



KÅPAN PENSIONER

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES PENSION FUND



ANNUAL REPORT

2015



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Presenting Kåpan Pensions

Kåpan pensioner försäkringsförening (Government Employees Pension Fund, Kåpan) manages defined contribution pensions for government employees. Operations are linked to the government pension agreements where the society manages a part of the compulsory occupational pension and functions as the default supplier for the part of the pension where there is a choice.

Kåpan Pensioner is a cooperative society where all the surplus from asset management is returned to its members. The society offers only one product, traditional pension insurance with a guaranteed growth in value at a low cost. The goal is to achieve good long-term returns and provide members with a good level of pension from the society.

2015 at a glance

- Assets under management increased by SEK 2,876m to SEK 72,250m.
- Paid-in premiums totalled SEK 4,189m.
- Total pension payments amounted to SEK 2,506m.
- The total return on invested capital was positive and amounted to 2.6%.
- Bonus interest is paid monthly in arrears. The total bonus interest rate for the year amounted to 3.3%.
- The funding ratio amounted to 100% at year-end.
- The solvency ratio strengthened during the year from 149% to 155%. The stronger level is attributable mainly to a lower valuation of the society's pension obligations.
- Administrative expenses remained at a low level and amounted to 0.07% in relation to assets under management.
- The fixed charge per policy and year will be halved from SEK 12 to SEK 6 effective 1 January 2016.
- A separate sustainability report which complements the annual report is available on the society's website, www.kapan.se.
- The society has been entrusted with insuring the compulsory parts and functioning as the default supplier for the part of the pension where there is a choice for the new pension agreement, PA16.
- The Board has decided to start a project aimed at transferring to a generation-based risk allocation and bonus model from 1 January 2017.



Board of Directors' report

The Board of Directors and the President of Kåpan pensioner försäkringsförening, reg. no. 816400-4114, hereby submit their report for the financial year 2015.

Operations

The key task of the society is to manage and pay out pension assets for employees covered by agreements concluded between the Swedish Agency for Government Employers and the government employees' main unions, or between other parties who have concluded pension agreements linked to such agreements.

The focus is on insurance of pensions through traditional pension insurance with a guaranteed return on paid-in premiums and a distribution of any surplus from asset management as bonus interest.

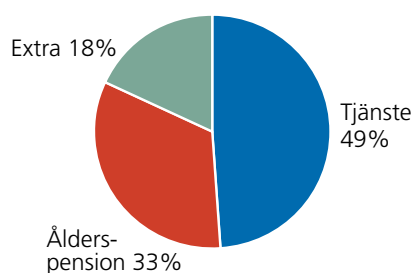
The forms of insurance offered by the society are the occupational pension insurances Kåpan Tjänste, Kåpan Ålderspension and Kåpan Extra. In addition there is a new insurance in 2016, Kåpan Flex, which is part of the new pension agreement, PA 16. The savings insurance Kåpan Plus was closed for additional premium contributions on 31 December 2015 following the removal of tax-deductible status.

Continuous follow-up and information campaigns has been carried out during the year to ensure that members do not make disadvantageous premium payments.

Members

Kåpan Pensioner is a mutual insurance society where all savings are returned to the members as pension payments. The total number of members is over 700,000.

Premium breakdown



A total of SEK 4 189m was paid in premiums during the year, broken down as follows

Category	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Kåpan Tjänste	2,035	1,986	1,930	1,905	1,825
Kåpan Ålderspension	1,395	1,305	1,253	1,202	1,143
Kåpan Extra	745	726	733	732	640
Kåpan Plus	14	85	91	96	102
Total	4,189	4,102	4,007	3,935	3,710

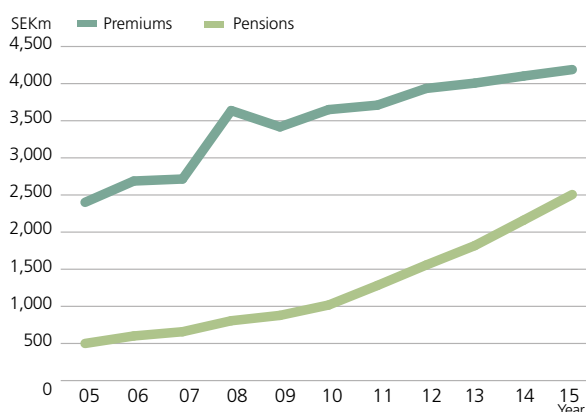
Insurance premiums

The society manages the premiums paid in by employers for their employees' account according to current collective agreements and the funds which the members themselves have chosen to invest in Kåpan Plus as a complement to their occupational pension.

Pension payments

A total of SEK 2,506m (2,160) was paid out during the year, of which SEK 847m (583) comprised bonus payments over and above the guaranteed interest on the capital. The normal payment period for Kåpan Tjänste is five years from when the pension payments start at age 65. Payments for Kåpan Ålderspension (retirement pension) are normally paid for life. Other products have individually set payment periods.

Development of premiums and pension payments



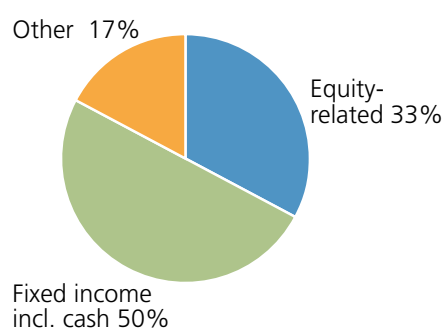
Guidelines for management of invested assets

The long-term guidelines set by the Board stipulate that the society's assets, including bonus funds, must be invested so that they provide a good return with a limited risk.

According to the investment policy, adopted by the Board in October 2015, the market value of assets should be within the following bands:

- Equities or equity-related asset class minimum 20% and maximum 40% (35).
- Bonds and other fixed-income securities minimum 45% and maximum 65%.
- Alternative assets including property-related investments minimum 5% and maximum 20%.

Investment of the society's assets at year-end



The Board's decision means that investment management is to be conducted with the same long-term focus as in previous years. The policy provides a benchmark for the society's total outstanding interest rate risk i.e. an aggregate of the fixed-income assets' fixed interest period and the pension payment obligations including the guaranteed interest rate on members' savings until payment. The interest rate risk is measured as an interest rate risk coverage ratio and amounted to 36%. The benchmark for the interest rate risk coverage ratio is that it should not be less than 30% and is continuously adjusted to the solvency ratio and the need to hedge outstanding obligations, see Note 2 for a more in-depth analysis.

