

Green Bond Impact Report



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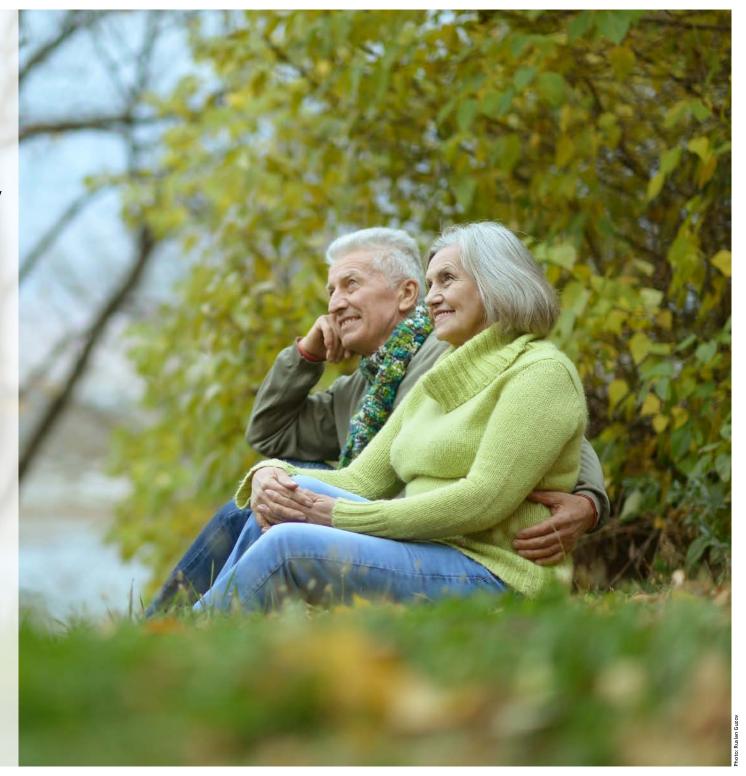
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Green Bond Impact Report 2024

This is Region Stockholm

Stockholm has a population of 2.5 million citizens. Region Stockholm is responsible for healthcare, public transport, regional development, and planning in Stockholm. Region Stockholm employs 46,000 people and is governed by the regional assembly, the highest decision-making body at the regional level. More than 90% of Region Stockholm's debt portfolio consists of green financing. Region Stockholm issued its inaugural green bond in 2014 and have since become one of the largest regional and municipal issuers in the Swedish green bond market.

A long history of commitment to the future

Region Stockholm leads the way to a green and sustainable future, with a goal to halve its total climate impact by 2030 and reach climate neutrality by year 2035 at the latest. Green financing is an important part in realizing the vision and accounts for the majority of Region Stockholm's debt portfolio. During 2024, 22,850 tonnes of CO₂ equivalents were avoided through the outstanding green bonds, and between 2020 and 2024, 69,900 tonnes have been avoided in total.

Region Stockholm's longstanding commitment to reduce impact from its operations, procurement, and investments has led to the successful accomplishment of its latest Environmental Programme in December 2021. This included a reduction of green-house gas emissions by more than 50 per cent since 2011, and by over 70 per cent since 1990. On January 1st 2022 Region Stockholm's Sustainability Policy and Sustainability Strategy entered into force.

Going forward focus will be on circularity to identify areas that can enable a higher proportion of circular flows. As a significant part of the environmental footprint comes from purchased goods and services, the work with sustainable procurement will need to continue and be further developed. A climate action plan with focused measures and priorities, is being developed to further clarify the way forward towards climate neutrality. Region Stockholm prioritise the following areas to reach the goal of climate neutrality:

- Electrification of the vehicle fleet
- Increased energy efficiency of the support systems for vehicles
- Transition to fossil-free fuels for boat transports (where electrification is not possible)
- Reduced material uses in health care
- Decreased purchase volumes
- Transition to goods and products with less climate impact.

A reduction of green-house gas emissions by over

70% since 1990

69,900

tonnes have been avoided in total

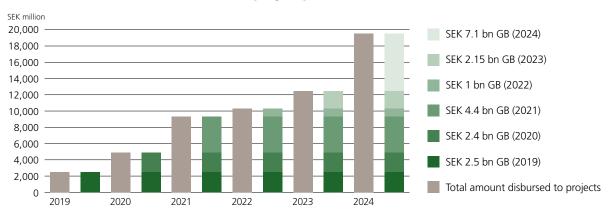


Executive Summary

Region Stockholm reports its Green Bonds Impact in accordance with the Nordic Public Sector Issuers: Position Paper on Green Bonds Impact Reporting.

Any deviations from the Position Paper recommendations will be indicated in our reports.

Green Bond issuance and Green Bond project portfolio



2024 - Green bond CO₂ impact, based on disbursed amounts to green bonds

| | GHG emisssions reduced/avoided (tonnes CO ₂ e) | | Disbursed amounts | lmpact CO₂e/SEK M | |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---|
| Project category | 2024 | Accumulated¹ (5 years rolling) | to projects, SEK M | 2024 | Accumulated ¹ (5 years rolling) |
| Clean and Sustainable Transportation | 21,200 | 58,550 | 13,812 | 1,5 | 4,2 |
| Green and Energy Efficient Buildings | 1,650 | 11,350 | 5,738 | 0,3 | 2,0 |
| – of which Renewable Energy | 205 | 2,160 | _ | _ | _ |
| Total (Disbursed amounts with CO ₂ impact SEK M) | 22,850 | 69,900 | 19,550 | 1,2 | 3,6 |
| Annual renewable energy generation, GWh | 2,9 | GWh | | | |
| Annual energy savings, GWh ² | 5,1 | GWh | | | |

¹The accumulated amount covers year 2020 to 2024.





Distribution between new financing and refinancing

Region Stockholm's green bonds can finance both new and existing projects. New financing is defined as green projects financed during the reporting year. Refinancing is defined as green projects financed before the reporting year.

²Compared to national building requirements, rounded per 0,1 GWh.

Region Stockholm's Sustainability Strategy and Policy

The purpose of Region Stockholm's Sustainability Policy and Sustainability Strategy 2022–2027 is to set the ambitions for the organization's sustainability work and to enable an integrated approach covering social, economic, and environmental sustainability.

