89,388	118,201	122,226	107,518	122,471
Other assets	714,476	537,031	405,353	275,332	318,344
Total assets	**51,224,609**	**47,738,272**	**42,899,685**	**40,188,345**	**40,807,314**
Liabilities, provisions and equity					
Liabilities to credit institutions	3,100			107,400	94,900
Deposits and borrowing from the public	36,170,610	32,173,628	26,286,626	24,871,535	24,848,282
Derivatives	120,719	54,434	27,366	3,659	24,567
Other liabilities	1,189,077	1,120,546	1,035,402	964,399	1,001,688
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	798,702	797,890
Equity	7,498,593	7,482,231	7,078,887	7,145,178	6,367,640
Total liabilities, provisions and equity	**51,224,609**	**47,738,272**	**42,899,685**	**40,188,345**	**40,807,314**

KEY RATIOS

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Credit loss ratio, (%) [1)]	46.9	42.6	41.3	40.1	38.7
Return on equity excl. intangible assets, (RoTE), % [1)]	5.2	15.7	18.2	18.2	28.1
Equity/Assets ratio, % [1)]	14.6	15.7	16.5	17.8	15.6
Business volume, SEKm	75,017	69,360	59,634	55,730	56,193
Net investment margin, % [1)]	5.6	5.8	6.1	7.0	7.5
Core 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
Change, lending to the public, % [1)]	16.5	11.5	8.1	-1.6	12.1
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
Credit loss ratio, % [1)]	3.8	2.2	2.0	2.7	2.3
Average number of employees	657	605	630	679	681
Return on assets, % [1)]	0.6	1.8	2.3	2.2	3.0

Definitions of the Group's key figures can be found under the definitions section.

[1)] Alternative performance measurements, which management and analysts use in the analysis and evaluation of the Group, are not defined or specified according to (International Financial Reporting Standars). Management believes that inclusion of these measures provides information to the readers that enable comparability between periods and they facilitate both management and analysts in the analysis. Calculations and reconciliation against information in the financial statements of theses performance measures are provided on the website under "Financial reports".

[2)] Key ratios in accordance to the capital adequacy requirements and which refer to the consolidated situation. The consolidated situation comprises the Resurs Bank AB Group and its Parent Company Resurs Holding AB.

Five-year summary, Parent company

INCOME STATEMENT

SEK thousand	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Interest income	4,151,691	3,129,944	2,898,923	3,250,491	3,301,845
Lease income	1,137	1,282	2,031	6,320	16,252
Interest expense	-1,368,698	-516,771	-363,111	-405,887	-415,535
Net interest	**2,784,130**	**2,614,455**	**2,537,843**	**2,850,924**	**2,902,562**
Other operating income	708,870	590,759	551,212	563,054	590,447
Total operating income	**3,493,000**	**3,205,214**	**3,089,055**	**3,413,978**	**3,493,009**
General administrative expenses	-1,543,799	-1,411,245	-1,226,322	-1,178,587	-1,196,995
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-current assets	-117,051	-118,208	-122,882	-131,513	-148,347
Other operating expenses	-74,075	-75,223	-77,953	-107,903	-149,361
Total expenses before credit losses	**-1,734,925**	**-1,604,676**	**-1,427,157**	**-1,418,003**	**-1,494,703**
Profit before credit losses	**1,758,075**	**1,600,538**	**1,661,898**	**1,995,975**	**1,998,306**
Credit losses, net	-1,435,128	-789,061	-644,853	-854,566	-669,662
Operating profit	**322,947**	**811,477**	**1,017,045**	**1,141,409**	**1,328,644**
Appropriations			216,340		
Income tax expense	-93,130	-203,004	-253,963	-314,481	-316,254
Profit for the year	**229,817**	**608,473**	**979,422**	**826,928**	**1,012,390**

BALANCE SHEET

SEK thousand	31/12/2023	31/12/2022	2021-12-31	2020-12-31	2019-12-31
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	2,283,253	1,712,900
Lending to credit institutions	2,248,939	4,264,893	4,267,364	3,701,645	3,894,680
Lending to the public	38,917,521	37,232,644	33,392,534	30,900,538	31,399,252
Bonds and other interest-bearing securities	1,653,128	708,871	647,948	669,570	902,120
Shares and participations	11,925	11,650	11,460	7,287	17,421
Shares and participations in Group companies	50,174	50,099	50,099	50,099	50,099
Derivatives	6,648	1,484	1,781	113,272	110,707
Intangible assets	1,116,040	1,266,639	1,330,443	1,365,443	1,572,416
Property, plant and equipment	51,143	54,190	52,587	50,200	57,612
Other assets	716,486	538,883	408,748	279,825	323,414
Total assets	**50,224,662**	**46,781,714**	**42,181,569**	**39,629,652**	**40,261,420**
Liabilities, provisions and equity					
Liabilities to credit institutions	3,100			107,400	94,900
Deposits and borrowing from the public	36,172,206	32,175,197	26,288,192	24,873,110	24,849,862
Derivatives	120,719	54,434	27,366	3,659	24,567
Other liabilities	4,034,625	2,977,599	2,916,659	2,808,233	3,717,324
Issued securities	2,643,430	4,607,684	5,871,893	4,297,472	4,772,356
Subordinated debt	599,080	299,749	599,511	798,702	797,890
Untaxed reserves				216,340	216,340
Equity	6,651,502	6,667,050	6,477,948	6,524,736	5,788,181
Total liabilities, provisions and equity	**50,224,662**	**46,781,714**	**42,181,569**	**39,629,652**	**40,261,420**

KEY RATIOS

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Business volume, SEKm	75,093	69,411	59,685	55,781	56,267
Net investment margin, % *)	5.7	5.9	6.2	14.4	7.6
Core Tier 1 ratio, % [1]	15.6	15.8	15.4	15.4	13.9
Total capital ratio, % [1]	17.3	16.7	16.4	17.4	16.0
Change, loans to the public, % *)	16.5	11.5	8.1	-1.6	12.1
Reserve ratio, %, according to IFRS 9, stage 1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
Reserve ratio, %, according to IFRS 9, stage 2	11.0	10.4	12.3	12.2	8.0
Reserve ratio, %, according to IFRS 9, stage 3	46.7	46.9	46.1	44.2	43.3
Credit loss ratio, %	3.8	2.2	2.0	5.5	2.3
Average number of employees	657	605	630	679	681
Return on assets, % [1]	0.5	1.4	2.4	4.2	2.7

[1] Key ratios according to capital adequacy rules.

DEFINITIONS

Business volume
Customer-related deposits and lending. The Parent Company also includes leases.

C/I before credit losses, % [1]
Expenses before credit losses in relation to operating income.

Capital base [2]
The sum of Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital.

Common equity tier 1 capital [2]
Common Equity Tier 1 capital comprises share capital, paid-in capital, retained earnings and other reserves of the companies included in the consolidated situation.

Core tier 1 ratio [2]
Core Tier 1 capital in relation to risk-weighted amount as per the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's directive.

Credit loss ratio, % [1]
Net credit losses in relation to the average balance of loans to the public.

Equity/assets ratio, % [1]
Equity, including profit for the year and 78% of untaxed reserves, as a percentage of the balance sheet total.

Items affecting comparability items [1]
Items deemed to be of a one-off nature, meaning individual transactions, to facilitate the comparison of profit between periods, items are identified and recognised separately since they are considered to reduce comparability.

Lending to the public [1]
Total lending to the public less reserves for expected credit losses.

Lending to the public, excl. exchange-rate differences [1]
Total lending to the public in local currency, excl. exchange rate differences.

NBI Margin, % [1]
Operating income in relation to the average balance of loans to the public.

Net interest income/expense [1]
Interest income less interest expenses.

NIM, % [1]
Interest income less interest expenses in relation to average balance of lending to the public.

Net investment margin, % [1]
Net interest income in relation to average balance sheet total. For the Parent Company, this comprises net interest income and lease income in relation to the average balance sheet total.

Reserve ratio, % [1]

According to IFRS 9
Reserve for expected credit losses per stage in relation to lending to the public, gross per stage.

Return on assets % [1]
Net income in relation to average balance sheet total.

Return on equity excl. intangible assets, (ROTE), % [1]
Profit for the period as a percentage of average equity, less intangible assets.

Risk adjusted NBI-margin, % [1]
NBI-margin adjusted for credit loss ratio.

Tier 1 capital [2]
Tier 1 capital comprises Common Equity Tier 1 capital and other Tier 1 capital.

Tier 2 capital [2]
Tier 2 capital comprises dated or perpetual subordinated loans.

Total capital ratio, % [2]
Total capital in relation to risk-weighted amount as per the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority´s directive.

[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 against information in the financial statements of these performance measures are provided on the website under "Financial reports."

[2] Key ratios according to capital adequacy rules, referring to the consolidated situation comprises the Resurs Bank AB Group and its Parent Company Resurs Holding AB.

PROPOSED APPROPRIATION OF PROFIT

	31/12/2023
Retained earnings	5,909,185,000
Profit for the year	229,817,000
Total	**6,139,002,000**
The Board of Directors propose that these earnings be appropriated as follows (SEK):	
Dividends to shareholders SEK 0.00 per share	0
Carried forward	6,139,002,000
Total	**6,139,002,000**

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.

Statements and notes - Group

INCOME STATEMENT, GROUP

SEK thousand	Note	2023	2022
Interest income	G7	4,152,395	3,130,644
Interest expense	G7	-1,369,663	-517,523
Net interest		**2,782,732**	**2,613,121**
Fee and commission income	G8	542,151	484,949
Fee and commission expense	G8	-79,094	-73,691
Net provision		**463,057**	**411,258**
Net income/expense from financial transactions	G9	21,640	-31,405
Other operating income	G10	224,159	211,076
Total operating income		**3,491,588**	**3,204,050**
General administrative expenses	G12,G13	-1,282,271	-1,206,576
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of tangible and intangible assets	G14	-282,893	-83,270
Other operating expenses	G15	-74,075	-75,223
Total expenses before credit losses		**-1,639,239**	**-1,365,069**
Profit before credit losses		**1,852,349**	**1,838,981**
Credit losses, net		-1,289,412	-788,607
Result securitisation		-145,713	
Total credit losses	G16	**-1,435,125**	**-788,607**
Operating profit		**417,224**	**1,050,374**
Income tax expense	G17	-136,507	-234,308
Profit for the year		**280,717**	**816,066**
Profit for the year attributable to Resurs Bank AB shareholders		**280,717**	**816,066**

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, GROUP

SEK thousand	Note	2023	2022
Profit for the year		**280,717**	**816,066**
Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit/loss			
Translation differences for the year, foreign operations	G37	-69,373	33,278
Comprehensive income for the year		**211,344**	**849,344**
Comprehensive income for the year attributable to Resurs Bank AB shareholders		**211,344**	**849,344**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION, GROUP

SEK thousand	Note	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Assets			
Cash and balances with central banks		3,581,014	231,607
Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing	G20	1,871,644	2,420,754
Lending to credit institutions	G21	2,367,181	4,362,212
Lending to the public	G22	38,846,081	37,186,519
Bonds and other interest-bearing securities	G23	710,509	708,871
Securitisation	G19	942,619	
Shares and participations	G24	12,001	11,650
Derivatives	G25	6,648	1,484
Goodwill	G26	1,668,612	1,740,757
Other intangible assets	G26	414,436	419,186
Property, plant and equipment	G27	89,388	118,201
Other assets	G28	103,825	101,736
Current tax assets		248,885	141,973
Deferred tax asset	G17	74,553	138,533
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	G29	287,213	154,789
Total assets		**51,224,609**	**47,738,272**
Liabilities, provisions and equity			
Liabilities and provisions			
Liabilities to credit institutions	G30	3,100	
Deposits and borrowing from the public	G31	36,170,610	32,173,628
Other liabilities	G32	531,625	624,133
Derivatives	G25	120,719	54,434
Accrued expenses and deferred income	G33	475,622	331,118
Current tax liabilities		8,290	41,855
Deferred tax liability	G17	152,098	106,141
Other provisions	G34	21,442	17,299
Issued securities	G35	5,643,430	6,607,684
Subordinated debt	G36	599,080	299,749
Total liabilities and provisions		**43,726,016**	**40,256,041**
Equity	G37		
Share capital		500,000	500,000
Other paid-in capital		2,375,000	2,175,000
Hedge accounting reserve		-35,600	-35,600
Translation reserve		40,348	109,721
Retained earnings including profit for the year		4,618,845	4,733,110
Total Equity		**7,498,593**	**7,482,231**
Total liabilities, provisions and equity		**51,224,609**	**47,738,272**

See note G38 for information on pledged assets, contingent liabilities and commitments.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY, GROUP

SEK thousand	Share-capital	Other paid-in capital	Hedge accoun-ting reserve	Trans-lation reserve	Retained earnings incl. profit for the year	Total equity
Initial equity at 1 January 2022	**500,000**	**2,175,000**	**-35,600**	**76,443**	**4,363,044**	**7,078,887**
Net profit for the year					816,066	**816,066**
Other comprehensive income for the year				33,278		**33,278**
Owner transactions						
Dividends paid according to General Meeting					-262,000	**-262,000**
Dividends according to Extraordinary General Meeting					-184,000	**-184,000**
Equity at 31 December 2022	**500,000**	**2,175,000**	**-35,600**	**109,721**	**4,733,110**	**7,482,231**
Initial equity at 1 January 2023	**500,000**	**2,175,000**	**-35,600**	**109,721**	**4,733,110**	**7,482,231**
Net profit for the year					280,717	**280,717**
Other comprehensive income for the year				-69,373		**-69,373**
Owner transactions						
Unconditional shareholder's contribution		200,000				**200,000**
Share-based payments					1,018	**1,018**
Dividends paid according to General Meeting					-214,000	**-214,000**
Dividends according to Extraordinary General Meeting					-182,000	**-182,000**
Equity at 31 December 2023	**500,000**	**2,375,000**	**-35,600**	**40,348**	**4,618,845**	**7,498,593**

All equity is attributable to Parent Company shareholders.

See note G37 regarding translation reserve.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT (INDIRECT METHOD)

SEK thousand	Note	2023	2022
Operating activities			
Operating profit		417,224	1,050,374
- of which, interest received		*4,145,802*	*3,125,897*
- of which, interest paid		*-1,203,707*	*-494,386*
Adjustments for non-cash items in operating profit		1,893,406	930,228
Tax paid		-164,352	-330,929
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		**2,146,278**	**1,649,673**
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Lending to the public		-3,597,685	-3,510,637
Other assets		132,457	-724,162
Liabilities to credit institutions		3,100	
Deposits and borrowing from the public		4,331,159	5,697,918
Acquisition of investment assets [1]		-3,328,774	-3,044,694
Divestment of investment assets [1]		2,911,417	2,370,345
Other liabilities		-98,471	45,203
Cash flow from operating activities		**2,499,481**	**2,483,646**
Investing activities			
Acquisition of intangible and tangible fixed assets	G26,G27	-254,482	-199,649
Divestment of intangible and tangible fixed assets		164	241
Acquisition of subsidiaries		-75	
Cash flow from investing activities		**-254,393**	**-199,408**
Financing activities			
Dividends paid		-396,000	-446,000
Shareholder's contributions		200,000	
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		**-788,260**	**-2,046,000**
Cash flow for the year		**1,456,828**	**238,238**
Cash & cash equivalents at beginning of the year [2]		4,593,819	4,581,880
Exchange rate differences		-102,452	-226,299
Cash & cash equivalents at end of the year [2]		**5,948,195**	**4,593,819**
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 ass	G14	282,893	83,270
Profit/loss tangible assets		-165	171
Profit/loss on investment assets [1]		21,489	31,829
Change in provisions		4,348	-2,117
Adjustment to interest paid/received		148,931	26,118
Currency effects		-1,139	-2,908
Share-based payments		1,018	
Change in fair value of shares and participating interests			2,585
Other items that do not affect liquidity		906	2,673
Sum non-cash items in operating profit		**1,893,406**	**930,228**

[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.