The outstanding currency risk according to the adopted policy may not exceed 15% (10). At year-end the outstanding currency risk was 10.5% of the value of assets. During the year nearly all assets, except those in growth countries, were hedged.

Sustainability and ethical guidelines in investment policy

The investment policy adopted by the Board stipulates that the society's investments should be based on ethical standards and principles which are strongly rooted in Swedish society based on decisions made by the Swedish parliament and government. Investments shall be guided by the principles in the UN Global Compact, OECD's guidelines for multinational companies, the Oslo and Ottawa Conventions as well as the UN PRI's (UN principles for responsible investment) list of blacklisted companies. The aim is not to make investments in companies which on repeated occasions violate principles for human rights, labour law and the environment specified in internationally accepted documents.

The society has conducted an analysis of different alternatives for selection of suitable companies. Against a background of organisation and resources the society has chosen to base its selection on assessments made by the Ethical Council of Sweden's AP Funds. The Ethical Council has ethical guidelines that are in line with those of the society. The society makes no direct investments in those companies on the Ethical Council's list. The society has indirect exposure to some of these companies through investments in different types of index. These indirect exposures are neutralised by making an active negative investment (short selling) in these companies to achieve a financial situation corresponding to not buying shares.

During 2015 the society's work with sustainability and social responsibility has been aimed at broadening the target and finding reliable and efficient methods for, in addition to the negatively focused selection of companies, a positive focus on selecting good companies and a continuous programme of change and improvement.

The society has therefore during the year started cooperating with MSCI for continual checks and assessments of different companies' work with sustainability and social responsibility. MSCI is one of the world's leading index providers and has worked for a long time with analysis and evaluation of environmental and sustainability assessments at corporate level.

The agreement with MSCI gives the society access to all sustainability assessments carried out by MSCI. MSCI's analyses today cover just over 5,700 listed companies where a sector-based assessment is made and a rating given for various sustainability and ESG (Environmental, Social, Governance) criteria. The cooperation means that the society can make an in-depth analysis of its entire invest-

ment portfolio of listed shares to identify the society's position and follow up improvement efforts on an ongoing basis both for its own holdings and more generally.

Processes and methods for analysing different positions have developed during the year. At year-end the society's total investments were assessed to have a rating from MSCI which exceeded the general MSCI All Countries World index with a full point on their nine-point scale and was at parity with MSCI's Special ESG index which is a selection of companies with high ratings.

Over time the aim is that the rating for those companies to which the society has direct or indirect exposure would further improve from current levels.

The whole of the society's work with sustainability, ethics and social responsibility is presented in a separate sustainability report which is available on the society's website, www.kapan.se.

Investment management

The market value of the society's investment assets, with the addition of the book values of other assets, amounted to SEK 72,250m (69,374) at year-end.

Return on the investment assets was positive and amounted to 2.6% (+11.5).

Investment return

The total return on investment assets is broken down as follows:

Portfolio	Market value SEKm	Share %	Total return ¹⁾ %, 2015
Fixed-income-related	34,955	48	-0.3
Equity-related	23,851	33	2.7
Alternative investments	12,396	17	12.4
Other assets, cash	1,048	2	-
Total assets	72,250	100	2.6

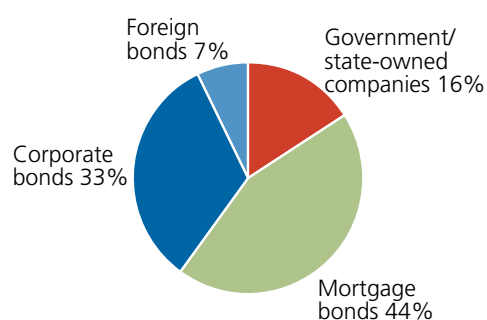
¹⁾ When calculating the return a daily weighting is used to take into account the change in the capital base during the year.

Fixed-income-related assets

The fixed-income investments amounted to SEK 34,955m (37,262) at year-end. The investments consisted to 44% (47) of mortgage bonds and 16% (21) government bonds, including bonds and commercial paper issued by wholly state-owned companies. Investment in commercial paper and bonds from other issuers amounted to 33% (28). The remaining 7% (4) of investments consisted of interest-bearing holdings in foreign currencies.

At year-end the total fixed-income portfolio comprised solely of nominal fixed-income securities with no real-interest bonds. The general interest level rose somewhat during the year which had a negative impact on the value of the holding. The interest rate on government bonds and mortgage bonds remains at historically low levels which means that fixed-income investments are expected to provide a limited current return for the next few years.

Allocation fixed-income



The fixed-income investments are concentrated to the Swedish banking and home mortgage segment and the overall largest investments are made with the following issuers:

Issuer	Assessed value, SEKm
SBAB	4,744
Svenska Handelsbanken	3,322
Swedbank	2,966
Nordea Bank	2,472
Länsförsäkringar	2,163
SEB	2,024
Vasakronan	1,319
Landshypotek	1,258
Danske Bank	766
Akademiska Hus	667

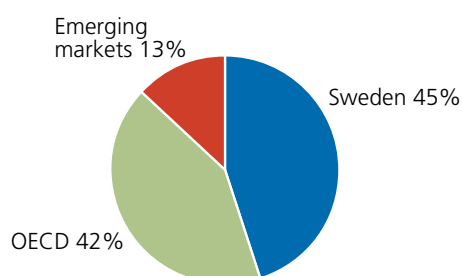
In order to reduce the outstanding interest rate risk in pension obligations made, the society has, in addition to investments in fixed-income securities, taken the strategic direction of signing contracts for various forms of interest rate hedges. In principle, these contracts mean that the fixed interest in the obligations is exchanged for floating interest with a reduced risk of fluctuations in value.

The change in value of the outstanding interest rate hedges amounted to SEK -23m (+70) during the year. The total earnings impact of interest rate hedges corresponds to a positive effect on the total return of 0.0% (+0.1). The total return on fixed-income-related investments thus amounted to -0.3% (+8.9).