This approach will reduce the organization's environmental impact, increase social sustainability, and contribute to reducing risk and costs.

The Sustainability Policy establishes the guiding principles of how Region Stockholm's entities shall work in a sustainable way and lays the foundation for the sustainability strategy.

The Sustainability Strategy aims to provide a platform for joint management and development of Region Stockholm's sustainability work and sets the priorities for 2022–2027 needed to reach the long-term goals.



Actions carried out shall be in accordance with the Sustainability Strategy and contribute to the UN Development goals, the Paris agreement and the Regional development plan for Stockholm, RUFS 2050. The long-term goals cover all of Region Stockholm's operations. One of the most important goal is that by 2030, Region Stockholm has halved its total climate impact compared to 2019. The long-term goal also includes a larger scope than previous climate targets. Other goals include reduction of harmful substances, creating circular flows within Region Stockholm's operations and creating a resilient organization.

The long-term goals cover all of Region Stockholm's operations.

Region Stockholm shall also contribute to improved public health for all and ensure Region Stockholm is accessible for all with equal treatment.

Region Stockholm reports, on a voluntary basis, on a selection of Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators according to the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR). The PAI reporting can be found on Region Stockholm's Investor Relations website.



Goal: Halved total climate impact compared to 2019

2030

Goal: Climate neutrality

2035



Region Stockholm's Green Bond Framework 2022 – Dark green with Excellent governance

Region Stockholm's green financing operations are set up according to its framework for green bonds. Region Stockholm's Impact Report 2024 is based on Region Stockholm's Green Bond framework released on January 25th, 2022. The framework is based on the EU taxonomy and Region Stockholm's sustainability policy and strategy.

Region Stockholm's green bonds may finance investments undertaken by Region Stockholm or its subsidiaries that promote the transition towards a low-carbon, climate change resilient and environmentally sustainable society. The framework is focused on Region Stockholm's core investment areas Clean and Sustainable Transportation and Green and Energy Efficient Buildings.

Region Stockholm's framework released in 2022 achieved the highest possible environmental rating, Dark green, by the independent and research based second opinion provider CICERO Shades of Green. The framework also received the highest score, Excellent, for its governance processes. The framework stipulates how the selection process of green projects needs to be conducted, how the proceeds must be managed in separate accounts and how the communication and reporting of the projects will ensure transparency for investors. Any financing raised by Region Stockholm within the Green Bond Framework is earmarked for



environmental projects and is held in a separate traceable account that is allocated for investments that meet specific environmental criteria.

The eligible projects are selected by Region Stockholm's Treasury Department. The projects are then approved by a Steering Group for green bonds consisting of executive managers from Region Stockholm's local bodies.

The criteria of Region Stockholm's Green Bond Framework released 2022 have been developed according to the current version of the EU taxonomy, to the best of Region Stockholm's knowledge, on the basis of significant contribution to mitigation of climate change, adhering to minimum safeguards and do no significant harm (DNSH) criteria achieved by implementing and following Region Stockholm's general policies and guidelines as well as implementing and fulfilling Region Stockholm's companies' particular building and transportation construction guidelines, in addition to national regulations.

Region Stockholm's Green Bond framework 2025 – Dark green and EU taxonomy aligned

Region Stockholm released an updated Green Bond framework on January 23rd, 2025.

This is Region Stockholm's fourth version of its framework for green bonds. The updated framework has streamlined the number of green project categories to reflect future allocations, within sustainable transport and energy-efficient buildings.

Region Stockholm's updated framework for green bonds has been reviewed by S&P Global Ratings. They assessed Region Stockholm's green projects within sustainable transport and energy-efficient buildings to contribute to the vision of a climate-neutral society.

Region Stockholm's framework 2025 has received the highest possible rating, Dark green. S&P Global Ratings also confirmed that Region Stockholm's framework 2025 is in line with the EU taxonomy.

The updated framework is designed in line with the latest version of the International Capital Markets Association's (ICMA) Green Bond Principles (GBP).

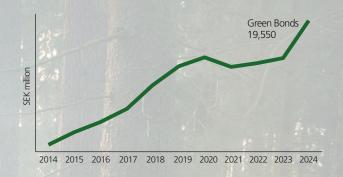


Key procedural aspects

- Each project is selected according to Region Stockholm's Green Bond Framework.
- Impact Report 2024 is based on Region Stockholm's Green Bond Framework released on January 25th of 2022 and all green bonds issued from that point to the end of December 31st of 2024 are issued under this framework.
- Region Stockholm reports on a project basis, and in Swedish kronor (SEK).
- For this document, the reporting period ends on 31st of December.

Key reporting methodology

- Impact is based on outstanding disbursed amounts to projects financed through green bonds in Region Stockholm by end of 2024.
- Impact is principally reported on expected impact (ex ante), unless clearly stated as ex post.





- Green Bonds50%Green financing
- 29%
 Other financing 21%



Green transportation 71% Green buildings

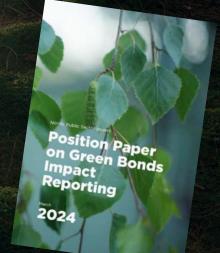
29%

- Region Stockholm's Green Bond portfolio
- Roslagsbanan expansion programme 45%
- Metro Red Line programme 25%Karolinska University Hospital, Huddinge 8%
- Södertälje Sjukhus 4%
- New Karolinska Solna 8%
- Södersjukhuset 6%
- Danderyds Sjukhus 4%

Collaboration between Nordic Green Bonds issuers

Region Stockholm has cooperated with other Nordic public issuers of green bonds since 2016 and developed a common approach to impact reporting. The cooperation resulted in a joint reporting standard for the Nordic issuers published in 2017 as well as valuable insights for other green bond issuers and the investor market. The group continually shares experiences and expertise on methodology and reporting. The objective of the Nordic group was to develop a transparent, harmonized, and relevant approach to reporting the impact of green bonds. The latest version of the Nordic Position Paper for Green Bonds Impact Reporting was updated in March 2024.