SEK thousand	1 Jan 2023	Cashflow	Non cash items		31 Dec 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 Jan 2022	Cashflow	Non cash items		31 Dec 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**

Notes

G1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Resurs Bank AB (publ), Corporate Identity Number 516401-0208, address Ekslingan 9, Väla Norra, Helsingborg, is a public limited liability company headquartered in Helsingborg, Sweden. The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Resurs Holding AB, Corporate Identity Number 556898-2291.

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

The Group includes wholly owned subsidiaries Resurs Norden AB, Corporate Identity Number 556634-3280, Resurs Consumer Loans Limited, Ireland, Corporate Identity Number 3346092RH. Resurs Banks AB also has branch offices in Denmark, Norway and Finland.

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

Resurs Bank AB is included in the Group where Resurs Holding AB, Corporate Identity Number 556898-2291, issues the consolidated financial statements. 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.

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 20 March 2024. The income statement and 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 G40 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.

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 Norden AB and Resurs Consumer Loans 1 Ltd. 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.

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 utilised.

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 period.

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

*L*oan 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.

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, 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 G38 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 and Finland 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 recognized to the extent it is probable they will be utilized.

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.

Repossessed assets
Assets repossessed 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 repossessed 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 repossessed 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 repossessed to safeguard claims amounted to SEK 0 (0).

Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs)
The Bank 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. The bank 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

	31/12/2023				31/12/2022			
	Credit risk exposure, gross	Provision	Value of collateral	Credit risk exposure, net	Credit risk exposure, gross	Provision	Value of collateral	Credit risk exposure, net
Cash and balances at central banks								
AAA/Aaa	3,415,062			3,415,062	66,354			66,354
AA+/Aa1	165,952			165,952	165,253			165,253
Total cash and balances at central banks	**3,581,014**	**0**	**0**	**3,581,014**	**231,607**	**0**	**0**	**231,607**
Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing								
AAA/Aaa	433,262			433,262	636,032			636,032
AA+/Aa1	1,438,382			1,438,382	1,709,924			1,709,924
Unrated [1]				0	74,798			74,798
Total treasury and other bills eligible for refinar	**1,871,644**	**0**	**0**	**1,871,644**	**2,420,754**	**0**	**0**	**2,420,754**
Lending to credit institutions								
AA-/Aa3	1,364,403			1,364,403	1,546,934			1,546,934
A+/A1	941,587			941,587	1,804,584			1,804,584
A/A2	873			873	816,926			816,926
Unrated 2)	60,318			60,318	193,768			193,768
Total lending to credit institutions	**2,367,181**	**0**	**0**	**2,367,181**	**4,362,212**	**0**	**0**	**4,362,212**
Lending to the public								
Lending to the public - retail	40,877,432	-2,643,673		38,233,759	39,464,815	-3,220,089		36,244,726
Lending to the public - corporates	630,660	-18,338		612,322	950,862	-9,069		941,793
Total lending to the public	**41,508,092**	**-2,662,011**	**0**	**38,846,081**	**40,415,677**	**-3,229,158**	**0**	**37,186,519**
Bonds								
AAA/Aaa	710,509			710,509	708,871			708,871
Total Bonds	**710,509**	**0**	**0**	**710,509**	**708,871**	**0**	**0**	**708,871**
Derivatives								
AA-/Aa3	3,013			3,013				0
A+/A1	3,635			3,635	1,321			1,321
A/A2				0	163			163
Total derivatives	**6,648**	**0**	**0**	**6,648**	**1,484**	**0**	**0**	**1,484**
Total credit risk exposure in the balance sheet	**50,045,088**	**-2,662,011**	**0**	**47,383,077**	**48,140,605**	**-3,229,158**	**0**	**44,911,447**
Commitments								
Unutilised credit facilities granted [3]	25,834,945			25,834,945	25,416,539			25,416,539
Total credit risk exposure	**75,880,033**	**-2,662,011**	**0**	**73,218,022**	**73,557,144**	**-3,229,158**	**0**	**70,327,986**

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 a number of 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 there from is invested to manage daily flows arising from the deposit co-operative.

[3] All granted but unutilised credit facilities 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	Provision	Credit risk exposure, gross	Provision
Lending to the public, retail customers				
Receivables not due				
Stage 1	32,523,337	-261,778	30,265,542	-237,841
Stage 2	4,231,676	-463,593	3,657,253	-382,012
Past due receivables				
Stage 3	4,122,420	-1,918,301	5,542,020	-2,600,236
Total lending to the public, retail customers	**40,877,433**	**-2,643,672**	**39,464,815**	**-3,220,089**
Lending to the public, corporate customers				
Receivables not due				
Stage 1	601,921	-2,834	930,376	-3,316
Stage 2	8,965	-783	9,044	-589
Past due receivables				
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**	**-2,662,011**	**40,415,677**	**-3,229,158**

Assessments of the credit quality of consumer loans that are non-performing are based on the IFRS 9 structure and the three stages in which a credit is categorised. The Group assesses the credit quality of lease receivables and lending to the public, corporate customers, on the basis of the individual borrower's ability to pay.

To safeguard the Group's credit quality, the Group continuously monitors and reports on corporate credit lending commitments in accordance with specific guidelines.

In collaboration with established credit rating agencies, the Group regularly tracks the situation of individual credit commitments in order to monitor customers' repayment capacity.

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 risk**s refers to legal risks leading to financial loss due to violation af 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 78 million (61), 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	2,367,181					2,367,181
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					89,388	89,388
Other assets					721,124	721,124
Total assets	**41,621,403**	**1,610,493**	**980,965**	**4,106,187**	**2,905,561**	**51,224,609**
Liabilities						
Liabilities to credit institutions	3,100					3,100
Deposits and borrowing from the public	24,369,264	1,983,985	9,147,668	669,693		36,170,610
Other liabilities					1,309,796	1,309,796
Issued securities	3,000,000	2,643,430				5,643,430
Subordinated debt		599,080				599,080
Equity					7,498,593	7,498,593
Total liabilities and equity	**27,372,364**	**5,226,495**	**9,147,668**	**669,693**	**8,808,389**	**51,224,609**
Difference, assets and liabilities	*14,249,039*	*-3,616,002*	*-8,166,703*	*3,436,494*	*-5,902,828*	0

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	4,362,212					4,362,212
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					118,201	118,201
Other assets					538,515	538,515
Total assets	**38,335,339**	**2,380,710**	**877,325**	**3,316,589**	**2,828,309**	**47,738,272**
Liabilities						
Deposits and borrowing from the public	25,090,341	1,026,235	5,453,335	603,717		32,173,628
Other liabilities					1,174,980	1,174,980
Issued securities	2,000,000	4,607,684				6,607,684
Subordinated debt		299,749				299,749
Equity					7,482,231	7,482,231
Total liabilities and equity	**27,090,341**	**5,933,668**	**5,453,335**	**603,717**	**8,657,211**	**47,738,272**
Difference, assets and liabilities	*11,244,998*	*-3,552,958*	*-4,576,010*	*2,712,872*	*-5,828,902*	0

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	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	6,152	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**	**6,152**	**22,182,173**
Foreign currency liabilities, presented in SEK thousand					
Deposits 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
Subordinated debt					0
Total liabilities	**77,540**	**18,699,136**	**3,331,396**	**156**	**22,108,228**
Net assets	5,243,653	-8,951,439	3,775,734	5,996	
Nominal amount, currency hedges	-5,233,132	8,939,158	-3,060,010		
Difference between assets and liabilities incl. nominal amount of currency hedges	10,521	-12,281	715,724	5,996	
Sensitivity analysis					
Total financial assets	5,259,838	9,529,923	6,321,214	6,152	
Total financial liabilities	-58,716	-18,658,506	-3,283,402		
Nominal amount, currency hedges	-5,233,132	8,939,158	-3,060,010		
Currency exposure	**-32,010**	**-189,425**	**-22,198**	**6,152**	
Exchange-rate fluctuation, 5%	-1,601	-9,471	-1,110	308	

CURRENCY EXPOSURE

31/12/2022	DKK	EUR	NOK	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	6,890	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**	**8,111**	**22,632,733**
Foreign currency liabilities, presented in SEK thousand					
Deposits from the public	3,563	11,480,354	5,904,572		17,388,489
Other liabilities	42,744	100,137	329,437	872	473,190
Other provisions	1,741	9,347	822		11,910
Subordinated debt			1,109,503		1,109,503
Total liabilities	**48,048**	**11,589,838**	**7,344,334**	**872**	**18,983,092**
Net assets	4,375,751	-2,634,735	1,901,386	7,239	
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	7,239	
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**	**6,553**	
Exchange-rate fluctuation, 5%	-456	-8,539	3,196	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 the bank 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

31/12/2023	Payable on demand	<3 months	3-12 months	1-5years	> 5 years	Noduration	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	2,041,645	120,080	203,600			1,856	2,367,181
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	83,867	674,555			765,212
Securisation		40,673	131,741	524,365	368,727		1,065,506
Shares and participations						12,001	12,001
Other financial assets		132,620	33,493				166,113
Total	**5,550,093**	**5,631,640**	**9,299,249**	**26,689,086**	**21,003,730**	**3,160,877**	**71,334,675**
Financial liabilities							
Liabilities to credit institutions			3,100				3,100
Deposits and borrowing from the public [1]	23,697,127	2,743,372	9,511,736	652,460			36,604,695
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
Other financial liabilities		708,217	32,333	96,295			836,845
Total	**23,697,127**	**4,250,543**	**11,867,216**	**2,785,278**	**2,036,184**	**0**	**44,636,348**
Net assets	-18,147,034	1,381,097	-2,567,967	23,903,808	18,967,546	3,160,877	26,698,327
Derivatives, received		6,171,129	2,768,029				8,939,158
Derivatives, paid		-6,265,295	-2,778,043				-9,043,338
Difference per time interval [2]	*-18,147,034*	*1,286,931*	*-2,577,981*	*23,903,808*	*18,967,546*	*3,160,877*	*26,594,147*

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] Amounts payable on demand amounted to SEK -18,147 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	1-5years	> 5 years	Noduration	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	1,390,946			2,533,563
Lending to credit institutions	4,107,800	99,419	151,900			3,093	4,362,212
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
Shares and participations						11,650	11,650
Other financial assets		139,132	26,791				165,923
Total	**4,303,326**	**6,470,954**	**7,921,521**	**23,341,902**	**17,286,679**	**4,749,930**	**64,074,312**
Financial liabilities							
Deposits and borrowing from the public [1]	24,409,969	1,707,533	5,511,192	618,228			32,246,922
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
Other financial liabilities		502,721	33,977	93,338			630,036
Total	**24,409,969**	**2,978,370**	**6,970,639**	**4,932,534**	**1,064,734**	**0**	**40,356,246**
Net assets	-20,106,643	3,492,584	950,882	18,409,368	16,221,945	4,749,930	23,718,066
Derivatives, received		3,719,400	1,737,427				5,456,827
Derivatives, paid		-3,773,830	-1,735,940				-5,509,770
Difference per time interval [3]	*-20,106,643*	*3,438,154*	*952,369*	*18,409,368*	*16,221,945*	*4,749,930*	*23,665,123*

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] Amounts payable on demand amounted to SEK -20,107 million. Contractual and expected terms are deemed to deviate for deposits from the public of SEK 24,410 million. The pattern, unlike the contractual terms, has historically been significantly lower than one day.

LIQUIDITY EXPOSURE, UNDISCOUNTED CASH FLOWS

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
Total 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	2,248,939	4,382,357
Total other liquidity portfolio	**6,132,993**	**5,590,831**
Total other liquidity portfolio	**8,422,515**	**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	Summa	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 (SFSA) 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 1.7per 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 SFSA.

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 instrument has 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.

CAPITAL BASE

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Common Equity Tier 1 capital		
Equity		
Equity, Group	7,498,593	7,482,231
Equity according to balance sheet	**7,498,593**	**7,482,231**
Predicted dividend		-214,000
Additional Tier 1 instruments included in equity in the consolidated situation	600,000	300,000
Additional/deducted equity in the consolidated situation	-468,328	-214,471
Equity, consolidated situation	**7,630,265**	**7,353,760**
Adjustments according to transition rules IFRS 9:		
Initial revaluation effect		84,685
Less:		
Additional value adjustments	-37,179	-6,089
Intangible fixed assets	-2,061,571	-2,159,943
Additional Tier 1 instruments included in 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 require-ment	Risk-weighted exposure amount	Capital require-ment
Credit risks				
Exposures to central governments or central banks				
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	71,708
Total credit risk	**32,595,660**	**2,607,653**	**30,877,105**	**2,470,167**
Credit valuation adjustment risk	**55,330**	**4,426**	**34,768**	**2,781**
Market risk				
Currency risk	0	0	0	0
Operational risk (standardised method)	**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**	**2,666,316**
Total Tier 2 capital requirement		**659,692**		**626,649**
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**		**4,491,944**

REGULATORY CAPITAL REQIREMENTS

	31/12/2023		31/12/2022	
	Amount	Share of risk-weighted exposure	Amount	Share of risk-weighted exposure
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	352,490	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**	**3,051,273**	**9.2**
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**	**3,668,705**	**11.0**
Tier 1 capital	**5,530,551**	**15.7**	**5,171,449**	**15.8**
Capital requirements under Article 92 CRR (Pillar 1)	2,822,213	8.0	2,666,316	8.0
Other capital requirements (Pillar 2)	659,692	1.9	626,649	1.9
Combined buffer requirement	1,494,209	4.2	1,198,979	3.6
Total capital requirement	**4,976,114**	**14.1**	**4,491,944**	**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 capital ratio, %	14.0	14.9
Tier 1 ratio, %	15.7	15.8
Total capital ratio, %	17.1	16.5
Common Equity Tier 1 capital requirement incl. buffer requirement, %	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, %	7.2	6.7

***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).

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 consolidated situation'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 reporting requirement to the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority, 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 Group CEO 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 Group CEO assesses the performance of Payment Solutions and Consumer Loans. The Group CEO evaluates segment development based on net operating income less credit losses. 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**	**Total Group**
Interest income	1,298,276	2,854,119	4,152,395
Interest expense	-484,197	-885,466	-1,369,663
Fee & commission income	431,363	110,788	542,151
Fee & commission expense	-79,094		-79,094
Net income/expense from financial transactions	8,174	13,466	21,640
Other operating income	194,078	30,081	224,159
Total operating income	**1,368,600**	**2,122,988**	**3,491,588**
of which, internal	*3,306*	*520*	
Credit losses, net	-328,464	-1,106,661	**-1,435,125**
Operating income less credit losses	**1,040,136**	**1,016,327**	**2,056,463**
General administrative expenses			**-1,282,271**
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible and tangible fixed assets			**-282,893**
Other operating expenses			**-74,075**
Total expenses [1]			**-1,639,239**
Operating profit/loss			**417,224**

2022	**Payment Solutions**	**Consumer Loans**	**Total Group**
Interest income	993,331	2,137,313	3,130,644
Interest expense	-175,154	-342,369	-517,523
Fee & commission income	365,231	119,718	484,949
Fee & commission expense	-73,691		-73,691
Net income/expense from financial transactions	-13,982	-17,423	-31,405
Other operating income	173,274	37,802	211,076
Total operating income	**1,269,009**	**1,935,041**	**3,204,050**
of which, internal	*3,082*	*675*	*3,757*
Credit losses, net	-173,672	-614,935	-788,607
Operating income less credit losses	**1,095,337**	**1,320,106**	**2,415,443**
General administrative expenses			-1,206,576
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible and tangible fixed assets			-83,270
Other operating expenses			-75,223
Total expenses 1)			**-1,365,069**
Operating profit/loss			**1,050,374**

[1] Operating costs are not followed up per segment.