Equity-related assets

Global stock markets showed mixed development during the year. The world's overall share prices rose marginally by a total of approximately 0.3% in local currencies. Development was weak in most countries but generally somewhat stronger in Europe. Equity-related assets at year-end amounted to SEK 23,851m (21,592). The overall return during the year amounted to 2.7% (+14.8). The society's currency hedging of above all USD has affected return negatively.

Allocation equities



The holding of shares listed on Nasdaq Stockholm had a positive return of 5.0% (+14.3). Management of shares listed on Nasdaq Stockholm is carried out by the society itself. SIX 60 is used as the benchmark index. The biggest investments are in the following companies:

Issuer	Assessed value, SEKm
Hennes & Mauritz	1,102
Nordea Bank	926
Ericsson	630
Investor	570
Swedbank	525
SHB	486
Assa Abloy	471
SEB	465
TeliaSonera	443
Atlas Copco	406

The equity-related placements outside Sweden are invested in various funds most of which are various forms of passive index-related funds with low charges. A general agreement has been signed with State Street Global Advisors (SSGA)

on investments and charges at good levels. At year-end the largest investments outside Sweden were in the following funds:

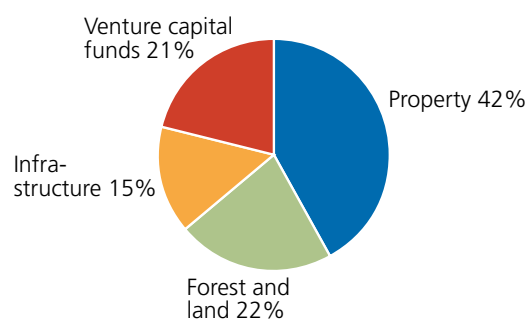
Issuer	Assessed value, SEKm
SSGA S&P500 Index	2,452
SSGA Enhanced Emerging Markets Fund	1,830
SSGA S&P 500 Equal Weight Index	1,007
SSGA Multifaktor Global Fund	999
SSGA MSCI Japan Index	912
SSGA MSCI Europe Index	618
SSGA World SRI Index	598
SSGA FTSE RAFI US Index	582
SSGA Global Managed Volatility	443
SSGA Emerging Markets Small Cap Active US CTF	321

Since the start of its operations the society has chosen to currency hedge most of its equity-related investments which meant that relative changes in the value of the Swedish krona during the year did not affect the return. Equity investments in emerging markets are not hedged which means that the return is affected by exchange rate fluctuations.

Alternative investments

Investments in alternative assets are mainly made in real assets and venture capital funds. Real assets are split into three areas: property, forest and land, and infrastructure.

Alternative investments



The infrastructure area involves investments in essential facilities or properties with stable cash flows and a long-term investment horizon. Forest and land is mainly land with standing forest and farms owned by funds or companies. The property area is indirect investment in various types of land and buildings. The largest investments

grouped on the basis of different managers or companies (exposure) comprised:

Holding	Assessed value, SEKm
Bergviks Skog AB	1,646
J.P. Morgan Infrastructure Investment Fund	843
Handelsfastigheter i Sverige AB	831
Portfolio Advisors totalt (4 funds)	701
Fastighets AB Stenvalvet	676
Hemfosa Fastigheter AB	649
Cheyne Real Estate total (2 funds)	648
Profi Fastigheter(4 fonder)	587
Energy & Minerals Group Fund (2 funds)	454
Rockspring German Retail Box Fund	436

Real assets showed a positive value appreciation during the year. Capital invested in real assets totalled SEK 9,786m (6,762) and the return during the year amounted to 17.4% (+12.6).

Investments in various types of venture capital funds amounted to SEK 2,610m (2,117) and the return during the year was -1.9% (+20.7). Overall the return for alternative investments was positive at 12.4% (+14.4).

Risk and sensitivity analysis

Asset management is affected by external circumstances that give rise to various types of risks. These risks can be divided into market, credit and operational risks. In addition there is a further industry-specific risk, namely insurance risk. A more in-depth analysis of outstanding risks in operations is provided in Note 2.

The uncertainty that exists in the market means that losses on investment assets cannot be ruled out. For investment assets where market prices are not published, there are sources of uncertainty, see the sections Key assessments and Sources of uncertainty in Note 1, and Note 15.

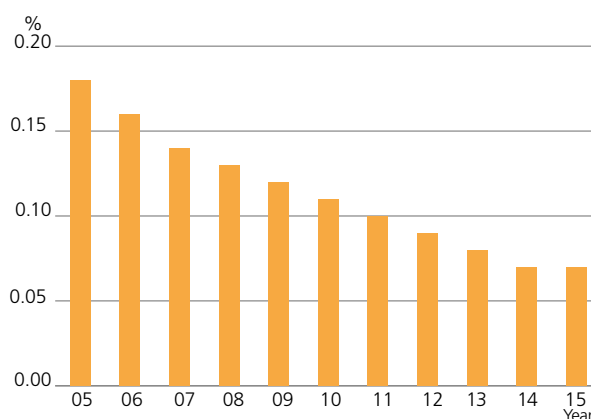
Actuarial report

The actuarial report has been performed by Ulrika Taube, actuary. The report shows that the society's technical provisions amount to SEK 46,623m (46,084). The obligations the society has comprise to a dominant extent fixed guaranteed interest on paid-in premiums. These obligations have been valued in the technical provisions, supported by the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's general advice, on the basis, among other things, of current market interest rates for matching maturities.

Costs

Costs in the insurance business amounted to SEK 48m (46). One measure of cost efficiency is the management expense ratio, i.e. the relationship between operating expenses and the average market value of the assets, which amounted to 0.07% (0.07).

Management costs development

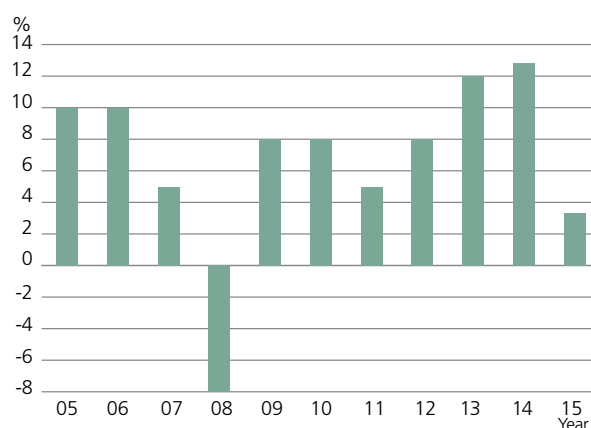


Costs for 2015 were covered by a fixed charge of SEK 12 per policy and by making a deduction from the insurance capital of 0.07%. The fixed charge was halved to SEK 6 per policy from 1 January 2016. Overall, the charge and deduction should correspond to the costs of operations. The aim is to continue to maintain a low level of costs over time.