Signatories are: City of Göteborg (Sweden),
Kommunalbanken (Norway),
Kommuninvest (Sweden),
Municipality Finance (Finland),
Norrköping Municipality (Sweden),
Örebro Municipality (Sweden),
Svensk Exportkredit (Sweden),
Municipality of Lund (Sweden),
Region Skåne (Sweden),
Municipality of Linköping (Sweden),
Kommunekredit (Denmark) and
Region Stockholm (Sweden).



Green bonds overview

The first green bond by Region Stockholm was issued in May 2014 and by the end of 2024, 24 green bonds were outstanding with a total amount of SEK 19.550 billion. More information about the investments financed through green bonds can be found from page 16.

The table on page 10 shows Region Stockholm's green investment expenditures. All green bonds issued since 2022 are issued under the Green Bond Framework released 2022. The green bonds issued during 2019–2021 are issued under the previous Green Bond Framework.





| Issue d | ate | SEK million | Expansion of Roslags banan | Red Line programme | Södertälje Sjukhus | New Karolinska Solna | Karolinska Huddinge, Chopin | Söder- sjukhuset | Danderyds Sjukhus | Maturity year |
|-----------|---|----------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| (of whice | vestment according to bu ch total disbursed) of green bonds disbursed | _ | 10,744 (10,140) (8,812) | 10,710 (9,722) (5,000) | 1,219 (1,219) (738) | 18,500 (18,500) (1,500) | 1,649 (1,649) (1,500) | 2,394 (2,394) (1,250) | 1,882 (1,882) (750) | |
| 2024 | ISIN: XS2820497910 | 2,000 | | 2,000 | | | | | | 2030 |
| 2024 | ISIN: XS2818181989 | 400 | | 400 | | | | | | 2029 |
| 2024 | ISIN: XS2812500275 | 600 | | 600 | | | | | | 2028 |
| 2024 | ISIN: XS2689943608 | 300 | | 300 | | | | | | 2028 |
| 2024 | ISIN: XS2800676285 | 1,000 | | 1,000 | | | | | | 2028 |
| 2024 | ISIN: XS2783589760 | 1,500 | 1,500 | | | | | | | 2027 |
| 2024 | ISIN: XS2771648685 | 300 | 300 | | | | | | | 2028 |
| 2024 | ISIN: XS2750354594 | 1,000 | 1,000 | | | | | | | 2029 |
| 2023 | ISIN: XS2689943608 | 700 | | 700 | | | | | | 2028 |
| 2023 | ISIN: XS2623619777 | 950 | 950 | | | | | | | 2027 |
| 2023 | ISIN: XS2597959829 | 500 | 500 | | | | | | | 2028 |
| 2022 | ISIN: XS2477812932 | 400 | 400 | | | | | | | 2028 |
| 2022 | ISIN: XS2477812858 | 600 | 600 | | | | | | | 2028 |
| 2021 | ISIN: XS2382244031 | 600 | | | 85 | 290 | 225 | | | 2026 |
| 2021 | ISIN: XS2382242092 | 1,400 | | | 195 | 680 | 525 | | | 2026 |
| 2021 | ISIN: XS2337109461 | 400 | 120 | | 80 | 200 | | | | 2031 |
| 2021 | ISIN: XS2337108810 | 1,000 | 460 | | 210 | 330 | | | | 2027 |
| 2021 | ISIN: XS2291915358 | 1,000 | | | | | | 250 | 750 | 2028 |
| 2020 | ISIN: XS2251312018 | 1,000 | | | | | | 1,000 | | 2027 |
| 2020 | ISIN: XS2228369729 | 1,000 | 832 | | 168 | | | | | 2030 |
| 2020 | ISIN: XS2106644169 | 400 | 400 | | | | | | | 2027 |
| 2019 | ISIN: XS2084871594 | 500 | 350 | | | | 150 | | | 2026 |
| 2019 | ISIN: XS2004887761 | 1,000 | 700 | | | | 300 | | | 2026 |
| 2019 | ISIN: XS2004887415 | 1,000 | 700 | | | | 300 | | | 2025 |

Investor Relations

Region Stockholm works actively to provide transparency for investors. Except from this impact report another example is the yearly investor meeting Region Stockholm organizes where investors and bank counterparties are invited to one green bond project onsite for a deeper and more concrete understanding of that project. During 2024 a very much appreciated site visit was made at the investment project Metro Red Line programme where the participants were allowed to test drive the new C30 vehicles. Examples of green projects visited earlier years includes the Karolinska University Hospital Solna, the extended metro and the electric boat shuttle routes in Saltsjön.















Region Stockholm's projects for green investments

Region Stockholm's green bond program has currently invested 71 percent of its funds into the **Clean and Sustainable Transportation category**. Roslagsbanan expansion program is the key transportation project with more than 8.8 billion SEK in outstanding green bonds. Roslagsbanan and the Metro Red Line programme have been avoiding 21,200 tons of CO₂e emissions year 2024. The outlook for the coming years is that the Clean and Sustainable Transportation

category will continue to grow in accordance with Region Stockholm's investment plan of SEK 134 bn until 2034.

In the **Green and Energy Efficient Buildings category** five state of the art hospital buildings have been funded, with Karolinska University Hospital Solna and Huddinge as the two largest investments followed by Södersjukhuset.

The table below provides an overview of Region Stockholm's Green Project categories. The Green Project categories have been mapped to the SDGs in accordance with the High-Level Mapping to the Sustainable Development Goals published by ICMA in June 2020 and the SDG-mapping in the 2024 version of the Position Paper on Green Bonds Impact Reporting developed by Nordic public sector issuers.



Roslagsbanan and the Metro Red Line programme have been avoiding 21,200 tons of CO₂e emissions year 2024.

| Green Project categories | EU Taxonomy Environmental objectives | SDG |
|--|--|------------------|
| Clean and Sustainable Transportation | Climate change mitigation | 9, 11 and 13 |
| Green and Energy Efficient buildings | Climate change mitigation | 7, 11, 12 and 13 |
| Renewable Energy | Climate change mitigation | 7 and 13 |

EU taxonomy alignment assessment

Following the EU taxonomy adoption in Region Stockholm's Green Bond Framework published in January 2022, Region Stockholm has conducted a screening of all underlying green projects to assess their alignment with the EU taxonomy.