Lending to the public	**Payment Solutions**	**Consumer Loans**	**Total Group**
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]	2,606,737	593,860	743,739	996,009	4,940,345
Profit before tax	257,870	35,513	-27,223	151,064	417,224
Income tax expense	-91,015	-8,739	-6,438	-30,315	-136,507
Assets	34,005,891	4,245,420	6,025,616	6,947,682	51,224,609

2022	Sweden	Denmark	Norway	Finland	Total
Gross income [1]	1,810,413	510,361	729,897	744,593	3,795,264
Profit before tax	594,403	102,128	105,013	248,830	1,050,374
Income tax expense	-120,243	-23,241	-39,876	-50,948	-234,308
Assets	30,659,769	4,406,969	8,807,549	3,863,985	47,738,272

[1] Gross income includes interest income, fee and commission income, net income/expense from financial transactions and other operating income.
The Group has no single customer that generates 10% or more of total revenues.
Branches: Resurs Bank Denmark reg no. 36 04 10 21, Resurs Bank Norge reg no. 984150865, Resurs Bank Finland reg no. 2110471-4.

G7 NET INTEREST INCOME/EXPENSE

	2023	2022
Interest income		
Lending to credit institutions	106,692	18,058
Lending to the public [1]	3,952,755	3,091,357
Interest-bearing securities	92,948	21,229
Total interest income	**4,152,395**	**3,130,644**
Of which, interest income calculated using the effective interest method	*4,059,447*	*3,109,415*
Interest expense		
Liabilities to credit institutions	-773	-3,804
Deposits and borrowing from the public	-1,055,166	-349,770
Issued securities	-266,083	-147,678
Subordinated debt	-45,601	-15,487
Other liabilities	-2,040	-784
Total interest expense	**-1,369,663**	**-517,523**
Of which, expense for deposit guarantee scheme and resolution fee	-64,505	*-54,230*
Of which, interest expense calculated using the effective interest method	*-1,369,663*	*-517,523*
Net interest income/expense	**2,782,732**	**2,613,121**
[1] Amount includes interest income on impaired receivables of	39,759	188,281

G8 FEES AND COMMISSIONS

	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	117,431	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**

No commission income or commission expense is attributable to balance sheet items at fair value.

G9 NET INCOME/EXPENSE FROM FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS

	2023	2022
Change in fair value of bonds and other interest-bearing securities	20,860	-31,030
Change in fair value of shares and participating interest		-2,585
Derivatives	-106,930	-196,219
Exchange-rate difference	107,710	198,429
Total net income/expense from financial transactions	**21,640**	**-31,405**
Net gains/losses by measurement category		
Financial assets at FVTPL	-86,070	-229,834
Loan receivables and account receivables	107,710	198,429
Total	**21,640**	**-31,405**

[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	48,497	42,966
Total operating income	**224,159**	**211,076**

G11 LEASES

Resurs Bank Group as lessor

In its 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**	**3,803**
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**	**4,469**
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 Bank 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 G27, 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 41,128 thousand (67,714) and liability for unutilised lease obligations amounts SEK 41,270 thousand (68,794). The income statement has been affected by interest expense, SEK -1,016 thousand (766) and depreciation amounting SEK 26,107 thousand (32,326).

The tax effect has a negative impact of SEK -312 thousand (-149). The total impact on the financial result is SEK 1,177 thousand (548). As at 31 December 2023 the average margin loan rate amounted to 3.17 percent (3.11 percent).

G12 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2023	2022
General expenses		
Personnel expenses [1] (also see Note G13)	-582,425	-509,474
Postage, communication and notification costs [2]	-179,631	-171,933
IT costs [2]	-286,973	-257,637
Premises costs [2]	-22,428	-17,744
Consulting expenses [2]	-144,736	-74,826
Other [2]	-66,078	-174,962
Total general administrative expenses	**-1,282,271**	**-1,206,576**

[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		
PWC		
Audit services	-4,063	-4,034
Other assistance arising from audit	-1,019	-1,625
Tax advisory services		-1,220
Other services	-1,100	-468
Total Auditors fee and expenses	**-6,182**	**-7,346**

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	-392,947	-336,735
Social insurance costs	-123,913	-108,148
Pension costs	-50,488	-46,119
Other personnel expenses	-15,077	-18,472
Total personnel expenses	**-582,425**	**-509,474**
Salaries and other benefits		
Board, CEO and other senior executives	-17,357	-16,632
Other employees	-375,590	-320,103
Total salaries and other benefits	**-392,947**	**-336,735**

The Group management has changed during the year.

Remuneration and other benefits

2023	Basic salary/ Board fees	Variable remune-ration	Other benefits[3]	Pensions	Total
Board and CEO					
Martin Bengtsson, Chairman [1]					0
Lars Nordstrand [1]					0
Fredrik Carlsson [1]					0
Marita Odélius [1]					0
Mikael Wintzell [1]					0
Susanne Ehnbåge (resigned 28/04/2023) [1]					0
Kristina Patek [1]					0
Magnus Fredin (elected 28/04/2022 resigned 13/11/2023)					0
Pia-Lena Olofsson [1]					0
Magnus Fredin (CEO from 13/11/2023 employed by Resurs Holding AB)					0
Sofie Tarring Lindell (Acting CEO 01/08/2023-13/11/2023, employed by Resurs Holding AB)					0
Nils Carlsson, VD (resigned 31/07/2023, employed by Resurs Holding AB)					0
Other senior executives (6 individuals)	-17,357		-1,014	-3,330	-21,701
Other employees that may effect the Bank's risk level (24 individuals)	-18,888		-713	-3,760	-23,361
Total remuneration and other benefits	**-36,245**	**0**	**-1,727**	**-7,090**	**-45,062**

2022	Basic salary/ Board fees	Variable remune-ration	Other benefits[3]	Pensions	Total
Board and CEO					
Martin Bengtsson, Chairman [1]					0
Lars Nordstrand [1]					0
Fredrik Carlsson [1]					0
Marita Odélius Engström [1]					0
Mikael Wintzell [1]					0
Johanna Berlinde (resigned 28/4/2022)					0
Susanne Ernbåge [1]					0
Kristina Patek [1]					0
Magnus Fredin (elected 28/4/2022)					0
Pia-Lena Olofsson (elected 13/10/2022)					0
Nils Carlsson, CEO (employed by Resurs Holding AB)					0
Other senior executives (11 individuals) [2]	-16,632		-880	-3,931	-21,443
Other employees that may affect the Bank's risk level (23 individuals)	-23,184		-796	-4,941	-28,921
Total remuneration and other benefits	**-39,816**	**0**	**-1,676**	**-8,872**	**-50,364**

[1] Board fees have been paid from the parent company Resurs Holding AB .
[2] Other senior executives excluding CEO is in total 6 individuals (10). This includes 1 individual (1) that receive remuneration from Resurs Holding AB.
[3] Consists of car and food allowance.

Pension costs

	2023	2022
Board, CEO and other senior executives	-3,330	-3,931
Other employees	-47,158	-42,188
Total	**-50,488**	**-46,119**

Board members and senior executives at the end of the year

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

PERSONAL

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.

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.

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 number of employees

	2023			2022		
	Men	**Women**	**Total**	**Men**	**Women**	**Total**
Sweden	258	238	496	206	213	419
Denmark	26	20	46	31	20	51
Norway	25	27	52	30	39	69
Finland	26	37	63	19	47	66
Total	**335**	**322**	**657**	**286**	**319**	**605**

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 ASSETS

	2023	2022
Depreciation		
Tangible assets	-47,733	-52,463
Intangible assets	-34,379	-30,807
Total depreciation of tangible and intangible assets	**-82,112**	**-83,270**
Impairment		
Intangible assets	-200,781	0
Total impairment of tangible and intangible assets	**-200,781**	**0**
Total depreciation, amortisation and impairment of tangible and intangible assets	**-282,893**	**-83,270**

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 EXPENSES

	2023	2022
Marketing	-63,394	-69,037
Insurance	-10,681	-6,179
Other		-7
Total other operating expenses	**-74,075**	**-75,223**

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 income tax		
Current tax for the year	-19,892	-227,907
Adjustment of tax attributable to previous years	-306	1,088
Current income tax	**-20,198**	**-226,819**
Deferred tax on temporary differences	-116,309	-7,489
Total income tax	**-136,507**	**-234,308**

	2023		2022	
Reconciliation of effective tax				
Profit before tax		-145,713		1,050,374
Tax at prevailing tax rate	-788.1%	-85,948	-20.6%	-216,374
Non-deductible expenses	-1177.0%	-128,361	2.7%	28,639
Non-taxable income	100.0%	10,906	0.1%	781
Tax attributable to differing tax rates for foreign branch offices and subsidiaries	616.2%	67,202	-4.6%	-48,442
Tax attributable to prior years	-2.8%	-306	0.1%	1,088
Recognised effective tax	**93.7%**	**-136,507**	**-22.3%**	**-234,308**

	2023	2022
Change in deferred tax		
Tax effects attributable to temporary differences, property, plant & equipment	-968	-31,507
Tax effects attributable to temporary differences, intangible assets	-37,315	2,618
Tax effects attributable to temporary differences, lending to the public	-72,342	24,428
Tax effects attributable to temporary differences, pensions	-11,861	1,467
Tax effects attributable to temporary differences, other	6,177	-4,495
Total deferred tax	**-116,309**	**-7,489**

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 assets for lending to the public	142,957	-65,578	-415		76,964
Deferred tax assets for pensions, net	966	5			971
Deferred tax assets, other	-4,620	4,620			0
Offset by country	-745			-3,173	-3,918
Total deferred tax assets	**138,533**	**-60,392**	**-415**	**-3,173**	**74,553**

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 assets for lending to the public	110,755	22,441	9,761		142,957
Deferred tax assets for pensions, net	1,733	-767			966
Deferred tax assets, other	1,829	-6,449			-4,620
Offset by country	-12,342			11,597	-745
Total deferred tax assets	**104,369**	**12,808**	**9,759**	**11,597**	**138,533**

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 liabilities for lending to the public	16,227	343	-306		16,264
Deferred tax liabilities, other	75,737	-62,340	-2,915		10,482
Offset by country	-745			-3,173	-3,918
Total deferred tax liabilities	**106,141**	**55,917**	**-6,787**	**-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 liabilities for lending to the public	18,279	-2,207	155		16,227
Deferred tax liabilities, other	2,475	73,287	-25		75,737
Offset by country	-12,342			11,597	-745
Total deferred tax liabilities	**74,068**	**20,298**	**178**	**11,597**	**106,141**

G18. 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	

G19 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 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).

G20 TREASURY AND OTHER BILLS ELIGIBLE FOR REFINANCING

	31/12/2023			31/12/2022		
	Nominal amount	Fair value	Carrying value	Nominal amount	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**
Of which, listed	*1,883,775*	*1,871,644*	*1,871,644*	*2,414,962*	*2,420,754*	*2,420,754*
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 refinancing' is comprised of holdings in a Swedish municipality that are not rated.

G21 LENDING TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Loans in SEK	778,201	2,352,107
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	6,368	7,478
Total lending to credit institutions	**2,367,181**	**4,362,212**

G22 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 [1]	40,786,686	39,348,619
Net value of acquired non-performing consumer loans	90,746	116,196
Corporates [2) 3) 4)]	630,660	950,862
Total lending to the public	**41,508,092**	**40,415,677**
Less provision for anticipated credit losses [5]	-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 lending to group companies of SEK 0 (0).
[4] Amount includes finance leases of SEK 2.985 thousand (3.418), for which Resurs Bank is lessor.
[5] Amount includes lending to retail and corporates.

Geographic distribution of net lending to the public

	31/12/2023	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**

LENDING TO THE PUBLIC

Change in provision, Lending to the public

31/12/2023	doubtful receivables Stage 1	doubtful receivables Stage 2	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				
Provision at 1 January 2023	-241,157	-382,601	-2,605,400	**-3,229,158**
New and derecognised 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	0	0	**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	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				
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	-11,109	-18,486	-107,243	**-136,838**
Provision at 31 December 2022	**-241,157**	**-382,601**	**-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	30,954,761	3,283,696	2,948,062	**37,186,519**

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

LENDING TO THE PUBLIC

Change in gross volume, Lending to the public

31/12/2023	Non doubtful receivables Stage 1	Non doubtful receivables Stage 2	Doubtful receivables 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	Non doubtful receivables Stage 1	Non doubtful receivables Stage 2	Doubtful receivables 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	**36,755,013**	**33,922,795**
Total provision, preforming	**-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 carrying amount	**40,877,433**	**39,464,815**
Total provision	**-2,643,673**	**-3,220,089**

LENDING TO THE PUBLIC

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	**610,886**	**939,420**
Total provision, preforming	**-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 carrying amount	**630,660**	**950,862**
Total provision	**-18,339**	**-9,069**

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**

LENDING TO THE PUBLIC

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**

G23 BONDS AND OTHER INTEREST-BEARING SECURITIES

Bonds

	31/12/2023			31/12/2022		
	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**
Of which, listed	*716,099*	*710,509*	*710,509*	*714,970*	*708,871*	*708,871*
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
Total	**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.

G24 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.

	2023	2022
Cost	14,374	21,650
Carrying value	12,001	11,650
Fair value	12,001	11,650

G25 DERIVATIVES

31/12/2023	Nominal amount Remaining maturity < 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total	Positive market-values	Negative market-values
Derivatives instruments, no hedge accounting						
Currency related contracts						
Swaps	9,053,142			9,053,142	6,648	120,719
Total derivatives	**9,053,142**	**0**	**0**	**9,053,142**	**6,648**	**120,719**

31/12/2022	Nominal amount Remaining maturity < 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total	Positive market-values	Negative market-values
Derivatives instruments, no hedge accounting						
Currency related contracts						
Swaps	5,509,770			5,509,770	1,484	54,434
Total derivatives	**5,509,770**	**0**	**0**	**5,509,770**	**1,484**	**54,434**

G26 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

31/12/2023	Goodwill	Internally developed software	Acquired customer relations	Total
Opening cost	1,740,757	543,193	115,975	2,399,925
Investments during the year		233,371		233,371
Exchange-rate difference	-72,307	-4,006	-7,690	-84,003
Total cost at year-end	**1,668,450**	**772,558**	**108,285**	**2,549,293**
Opening amortisation		-176,389	-63,593	-239,982
Amortisation for the year		-25,919	-8,460	-34,379
Exchange-rate difference	162	4,343	4,392	8,897
Total accumulated amortisation at year-end	**162**	**-197,965**	**-67,661**	**-265,464**
Impairment for the year [1]		**-200,781**		**-200,781**
Total accumulated impairment at year-end				
Carrying amount	**1,668,612**	**373,812**	**40,624**	**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	364,041	112,487	2,184,648
Investments during the year		177,207		177,207
Exchange-rate difference	32,801	1,945	3,488	38,234
Total cost at year-end	**1,740,921**	**543,193**	**115,975**	**2,400,089**
Opening amortisation		-152,504	-53,062	-205,566
Amortisation for the year		-21,975	-8,832	-30,807
Exchange-rate difference	-164	-1,910	-1,699	-3,773
Total accumulated amortisation at year-end	**-164**	**-176,389**	**-63,593**	**-240,146**
Carrying amount	**1,740,757**	**366,804**	**52,382**	**2,159,943**

Impairment testing of goodwill

Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually and when indicates 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 percent (2 percent) 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 for this year's impairment test was 9.4 per cent (10.2 per cent) after tax. The corresponding rate before tax was 11.4 per cent (13.1 per cent) for Consumer Loans and 11.5 per cent (12.9 per cent) 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	Opening carrying value	Exchange-rate difference	Closing carrying value
Payment Solutions	360,364	-9,955	350,409
Consumer Loans	1,380,393	-62,190	1,318,203
Total	**1,740,757**	**-72,145**	**1,668,612**

31/12/2022	Opening carrying value	Exchange-rate difference	Closing carrying value
Payment Solutions	355,795	4,569	360,364
Consumer Loans	1,352,325	28,068	1,380,393
Total	**1,708,120**	**32,637**	**1,740,757**

G27 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Equipment		
Cost at beginning of the year	331,842	299,135
Additional right-of-use assets in accordance with IFRS 16	2,186	25,080
Purchases during the year	21,111	22,442
Divestments/disposals during the year	-25,289	-18,658
Exchange-rate difference	-4,528	3,843
Total cost at year-end	**325,322**	**331,842**
Accumulated depreciation at beginning of the year	-213,641	-176,909
Accumulated depreciation of divested/disposed assets	24,512	17,088
Depreciation for the year	-47,733	-52,463
Exchange-rate difference	928	-1,357
Total accumulated depreciation at year-end	**-235,934**	**-213,641**
Carrying amount [1)]	**89,388**	**118,201**

1) The carrying amount includes assets in an amount of SEK 41,208 thousand (67,417) for leases capitalised in accordance with IFRS 16..