Transfer to monthly bonus from 2014

The Council of Administration decided to revise the statutes of the society in March 2013. The changes mean that from 1 January 2014 the society pays bonus interest monthly instead of annually in arrears. Members' pension capital will therefore in future be recalculated continuously during the year with the bonus which the capital provides each month within the framework of the society's policy for collective funding.

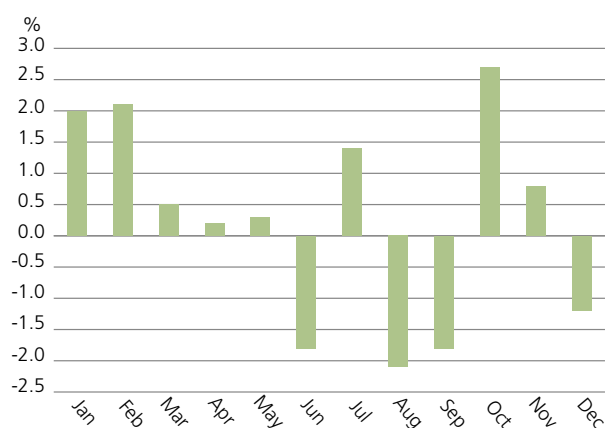
Bonus rate



Report on monthly bonus in 2015

The bonus was added to members' pension capital monthly in arrears. The first monthly bonus was announced in mid-February based on the return on investments in January and the collective funding ratio on 31 January. The financial position and returns during the year were stable and taken overall members' pension capital received a bonus rate of 3.3% before tax on returns and costs.

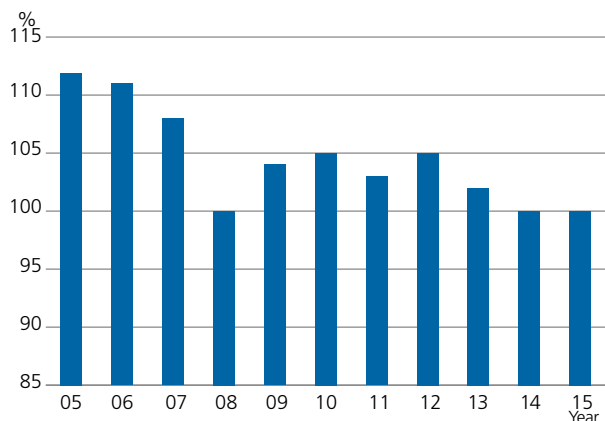
Monthly bonus rate 2015



Collective funding

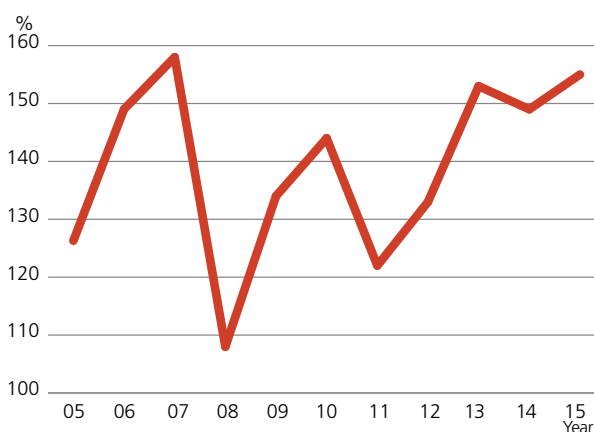
Collective funding is the market value of assets minus financial liabilities in relation to the sum of technical liabilities based on paid-in premiums and the guaranteed interest as well as previously allocated bonus funds.

Collective funding ratio



The Board has decided on a policy for collective funding and bonus in the society. The policy states that the collective funding ratio should be in the band 95 – 105% with a target level of 100%. The funding ratio at year-end after the bonus decided for December 2015 was 100%.

Solvency ratio



Development of solvency

Solvency expresses how much of technical liabilities are covered by assets. The return on assets during the year was positive. Outstanding obligations are valued at year-end on the basis of a discount rate curve which is based on market interest rates for the first ten years and then a gradual adjustment to a fixed macro interest rate of 4.2%. The rate which has been used has a lower level than the previous year which means that the value of outstanding obligations has risen. Taken overall, the solvency ratio rose by 6 percentage points during the year from 149% to 155%. The return contributed a strengthening of 1 percentage point and changes in valuation of outstanding obligations provided a strengthening of 5 percentage points.

Contribution to the premium adjustment reserve

The pension agreement between the parties to the state pension agreement, PA 03, stipulates that the employer pays premiums for the Kåpan Tjänste insurance for employees between the ages of 18 and 65, but that the premium does not accrue to employees below age 23. According to the terms of its statutes, Kåpan Pensioner must place these funds in a premium adjustment reserve which comprises part of the society's equity. During the year a total of SEK 19m (20) has been added to this reserve.

Tax on returns

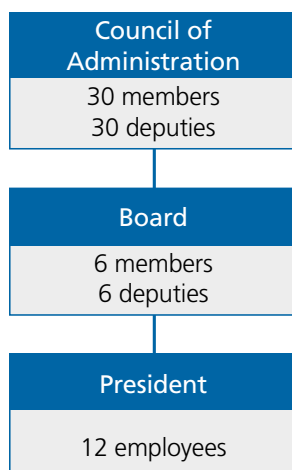
The society pays tax on returns on behalf of its members. The basis for tax assessment is the members' pension capital expressed as the market value of the society's assets after deduction for financial liabilities on 1 January in the assessment year. The return on these funds is calculated by a standardised method using an interest rate that is the same as the average government lending rate in the year prior to the assessment year. The standard income thus calculated is then taxed at 15%. For the society this meant that the tax on returns paid for the year 2015 amounted to SEK 169m (181).