The screening has been conducted in three steps; i) alignment with the Technical Screening Criteria (TSC) for substantial contribution (SC) to one of EU's environmental objectives (i.e. climate change mitigation), ii) alignment with the Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) criteria and iii) compliance with the minimum safeguards criteria requirements regarding social sustainability and governance (minimum safeguards).

The assessment valuation is done within Region Stockholm's own operation on a best effort basis. Region Stockholm may revise or update the results to reflect any future changes to the EU taxonomy.

The underlying green projects fulfill the TSC for climate change mitigation as well as the DNSH criteria and minimum safeguards. Consequently, the underlying green projects are assessed to be aligned with the EU taxonomy.

Clean public transportation

100 percent of the green bonds issued by Region Stockholm under the Green Bond Framework published 2022 is aligned with the EU taxonomy. All green bond proceeds from 2022 have been allocated to two projects within the clean public transportation category, Roslagsbanan expansion programme and Metro Red Line programme. Those two projects are assessed to be aligned with the TSC for SC to climate change mitigation as well as the DNSH criteria and minimum safeguards.

Green buildings

From 2022, no green bond proceeds have been allocated to the green building category under the Green Bond Framework published 2022. However, Region Stockholm has outstanding green bonds issued



EU taxonomy alignment

(green project alignment for green bonds issued under current framework)

under old versions of the framework where proceeds have been allocated to the green building category.

In terms of EU taxonomy alignment, Region Stockholm has five green building projects with outstanding green bonds. These buildings were built before 2021 and they have been assessed if the building has at least an Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) class A or if the building is within the top 15 per cent in terms of energy efficiency according to available independent study¹.

Södersjukhuset and Danderyds Sjukhus are aligned with the TSC for SC to climate change mitigation.

Södertälje Sjukhus, Karolinska Huddinge and New Karolinska Solna are not aligned with the TSC for SC. Further, to make sure the DNSH criteria is fulfilled, an overarching climate risk and vulnerability assessment is conducted on a recurring basis. Based on the outcome of the assessment an adaption plan is drawn-up to identify, prioritize, and implement different measures to help minimize the risk of operational disturbances and thereby improving the building's climate-resiliency. Region Stockholm will continue to develop and refine the climate risk and vulnerability assessment along with evolving market standards and practices. The DNSH assessment is further done on a best effort basis and to the extent possible.

All green projects take place in Stockholm, and they are all subject to the comprehensive European and national laws and regulations for working and social conditions. The environmental work is governed

EU taxonomy alignment assessment on green bond projects

| | % of green bond portfolio | TSC | DNSH | Minimum Safeguards |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----|------|-----------------------|
| EU taxonomy aligned projects | | | | |
| Roslagsbanan expansion programme | 45% | • | • | • |
| Metro Red Line programme | 26% | • | • | • |
| Södersjukhuset | 6% | • | • | • |
| Danderyds Sjukhus | 4% | • | • | • |
| EU taxonomy not aligned projects | | | | |
| Södertälje Sjukhus | 4% | • | • | • |
| New Karolinska Solna | 8% | • | • | • |
| Karolinska Huddinge | 8% | • | • | • |

AlignedNot aligned



through Region Stockholm's management processes. Environmental work is secured, followed up and reviewed at the regional level through Region Stockholm's budget and reporting processes and through external and internal audits. Financial, social and environmental implications are fully integrated in the investment decision process. On a best effort basis Region Stockholm find it to be compliant with the minimum safeguards criteria.

¹ Report from the Swedish Property Federation (Sw. Fastighetsägarna) dated December 2022.









Roslagsbanan expansion programme

All projects selected by Region Stockholm for Clean and Sustainable transportation are fully aligned with the EU taxonomy criteria and have zero tailpipe emissions.

The Roslagsbanan expansion program is designed to develop and strengthen the capacity of a historical railway line that is of great importance for public transport in the north-eastern sector of the Stockholm Region, creating the opportunity for more people to travel by train which is more climate smart than driving a car. The overall effect of the expansion is:

- Increased capacity to meet increasing travelling needs
- Allowing eight trains per hour service for the most frequently visited stations
- Reduced sensitivity to traffic disruption
- Confining with noise limits indicated in the Government's Infrastructure Bill² for railways
- Adapting stations and existing carriages for increased accessibility
- Improved safety in the rail system regarding the rail operation, as well as safety improvements along the tracks and for the passengers travelling with Roslagsbanan

In addition to promote climate efficient travelling, the program includes many environmental and social initiatives. There is a large focus on reduced environmental impact in the building process and in the processes for

Roslagsbanan

| Category | Project | Indicators | Unit | Baseline/remarks | |
|--------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|---|--|
| Clean transportation | Expansion of Roslagsbanan local train | Net avoided emissions from cars and other vehicles | 16,700 tonnes | 146 grammes CO₂e/pkm, 1,15 passengers per car | |
| | | – Attributable to Green Bond | 13,700 tonnes | | |
| | | Number of people in new means of transportation | 5,000 passengers/ travelday | Fifty percent median value for increased travelling, fifty per cent estimated car replacement (modal shift) | |
| | | – Attributable to Green Bond | 4,100 passengers/ travelday | | |
| | | Estimated reduction in car kilometers the project will replace | 60,700,000 km | 40 km car kilometers/person/day based on geographic average distance (20 km*2 trips) | |
| | | – Attributable to Green Bond | 49,774,000 km | | |
| Environmental management | Wildlife preservation | Examples of activities and investme out so far (ackumulated) | nts in wildlife preserv | vation that have been carried | |
| | | A preserved and protected woodland, key habitat for rare and endangered species Approximately 12 fauna passages under the railway One playroom for sea trout Approximately 400–500 evacuation pipes in cable wells One hotel for salamanders Several culverts demolished to create open ditches Many stems saved as insect hotels Relocation of ten trees to avoid logging Two nature passages Two fauna depots | | | |

² Proposition 1996/97:53 https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/ dokument-och-lagar/dokument/proposition/infrastruktur inriktning-for-framtida-transporter_GK0353/

designing and manufacturing trains. Reduced climate impact has also been a result due to criteria applied in the supply chain and through measures to reduce transport by storing and reusing shaft masses. Since the start of the project in 2016, great achievements have been made. The new station Arninge which is the 39th station of Roslagsbanan has become a central hub for public transport in the northeast.