[1)] Significant impairment is described more in G14.

G28 OTHER ASSETS

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Receivables, group companies		397
Receivables, factoring activities		14,629
Receivables, insurance brokers and representatives	31,044	46,590
Receivables, other	24,712	
Client funds	16,972	
Other	31,097	40,120
Total other assets	**103,825**	**101,736**

G29 PREPAID EXPENSES AND ACCRUED INCOME

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Prepaid expenses	37,367	89,968
Accrued interest	24,924	18,392
Accrued income, lending activities	224,922	46,429
Total prepaid expenses and accrued income	**287,213**	**154,789**

G30 LIABILITIES TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Loans in SEK	3,100	0
Total liabilities to credit institutions	**3,100**	**0**

G31 DEPOSIT AND BORROWING FROM THE PUBLIC

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Loans in SEK	14,961,213	14,785,139
Loans in DKK	4,545	3,563
Loans in NOK	2,786,413	5,904,572
Loans in EUR	18,418,439	11,480,354
Total deposits and borrowing from the public	**36,170,610**	**32,173,628**
Retail sector	34,487,841	30,341,643
Corporate sector	1,682,769	1,831,985
Total deposits and borrowing from the public	**36,170,610**	**32,173,628**

Maturity:
The majority of deposits from the public are payable on demand; see also Note G3, Risk management.
The amount above includes deposits from sister companies in the amount of SEK 1,915 thousand(36,049).

G32 OTHER LIABILITIES

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Liabilities to Group and sister companies		866
Trade payables	105,534	121,301
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	41,270	68,794
Agents	11,155	36,831
Tax	10,095	9,533
Other	1,230	155,247
Total other liabilities	**531,625**	**624,133**

G33 ACCRUED EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Accrued interest expenses	210,772	44,816
Accrued personnel costs	93,178	79,691
Accrued administrative expenses	156,558	116,684
Deferred income, leasing		
Other deferred income	15,114	89,927
Total accrued expenses and deferred income	**475,622**	**331,118**

G34 OTHER PROVISIONS

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Opening balance	17,299	18,470
Provisions made during the year	3,682	-2,108
Exchange-rate difference	461	937
Closing balance	**21,442**	**17,299**
Provision of credit losses, unutilised limit, Stage 1	22,668	16,610
Provision of credit losses, unutilised limit, Stage 2	-1,704	689
Other provisions	478	
Closing balance	**21,442**	**17,299**

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 thousand (1,978).

G35 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 15/11/20242024-11-15	NOK	150,000	Variable	148,000	147,233
Resurs Consumer Loans 1 Ltd ABS	SEK	3,000,000	Variable	3,000,000	2,881,411
Total issued securities				**5,643,430**	**5,507,903**

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 30214/16/2023	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 113 24/11/2023	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**

G36 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 12/3/2029 [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.

G37 EQUITY

Shares
The number of shares is 500,000, with a par value of SEK 1,000. Par value is defined as share capital divided by number of shares.

Other contributed capital
Refers to unconditional shareholder contributions.

Profit or loss brought forward
Refers to profit or loss brought forward from previous years less dividends.

Translation reserve
Includes translation differences on consolidation of the Group's foreign operations.

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	74,121	40,843
Translation difference for the year, foreign operations	-69,373	33,278
Closing translation reserve	**4,748**	**74,121**

G38 PLEDGED ASSETS, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

	31/12/2022	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 deposit [3]	74,422	39,174
Total pledged assets 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, Issued securities see Note G35.

[3] As at 31 December 2023, SEK 72,566 thousand (36,081) in reserve requirement account at the Bank of Finland and SEK 1,856 thousand (250) in tax account at Norwegian Bank (DNB), and SEK 0 thousand (2,844) in tax account at Danske Bank.

G39 RELATED PARTIES

Ownership

Resurs Bank AB, corporate identity number 516401-0208 is a wholly owned subsidiary of Resurs Holding AB, corporate identity number 556898-2291 which is owned at 31 December 2019 to 28.9 per cent by Waldakt AB and remaining owners, no single owner holds 20 per cent or more.

Related parties - Group companies

The Group comprised of Resurs Bank AB and its subsidiaries Resurs Norden AB and Resurs Consumer Loans 1 Ltd. 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.

Related parties - Other Group companies

Other Group companies are Resurs Förvaltning Norden AB. 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 28.9 per cent of Resurs Holding AB directly and indirectly via Waldakt AB and therefore has significant influence over the company. 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 personnel in Resurs Bank AB and its Parent Company Resurs Holding AB

Magnus Fredin	CEO Resurs Bank AB and Resurs Holding AB
Martin Bengtsson	The Chairman of the Board of Resurs Bank AB and Resurs Holding AB
Fredrik Carlsson	Director of Resurs Bank AB and Resurs Holding AB
Lars Nordstrand	Director of Resurs Bank AB and Resurs Holding AB
Marita Odélius	Director of Resurs Bank AB and Resurs Holding AB
Pia-Lena Olofsson	Director of Resurs Bank AB and Resurs Holding AB
Kristina Patek	Director of Resurs Bank AB and Resurs Holding AB
Mikael Wintzell	Director of Resurs Bank AB and Resurs Holding AB

Key personnel

Information about transactions between related party key personnel and remuneration of these individuals can be found in Note G13, 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 the Parent Company

	2023	2022
Interest expense	-293	-92
Other operating income	5,721	3,757
General administrative expenses	-19,860	-14,245

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Other liabilities	-1,142	-829
Deposits and borrowing from the public	-15,207	-35,016

Transactions with other group companies

	2023	2022
Interest expense	30	7

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Deposits and borrowing from the public	-1,126	-1,033

Transactions with other companies with significant influence

	2023	2022
Transaction cost		-77,200
Interest expenses, deposits and borrowing from the public	71	-54

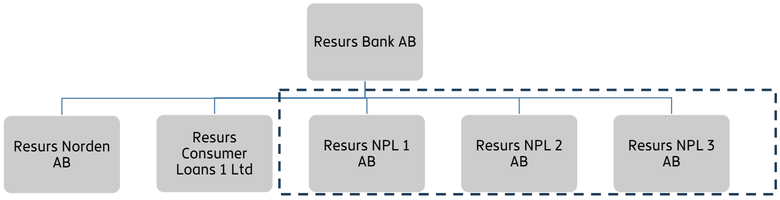
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Deposits and borrowing from the public	-21,035	-31,876
Other liabilities		-5,198

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).

G39 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	2,367,181		2,367,181	2,367,181
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	103,823		103,823	103,823
Accrued income	62,290		62,290	62,290
Total financial assets	**45,670,898**	**2,832,837**	**48,503,735**	**48,953,341**
Shares in subsidiaries			75	
Intangible assets			2,083,048	
Property, plant & equipment			89,388	
Other non-financial assets			548,363	
Total assets	**45,670,898**	**2,832,837**	**51,224,609**	
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Liabilities to credit institutions	3,100		3,100	3,100
Deposits and borrowing from the public	36,170,610		36,170,610	36,165,336
Derivatives		120,719	120,719	120,719
Other liabilities	399,521		399,521	399,521
Accrued expenses	437,324		437,324	437,324
Issued securities	5,643,430		5,643,430	5,507,903
Subordinated debt	599,080		599,080	595,248
Total financial liabilities	**43,253,065**	**120,719**	**43,373,784**	**43,229,151**
Provisions			21,442	
Other non-financial liabilities			330,790	
Equity			7,498,593	
Total equity and liabilities	**43,253,065**	**120,719**	**51,224,609**	

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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	4,362,212		4,362,212	4,362,212
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	101,103		101,103	101,103
Accrued income	64,820		64,820	64,820
Total financial assets	**41,946,261**	**3,142,759**	**45,089,020**	**46,057,051**
Intangible assets			2,159,943	
Property, plant & equipment			118,201	
Other non-financial assets			371,108	
Total assets	**41,946,261**	**3,142,759**	**47,738,272**	
Liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
Deposits and borrowing from the public	32,173,628		32,173,628	32,131,401
Derivatives		54,434	54,434	54,434
Other liabilities	526,216		526,216	526,216
Accrued expenses	103,820		103,820	103,820
Issued securities	6,607,684		6,607,684	6,461,945
Subordinated debt	299,749		299,749	296,970
Total financial liabilities	**39,711,097**	**54,434**	**39,765,531**	**39,574,786**
Provisions			17,299	
Other non-financial liabilities			473,211	
Equity			7,482,231	
Total liabilities and equity	**39,711,097**	**54,434**	**47,738,272**	

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**

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Changes within level 3

SEK thousand	2023	2022
Shares and participations		
Opening balance	11,650	11,460
Investments during the period	308	2,652
Change in fair value of shares and participating interests		-2,585
Exchange-rate fluctuations	-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.

For subordinated debts to fellow subsidiary, Solid Försäkringsaktiebolag, fair value of issued amount is calculated by using the present value method. The fair value has been classified as level 2.

Other fair value of subordinated debt is calculated based on valuation at the listing marketplace. Fair value has been classified as level 1.

Fair value of issued securities (MTN) is calculated based on 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.

The fair value of the portion of lending that has been sent to debt recovery and purchased non-performing consumer loans is calculated by discounting calculated cash flows at the estimated market interest rate instead of at the original effective interest rate. Fair value has been classified as level 2.

The carrying amount of current receivables and liabilities and variable rate loans is deemed 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 sheet	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	1,484	-1,484		0
Total assets	**6,648**	**0**	**0**	**6,648**	**1,484**	**-1,484**	**0**	**0**
Derivatives	-120,719			-120,719	-54,434	1,484	61,900	8,950
Total liabilities	**-120,719**	**0**	**0**	**-120,719**	**-54,434**	**1,484**	**61,900**	**8,950**

G40 SIGNIFICANT SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Resurs Banks parent company 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 G18).

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.

G41 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 principles:

- classification and measurement of financial instruments
- impairment testing of goodwill and other assets
- provisions of credit losses
- other provisions

Classification and measurement of financial instruments

The accounting principles 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 requirement, 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 G26.

Provisions 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. Estimates and assumptions are reviewed on a regular basis. Changes to estimates are recognised in the period of the change if the change affects only that period. Changes are recognised in the period of the change and future periods if the change affects both.

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)).

Statement and notes - Parent company

PARENT COMPANY INCOME STATEMENT

SEK thousand	Note	2023	2022
Interest income	P5	4,151,691	3,129,944
Lease income	P9	1,137	1,282
Interest expense	P5	-1,368,698	-516,771
Net interest		**2,784,130**	**2,614,455**
Fee & commission income	P6	542,151	484,949
Fee & commission expense	P6	-79,094	-73,691
Net provision		**463,057**	**411,258**
Net income/expense from financial transactions	P7	21,641	-31,381
Other operating income	P8	224,172	210,882
Total operating income		**3,493,000**	**3,205,214**
General administrative expenses	P10,P11	-1,543,799	-1,411,245
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of tangible and intangible assets	P12	-117,051	-118,208
Other operating expenses	P13	-74,075	-75,223
Total expenses before credit losses		**-1,734,925**	**-1,604,676**
Profit before credit losses		**1,758,075**	**1,600,538**
Net credit losses	P14	-1,435,128	-789,061
Operating profit		**322,947**	**811,477**
Income tax	P15	-93,130	-203,004
Profit for the year		**229,817**	**608,473**
Profit for the year attributable to Resurs Bank AB shareholders		**229,817**	**608,473**

PARENT COMPANY STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

SEK thousand	Note	2023	2022
Profit for the year		229,817	608,473
Other comprehensive income that may be reversed to profit/loss			
Translation differences for the year, foreign operations	P34	-50,383	26,629
Comprehensive income for the year		**179,434**	**635,102**
Attributable to Resurs Bank AB shareholders		**179,434**	**635,102**

PARENT COMPANY BALANCE SHEET

SEK thousand	Note	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Assets			
Cash and balances with central banks		3,581,014	231,607
Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing	P16	1,871,644	2,420,754
Lending to credit institutions	P17	2,248,939	4,264,893
Lending to the public	P18	38,917,521	37,232,644
Bonds and other interest-bearing securities	P19	1,653,128	708,871
Shares and participations	P20	11,925	11,650
Shares and participations in Group companies	P21	50,174	50,099
Derivatives	P22	6,648	1,484
Goodwill	P23	1,070,034	1,207,696
Other intangible assets	P23	46,006	58,943
Property, plant & equipment	P24	51,143	54,190
Other assets	P25	104,601	102,251
Current tax assets		248,885	141,973
Deferred tax asset	P15	73,854	137,514
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	P26	289,146	157,145
Total assets		**50,224,662**	**46,781,714**
Liabilities, provisions and equity			
Liabilities and provisions			
Liabilities to credit institutions	P27	3,100	
Deposits and borrowing from the public	P28	36,172,206	32,175,197
Other liabilities	P29	3,496,359	2,557,290
Derivatives	P22	120,719	54,434
Accrued expenses and deferred income	P30	475,570	331,100
Tax liabilities		8,290	41,855
Deferred tax liability	P15	32,964	30,055
Other provisions	P31	21,442	17,299
Issued securities	P32	2,643,430	4,607,684
Subordinated debt	P33	599,080	299,749
Total liabilities and provisions		**43,573,160**	**40,114,663**
Untaxed reserves			
Equity	P34		
Restricted equity			
Share capital		500,000	500,000
Statutory reserve		12,500	12,500
Total restricted equity		**512,500**	**512,500**
Non-restricted equity			
Translation reserve		17,136	67,519
Retained earnings		5,892,049	5,478,558
Profit for the year		229,817	608,473
Total non-restricted equity		**6,139,002**	**6,154,550**
Total equity		**6,651,502**	**6,667,050**
Total liabilities, provisions and equity		**50,224,662**	**46,781,714**

See Note P54 for information on pledged assets, contingent liabilities and commitments.

PARENT COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share capital	Statutory reserve	Translation reserve	Retained earnings	Profit/loss for the year	Total equity
Initial equity at 1 January 2022	**500,000**	**12,500**	**40,890**	**4,945,136**	**979,422**	**6,477,948**
Appropriation of profits according to resolution by Annual General Meeting				979,422	-979,422	**0**
Net profit for the year					608,473	**608,473**
Other comprehensive income for the year			26,629			**26,629**
Owner transactions						
Dividends according to General Meeting				-262,000		**-262,000**
Dividends according to Extraordinary General Meeting				-184,000		**-184,000**
Equity at 31 December 2022	**500,000**	**12,500**	**67,519**	**5,478,558**	**608,473**	**6,667,050**
Initial equity at 1 January 2023	**500,000**	**12,500**	**67,519**	**5,478,558**	**608,473**	**6,667,050**
Appropriation of profits according to resolution by Annual General Meeting				608,473	-608,473	**0**
Net profit for the year					229,817	**229,817**
Other comprehensive income for the year			-50,383			**-50,383**
Owner transactions						
Unconditional shareholder's contribution				200,000		**200,000**
Share-based payments				1,018		**1,018**
Dividends paid according to General Meeting				-214,000		**-214,000**
Dividends according to Extraordinary General Meeting				-182,000		**-182,000**
Equity at 31 December 2023	**500,000**	**12,500**	**17,136**	**5,892,049**	**229,817**	**6,651,502**

For further information see Note P34.