Management functions and audits

Kåpan Pensioner's highest decision-making body is the Council of Administration. The members of the Council of Administration are appointed by the parties within the government agreement area. Half of the members are appointed by the Swedish Agency for Government Employers and the other half by the trade unions. The total number of ordinary members amounts to 30 with an equal number of personal deputies. During the year the Council of Administration held one ordinary general meeting.

The society's operational activities are managed by a Board, which consists of six members with an equal number of personal deputies. The Board, like the Council of Administration, is composed on a parity basis. The Board appoints the society's President. The Board held seven meetings during the year, one in the form of a two-day seminar. Key questions, in addition to proposals to the general meeting, were the future long-term investment focus, developments in the regulatory area and management of ethics and risks in investment management.

Board and management



During the year the Board evaluated and decided to start a project aimed at transferring to a generation-based risk allocation and bonus model from 1 January 2017. During the year the Board updated and decided on all of the society's policies. The Board appointed a Remuneration Committee consisting of Board members where the salary and remuneration of the President is reviewed. Remuneration to other senior executives in the society is decided by the President in accordance with the remuneration policy adopted by the Board.

Until 1 July 2015, Ulf Bengtsson, Director General of the Swedish Agency for Government Employers, was Chairman of the Board and of the Remuneration Committee. He is succeeded by Eva Liedström Adler who also succeeded him as Director General of the Swedish Agency for Government Employers.

Administration

The average number of employees during the year was 11 (12) with the key task of conducting investment management, accounting and risk control. The National Government Employee Pensions Board (SPV) in Sundsvall is engaged to administer the insurance operations. This assignment includes development and maintenance of the society's insurance administration system, checking premium payments, performing actuarial calculations, issuing pension statements, providing a smooth-running customer service unit and handling pension payments.

Capital expenditure

Capital expenditure during the year amounted to SEK 3m (0). In previous years the society has updated and modernised most of the central systems in its operations. The insurance administration system is depreciated over 10 years, other investments over 3 - 5 years.

Looking to the future

Kåpan Pensioner started its operations in 1992 and since 2003 has been the default alternative for the choice component of occupational pensions. The society has now been entrusted with also insuring the compulsory parts and functioning as the default supplier for the part of the pension where there is a choice for the new pension agreement, PA16. Premiums according to the new agreement will start to be paid on 1 July 2016 and systems and routines will be adapted to the new agreement before then.

The agreement also includes premiums for an insurance with an option of a shorter payment period than five years. The society will therefore expand operations in 2016 with a new insurance, Kåpan Flex.

Continued trust means that the society's operations continue to increase in scope which places greater demands on the organisation but also provides economies of scale and opportunities to improve efficiency. With the new agreement and present development, a balance between payments made and payments received will be reached around 2060 which means that the organisation must be continuously developed and adjusted.

Based on the new pension agreement and its increased flow of premiums, especially for members born in 1988 or later, the Board has decided to start a project aimed at transferring to a generation-based risk allocation and bonus model from 1 January 2017. The intention is that the model should have higher risk in investments and resulting higher return for younger members and a somewhat lower risk for older members who are about to retire or are in receipt of pension payments. The conditions for completing the project and the exact structure of the model will be reviewed with the Board during the year.

A decision to complete the project will be made in the latter part of 2016 and detailed written information to members is planned together with the distribution of annual statements in March 2017.

During 2015, work continued on improving the efficiency of operations and preparing the organisation ahead of the changes caused by new rules for the society's operations which may be introduced in conjunction with the implementation in Swedish law of the EU occupational pension directive currently under discussion, as well as other regulatory changes.

The strategic direction for the society's operations, to generate a good return with limited risk, remains unchanged and the aim is to maintain the already low level of costs. The society has started a deeper cooperation with the National Government Employee Pension Board (SPV) including a coordinated pension statement and a common customer service unit. The purpose of this cooperation is to provide members with a good level of information about the government employees' occupational pension and their own pension.

Disposition of profit for the year

The profit for the year, SEK 3,544,450,889 (+2,494,386,280) will be transferred to other reserves. The society's equity thus amounted to SEK 25,460,105,111 (22,744,072,101) at 31 December 2015.





FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Five-year summary

Results, SEKm	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Premiums written	4,189	4,102	4,007	3,935	3,710
Investment income, net	1,770	6,882	4 491	4,904	1,668
Claims paid	-1,659	-1,577	-1,449	-1,296	-1,122
Bonus paid ¹⁾	-847	-583	-369	-260	-159
Balance on the technical account, life insurance business	3,713	2,675	8,084	5,378	-4,471
Profit/loss for the year	3,544	2,494	7,962	5,199	-4,647

¹⁾ Payments are recognised as a deduction under Equity.

Financial position, SEKm	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Total assets ¹⁾	72,250	69,374	60,256	53,693	46,627
Investment assets ¹⁾	70,873	67,609	58,580	51,978	45,169
Technical provisions	46,623	46,084	39,398	40,477	38,356
Funding capital	25,460	22,744	20,813	13,198	8,237
Capital base	25,451	22,736	20,803	13,186	8,222
Required solvency margin	1,865	1,843	1,576	1,619	1,534

¹⁾ Investment assets at fair value and other assets at book value.

Key ratios, %	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Management expense ratio ¹⁾	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10
Total return	2.6	11.5	8.4	10.5	3.9
Bonus rate	3.3	12.7	12.0	8.0	5.0
Funding ratio	100	100	102	105	103
Solvency ratio	155	149	153	133	122

¹⁾ In relation to average assets.

Total return by asset class ¹⁾

	Market value 31 Dec 2015		Market value 31 Dec 2014		Total return, % ²⁾ 2015
	SEKm	%	SEKm	%	
Equity-related	23,851	33	21,592	31	2.7
Fixed-income-related ³⁾	34,955	48	37,262	54	-0.3
Alternative investments	12,396	17	8,879	13	12.4
Other assets	1,048	2	1,641	2	–
Total assets	72,250	100	69,374	100	2.6

¹⁾ Defined in relation to the underlying asset class that generates the return.

²⁾ Daily aggregate of investments in relation to changes in value, interest income and dividends.

³⁾ Return on derivative instruments taken out to reduce interest rate risk in outstanding insurance obligations is included in the return for fixed-income investments.