The new double track on the Kårsta line between Täby Kyrkby and Kragstalund enables passengers to travel from Stockholm Östra in central Stockholm to Vallentuna in the far north on double tracks for a more stable, frequent, and safe traffic.

Region Stockholm is now investigating how Roslagsbanan can be extended through a tunnel from station Universitetet to T-Centralen. The expansion enables shorter travel times to and from the north-eastern part of Stockholm and relieves the metro. The aim is to create a more efficient and climate-smart public transport, for all passengers.











Metro Red Line programme – new C30 vehicles

The upgrade of the Metro Red Line creates a possibility for more people to travel by public transportation, which is one of Region Stockholm's main tools of reducing negative environmental impact in the Region.

The upgrade of the Metro Red Line aims to develop and strengthen capacity and thereby contribute to a more resilient and sustainable public transportation. To achieve this goal investments are being made in the following areas:

- Upgrade of two depots, Hammarby and Nyboda
- Upgrade of two stations, Norsborg and Hallunda
- Building of a new depot in Norsborg
- Purchase of new vehicles, C30, which have a more energy efficient propulsion system and is also expected in overall to achieve less energy usage than the older ones even when energy for the new implemented AC-systems in the trains are included.

In addition to developing and strengthen the capacity of the Metro Red line, travelers will be able to ride with improved accessibility, more comfortably and safer than before.

One of the largest investments on the Metro Line programme is the new C30 vehicles. 96 new vehicles will be taken into traffic, with full effect year 2025. The new vehicles have well-thought-out design, high operational reliability, new technology, increased capacity and are prepared for future fully automatic operation. The new furnishings reduce perceived crowding and creates better passenger flow, more doors and seats along the sides provide wider aisles, more space for standing passengers and spaces especially intended for prams and wheelchairs.

Metro Red Line programme

| Category | Project | Indicators | Unit | Baseline/remarks |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---|
| Clean transportation | Metro Red Line programme | Net avoided emissions from cars and other vehicles | 16,000 tonnes | 146 grammes CO₂e/pkm, 1,15 passengers per car |
| | | – Attributable to Green Bond | 7,500 tonnes | |
| | | Number of people in new means of transportation | 6,800 passengers/ travel day | Fifty percent median value for increased travelling, fifty per cent estimated car replacement (modal shift) |
| | | – Attributable to Green Bond | 3,196 passengers/ travel day | |
| | | Estimated reduction in car kilometers the project will replace | 28,400,000 km | 40 km car kilometers/person/day based on geographic average distance (20 km*2 trips) |
| | | – Attributable to Green Bond | 13,348,000 km | |

To store and service the new vehicles, depots have been built and upgraded.

When Region Stockholm procures new vehicles, 98 percent of the material must be recyclable. This forces development at the companies manufacturing the vehicles. One example is that the supplier from which Region Stockholm purchases the new C30 vehicles had to develop its manufacturing site to meet Region Stockholm's requirements for, among other things, non-toxic and non-allergenic materials in the vehicles.



98% recyclable material in new vehicles











Karolinska University Hospital, Huddinge

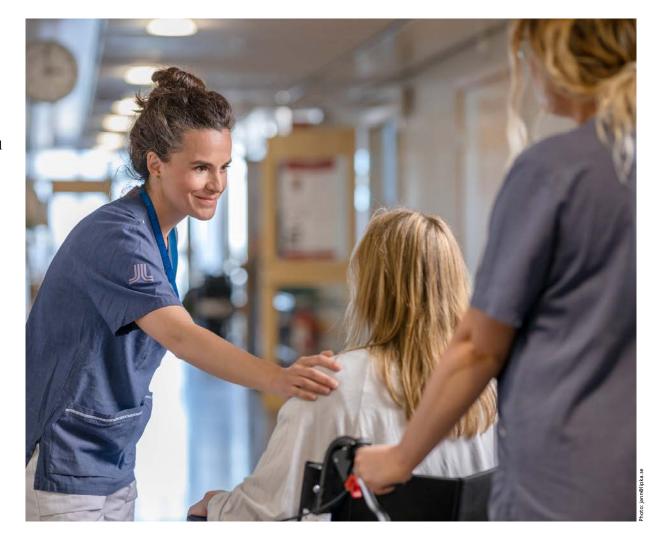
The O-building, which is part of Karolinska University Hospital, Huddinge hospital area, is a state-of-the-art building designed for advanced healthcare with the latest medical technology.

The hospital, which is located in the south of Stockholm, has been modernized according to Region Stockholm's plan to accommodate for future health and medical care demand. The 29,000 sqm building, contains cutting edge technology and equipment for advanced surgery with 23 operating theaters and a capacity of 18,000 surgeries per year. The building also hosts radiology and a sterile processing department. The design of the building is based on the requirement that surgery needs to have close access to intervention facilities and advanced image diagnostics.

The construction of the surgery building started in 2015 and was completed in 2020. The building was constructed in accordance with Miljöbyggnad 2.2 and the project has received an overall rating level of Gold.

The calculated energy use in the building is 75 kWh/sqm/year, being 35 per cent lower than the legal demands³.

100 per cent of the electricity used is from renewable sources and marked "good environmental choice"⁴.



 $^{^3\,}$ Swedish National building code BBR21.

⁴ Certified with environmental label Bra Miljöval for 100 per cent of the electricity 2024.

The O-building has been awarded two prestigious awards during 2020 and 2021. The first award is the 2020 Acoustic Environment Award that was established by the Swedish Acoustic Society in 2018 to highlight efforts for a good sound environment in society. The motivation behind this award is that, with

great personal commitment, continuity and good cooperation between all the construction parties involved, a functional hospital building has been created where every detail has been studied to create a good and safe sound environment for the benefit of both patients and employees. The second award is

the 2021 Healthcare Construction Award in the category of larger healthcare construction projects. This award was established in 2003 by Forum vårdbyggnad with the aim of highlighting good examples of well-executed and innovative healthcare environments as well as good processes.