PARENT COMPANY CASH FLOW STATEMENT (INDIRECT METHOD)

SEK thousand	Note	2023	2022
Operating activities			
Operating profit		322,947	811,477
- of which, interest received		*4,145,077*	*3,125,183*
- of which, interest paid		*-1,202,756*	*-493,620*
Adjustments for non-cash items in operating profit		1,727,519	965,992
Tax paid		-164,343	-330,924
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		**1,886,123**	**1,446,545**
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Lending to the public		-3,623,003	-3,511,622
Other assets		132,651	-722,831
Liabilities to credit institutions		3,100	
Deposits and borrowing from the public		4,331,186	5,697,921
Acquisition of investment assets [1)]		-3,328,774	-3,047,345
Divestment of investment assets [1)]		2,911,417	2,372,996
Other liabilities		933,001	78,241
Cash flow from operating activities		**3,245,701**	**2,313,905**
Investing activities			
Acquisition of intangible and tangible fixed assets	P23,P24	-21,622	-28,768
Divestment of intangible and tangible fixed assets		164	708
Acquisition of subsidiaries		-75	
Cash flow from investing activities		**-21,533**	**-28,060**
Financing activities			
Dividends paid		-396,000	-446,000
Shareholder's contributions		200,000	
Matured issued securities		-1,892,260	-1,300,000
Issued subordinated debt		300,000	
Matured subordinated debt			-300,000
Cash flow from financing activities		**-1,788,260**	**-2,046,000**
Cash flow for the period		**1,435,908**	**239,845**
Cash & cash equivalents at beginning of the year 2)		4,496,500	4,482,954
Exchange rate differences		-102,455	-226,299
Cash & cash equivalents at end of the year 2)		**5,829,953**	**4,496,500**
Adjustment for non-cash items in operating profit			
Credit losses	P14	1,435,128	789,061
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible and tangible fixed	P12	117,051	118,208
Profit/loss tangible assets		-165	171
Profit/loss on investment assets [1)]		21,489	31,829
Change in provisions		4,348	-2,117
Adjustment to interest paid/received		148,931	26,118
Currency effects		-1,187	-2,535
Share-based payments		1,018	
Change in fair value of shares and participating interests			2,585
Other items that do not affect liquidity		906	2,672
Sum non-cash items in operating profit		**1,727,519**	**965,992**

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

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

SEK thousand	1 Jan 2023	Cash flow	Non cash items		31 Dec 2023
			Accrued acquisition costs	Exchange-rate difference	
Issued securities	4,607,684	-1,892,260	1,575	-73,569	2,643,430
Subordinated debt	299,749	300,000	-669		599,080
Total	**4,907,433**	**-1,592,260**	**906**	**-73,569**	**3,242,510**

SEK thousand	1 Jan 2022	Cash flow	Non cash items		31 Dec 2022
			Accrued acquisition costs	Exchange-rate	
Issued securities	5,871,893	-1,300,000	2,434	33,357	4,607,684
Subordinated debt	599,511	-300,000	238		299,749
Total	**6,471,404**	**-1,600,000**	**2,672**	**33,357**	**4,907,433**

Notes

P1 PARENT COMPANY ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The Parent Company's annual financial statements were prepared in accordance with the Swedish Annual Accounts for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies Act and the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's regulations and general recommendations on credit institutions and securities companies (FFFS 2008:25), including all of the applicable amendments and the Swedish Financial Reporting Board's RFR 2, Accounting for Legal Entities. This annual report was prepared in accordance with so-called statutory IFRS, meaning that the international accounting standards and interpretations hereof that have been endorsed by the EU have been applied insofar as possible within the framework of national laws and regulations, as well as in observation of the connection between accounting and taxation. The differences between the Group and the Parent Company are described below.

References to the Group's accounting principles in the Parent Company's accounting principles are only presented in case of a difference or addition to the text.

Changed accounting principles in the Parent Company

No changes to accounting principles that take effect as of financial years beginning 1 January 2023 or later have affected the Parent Company.

Shares and participations in Group companies

Shares and participations in Group companies are reported pursuant to the cost method. Dividends received are recognised as revenue when the right to receive payment is deemed certain.

Processing fees associated with acquisitions are added to acquisition value in the Parent Company; processing fees are eliminated in the Group.

Tax

In the parent company's balance sheet, untaxed reserves are reported without being divided into equity and deferred tax liability, unlike in the Group. Similarly, in the parent company's income statement, there is no allocation of part of the appropriations to deferred tax expense.

Appropriations comprise provisions, reversals of untaxed reserves and Group contributions.

Intangible assets

The parent company amortises goodwill systematically based on estimated useful life. All expenses, including development costs, relating to internally developed intangible assets are recognised in the income statement as a cost.

Leases

The parent company reports its finance leases in accordance with the exemption allowed in RFR 2. Leased assets are therefore recognised as items of property, plant & equipment at cost less depreciation, calculated using the annuity method, and any impairment resulting from the lessee's insolvency. Lease income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Resurs Bank does not apply IFRS 16.

Group contributions and shareholder contributions

Group contributions and shareholder contributions are reported in accordance with the alternative rule in RFR 2. This means that both received and paid Group contributions are reported as appropriations in the income statement. Shareholder contributions are reported as an increase in shares in Group companies.

P2 RISKMANAGEMENT

See note G3 for further information.

CREDIT RISK EXPOSURE, GROSS AND NET

	31/12/2023				31/12/2022			
	Credit risk exposure, gross	Provision	Value of collateral	Credit risk exposure, net	Credit risk exposure, gross	Provision	Value of collateral	Credit risk exposure, net
Cash and balances at central banks								
AAA/Aaa	3,415,062			3,415,062	66,354			66,354
AA+/Aa1	165,952			165,952	165,253			165,253
Total cash and balances at central banks	**3,581,014**	**0**	**0**	**3,581,014**	**231,607**	**0**	**0**	**231,607**
Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing								
AAA/Aaa	433,262			433,262	636,032			636,032
AA+/Aa1	1,438,382			1,438,382	1,709,924			1,709,924
Unrated [1)]				0	74,798			74,798
Total treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing	**1,871,644**	**0**	**0**	**1,871,644**	**2,420,754**	**0**	**0**	**2,420,754**
Lending to credit institutions								
AA-/Aa3	1,246,162			1,246,162	1,449,615			1,449,615
A+/A1	941,587			941,587	1,804,584			1,804,584
A/A2	873			873	816,926			816,926
Unrated [2)]	60,317			60,317	193,768			193,768
Total lending to credit institutions	**2,248,939**	**0**	**0**	**2,248,939**	**4,264,893**	**0**	**0**	**4,264,893**
Lending to the public								
Lending to the public - Retail	40,877,433	-2,643,673		38,233,760	39,464,813	-3,220,089		36,244,724
Lending to the public - Corporate	702,088	-18,327		683,761	996,974	-9,054		987,920
Total lending to the public	**41,579,521**	**-2,662,000**	**0**	**38,917,521**	**40,461,787**	**-3,229,143**	**0**	**37,232,644**
Bonds								
AAA/Aaa	710,509			710,509	708,871			708,871
Unrated	942,619			942,619				
Total bonds	**1,653,128**	**0**	**0**	**1,653,128**	**708,871**	**0**	**0**	**708,871**
Lease receivables	**2,984**	**-11**		**2,973**	**3,418**	**-14**		**3,404**
Derivatives								
AA-/Aa3	3,013			3,013				0
A+/A1	3,635			3,635	1,321			1,321
A/A2				0	163			163
Total derivatives	**6,648**	**0**	**0**	**6,648**	**1,484**	**0**	**0**	**1,484**
Total credit risk exposure in the balance sheet	**50,943,878**	**-2,662,011**	**0**	**48,281,867**	**48,092,814**	**-3,229,157**	**0**	**44,863,657**
Commitments								
Unutilised credit facilities granted [3)]	25,834,945			25,834,945	25,416,539			25,416,539
Total credit risk exposure	**76,778,823**	**-2,662,011**	**0**	**74,116,812**	**73,509,353**	**-3,229,157**	**0**	**70,280,196**

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 a number of 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 there from is invested to manage daily flows arising from the deposit co-operative.

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

CREDIT QUALITY, LOAN AND LEASE RECEIVABLES

31/12/2023	Credit risk exposure, gross	Provision
Lending to the public, retail customers		
Receivables not due		
Stage 1	32,523,337	-261,779
Stage 2	4,231,676	-463,593
Past due receivables		
Stage 3	4,122,420	-1,918,301
Total lending to the public, retail customers	**40,877,433**	**-2,643,673**
Lending to the public, corporate customers		
Receivables not due		
Stage 1	673,349	-2,822
Stage 2	8,965	-783
Past due receivables		
Stage 3	19,774	-14,722
Total lending to the public, corporate customers	**702,088**	**-18,327**
Total lending to the public	**41,579,521**	**-2,662,000**

31/12/2022	Credit risk exposure, gross	Provision
Lending to the public, retail customers		
Receivables not due		
Stage 1	30,265,540	-237,841
Stage 2	3,657,253	-382,012
Past due receivables		
Stage 3	5,542,020	-2,600,236
Total lending to the public, retail customers	**39,464,813**	**-3,220,089**
Lending to the public, corporate customers		
Receivables not due		
Stage 1	976,488	-3,301
Stage 2	9,044	-589
Past due receivables		
Stage 3	11,442	-5,164
Total lending to the public, corporate customers	**996,974**	**-9,054**
Total lending to the public	**40,461,787**	**-3,229,143**

Assessments of the credit quality of consumer loans that are non-performing are based on the IFRS 9 structure and the three stages in which a credit is categorised. The Group assesses the credit quality of lease receivables and lending to the public, corporate customers, on the basis of the individual borrower's ability to pay.

To safeguard the Group’s credit quality, the Group continuously monitors and reports on corporate credit lending commitments in accordance with specific guideline. In collaboration with established credit rating agencies, the Group regularly tracks the situation of individual credit commitments in order to monitor customers' repayment capacity.

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.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is primarily defined as a risk of incurring expenses, meaning the risk that the 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 interest rate risks are structural and arise within the Group's banking operations where fixed interest terms for assets and liabilities do not always coincide.

The Bank 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 77 million (60), 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 118 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, 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

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	2,248,939					2,248,939
Lending to the public	35,182,691	314,844	809,474	2,610,512		38,917,521
Bonds and other interest-bearing securities	138,448	349,683	144,370	1,020,627		1,653,128
Shares and participations					11,925	11,925
Shares and participation in Group companies					50,174	50,174
Intangible assets					1,116,040	1,116,040
Property, plant & equipment 1)					51,143	51,143
Other assets					723,134	723,134
Total assets	**41,574,601**	**1,610,492**	**980,965**	**4,106,188**	**1,952,416**	**50,224,662**
Liabilities						
Liabilities to credit institutions	3,100					3,100
Deposits and borrowing from the public	24,370,860	1,983,985	9,147,668	669,693		36,172,206
Other liabilities	3,000,000				1,155,344	4,155,344
Issued securities		2,643,430				2,643,430
Subordinated debt		599,080				599,080
Equity					6,651,502	6,651,502
Total liabilities	**27,373,960**	**5,226,495**	**9,147,668**	**669,693**	**7,806,846**	**50,224,662**
Difference, assets and liabilities	*14,200,641*	*-3,616,003*	*-8,166,703*	*3,436,495*	*-5,854,430*	0

1) Property, plant & equipment with fixed interest refers to leases reported as operating leases in the legal entity.

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	4,264,893					4,264,893
Lending to the public	33,131,889	297,934	726,253	3,076,568		37,232,644
Bonds and other interest-bearing securities	127,692	419,091	22,116	139,972		708,871
Shares and participations					11,650	11,650
Shares and participation in Group companies					50,099	50,099
Intangible assets					1,266,639	1,266,639
Property, plant & equipment 1)					54,190	54,190
Other assets					540,367	540,367
Total assets	**38,284,145**	**2,380,710**	**877,325**	**3,316,589**	**1,922,945**	**46,781,714**
Liabilities						
Deposits and borrowing from the public	25,091,910	1,026,235	5,453,335	603,717		32,175,197
Other liabilities	2,000,000				1,032,034	3,032,034
Issued securities		4,607,684				4,607,684
Subordinated debt		299,749				299,749
Equity					6,667,050	6,667,050
Total liabilities	**27,091,910**	**5,933,668**	**5,453,335**	**603,717**	**7,699,084**	**46,781,714**
Difference, assets and liabilities	*11,192,235*	*-3,552,958*	*-4,576,010*	*2,712,872*	*-5,776,139*	0

1) Property, plant & equipment with fixed interest refers to leases reported as operating leases in the legal entity.

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 banking operations by using currency hedges to reduce the net value of assets and liabilities (including derivatives) in one single currency. Derivatives in the banking 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	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	3,797	1,571,681
Lending to the public	4,985,962	6,964,674	5,518,214		17,468,850
Bonds and other interest-bearing securities	183,886	762,258	86,062		1,032,206
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**	**3,797**	**22,179,817**
Foreign currency liabilities, presented in SEK thousand					
Deposits 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**	**156**	**22,108,228**
Net assets	5,243,653	-8,951,439	3,775,734	3,641	
Nominal amount, currency hedges	-5,233,132	8,939,158	-3,060,010		
Difference between assets and liabilities incl. nominal amount of currency hedges	10,521	-12,281	715,724	3,641	
Sensitivity analysis					
Total financial assets	5,259,838	9,529,923	6,321,214	6,152	
Total financial liabilities	-58,716	-18,658,506	-3,283,402	0	
Nominal amount, currency hedges	-5,233,132	8,939,158	-3,060,010		
Currency exposure	**-32,010**	**-189,425**	**-22,198**	**6,152**	
Exchange-rate fluctuation, 5%	*-1,601*	*-9,471*	*-1,110*	*308*	

CURRENCY EXPOSURE

31/12/2022	DKK	EUR	NOK	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	6,798	1,968,951
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**	**8,019**	**22,632,641**
Foreign currency liabilities, presented in SEK thousand					
Deposits from the public	3,563	11,480,354	5,904,572		17,388,489
Other liabilities	42,744	100,137	329,437	872	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**	**872**	**18,983,092**
Net assets	4,375,751	-2,634,735	1,901,386	7,147	
Nominal amount, currency hedges	-4,399,710	2,635,024	-1,110,060		
Difference between assets and liabilities incl. nominal amount of currency hedges	-23,954	4,558	795,347	7,147	
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**	**6,553**	
Exchange-rate fluctuation, 5%	*-456*	*-8,539*	*3,196*	*328*	

FUNDING

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 Bank 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 36.172 million (32.175), of which Sweden 41 percent (46), German 51 percent (36) and Norway 8 percent (18). The lending to the public/deposits from the public ratio for the consolidated situation is 108 percent (116). 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 from 2021 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 produced a base prospectus in order to issue bonds, with a programme that amounts to SEK 10.000 million (10.000). Resurs Bank has worked successfully on continuously issuing bonds under this programme and sees itself as an established issuer in the market. Resurs Bank has acted in both the Swedish and Norwegian markets.

On the closing date, the programme had eight issues outstanding of a nominal SEK 2.800 million (3.800) and NOK 450 million (1.050) . Of the eight issues, six are senior unsecured bonds and one issues are Tier 2 capital of SEK 600 million (600).

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 the bank has this possibility, there are currency derivatives that are part of the monthly interest payment.

Since 2021 there is 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 Resurs Bank the ratio on balance sheet day is 118 percent (115).