Income statement

SEKm	Note	2015	2014
Technical account, life insurance business			
Premiums written	3	4,189	4,102
Investment income	4	3,778	3,672
Unrealised gains on investment assets	5	1,013	4,949
Claims paid	6	-1,659	-1,577
Change in other technical provisions		-539	-6,686
Operating expenses	7	-48	-46
Investment charges	8	-1,590	-1,178
Unrealised losses on investments	9	-1,431	-561
Balance on the technical account, life insurance business		3,713	2,675
Non-technical account			
Balance on the technical account, life insurance business		3,713	2,675
Tax on profit for the year	10	-169	-181
Profit and comprehensive income for the year		3,544	2,494

Statement of comprehensive income

SEKm	2015	2014
Profit for the year	3,544	2,494
Other comprehensive income	0	0
Total comprehensive income	3,544	2,494

Balance sheet

SEKm	Note	31 Dec 2015	31 Dec 2014
ASSETS			
Intangible assets			
Other intangible assets	11	9	8
Investment assets			
Other financial investments			
Shares and participations	12	36,354	31,589
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	13	34,419	35,970
Derivatives	14	100	50
	15	70,873	67,609
Receivables			
Other receivables	16	152	22
Other assets			
Property, plant and equipment	17	2	2
Cash and bank balances		874	1,338
		876	1,340
Prepayments and accrued income			
Accrued interest		340	395
Other prepayments and accrued income		0	0
		340	395
Total assets		72,250	69,374
EQUITY, PROVISIONS AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Other reserves	18		
Other reserves		21,469	19,822
Perpetual subordinated loan		386	386
Premium adjustment reserve		61	42
Profit and comprehensive income for the year		3,544	2,494
		25,460	22,744
Technical provisions			
Life insurance provisions	19, 20	46,614	46,074
Provision for unsettled claims	21	9	10
		46,623	46,084
Provisions for other risks and costs			
Tax		9	11
Liabilities			
Derivatives	14	36	528
Other liabilities	22	119	5
		155	533
Accruals and deferred income		3	2
Total equity, provisions and liabilities		72,250	69,374
Memorandum items			
Pledged assets, cash and cash equivalents	23	81	581
Borrowed financial instruments		60	92
Commitments		21,999	17,536

Statement of changes in equity

2015

SEKm	Other reserves	Perpetual subordinated loan	Premium adjustment reserve	Comprehensive income for the year	Equity
Opening equity previous financial year	19,822	386	42	2,494	22,744
Disposition of earnings 2014	2,494			-2,494	0
Bonus paid during the financial year	-847				-847
Funds transferred according to statutes			19		19
Profit and comprehensive income for 2015				3,544	3,544
Closing equity for the financial year	21,469	386	61	3,544	25,460

2014

SEKm	Other reserves	Perpetual subordinated loan	Premium adjustment reserve	Comprehensive income for the year	Equity
Opening equity previous financial year	12,443	386	22	7,962	20,813
Disposition of earnings 2013	7,962			-7,962	0
Bonus paid during the financial year	-583				-583
Funds transferred according to statutes			20		20
Profit and comprehensive income for 2014				2,494	2,494
Closing equity for the financial year	19,822	386	42	2,494	22,744

Cash flow statement

SEKm	1 Jan – 31 Dec 2015	1 Jan – 31 Dec 2014
Operating activities ¹⁾		
Profit before tax	3,713	2,675
Adjustment for non-cash items ²⁾	959	2,300
Tax on returns paid	-169	-181
Bonus paid ³⁾	-847	-583
Change in other operating receivables	-75	75
Change in other operating liabilities	-415	501
Cash flow from operating activities	3,166	4,787
Investing activities		
Investments in non-current assets	-3	0
Sale of financial investment assets	21,402	22,808
Purchase of financial investment assets	-25,048	-27,449
Cash flow from investing activities	-3,649	-4,641
Financing activities		
Paid-in equalisation charges	19	20
Cash flow from financing activities	19	20
Cash flow for the year	-464	166

Change in cash and cash equivalents

SEKm	2015	2014
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	1,338	1,172
Cash flow for the year	-464	166
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year ⁴⁾	874	1,338

¹⁾ Of which	2015	2014
Interest received	1,169	1,128
Interest paid	265	183
Dividends received	765	402

²⁾ Of which	2015	2014
Depreciation	2	2
Unrealised gains	-1,013	-4,949
Unrealised losses	1,431	561
Change in technical provisions	539	6,686

³⁾ Bonus paid is taken directly from Other reserves

⁴⁾ Cash and cash equivalents consists of cash and bank balances.

Notes

All amounts in the following notes are expressed in SEK million unless otherwise specified.

NOTE 1 Accounting principles

General information

The annual accounts relate to the year ended 31 December 2015 and pertain to Kåpan pensioner försäkringsförening (Kåpan Pensioner) which is an insurance society with its registered office in Stockholm. The address of the head office is Smålandsgatan 12, Stockholm. Kåpan Pensioner's registered number is 816400-4114. The annual accounts were approved for publication by the Board on 23 February 2016. The income statement and balance sheet will be presented for adoption at the annual general meeting on 16 March 2016.

The annual accounts are prepared in accordance with the Swedish Annual Accounts Act for Insurance Companies as well as the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's instructions and general advice on Annual Accounts in Insurance Companies FFFS 2008:26 with additions in FFFS 2009:12 and the Swedish Financial Reporting Board's recommendation RFR 2.

Kåpan Pensioner applies so-called legally limited IFRS. This means that all IFRS are applied provided this is possible within the framework of Swedish accounting law.

The Friendly Societies' Act (UFL) (1972:262) was repealed when the new Insurance Business Act (2010:2043) came into force on 1 April 2011. According to the Act on Introduction of the Insurance Business Act (2010:2044), insurance societies could continue to conduct their business according to UFL until the end of 2014. Subsequently, the transition period has been extended until the end of 2017.

Prerequisites for preparation of the financial statements

Kåpan Pensioner's functional currency is Swedish kronor and the financial statements are presented in Swedish kronor. Financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value. Other assets and liabilities are measured at cost.

Estimations and assessments in the financial statements

Preparing financial statements in accordance with legally limited IFRS requires the insurance company's management to make estimations and assessments as well as assumptions that affect application of the accounting principles and the carrying amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Assessments and assumptions are based on historical experience and a number of other factors that appear reasonable under the prevailing conditions. The result of these assessments and assumptions is then used to assess the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that would not otherwise be clear from other sources. Actual results can deviate from these assessments and estimations.