Karolinska University Hospital, Huddinge O-building

| Category | Project | Indicators | Unit² | Baseline/remarks |
|---------------------------------|--|--|------------------------------|---|
| Green buildings ¹ | New building standard exceeding building standard requirements | Annual energy avoided compared to the relevant building code | 800 MWh | National building code BBR21 |
| J | | - Attributable to Green Bond | 750 MWh | |
| | | Annual GHG emissions reduced/avoided compared to the relevant building code | 100 tonnes | |
| | | - Attributable to Green Bond | 100 tonnes | |
| | | Annual GHG emissions reduced/avoided using green energy | 200 tonnes | |
| | | - Attributable to Green Bond | 150 tonnes | |
| | Environmentally friendly materials being used | Percentage of materials being used accecpted in Byggvarubedömningen ³ | 94% | |
| Waste management | Resource preserving waste treatment (construction materials) | Material recovery rate | 97% recovery incl. Energy | 97% consists of: 21% material reuse, 28% material recovery, 47% energy recovery. 3% landfill. Benchmark: Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC. |

¹ Calculations on avoided energy aligned with Nordic Position Paper 2024, Appendix B, combined margin for electricty. For calculations on energy efficiency local values are applied for district heating (SFAB, 2022) and cooling. For use of green energy national average is compared to local values for district heating (SFAB, 2022) and cooling.

² Rounded per 50 MWh/50 tonnes.

³ Only products covered by Locums policydocument R.24 "Riktlinje val av produkter" (Guideline for choosing products) and Miljöbyggnad manual 2.2 are reported.







Södertälje Sjukhus

Södertälje Sjukhus, situated about 30 km south of central Stockholm, was part of the extensive development of Region Stockholm's health and medical care services.

Two treatment buildings at Södertälje Sjukhus were completed during 2017, including, among others, an intensive care facility, an emergency unit and a cesarean section. This allows 7,500 additional emergency visits, increasing the total to 42,500 visits/year and making it one of the most modern hospitals in Sweden.

All purchased electricity is 100 per cent renewable.

The two buildings were constructed according to Miljöbyggnad 2.2 and the verification process was finalized during 2020. The hospital buildings have received the final certification, with an overall Gold rating.

The target energy use was 35 per cent lower than the legal demands⁵ and the result during 2021 achieved this target. Included in the project is the building of a geothermal cooling and heating system which is an environmentally conscious alternative to meet the hospital's need for cooling and heating. All purchased electricity is 100 per cent renewable and certified with environmental label "Bra Miljöval".⁶

 $^{^6\,}$ Certified with environmental label Bra Miljöval for 100 per cent of the electricity 2024.



⁵ Swedish National building code BBR19.

Södertälje Sjukhus

| Category | Project | Indicators | Unit² | Baseline/remarks |
|---------------------------------|--|--|------------------------------|---|
| Renewable | Geothermal energy | Capacity of energy generation of plant | 150 MWh | |
| energy ¹ | | Annual renewable energy generation | 150 MWh | |
| | | - Attributable to Green Bond | 100 MWh | |
| | | Annual GHG emissions reduced/avoided | 8 tonnes CO₂e | |
| | | - Attributable to Green Bond | 5 tonnes CO₂e | |
| Green buildings ¹ | New building standard exceeding building standard requirements | Annual energy avoided compared to the relevant building code | 950 MWh | National building code BBR19 |
| | | - Attributable to Green Bond | 600 MWh | |
| | | Annual GHG emissions reduced/avoided, compared to the relevant building code | 150 tonnes | |
| | | – Attributable to Green Bond | 100 tonnes CO₂e | |
| | | Annual GHG emissions reduced/avoided using green energy | 250 tonnes CO₂e | |
| | | – Attributable to Green Bond | 150 tonnes CO₂e | |
| | Environmentally friendly materials being used | Percentage of materials being used accecpted in Byggvarubedömningen ³ | 92% | |
| Waste management | Resource preserving waste treatment (construction materials) | Material recovery rate | 97% recovery incl. energy | 97% consists of: 16% material reuse, 29% material recovery, 52% energy recovery. 3% landfill. Benchmark: Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC. |

¹ Assumption on distribution between district heating and electricity in accordance with BBR19. Calculations on avoided energy aligned with Nordic Position Paper 2024, Appendix B, combined margin for electricty. For calculations on energy efficiency local values are applied for district heating. For use of green energy national average is compared to local values for district heating.

² Rounded per 50 MWh/50 tonnes.

³ Only products covered by Locums policydocument R.24 "Riktlinje val av produkter" (Guideline for choosing products) and Miljöbyggnad manual 2.2 are reported.









Karolinska University Hospital, Solna

New Karolinska Solna (NKS) is one of the world's most sustainable university hospitals both when it comes to facilities and to the environmental work regarding pharmaceuticals, textiles, patient meals and disposables in health care.

To achieve the exceptional environmental and sustainability goals that were set for NKS, the entire project has been carried out from a sustainability perspective, from the choice of materials to the design of the building. NKS was built to achieve the highest quality indoor environment, for example air quality, inflow of day light and temperature for the benefits of both patients and staff.

One of the tools used is environmental certification of the buildings. Two types of certification schemes have been used for NKS: Miljöbyggnad 2.0 issued by the Sweden Green Building Council, and LEED, an international green building rating system. NKS has obtained Gold level in both certification schemes; Miljöbyggnad Gold 2.0 was verified in 2021 and LEED Gold level was achieved in 2018.

NKS has been constructed for significantly reduced energy consumption, the target is 50 per cent below the requirements set by Sweden's Building Regulations⁷. This means substantial savings, both financial and environmental. By switching to renewable energy, emissions of greenhouse gases have been minimized. 100 per cent of the electricity comes from renewable

sources⁸, and a large geothermal facility produces most of the buildings' heating and cooling.

Another focus area has been to reduce the use of chemicals and hazardous substances. Thanks to the deliberate choice of flooring material, a significant reduction in the use of softeners with an adverse impact on health has been achieved (at least 70,000 kg compared with conventional construction), and this is only one of all the materials used in the construction.

In 2024, Karolinska University Hospital has been ranked the world's seventh best hospital. The ranking means that Karolinska ranks second highest of all European hospitals.





 $^{7\,}$ Swedish National building code BBR16.

⁸ Certified with environmental label Bra Miljöval for 100 per cent of the electricity 2024.