LIQUIDITY RISKS

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank will be unable to discharge its payment obligations on the due date without borrowing at highly unfavourable rates. The Bank 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 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. 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

31/12/2023	Payable on demand	<3 months	3-12 months	1-5years	> 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	313,298	1,451,894			2,011,007
Lending to credit institutions	2,043,483		203,600			1,856	2,248,939
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		47,464	215,607	1,198,920	368,727	0	1,830,718
Shares and participations						11,925	11,925
Other financial assets		133,397	33,493				166,890
Total	**5,551,931**	**5,512,338**	**9,299,249**	**26,689,086**	**21,003,730**	**3,160,801**	**71,217,135**
Financial liabilities							
Liabilities to credit institutions			3,100				3,100
Deposits from the public [1]	23,698,722	2,743,372	9,511,736	652,460			36,606,290
Issued securities		485,660	2,257,432				2,743,092
Subordinated debt		313,294	21,312	391,502			726,108
Other financial liabilities		3,714,242	32,333	96,295			3,842,870
Total	**23,698,722**	**7,256,568**	**11,825,913**	**1,140,257**	**0**	**0**	**43,921,460**
Net assets	-18,146,791	-1,744,230	-2,526,664	25,548,829	21,003,730	3,160,801	27,295,675
Derivatives, received		6,171,129	2,768,029				8,939,158
Derivatives, paid		-6,265,295	-2,778,043				-9,043,338
Difference per time interval [2]	*-18,146,791*	*-1,838,396*	*-2,536,678*	*25,548,829*	*21,003,730*	*3,160,801*	*27,191,495*

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 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] Amounts payable on demand amounted to SEK -18,147 million. Contractual and expected terms are deemed to deviate for deposits from the public of SEK 23,699 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	1-5years	> 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	1,390,946			2,533,563
Lending to credit institutions	4,109,900		151,900			3,093	4,264,893
Lending to the public		5,387,517	7,411,445	21,266,828	17,286,679	4,699,106	56,051,575
Bonds and other interest-bearing securities		4,975	78,208	680,710			763,893
Shares and participations						11,650	11,650
Other financial assets		139,659	26,791				166,450
Total	**4,305,426**	**6,372,062**	**7,971,050**	**23,338,484**	**17,286,679**	**4,749,930**	**64,023,631**
Financial liabilities							
Liabilities to credit institutions							0
Deposits from the public [1]	24,411,538	1,707,533	5,511,192	618,228			32,248,491
Issued securities		744,322	1,334,753	2,745,546			4,824,621
Subordinated debt		5,113	15,397	305,113			325,623
Other financial liabilities		2,504,682	33,977	93,338			2,631,997
Total	**24,411,538**	**4,961,650**	**6,895,319**	**3,762,225**	**0**	**0**	**40,030,732**
Net assets	-20,106,112	1,410,412	1,075,731	19,576,259	17,286,679	4,749,930	23,992,899
Derivatives, received		3,719,400	1,737,427				5,456,827
Derivatives, paid		-3,773,830	-1,735,940				-5,509,770
Difference per time interval [2]	*-20,106,112*	*1,355,982*	*1,077,218*	*19,576,259*	*17,286,679*	*4,749,930*	*23,939,956*

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 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] Amounts payable on demand amounted to SEK -20,106 million. Contractual and expected terms are deemed to deviate for deposits from the public of SEK 24, 412 million. The pattern, unlike the contractual terms, has historically been significantly lower than one day.

LIQUIDITY AND LIQUIDITY RESERVE

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 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 SEK 800 million.

There are also other liquidity requirements regulating and controlling the business.

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) is reported to the authorities on a monthly basis.

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 6,133 million (5,468). Total liquidity amounted to SEK 8,423 million (7,632). Total liquidity corresponded to 24 per cent (24 per cent) of deposits from the public. The Bank also has unutilised credit facilities of NOK 50 million (50).

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 is 515 per cent (276 per cent). For the period January to December 2023, the average LCR measures 263 per cent.

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	2,248,939	4,259,893
Total other liquidity portfolio	**6,132,993**	**5,468,367**
Total liquidity portfolio	**8,422,515**	**7,632,442**
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 consist of high qualitative assets, level 2 consists of assets with the highest quality in accordance to the rules of Liquidity Coverage Ratio.

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

P3 CAPITAL ADEQUACY

Capital adequacy

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 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.

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 Bank should meet a specific own funds requirement for credit risk, interest risk and other market risks, of 1,86 per cent of the total risk-weighted exposure amount.

The combined buffer requirement for Resurs Bank AB 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. 31 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 bank 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 Bank'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. Information about risk management in the Bank 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. Net profit for the year may only be included after approval by the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's.

Tier 1 capital

Tier 1 capital comprises Common Equity Tier 1 capital and other Tier 1 capital. The Bank does not currently have any Additional Tier 1 instruments, which means that Common Equity Tier 1 capital is equal to Tier 1 capital.

Tier 2 capital

Tier 2 capital comprises dated or perpetual subordinated loans. When the remaining maturity of subordinated loan is less than 5 years, it is no longer fully 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 P33 Subordinated debt, for further information.

Capital requirement

The Bank 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 Bank is 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 Bank hedges currency exposures by using derivative instruments. The basic indicator method is used to calculate the capital requirement for operational risk. 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 category 1 and category 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**
Tier 1 capital		
Equity	6,651,502	6,667,050
Foreseeable dividend		-214,000
Equity	**6,651,502**	**6,453,050**
Adjustments according to transition rules IFRS 9:		
Initial revaluation effect		84,685
Less:		
Additional value adjustments	-37,179	-6,089
Intangible fixed assets	-1,116,040	-1,266,638
Total Common Equity Tier 1 capital	**5,498,283**	**5,265,008**
Total Tier 1 capital	**5,498,283**	**5,265,008**
Tier 2 capital		
Dated subordinated loans	599,080	299,749
Total Tier 2 capital	**599,080**	**299,749**
Total capital base	**6,097,363**	**5,564,757**

SPECIFICATION OF RISK-WEIGHTED EXPOSURE AMOUNT AND CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

	31/12/2023		31/12/2022	
	Risk-weighted exposure amount	**Capital require-ment**	**Risk-weighted exposure amount**	**Capital require-ment**
Credit risks				
Exposures to central governments or central banks				
Exposures to regional governments of local authorities				
Exposures to public sector entities				
Exposures to multilateral development banks				
Exposures to international organisations				
Exposures to institutions	519,838	41,587	898,668	71,893
Exposures to corporates	681,683	54,535	985,046	78,804
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	62,087	4,967	61,737	4,939
Other items	875,435	70,035	795,940	63,675
Total credit risk	**32,576,039**	**2,606,083**	**30,851,829**	**2,468,145**
Credit valuation adjustment risk	**55,330**	**4,426**	**34,768**	**2,781**
Market risk				
Currency risk	0	0	0	0
Operational risk (standardised method)	**2,600,588**	**208,047**	**2,412,640**	**193,011**
Total riskweighted exposure and total capital requirement	**35,231,957**	**2,818,556**	**33,299,237**	**2,663,937**
Total Tier 2 capital requirement		**655,314**		**628,577**
Capital conservation buffer		880,799		832,481
Countercyclical capital buffer		610,731		364,879
Total capital requirement Capital buffers		**1,491,530**		**1,197,360**
Total capital requirement		**4,965,400**		**4,489,874**

REGULATORY CAPITAL REQIREMENTS

	31/12/2023		31/12/2022	
	Amount	Share of risk-weighted exposure	Amount	Share of risk-weighted exposure
Common Equity Tier 1 capital pursuant to Article 92 CRR (Pillar 1)	1,585,438	4.5	1,498,466	4.5
Other Common Equity Tier 1 capital requirements (Pillar 2)	368,614	1.0	353,575	1.1
Combined buffer requirement	1,491,530	4.2	1,197,360	3.6
Total Common Equity Tier 1 capital requirements	**3,445,582**	**9.8**	**3,049,401**	**9.2**
Common Equity Tier 1 capital	**5,498,283**	**15.6**	**5,265,008**	**15.8**
Tier 1 capital requirements under Article 92 CRR (Pillar 1)	2,113,917	6.0	1,997,954	6.0
Other Tier 1 capital requirements (Pillar 2)	491,486	1.4	471,433	1.4
Combined buffer requirement	1,491,530	4.2	1,197,360	3.6
Total Tier 1 capital requirements	**4,096,933**	**11.6**	**3,666,747**	**11.0**
Tier 1 capital	**5,498,283**	**15.6**	**5,265,008**	**15.8**
Capital requirements under Article 92 CRR (Pillar 1)	2,818,556	8.0	2,663,937	8.0
Other capital requirements (Pillar 2)	655,314	1.9	628,577	1.9
Combined buffer requirement	1,491,530	4.2	1,197,360	3.6
Total capital requirement	**4,965,400**	**14.1**	**4,489,874**	**13.5**
Total capital base	**6,097,363**	**17.3**	**5,564,757**	**16.7**

CAPITAL RATIO AND CAPITAL BUFFERS

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio, %	15.6	15.8
Tier 1 ratio, %	15.6	15.8
Total capital ratio, %	17.3	16.7
Common Equity Tier 1 capital requirement incl. buffer requirement, %	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, %	7.5	6.8

***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	17,131,090	2.0%	1.1%	14,916,055	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%
Ireland	74,413	1.0%	0.0%	49,530	0.0%	0.0%
Total [1)]	**32,056,202**		**1.7%**	**29,953,162**		**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).

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 bank has a reporting requirement to the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority, has a leverage ratio requirement of 3 per cent in accordance with CRR II.

	31/12/2023	**31/12/2022**
Tier 1 capital	5,498,283	5,265,008
Leverage ratio exposure	52,237,768	48,130,935
Leverage ratio, %	10.5	10.9

P4 GEOGRAPHIC INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND OTHER DATA BY COUNTRY

2023	**Sweden**	**Denmark**	**Norway**	**Finland**	**Total**
Gross income [1]	2,607,184	593,860	743,739	996,009	**4,940,792**
Profit before tax	163,593	35,513	-27,223	151,064	**322,947**
Income tax expense	-47,638	-8,739	-6,438	-30,315	**-93,130**
Assets	33,005,942	4,245,420	6,025,616	6,947,682	**50,224,660**

2022	**Sweden**	**Denmark**	**Norway**	**Finland**	**Total**
Gross income [1]	1,810,825	510,361	729,897	744,593	**3,795,676**
Profit before tax	355,506	102,128	105,013	248,830	**811,477**
Income tax expense	-88,939	-23,241	-39,876	-50,948	**-203,004**
Assets	29,703,211	4,406,969	8,807,549	3,863,985	**46,781,714**

[1] Gross income includes interest income, lease income, fee and commission income, net income/expense from financial transactions, profit/loss from participations in Group companies and other operating income.
The Bank has no single customer that generates 10% or more of total revenues.

P5 NET INTEREST INCOME/EXPENSE

	2023	**2022**
Interest income		
Lending to credit institutions	106,692	18,042
Lending to the public [1][2]	3,952,051	3,090,673
Interest-bearing securities	92,948	21,229
Total interest income	**4,151,691**	**3,129,944**
Of which, interest income calculated using the effective interest method	*4,058,743*	*3,108,715*
Interest expense		
Liabilities to credit institutions	-773	-3,804
Deposits and borrowing from the public	-1,055,217	-349,770
Issued securities	-266,083	-147,678
Subordinated debt	-45,601	-15,487
Other liabilities	-1,024	-32
Total interest expense	**-1,368,698**	**-516,771**
Of which, expense for deposit guarantee scheme and resolution fee	*-64,505*	*-54,230*
Of which, interest expense calculated using the effective interest method	*-1,368,698*	*-516,771*
Net interest income/expense	**2,782,993**	**2,613,173**
[1] Amount includes interest income on impaired receivables of:	39,759	188,281
[2] Amount includes income from purchased non-performing consumer receivables:		
Collected amounts	59,262	69,563
Amortisation	-24,466	-26,619
Costs of collected amounts	28	36
Total income from purchased non-performing consumer receivables	**34,824**	**42,980**

P6 FEES AND COMMISSIONS

	2023	2022
Fee & commission income		
Lending commissions	113,771	88,527
Credit card commissions	67,809	63,911
Compensation, mediated insurance	243,140	244,468
Other commissions	117,431	88,043
Total fee & commission income	**542,151**	**484,949**
Fee & commission expenses		
Lending commissions		
Credit card commissions	-79,094	-73,691
Total fee & commission expenses	**-79,094**	**-73,691**
Total net provision	**463,057**	**411,258**

No commission income or commission expense is attributable to balance sheet items at fair value.

P7 NET INCOME/EXPENSE FROM FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS

	2023	2022
Change in fair value of bonds and other interest-bearing securities	20,860	-31,030
Change in fair value of shares and participating interests		-2,585
Derivatives	-106,930	-196,219
Exchange-rate difference	107,711	198,453
Total net income/expense from financial transactions	**21,641**	**-31,381**
Net gains/losses by measurement category [1)]		
Financial assets at FVTPL, designated	-86,070	-229,834
Loan receivables and account receivables	107,711	198,453
Total	**21,641**	**-31,381**

[1)] Net gain and net loss relate to realised and unrealised changes in value.

P8 OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2023	2022
Other income, lending to the public	175,662	168,110
Other operating income	48,510	42,772
Total operating income	**224,172**	**210,882**

P9 LEASES

Resurs Bank as lessor

The Bank owns assets that are leased to customers under finance leases. As the Bank applies IFRS on a statutory exemption basis, it has opted to account for these as operating leases in the parent company, which means that the leased assets are recognised as property, plant & equipment in the balance sheet for the parent company.

	2023	2022
Non-cancellable lease payments:		
Within one year	507	1,071
Between one and five years	1,183	2,564
After five years		168
Total non-cancellable lease payments	**1,690**	**3,803**

Resurs Bank as lessee

Operating leases are part of Resurs Bank's normal operations and are primarily attributable to office space leases, with a small share attributable to car leases. Most office leases have maturities of ten years, and car leases three years. Expensed leasing fees in 2023 totalled SEK 43.3 million (42.4). There are no variable fees. Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable leases fall due as follows:

	2023	2022
Non-cancellable lease payments:		
Within one year	18,984	26,521
Between one and five years [1)]	20,041	38,540
After five years	0	287
Total non-cancellable lease payments	**39,025**	**65,348**

[1)] Termination clause allows termination three years before the end of the contract to six months rent.

P10 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2023	2022
General administrative expenses		
Personnel expenses (also see Note P11)	-619,916	-545,040
Postage, communication and notification costs 1)	-179,631	-171,933
IT costs 1)	-482,420	-392,953
Premises costs	-46,479	-47,978
Consulting expenses 1)	-144,733	-74,823
Other 1)	-70,620	-178,518
Total general administrative expenses	**-1,543,799**	**-1,411,245**

[1] 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		
PWC		
Audit services	-3,949	-4,034
Other assistance arising from audit	-1,133	-1,625
Tax advisory services	0	-1,220
Other services	-1,100	-468
Total Auditors fee and expenses	**-6,182**	**-7,347**

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.

P11 PERSONNEL

	2023	2022
Salaries	-430,438	-372,301
Social insurance costs	-123,913	-108,138
Pension costs	-50,488	-46,129
Other personnel expenses	-15,077	-18,472
Total personnel expenses	**-619,916**	**-545,040**
Salaries and other benefits		
Board, CEO and other senior executives	-17,357	-16,632
Other employees	-413,081	-355,669
Total salaries and other benefits	**-430,438**	**-372,301**

The Management has changed during the year.