One source for estimations and uncertainties is the value of the obligations inherent in the insurance contracts taken out by the society. Another source of estimations and uncertainty is the valuation of financial assets for which there is no observable market price. Objective external valuations are used for these instruments or a value based on an assessment of anticipated future cash flows. When required these valuations are complemented with additional estimations depending on the uncertainty in the market situation.

Assessments and assumptions are reviewed on a regular basis. Changes in assessments are reported in the period in which the change is made if the change only affected that period, or in the period the change is made and future periods if the change affects both the current period and future periods.

Foreign currency

Assets and liabilities in foreign currency are translated into Swedish kronor at the closing exchange rate.

Exchange rate differences are reported in the income statement net within the line Investment income or Investment charges.

Forward contracts in foreign currency are mainly used to eliminate the exchange rate risk in foreign equities and participations.

Recognition of insurance contracts

Insurance contracts are recognised and measured in the income statement and balance sheet in accordance with their economic reality. All contracts are recognised as insurance contracts. Classification is based on the society guaranteeing a specific interest on paid-in premiums and a number of other commitments which means that the society assumes a significant insurance risk in relation to the policyholder.

Premiums written

Premiums written for the year consist of premiums received.

Premiums written for Kåpan Tjänste during the year relate to paid-in premiums minus the net amount of so-called equalisation charges in accordance with the society's statutes. For Kåpan Plus, Kåpan Extra and Kåpan Ålderspension (retirement pension) premiums written correspond to the amounts paid in during the year.

Life insurance provisions

All life insurance provisions relate to occupational pensions and are measured in accordance with the principles in the EU occupational pensions directive. This means that the society's obligations are measured according to the so-called prudent person rule. Life insurance provisions are calculated according to the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's instructions and general advice on choice of interest rate for calculating life insurance provisions (FFFS 2013:23). This means that provisions are market valued on the basis of current market interest rates for corresponding maturities complemented with interest converged to a long-term forward rate specified by the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority (4.2%). Life insurance provisions correspond to the estimated capital value of the society's obligations. The assumptions on future mortality, interest, operating expenses and tax are taken into account. All mortality assumptions are gender differentiated. Pensions in payment, however, are calculated on the basis of gender neutral assumptions. The operating expense assumption made is expected to correspond to future actual costs for administration.

Provision for claims outstanding

Provisions comprise disability annuities for employees within the PA-91 agreement who at year-end 2014 were incapacitated reduced by any final payment premiums for them in 2015. The society's actuary calculates this provision. Change in provision for claims outstanding is shown in Note 21.

Reporting return on capital

Investment income

This income pertains to return on investment assets in the form of dividends on shares and participations, interest income, exchange gains (net), reversed impairment losses and capital gains (net).

Investment charges

Charges for investment assets relate to investment management costs, interest expenses, exchange losses (net), depreciation and impairment as well as capital losses (net).

Realised and unrealized changes in value

All investment assets are measured at fair value. The difference between the value and cost is an unrealised gain or loss which is recognised net per asset class. Such changes that are explained by exchange rate fluctuations are recognised as an exchange gain or loss.

Note 1 cont.

A realised gain or loss is the difference between selling price and cost. For fixed-income securities the cost is amortised cost and for other investment assets the historical cost. In the event of the sale of investment assets the former unrealised changes in value are entered as an adjustment item under Unrealised gains on investment assets or Unrealised losses on investment assets respectively. Capital gains on assets other than investment assets are recognised as Other income

Tax on returns

Tax on returns is not a tax on the society's profit, it is paid by the society on behalf of policyholders. The value of the net assets managed on behalf of policyholders is charged with tax on returns which is calculated and paid each year. The cost is recognised as a tax expense.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired by Kåpan Pensioner are recognised at cost minus accumulated amortisation (see below) and any impairment. Intangible assets are amortised over three to five years from the date they are available for use. The insurance administration system is amortised over a 10-year period.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments recognised in the balance sheet are equities and other equity instruments, fixed-income securities, debenture loans and other derivatives.

Acquisition and divestment of financial instruments is reported on the transaction date which is the day the society undertakes to acquire or sell the instrument.

Kåpan Pensioner's principle is to measure all investment assets at fair value through profit or loss (fair value option) partly because the society continuously evaluates its investment management operations on the basis of fair values, and partly because for fixed-income assets this reduces some of the accounting inconsistency and volatility that otherwise arises when technical provisions are continuously remeasured by discounting with current interest.

The following paragraphs summarise the methods and assumptions that are mainly used to determine the fair value of financial instruments in the accounts

Financial instruments quoted in an active market

For financial instruments quoted in an active market fair value is determined on the basis of the asset's listed purchase price on the balance sheet date. A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if listed prices are easily available on a stock exchange, at a stockbroker's, dealer, industry organisation, company that provides current price information or supervisory authority and such prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on commercial terms. Any future transaction costs in the event of a sale are not taken into account. Most of the society's financial instruments have a fair value based on prices quoted in an active market

Financial instruments not quoted on an active market

If the market for a financial instrument is not active, an estimation of fair value is obtained by applying a model-based measurement technique as set out below:

For unlisted shares the external portfolio manager concerned produces a valuation based on available price information. Normally there is a time shift in the valuation of 1 – 3 months. This means that valuations at 31 December 2015 are typically based on a value statement from the managers produced during the period 30 September 2015 – 30 November 2015.

For some financial instruments information about fair value is obtained by an assessment of the value. The valuation is usually performed on the basis of an estimation of anticipated future cash flow. Kåpan Pensioner evaluates these measurements at regular intervals and tests their validity by assessing their reasonableness and using parameters and seeing that the parameters and forecasts used coincide with actual development.

For some fixed-income investments a model-based cash flow valuation of the underlying corporate loan portfolio in the investment concerned has formed the basis of the valuation.

Derivative instruments

Derivative instruments are taken up at fair value on the basis of the value received from a counterparty where fair value is calculated according to a valuation model that is established in the market for valuations of the type of derivative instrument concerned.

Key assessments and sources of uncertainty

As shown in the above section, Financial instruments not quoted in an active market, measurement of fair value is based on valuation models. Such a valuation is based partly on observable market data and partly, when no such data is available, on assumptions on future conditions. Valuations not based on published price quotations are inherently uncertain.