Karolinska University Hospital, Solna

| Category | Project | Indicators | Unit⁴ | Baseline/remarks |
|-------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| Renewable | Geothermal energy | Capacity of energy generation of plant | 41,950 MWh ¹ | |
| energy | | Annual renewable energy generation | 35,750 MWh ² | |
| | | Used renewable energy | 29,850 MWh ² | |
| | | - Attributable to Green Bond | 2,400 MWh² | |
| | | Annual GHG emissions reduced/avoided | 2,500 tonnes CO ₂ e ³ | |
| | | - Attributable to Green Bond | 200 tonnes CO ₂ e ³ | |
| Green buildings | New building standard exceeding building standard requirements | Annual energy avoided compared to the relevant building code | 20,300 MWh | Result is 50% below Swedish national building code BBR16. The goal for the project was 35% below BBR16. |
| | standard requirements | – Attributable to Green Bond | 1,600 MWh | 35.6.1.25.1.13. |
| | | Annual GHG emissions reduced/avoided, compared to the relevant building code | 2,700 tonnes CO ₂ e ³ | |
| | | – Attributable to Green Bond | 200 tonnes CO ₂ e ³ | |
| | | Annual GHG emissions reduced/avoided using green energy | 3,300 tonnes CO ₂ e ³ | |
| | | - Attributable to Green Bond | 250 tonnes CO ₂ e ³ | |
| | Environmentally friendly materials being used | Percentage of materials being used accecpted in Byggvarubedömningen | 89% | |
| Clean transportation | Infrastructure for electric vehicles | Percentage of parking spaces reserved for electric vehicles | 10% | |
| | | Total charges made | 150 MWh | |
| | | – of which Green Bond | 12 MWh | |
| | | Estimated savings in GHG emissions | 150 tonnes CO,e | |
| | | – of which Green Bond | 12 tonnes CO,e | |
| Waste management | Resource-preserving waste treatment | Material recovery rate | 95% incl. energy recovery | National average for the service provider contracted by NKS (SITA) was 92% 2017. |

¹Total actual production 2024. The facility also recycles energy from the buildings.

² Annual renewable energy generation is defined as total renewable generation minus ingoing electricity. The facility also recycles energy from the buildings.

³ Calculated using baseline emission values from Appendix B (combined margin applied by nordic issuers) and Appendix E (the same baseline emission factor has been applied for district cooling as for district heating) compared with Region Stockholm's actual electricity mix (100% renewable) and local mix of district heating and district cooling from Norrenergi 2024.

⁴ Rounded per 50 MWh/50 tonnes.









Södersjukhuset

The new construction of Södersjukhuset (Framtidens Södersjukhus) was part of Region Stockholm's future plan for health care. Södersjukhuset is an emergency hospital located in central Stockholm.

During the project Framtidens Södersjukhus, which was completed in 2020, Södersjukhuset has expanded by approximately 50,000 square meters.

The new construction includes a service area, an emergency department, a care building with single patient rooms and a treatment building with surgery rooms. All buildings were built at the same time, with maintained care capacity, where two of them, named 70 and 72, are financed with green bonds.

In addition, new streets and park areas were created to suit the new buildings and to make the local environment more attractive and increase the availability in the area for inhabitants of the city.

50,000 new square meters

The buildings have been constructed in accordance with Miljöbyggnad 2.2. One of the two buildings that are financed through green bonds has received an overall rating level of Gold, the other building has received an overall preliminary rating level of Gold. One of the indicators from Miljöbyggnad linked to

indoor environment is daylight that affects the health-care professionals, patients and visitors. One example of adding daylight is the care building that holds an indoor courtyard that contributes to more rooms and increased climate comfort.



Södersjukhuset

| Category | Project | Indicators | Unit² | Baseline/remarks |
|---------------------------------|--|---|------------------------------|---|
| Green buildings ¹ | New building standard exceeding building standard requirements | Annual energy avoided compared to the relevant building code | 2,750 MWh | The new construction consists of several buildings. Swedish national building code BBR21 was used for all buildings, whereas the energy requirements vary according to the use of each building. |
| | | - Attributable to Green Bond | 1,450 MWh | 3 |
| | | Annual GHG emissions reduced/avoided compared the relevant building code | 250 tonnes | |
| | | - Attributable to Green Bond | 150 tonnes | |
| | | Annual GHG emissions reduced/avoided using green energy | 300 tonnes | |
| | | – Attributable to Green Bond | 150 tonnes | |
| | Environmentally friendly materials being used | Percentage of materials being used acecpted in Byggvarubedömningen ³ | 97% | Building 70: 98% approved materials, Building 72: 97% approved materials. Total combined average is an estimate. |
| Waste management | Resource preserving waste treatment (construction materials) | Material recovery rate | 94% recovery incl. Energy | Building 70: 15% material reuse, 29% material recycling, 51% energy recycling. 5% landfill. Building 72: 31% material reuse, 21% material recycling, 41% energy recycling. 7% landfill. Total combined average is an estimate. Benchmark: National average for the service provider contracted by NKS (SITA Sverige/Suez recycling) was 92% for 2017. |

¹ Assumptions on repartition between electricity, district heating and district cooling in relation to BBR21. Calculations on avoided energy aligned with Nordic Position Paper 2024, Appendix B, combined margin for electricty. For calculations on energy efficiency local values from Stockholm Exergi are applied for district heating and cooling. For calculations regarding use of green energy national average is compared to local values for district heating and cooling from Stockholm Exergi.

² Rounded per 50 MW/50 tonnes.

³ Products reported are those covered by Locums policydocument R.24 "Riktlinje val av produkt – Bedömningskriterier" (Guideline for choosing products) and Miljöbyggnad manual 2.2.







Danderyds Sjukhus

Danderyds Sjukhus is located in the north part of Stockholm and is one of the largest emergency hospitals in Sweden. At this hospital, university healthcare is provided alongside education and research within the most common public diseases.

As a part of Region Stockholm's future health plan, an emergency and treatment building at this hospital was completed by the end of 2019. The building is strategically located in the hospital area and connects with several buildings.

The building has been thoroughly planned with a people-centric approach together with the patient's safety, efficient patient flows and the working environment. The people-centric approach includes the patient, the patient's friends and family as well as the hospital staff.

The layout of the building facilitates fast movements between floors, units and functions, which is critical in an emergency care building where every second can be of outmost importance to the patient.