Remuneration and other benefits

2023	**Basic salary/ Board fees**	**Variable remunera-tion**	**Other benefits[3)]**	**Pensions**	**Total**
Board and CEO					
Martin Bengtsson, Chairman 1)					0
Lars Nordstrand [1)]					0
Fredrik Carlsson [1)]					0
Marita Odélius [1)]					0
Mikael Wintzell [1)]					0
Susanne Ehnbåge (resigned 28/04/2023) [1)]					0
Kristina Patek [1)]					0
Magnus Fredin (elected 28/04/2022, resigned 13/11/2023)[1)]					0
Pia-Lena Olofsson [1)]					0
Magnus Fredin (CEO from 13/11/2023 employed by Resurs Holding AB)					0
Sofie Tarring Lindell (Acting CEO 01/08/2023-13/11/2023, employed by Resurs Holding AB)					0
Nils Carlsson, VD (resigned 31/07/2023, employed by Resurs Holding AB)					0
Other senior executives (6 individuals) [2)]	-17,357		-1,014	-3,330	-21,701
Other employees that may affect the Bank's risk level (19 individuals)	-18,888		-713	-3,760	-23,361
Total remuneration and other benefits	**-36,245**	**0**	**-1,727**	**-7,090**	**-45,062**

PERSONNEL

2022	Basic salary/ Board fees	Variable remunera-tion	Other benefits[3]	Pensions	Total
Board and CEO					
Martin Bengtsson, Chairman [1]					0
Lars Nordstrand [1]					0
Fredrik Carlsson [1]					0
Marita Odélius Engström [1]					0
Mikael Wintzell [1]					0
Johanna Berlinde (resigned 28/4/2022)					0
Susanne Ehnbåge [1]					0
Kristina Patek [1]					0
Magnus Fredin (elected 28/4/2022)					0
Pia-Lena Olofsson (elected 13/10/2022)					0
Nils Carlsson, CEO (employed by Resurs Holding AB)					0
Other senior executives (11 individuals) [2]	-16,632		-880	-3,931	-21,443
Other employees that may affect the Bank's risk level (23 individuals)	-23,184		-796	-4,941	-28,921
Total remuneration and other benefits	**-39,816**	**0**	**-1,676**	**-8,872**	**-50,364**

[1] Board fees have been paid from the parent company Resurs Holding AB

[2] Other senior executives excluding CEO is in total 6 individuals (10). This includes 1 individual (1) that receive remuneration from Resurs Holding AB.

[3] Consists of car and food allowance.

Pension costs

	2023	2022
Board, CEO and other senior executives	-3,330	-3,931
Other employees	-47,158	-42,198
Total	**-50,488**	**-46,129**

Board members and senior executives at the end of the year

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

Remuneration policy, pensions and terms and conditions are described in further detail in Note G13.

Senior executives’ use of credit facilities in banking operations

	31/12/2023 Credit limits	31/12/2023 Unutilised credit	31/12/2022 Credit limits	31/12/2022 Unutilised credit
CEO	10			
Board members	311	107	251	6
Other senior executives in the Parent Company	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 bank has not pledged security or assumed contingent liabilities for above-named executives.

Average number of employees

	2023 Men	2023 Women	2023 Total	2022 Men	2022 Women	2022 Total
Sweden	258	238	496	206	213	419
Denmark	26	20	46	31	20	51
Norway	25	27	52	30	39	69
Finland	26	37	63	19	47	66
Total	**335**	**322**	**657**	**286**	**319**	**605**

P12 DEPRECIATION, AMORTISATION AND IMPAIRMENT OF TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	2023	2022
Depreciation and amortisation		
Leased equipment	-434	-584
Other equipment	-21,625	-20,138
Intangible assets	-94,995	-97,940
Total depreciation and amortisation	**-117,054**	**-118,662**
Impairment		
Leased equipment	3	454
Total impairment	**3**	**454**
Total depreciation, amortisation and impairment of tangible and intangible assets	**-117,051**	**-118,208**

P13 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	2023	2022
Marketing	-63,394	-69,037
Insurance	-10,681	-6,179
Other		-7
Total other operating expenses	**-74,075**	**-75,223**

P14 CREDIT LOSSES

SEK thousand	2023	2022
Provision of credit losses		
Stage 1	-26,797	-7,411
Stage 2	-87,421	2,083
Stage 3	695,568	-25,745
Total	**581,350**	**-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	-2,015,538	-764,608
Recoveries of previously confirmed credit losses	2,954	5,211
Total	**-2,012,584**	**-759,397**
Credit losses	**-1,435,128**	**-789,061**
of which lending to the public	*-1,431,234*	*-790,470*

P15 TAX

	2023	2022
Current tax expense		
Current tax for the year	-19,890	-227,905
Adjustment of tax attributable to previous year's	-306	1,088
Current tax expense	**-20,196**	**-226,817**
Deferred tax on temporary differences	-72,934	23,813
Total tax expense reported in income statement	**-93,130**	**-203,004**

	2023		2022	
Reconciliation of effective tax				
Profit before tax		322,947		811,477
Tax at prevailing tax rate	-20.6%	-66,527	-20.6%	-167,164
Non-deductible expenses	-32.3%	-104,399	-1.6%	-13,037
Non-taxable income	3.4%	10,899	3.0%	24,551
Tax attributable to differing tax rates for foreign branch offices and subsidiaries	20.8%	67,203	-6.0%	-48,442
Tax attributable to prior years	-0.1%	-306	0.1%	1,088
Recognised effective tax	**-28.8%**	**-93,130**	**-25.1%**	**-203,004**

	2023	2022
Change in deferred tax		
Tax effects attributable to temporary differences, property, plant & equipment	-656	-355
Tax effects attributable to temporary differences, intangible assets	5,749	2,767
Tax effects attributable to temporary differences, lending to the public	-72,342	24,429
Tax effects attributable to temporary differences, pensions	-11,861	1,467
Tax effects attributable to temporary differences, other	6,176	-4,495
Total deferred tax	**-72,934**	**23,813**

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					0
Deferred tax assets for lending to the public	142,957	-65,578	-415		76,964
Deferred tax assets for pensions, net	966	5			971
Deferred tax assets, other	-5,638	5,638			0
Offset by country	-745			-3,173	-3,918
Total deferred tax assets	**137,515**	**-60,073**	**-415**	**-3,173**	**73,854**

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 assets for lending to the public	110,753	22,442	9,761		142,956
Deferred tax assets for pensions, net	1,733	-767			966
Deferred tax assets, other	665	-6,085	-218		-5,638
Offset by country	-12,342			11,597	-745
Total deferred tax assets	**103,203**	**13,173**	**9,541**	**11,597**	**137,514**

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	-1,565	-3,682		11,574
Deferred tax liabilities for lending to the public	16,227	343	-306		16,264
Deferred tax liabilities, other	-349	13,748	-2,917		10,482
Offset by country	-745			-3,173	-3,918
Total deferred tax liabilities	**30,055**	**12,861**	**-6,779**	**-3,173**	**32,964**

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	20,701	-3,741	-139		16,821
Deferred tax liabilities for lending to the public	18,278	-2,207	156		16,227
Deferred tax liabilities, other	2,475	-2,845	21		-349
Offset by country	-12,342			11,597	-745
Total deferred tax liabilities	**29,134**	**-10,640**	**-36**	**11,597**	**30,055**

P16 TREASURY AND OTHER BILLS ELIGIBLE FOR REFINANCING

	31/12/2023			31/12/2022		
	Nominal amount	Fair value	Carrying value	Nominal amount	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**
Of which, listed	*1,883,775*	*1,871,644*	*1,871,644*	*2,414,962*	*2,420,754*	*2,420,754*
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 are in municipal and government bonds and meet FFS 2010:7 requirements for assets that may be included in the liquidity reserve.

[1] Unrated treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing' is comprised of holdings in a Swedish municipality that are not rated.

P17 LENDING TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Loans in SEK	659,961	2,254,789
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	6,366	7,477
Total lending to credit institutions	**2,248,939**	**4,264,893**

P18 LENDING TO THE PUBLIC

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Receivables outstanding, gross		
Loans in SEK	22,457,586	19,820,075
Loans in DKK	5,469,382	5,095,892
Loans in NOK	5,828,033	7,306,656
Loans in EUR	7,824,520	8,239,164
Total lending to the public	**41,579,521**	**40,461,787**
Retail sector	40,786,688	39,348,618
Net value of acquired non-performing consumer loans [1)]	90,745	116,195
Corporate sector [2) 3)]	702,088	996,974
Total lending to the public	**41,579,521**	**40,461,787**
Less provision for expected credit losses [4)]	-2,662,000	-3,229,143
Total net lending to the public	**38,917,521**	**37,232,644**
1) Acquired non-performing consumer loans as follows:		
Opening net value of acquired non-performing consumer loans	**116,195**	**139,541**
Amortisation for the year	-24,466	-26,619
Currency effect	-984	3,273
Net value of acquired non-performing consumer loans	**90,745**	**116,195**

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

[3)] Amount includes finance leases of SEK 74.4 million (49.53) for which Resurs Bank is lessor.

[4)] Amount includes lending to retail and corporate sectors.

Geographic distribution of net lending to the public

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Sweden	21,374,258	18,785,873
Denmark	4,985,962	4,339,268
Norway	5,518,214	6,962,382
Finland	6,964,674	7,095,591
Ireland	74,413	49,530
Total net lending to the public	**38,917,521**	**37,232,644**
Expected credit losses		
Stage 1	-264,601	-241,143
Stage 2	-464,376	-382,601
Stage 3	-1,933,023	-2,605,399
Total expected credit losses	**-2,662,000**	**-3,229,143**

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

	Non doubtful receivables Stage 1	Non doubtful receivables Stage 2	Doubtful receivables Stage 3	Total
Carrying amount gross				
Carrying amount gross 1 January 2023	31,242,028	3,666,297	5,553,462	**40,461,787**
Carrying amount gross 31 December 2023	33,196,686	4,240,641	4,142,194	**41,579,521**
Provision				
Provision at 1 January 2023	-241,143	-382,601	-2,605,399	**-3,229,143**
New and derecognised financial assets	-110,118	-106,034	-605,646	**-821,798**
Derecognised financial assets	47,716	129,991	1,399,528	**1,577,235**
Changes in risk factors (PD/EAD/LGD)	15,165	1,561	38,934	**55,660**
Changes in macroeconomic scenarios	0	-17,945	0	**-17,945**
Changes due to expert assessments (individual assessments, manual adjustments)	0	0	0	**0**
Transfers between stages				
from 1 to 2	*28,406*	*-215,470*	*0*	**-187,064**
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	4,930	19,610	**27,006**
Provision at 31 December 2023	**-264,601**	**-464,376**	**-1,933,023**	**-2,662,000**
Carrying amount				
Opening balance at 1 January 2023	31,000,885	3,283,696	2,948,063	**37,232,644**
Closing balance at 31 December 2023	32,932,085	3,776,265	2,209,171	**38,917,521**

LENDING TO THE PUBLIC

Change in provision, Lending to the public
31/12/2022

	Non doubtful receivables Stage 1	Non doubtful receivables Stage 2	Doubtful receivables Stage 3	Total
Carrying amount gross				
Carrying amount gross 1 January 2022	28,150,994	2,975,290	5,299,672	**36,425,956**
Carrying amount gross 31 December 2022	31,242,028	3,666,297	5,553,462	**40,461,787**
Provision				
Provision at 1 January 2022	-223,003	-366,542	-2,443,877	**-3,033,422**
New and derecognised financial assets	-21,622	46,171	131,465	**156,014**
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	-11,109	-18,486	-107,243	**-136,838**
Provision at 31 December 2022	**-241,143**	**-382,601**	**-2,605,399**	**-3,229,143**
Carrying amount				
Opening balance at 1 January 2022	27,927,991	2,608,748	2,855,795	**33,392,534**
Closing balance at 31 December 2022	31,000,885	3,283,696	2,948,063	**37,232,644**

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

	Non doubtful receivables Stage 1	Non doubtful receivables Stage 2	Doubtful receivables Stage 3	Total
Carrying amount gross				
Carrying amount gross 1 January 2023	31,242,028	3,666,297	5,553,462	**40,461,787**
New and derecognised financial assets	14,124,817	1,106,872	1,232,541	**16,464,230**
Derecognised financial assets	-10,321,134	-1,257,995	-3,303,559	**-14,882,688**
Transfers between stages				
from 1 to 2	-2,097,411	2,097,411	0	**0**
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	-350,355	-67,050	-46,403	**-463,808**
Carrying amount gross 31 December 2023	**33,196,686**	**4,240,641**	**4,142,194**	**41,579,521**

Change in gross volume, Lending to the public
31/12/2022

	Non doubtful receivables Stage 1	Non doubtful receivables Stage 2	Doubtful receivables Stage 3	Total
Carrying amount gross				
Carrying amount gross 1 January 2022	28,150,994	2,975,290	5,299,672	**36,425,956**
New and derecognised financial assets	3,348,292	130,527	-345,417	**3,133,402**
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	865,237	124,760	270,785	**1,260,782**
Carrying amount gross 31 December 2022	**31,242,028**	**3,666,297**	**5,553,462**	**40,461,787**

LENDING TO THE PUBLIC

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

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Stage 1		
Carrying amount, gross	32,523,337	30,265,540
Provisions	-261,778	-237,841
Carrying amount	**32,261,559**	**30,027,699**
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	**36,755,013**	**33,922,793**
Total provision, performing	**-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 carrying amount	**40,877,433**	**39,464,813**
Total provision	**-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	673,349	976,488
Provisions	-2,822	-3,301
Carrying amount	**670,527**	**973,187**
Stage 2		
Carrying amount, gross	8,965	9,044
Provisions	-783	-589
Carrying amount	**8,182**	**8,455**
Total performing	**682,314**	**985,532**
Total provision, preforming	**-3,605**	**-3,890**
Stage 3		
Carrying amount, gross	19,774	11,442
Provisions	-14,722	-5,164
Carrying amount	**5,052**	**6,278**
Total carrying amount	**702,088**	**996,974**
Total provision	**-18,327**	**-9,054**

Totals

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Carrying amount gross, stage 1	33,196,686	31,242,028
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	**41,579,521**	**40,461,787**
Provision stage 1	-264,601	-241,143
Provision stage 2	-464,376	-382,601
Provision stage 3	-1,933,023	-2,605,399
Total provisions	**-2,662,000**	**-3,229,143**
Carrying amount	**38,917,521**	**37,232,644**
Share of loans in stage 1, gross%	79.84%	77.21%
Share of loans in stage 2, gross%	10.20%	9.06%
Share of loans in stage 3, gross%	9.96%	13.73%
Share of loans in stage 1, net%	84.62%	83.26%
Share of loans in stage 2, net%	9.70%	8.82%
Share of loans in stage 3, net%	5.68%	7.92%
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	**6.40%**	**7.98%**

LENDING TO THE PUBLIC

Segment reporting, Lending to the public

31/12/2023	Payment Solutions	Consumer Loans	Total
Carrying amount gross			
Stage 1	12,727,786	20,468,900	**33,196,686**
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**	**26,434,045**	**41,579,521**
Provision			
Stage 1	-45,785	-218,816	**-264,601**
Stage 2	-71,861	-392,515	**-464,376**
Stage 3	-489,347	-1,443,676	**-1,933,023**
Total provision	**-606,993**	**-2,055,007**	**-2,662,000**
Net lending to the public			
Stage 1	12,682,001	20,250,084	**32,932,085**
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**	**24,379,038**	**38,917,521**

31/12/2022	Payment Solutions	Consumer Loans	Summa
Carrying amount gross			
Stage 1	11,267,305	19,974,723	**31,242,028**
Stage 2	1,037,303	2,628,994	**3,666,297**
Stage 3	1,430,215	4,123,247	**5,553,462**
Carrying amount gross	**13,734,823**	**26,726,964**	**40,461,787**
Provision			
Stage 1	-37,671	-203,472	**-241,143**
Stage 2	-57,039	-325,562	**-382,601**
Stage 3	-655,193	-1,950,206	**-2,605,399**
Total provision	**-749,903**	**-2,479,240**	**-3,229,143**
Net lending to the public			
Stage 1	11,229,634	19,771,251	**31,000,885**
Stage 2	980,264	2,303,432	**3,283,696**
Stage 3	775,022	2,173,041	**2,948,063**
Total net lending to the public	**12,984,920**	**24,247,724**	**37,232,644**

P19 BONDS AND OTHER INTEREST-BEARING SECURITIES

	31/12/2023			31/12/2022		
	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
Junior bonds	5,260	5,260	5,260			
Senior bonds	973,311	937,359	937,359			
Total	**1,694,670**	**1,653,128**	**1,653,128**	**714,970**	**708,871**	**708,871**
Of which, listed	*716,099*	*710,509*	*710,509*	*714,970*	*708,871*	*708,871*
Remaining maturity						
0-1 years	226,542	219,952	219,952	64,545	64,445	64,445
1-3 years	879,390	863,997	863,997	338,511	339,205	339,205
More than 3 years	588,738	569,179	569,179	311,914	305,221	305,221
Total	**1,694,670**	**1,653,128**	**1,653,128**	**714,970**	**708,871**	**708,871**
Issuer's rating						
AAA/Aaa	716,099	710,509	710,509	714,970	708,871	708,871
Unrated [1)]	978,571	942,619	942,619			
Total	**1,694,670**	**1,653,128**	**1,653,128**	**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.