The design of the building contributes to more convenient premises for the staff. The architecture is based on an evidence-based design with a clear logistic flow and easy orientation. The design gives corridors and rooms access to greenery. Balconies and slats form a protective layer against the solar heat. Indoor courtyards together with metal facades contribute to light entry as well also connect the indoor and outdoor environment. The building is constructed in accordance with Miljöbyggnad 2.2 and the project has received an overall rating level of Gold.







The verification process, which started when the building was completed was finally certified according to Miljöbyggnad Gold in 2023. The project has focused on low energy use e.g. by using waste heat from the sterile plant to preheat tap water and by using heat from cooling machines to preheat the heating system.

1 of 3
finalists for the award
Environmental Building
of the Year 2019

Danderyds Sjukhus

| Category | Project | Indicators | Unit² | Baseline/remarks |
|---------------------------------|--|---|------------------------------|--|
| Green buildings ¹ | New building standard exceeding building standard requirements | Annual energy avoided compared to the relevant building code | 1,700 MWh | National building code BBR20 |
| | · | – Attributable to Green Bond | 700 MWh | |
| | | Annual GHG emissions reduced/avoided compared to the relevant building code | 300 tonnes | |
| | | – Attributable to Green Bond | 100 tonnes | |
| | | Annual GHG emissions reduced/avoided using green energy | 250 tonnes | |
| | | – Attributable to Green Bond | 100 tonnes | |
| | Environmentally friendly materials being used | Percentage of materials being used acecpted in Byggvarubedömningen ³ | 91% | |
| Waste management | Resource preserving waste treatment (construction materials) | Material recovery rate | 97% recovery incl. energy | 97% consists of: 20% material reuse, 31% material recovery, 46% energy recovery, 3% landfill. Benchmark: Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC. |

¹ Calculations on avoided energy aligned with Nordic Position Paper 2024, Appendix B, combined margin for electricity. For calculations on energy efficiency local values from Norrenergi 2024 are applied for district heating and cooling. For calculations regarding use of green energy national average is compared to local values for district heating and cooling from Norrenergi 2024.

² Rounded per 50 MWh/50 tonnes.

³ Only products covered by Locums policydocument R.24 "Riktlinje val av produkter" (Guideline for choosing products) and Miljöbyggnad manual 2.2 are reported.

Green Bond Impact Report





Agreed-Upon Procedures Report on allocation of net proceeds from Green Bonds to Green Projects

To Region Stockholm, corporate ID: 232100-0016

Purpose of this Agreed-Upon Procedures Report

Our report is solely for the purpose of assisting Region Stockholm in presenting to investors, the use of net proceeds from Green Bonds issued during the calendar year 2024 (hereafter "Green Bonds 2024"), including allocation to Green Projects of Green Bonds issued during 2024, and may not be suitable for another purpose. Our procedures related to this document is limited to what is specified in this report.

Responsibilities of the Engaging Party

Region Stockholm (the responsible party) has acknowledged that the agreed-upon procedures are appropriate for the purpose of the engagement.

Region Stockholm is responsible for the subject matter on which the agreed-upon procedures are performed.

Practitioner's Responsibilities

We have undertaken the engagement to perform an agreed-upon procedures review in accordance with the International Standard on Related Services ISRS 4400 *Engagements to Perform Agreed-Upon Procedures* (revised). An agreed-upon procedures engagement involves carrying out the review procedures that have been agreed with Region Stockholm and reporting our observations, which are the actual results of the agreed-upon review procedures performed. We make no statement regarding the appropriateness of the agreed-upon review procedures.

This agreed-upon procedures engagement is not an assurance engagement. Consequently, we make no statement and draw no conclusion.

If we had performed additional review procedures, other matters might have come to our attention that would have been reported.

Professional Ethics and Quality Control

We have complied with the ethical requirements as stated in International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBAs Code of Ethics) and independence requirements in section 4A of IESBAs Code of Ethics.

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. We are independent of Region Stockholm in accordance with professional ethics for accountants in Sweden and have otherwise fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Procedures and Findings

We have performed the procedures described below, which were agreed upon with Region Stockholm in the terms of engagement dated January 31, 2025, regarding that an amount equal to the Green Bond net proceeds has been allocated to Green Projects according to Region Stockholm's Green Bond Framework. The procedures performed are summarized as follows (see next page):



| # | Procedures | Findings | |
|----|---|--|--|
| 1. | For each Green Bond issued during 2024, agree the loan amount committed in the pricing supplements to the net proceeds in the accounting records. | We found, based on inspection of the following eight Green Bonds ISIN: XS2750354594: 1 000 million SEK ISIN: XS2771648685: 300 million SEK ISIN: XS2783589760: 1 500 million SEK ISIN: XS2800676285: 1 000 million SEK ISIN: XS2689943608: 300 million SEK ISIN: XS2689943608: 300 million SEK ISIN: XS2820497910: 2 000 million SEK ISIN: XS2818181989: 400 million SEK ISIN: XS2812500275: 600 million SEK no deviation in the procedure and that eight Green Bonds were issued during 2024 amounting to 7 100 million SEK. | |
| 2. | For each Green Bond issued during 2024, agree that an amount equal to the net proceeds that is not allocated as of 2024-12-31 is credited to a separate bank account(s) and separate account(s) in the accounting records. | We found the procedure not applicable because the net proceeds from the eight Green Bonds in procedure 1 have been allocated. | |
| 3. | For each Green Project financed by net proceeds from Green Bonds issued during 2024, agree that the accrued amounts for Green Project(s) in the accounting records are equivalent or exceeds the allocated net proceeds in to the accounting records. | We found that the accrued amounts in the accounting records of Green Projects exceeds the net proceeds from the eight Green Bonds listed in findings to procedure 1. | |
| 4. | For each Green Project financed by net proceeds from Green Bonds issued during 2024, agree that the Green Project(s) has been approved by Region Stockholm Steering Group for Green Bonds. | We found that Green Projects financed by net proceeds from the eight Green Bonds listed in findings to procedure 1 were approved by the Steering Group for Green bonds. | |

Stockholm, the date indicated by the electronic signatures

KPMG AB

Tomas Mathiesen
Authorized Public Accountant

Torbjörn Westman Head of Assurance

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TORBJÖRN WESTMAN

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