G20 SHARES AND PARTICIPATIONS

The shareholdings comprising shares in Vipps AS in Kivra Oy. The Group views these shareholdings as strategic and the assets were recognised at a total amount of SEK11,925 thousand on the closing date.

	2023	**2022**
Cost	14,298	21,650
Carrying value	11,925	11,650
Fair value	11,925	11,650

P21 SHARES AND PARTICIPATIONS IN GROUP COMPANIES

31/12/2023	**Corp. ID. No.**	**Domiciled**	**Share of capital, %**	**Share of votes, %**	**Number of shares**	**Carrying value**
Subsidiaries and indirect subsidiaries						
Resurs Norden AB	556634-3280	Helsingborg	100	100	250,000	50,099
Resurs Consumer Loans 1 Ltd	559,768	Dublin	100	100	3	0
Resurs NPL 1 AB	559433-2974	Helsingborg	100	100	25,000	25
Resurs NPL 2 AB	559434-9077	Helsingborg	100	100	25,000	25
Resurs NPL 3 AB	559434-9085	Helsingborg	100	100	25,000	25
Total carrying amount of shares in subsidiaries						**50,174**

31/12/2022	**Corp. ID. No.**	**Domiciled**	**Share of capital, %**	**Share of votes, %**	**Number of shares**	**Carrying value**
Subsidiaries and indirect subsidiaries						
Resurs Norden AB	556634-3280	Helsingborg	100	100	250,000	50,099
Resurs Consumer Loans 1 Ltd	559,768	Dublin	100	100	3	0
Total carrying amount of shares in subsidiaries						**50,099**

	31/12/2023	**31/12/2022**
Opening cost	139,128	139,128
Acquisitions of subsidiaries	75	
Closing accumulated cost	**139,203**	**139,128**
Opening impairment	-7,023	-7,023
Closing accumulated impairment	**-7,023**	**-7,023**
Opening change in value	-82,006	-82,006
Closing accumulated changes in value	**-82,006**	**-82,006**
Closing residual value according to plan	**50,174**	**50,099**

P22 DERIVATIVES

31/12/2023	Nominal amount Remaining maturity < 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total	Positive market-values	Negative market-values
Derivatives instruments, no hedge accounting						
Currency related contracts						
Swaps	9,053,142			9,053,142	6,648	120,719
Total derivatives	**9,053,142**	**0**	**0**	**9,053,142**	**6,648**	**120,719**

31/12/2022	Nominal amount Remaining maturity < 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total	Positive market-values	Negative market-values
Derivatives instruments, no hedge accounting						
Currency related contracts						
Swaps	5,509,770			5,509,770	1,484	54,434
Total derivatives	**5,509,770**	**0**	**0**	**5,509,770**	**1,484**	**54,434**

P23 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	31/12/2023				31/12/2022			
	Goodwill	Internally developed software	Acquired customer relations	Total	Goodwill	Internally developed software	Acquired customer relations	Total
Opening cost	1,740,918	70,801	115,975	1,927,694	1,708,117	62,531	112,487	1,883,135
Investments during the year		511		511		6,325		6,325
Exchange-rate difference	-72,307	-4,006	-7,688	-84,001	32,801	1,945	3,488	38,234
Total cost at year-end	**1,668,611**	**67,306**	**108,287**	**1,844,204**	**1,740,918**	**70,801**	**115,975**	**1,927,694**
Opening amortisation	-533,222	-64,240	-63,594	-661,056	-439,617	-60,012	-53,063	-552,692
Amortisation for the year	-84,508	-2,027	-8,460	-94,995	-86,791	-2,317	-8,832	-97,940
Exchange-rate difference	19,153	4,342	4,392	27,887	-6,814	-1,911	-1,699	-10,424
Total accumulated amortisation at year-end	**-598,577**	**-61,925**	**-67,662**	**-728,164**	**-533,222**	**-64,240**	**-63,594**	**-661,056**
Carrying amount	**1,070,034**	**5,381**	**40,625**	**1,116,040**	**1,207,696**	**6,561**	**52,381**	**1,266,638**

Impairment testing of goodwill

Impairment testing is conducted at Group level, see note G26. No impairment need has been identified.

P24 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Leased equipment		
Cost at beginning of the year	5,969	8,951
Divestments/disposals during the year		-2,982
Total cost at year-end	**5,969**	**5,969**
Accumulated depreciation at beginning of the year	-2,551	-4,483
Accumulated depreciation of divested/disposed assets		2,516
Depreciation for the year	-434	-584
Total accumulated depreciation at year-end	**-2,985**	**-2,551**
Accumulated impairment at beginning of year	-14	-468
Impairment/reversal of impairment during year	3	454
Total accumulated impairment	**-11**	**-14**
Carrying amount for leased equipment	**2,973**	**3,404**
Other equipment		
Cost at beginning of year	178,363	156,024
Correction of opening balance	85	
Purchases during year	21,111	22,442
Divestments/disposals during the year	-849	-1,192
Exchange-rate difference	-2,969	1,089
Total accumulated depreciation at year-end	**195,741**	**178,363**
Accumulated depreciation at beginning of the year	-127,577	-107,437
Correction of opening balance	-85	
Accumulated depreciation of divested/disposed assets	851	694
Depreciation for the year	-21,625	-20,138
Exchange-rate difference	866	-696
Total accumulated depreciation at year-end	**-147,570**	**-127,577**
Carrying amount for other equipment	**48,170**	**50,786**
Carrying amount for tangible assets	**51,143**	**54,190**

P25 OTHER ASSETS

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Receivables, group companies	775	912
Receivables, factoring activities		14,629
Receivables, insurance brokers and representatives	31,044	46,590
Receivables, other	24,712	
Client funds	16,972	
Other	31,098	40,120
Total other assets	**104,601**	**102,251**

P26 PREPAID EXPENSES AND ACCRUED INCOME

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Prepaid expenses	226,856	92,310
Accrued interest	24,923	18,405
Accrued income, lending activities	37,367	46,430
Total prepaid expenses and accrued income	**289,146**	**157,145**

P27 LIABILITIES TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Loans in SEK	3,100	
Total liabilities to credit institutions	**3,100**	**0**

P28 DEPOSITS AND BORROWING FROM THE PUBLIC

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Deposits and borrowing in SEK [1]	14,962,808	14,786,709
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	11,480,353
Total deposits and borrowing from the public	**36,172,206**	**32,175,197**
Retail sector	34,487,841	30,341,643
Corporate sector	1,684,365	1,833,554
Total deposits and borrowing from the public	**36,172,206**	**32,175,197**

Maturity

The majority of deposits from the public are payable on demand; see also Note G3, Risk management.

[1] The amount includes deposit from sister companies totalling SEK 1,9 million (37,6).

P29 OTHER LIABILITIES

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Liabilities to Group and sister companies	3,005,507	2,002,815
Trade payables	105,534	121,301
Liabilities to representatives	274,746	189,249
Preliminary tax, interest on deposits	67,242	20,718
Provision for loyalty programmes	20,353	21,594
Agents	11,155	36,831
Tax	10,095	9,533
Other	1,727	155,249
Total other liabilities	**3,496,359**	**2,557,290**

P30 ACCRUED EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Accrued interest expenses	210,773	44,830
Accrued personnel-related expenses	93,125	79,659
Accrued administrative expenses	156,558	116,684
Deferred income, leasing		
Other deferred income	15,114	89,927
Total accrued expenses and deferred income	**475,570**	**331,100**

P31 OTHER PROVISIONS

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Opening balance	17,299	18,470
Provisions/Reversals made during the year	3,682	-2,108
Exchange-rate difference	460	937
Closing balance	**21,441**	**17,299**
Provision of credit losses, unutilised limit, Stage 1	22,668	16,610
Provision of credit losses, unutilised limit, Stage 2	-1,704	689
Other provisions	478	
Closing balance	**21,442**	**17,299**

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 -0,7 million (-0,9). The market value of the endowment insurance is SEK -4,0 million (-2,0).

P32 ISSUED SECURITIES

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
Total issued securities				**2,643,430**	**2,626,492**

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 30214/16/2023	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 113 24/11/2023	NOK	150,000	Variable	158,431	152,728
Total issued securities				**4,607,684**	**4,512,064**

P33 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	Interestrate	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.

P34 EQUITY

Shares

The number of shares is 500,000, with a par value of SEK 1,000. Par value is defined as share capital divided by number of shares.

Statutory reserve

Refers to provisions to the statutory reserve that were made before the legislative amendment in 2006. The statutory reserve is classified as restricted capital and may not be used for the purpose of dividends.

Profit/loss carried forward

Refers to profit or loss brought forward from previous years less dividends.

Translation reserve

Includes translation differences on consolidation of the Group's foreign operations. The branches use Swedish kronor as functional currency since the second quarter of 2015. Since then none change in the translation reserve has been done in the branches.

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	67,519	40,890
Translation difference for the year, foreign operations	-50,383	26,629
Closing translation reserve	**17,136**	**67,519**

Proposed allocation of profits

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Profit or loss brought forward	5,909,185,000	5,546,077,000
Profit for the year	229,817,000	608,473,000
Total	**6,139,002,000**	**6,154,550,000**
The Board of Directors propose that these earnings be appropriated as follows (SEK):		
Dividends 0 SEK (524.0) per share		214,000,000
Carried forward	6,139,002,000	5,940,550,000
Total	**6,139,002,000**	**6,154,550,000**

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.

P35 PLEDGED ASSETS, CONTINGENT LIBILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Lending to credit institutions [1]	208,762	151,900
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	**3,996,783**	**2,646,009**
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, Issued securities see Note G32.

3) As at 31 December 2023, SEK 72.6 million (36.1) in reserve requirement account at the Bank of Finland and SEK 1.9 million (0.3) in tax account at Norwegian Bank (DNB), and SEK 0 million (2.8) in tax account at Danske Bank.

P36 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

31/12/2023	Fair value at amortised cost	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other compre-hensive income	Total carrying amount
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	2,248,939		2,248,939	2,248,939
Lending to the public	38,917,521		38,917,521	39,367,127
Bonds and other interest-bearing securities		1,653,128	1,653,128	1,653,128
Shares and participations		11,925	11,925	11,925
Derivatives		6,648	6,648	6,648
Other assets	104,600		104,600	104,600
Accrued income	62,290		62,290	62,290
Total financial assets	**44,914,364**	**3,543,345**	**48,457,709**	**48,907,315**
Shares and participations in Group companies			50,174	
Intangible assets			1,116,040	
Property, plant & equipment			51,143	
Other non-financial assets			549,596	
Total assets	**44,914,364**	**3,543,345**	**50,224,662**	
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Deposits and borrowing from the public	3,100		3,100	3,100
Derivatives	36,172,206		36,172,206	36,166,931
Other liabilities		120,719	120,719	120,719
Accrued expenses	3,405,546		3,405,546	3,405,546
Issued securities	437,324		437,324	437,324
Subordinated debt	2,643,430		2,643,430	3,182,941
Total financial liabilities	599,080		599,080	594,531
	43,257,586	**120,719**	**43,381,405**	**43,911,092**
Provisions				
Other non-financial liabilities			21,442	
Untaxed reserves			170,313	
Equity			6,651,502	
Total liabilities and equity	**43,257,586**	**120,719**	**50,224,662**	

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

31/12/2022	Fair value at amortised cost	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other compre-hensive income	Total carrying amount
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	4,264,893		4,264,893	4,264,893
Lending to the public	37,232,644		37,232,644	
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	101,616		101,616	101,616
Accrued income	64,834		64,834	64,834
Total financial assets	**41,895,594**	**3,142,759**	**45,038,353**	**7,805,709**
Shares and participations in Group companies			50,099	
Intangible assets			1,266,639	
Property, plant & equipment			54,190	
Other non-financial assets			372,433	
Total assets	**41,895,594**	**3,142,759**	**46,781,714**	
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Deposits and borrowing from the public	32,175,197		32,175,197	32,132,970
Derivatives		54,434	54,434	54,434
Other liabilities	2,528,163		2,528,163	2,528,163
Accrued expenses	103,834		103,834	103,834
Issued securities	4,607,684		4,607,684	4,512,064
Subordinated debt	299,749		299,749	296,970
Total financial liabilities	**39,714,627**	**54,434**	**39,769,061**	**39,628,435**
Provisions			17,299	
Other non-financial liabilities			328,303	
Untaxed reserves				
Equity			6,667,050	
Total liabilities and equity	**39,714,627**	**54,434**	**46,781,713**	

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 INSTRUMENTS

	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	1,653,128			708,871		
Shares and participations			11,925			11,650
Derivatives		6,648			1,484	
Total	**3,524,772**	**6,648**	**11,925**	**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

SEK thousand	**2023**	**2022**
Shares and participations		
Opening balance	11,650	11,460
Investments during the period	308	2,652
Change in fair value of shares and participating interests		-2,585
Exchange-rate fluctuations	-33	123
Closing balance	**11,925**	**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.

For subordinated debts to fellow subsidiary, Solid Försäkrings AB, fair value of issued amount is calculated by using the present value method. The fair value has been classified as level 2.

Other fair value of subordinated debt is calculated based on valuation at the listing marketplace. Fair value has been classified as level 1.

Fair value of issued securities (MTN) is calculated based on 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.

The fair value of the portion of lending that has been sent to debt recovery and purchased non-performing consumer loans is calculated by discounting calculated cash flows at the estimated market interest rate instead of at the original effective interest rate. Fair value has been classified as level 2.

The carrying amount of current receivables and liabilities and variable rate loans is deemed 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 sheet	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	1,484	-1,484		0
Total assets	**6,648**	**0**	**0**	**6,648**	**1,484**	**-1,484**	**0**	**0**
Derivatives	-120,719			-120,719	-54,434	1,484	61,900	8,950
Total liabilities	**-120,719**	**0**	**0**	**-120,719**	**-54,434**	**1,484**	**61,900**	**8,950**

P37 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Resurs Banks parent company 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.

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.

P38 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 principles:
- classification and measurement of financial instruments
- impairment testing of goodwill and other assets
- provisions of credit losses
- other provisions

Classification and measurement of financial instruments
The accounting principles 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 requirement, 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 G24.

Provisions 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.

Estimates and assumptions are reviewed on a regular basis. Changes to estimates are recognised in the period of the change if the change affects only that period. Changes are recognised in the period of the change and future periods if the change affects both

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 Chairman 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 Bank AB, corporate identity number 516401-0208

Report on the annual accounts and consolidated accounts

Opinions

We have audited the annual accounts and consolidated accounts of Resurs Bank AB for the year 2023 except for the corporate governance statement on pages 11-13.

In our opinion, the annual 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 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 for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies. 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 11-13. 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	*How our audit addressed the 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 76% 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 G22 “Lending to the public” for further information.	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 in the group and to 1.1 billion SEK in the parent company and is a substantial item of the total balance sheet of the group and the parent company. 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 G26 and G42 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 G26 “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.

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 for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies 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 Bank AB 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 Banking and Financing Business 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 Bank AB 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 Bank AB 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 XHMTL 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 11-13 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 Bank AB 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