The level of uncertainty varies and is greatest when assumptions about the future must be made that are not based on observable market conditions. For some of these assumptions minor adjustments can have a significant effect on the estimated value. When the time comes to sell the investments in the future the actual selling price reached may deviate from earlier estimations, which can have a significantly positive or negative impact on earnings.

As also shown in the section with regard to unlisted shares there is a time delay regarding valuation dates. In a market with falling prices this means that the estimated fair values are overestimated and vice versa

Financial liabilities

Borrowing and other financial liabilities, such as trade payables, are measured at amortised cost.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment items are recognised as an asset in the balance sheet if it is probable that future economic benefits will accrue to the society and the cost of the asset can be calculated in a reliable manner.

Property, plant and equipment is recognised at cost with deduction for accumulated depreciation and any impairment with the addition of any revaluations. Depreciation is straight-line over the estimated useful life of the asset.

Personal computer equipment is expensed at acquisition. Art used for decorative purposes is measured at cost.

Pensions

The society's employees have individual-based pension plans for occupational pension based on the pension agreement for bank and insurance employees. The pension is secured through an insurance contract. Charges for these are recognised as an operating expense in the income statement. Individual agreements on salary exchange are in place where the employee sacrifices part of gross salary for a pension provision. This procedure is cost-neutral for the society.

Premium adjustment reserve

According to current pension agreements, the employer pays premiums to the society for occupational pension insurance for every employee. The size of the premium is regulated in the current pension agreement. The employer also pays a contribution for employees who are covered by a pension agreement but have not yet reached the age of 23 and therefore cannot be credited with premiums for the complementary retirement pension (Kåpan Tjänste). In accordance with the society's statutes, these non-allocated contributions are placed as an addition to the premium adjustment reserve.

NOTE 2 Disclosures about significant risks and uncertainties

The society's reported profit depends both on the insurance business and the insurance risks that are managed and on investment management operations and financial risks. Risk and risk management are therefore a central part of the business. The note set out below contains a description of the risk management organisation as well as quantitative and qualitative disclosures of insurance risks and financial risks.

The purpose of the society's risk management organisation is to identify, measure and control the biggest risks to which the company is exposed. The key purpose is to ensure that the level of risk is acceptable in relation to the solvency which the society has at any time.

Financial risks, primarily market, credit and liquidity risks, can in principle be managed in two ways. Firstly, measures can be taken to reduce the effect of financial risks, within the framework of the risk management process. Secondly, capital can be allocated to a buffer to cover losses which the financial risks might generate.

The society's risk management organisation is built up as follows:

The main responsibility for the risks to which the society is exposed rests with the Board. The Board adopts the guidelines that must apply to risk management, risk reporting, internal control and monitoring, and ensures that there is a collective function in the company for risk control and that there is function for rule compliance. The Board has in special instructions within specific frameworks delegated responsibility for risk management to various other functions in the society, the President, the head of Asset Management, Compliance Manager and a Risk Manager. These instructions are regularly revised by the Board in order to ensure that they accurately reflect the operations. Insurance risks are analysed continuously by the society's actuary. Consultants are engaged when required.

Implementation and follow-up of control documents and routines in the organisation are an ongoing activity where control documents and routines are checked and revised regularly in order to ensure that they accurately reflect current market conditions as well as current terms and conditions in the society's insurance products.

Regular training activities and clear processes ensure that risk control functions throughout the organisation and that each employee understands his or her role and responsibilities. Compliance with this is checked by the Board through its decisions on recurrent annual independent reviews which are performed by the internal audit function.

Risks in the insurance business

The society's obligations comprise defined contribution retirement pension insurance with a guaranteed return. The risk that exists relating to these insurance contracts is that the society cannot meet its commitments. In order to limit the risk of this occurring the assumptions that provide the basis for calculation of the guaranteed insurance amount are made with safety margins.

The insurance risk consists of several different components where the level of members' guaranteed return is the largest. One risk is the longevity risk, which is affected by assumptions about length of life, and which relates to actual length of life being longer than the assumed length, which results in retirement pensions being paid for a longer period. A higher longevity risk means that technical provisions made by the society to cover future pension payments are not fully covered by provisions made. For the society, which has a payment period for most of its pensions capital of 5 years, when its members are aged 65-70, the longevity risk is relatively small compared with pensions paid for life. With the PA 03 pension agreement, Kåpan Pensioner acquired a steadily increasing proportion of life-long pensions in the form of the individual retirement pension. This means that over time the longevity risk in the society's operations will increase.

Mortality risk, morbidity risk and cancellation risk are three other types of risk which are assessed as marginal within the society. Mortality risk relates to death benefit, compensation paid in conjunction with

a death. Morbidity risk means that disability among insured is higher than expected in assumptions made, or that recovery from a current disability takes longer than assumed.

Cancellation risk relates to the policyholder suspending premium payments, or repurchases or transfers the insurance to a third party. Provisions in the society are made in accordance with the rules designed to ensure that obligations can always be met. The Insurance risk includes both the risk that the insurance result in the next year will be unusually unfavourable (random risk, provision for unearned premium and residual risks) and that the settlement of claims outstanding will be more expensive than estimated (parameter error). Calculations of best estimates, random errors, parameter errors and cancellation risks are based on actual portfolio on the closing date. Most of these risks are within the framework of the society's present business for example the PA 03 pension agreement means that Kåpan's responsibility for final payment of remaining pensions due to factors such as illness will cease in time

2015

Assumption	Change in assumption	Change in provision, SEKm
Life expectancy increase	20%	541
Cost inflation	20%	119
Discount rate	1 % point	-3,666

2014

Assumption	Change in assumption	Change in provision, SEKm
Life expectancy increase	20%	534
Cost inflation	20%	117
Discount rate	1 % point	-3,708

Management of interest rate risks in outstanding insurance obligations

The society's obligations consist to a dominant extent of fixed guaranteed interest on paid-in premiums. These commitments are valued in the technical provisions, supported by instructions and general advice from the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority, on the basis of current market interest rates for corresponding maturities.

During the year the effect of changes in market interest rates meant that the value of obligations made fell in value by SEK 953m (-6,737). For the year there were no effects of changed rules and regulations. Kåpan applies, through a dispensation granted by the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority, when choosing the interest rate for calculation of technical provisions, the rules stipulated in the Supervisory Authority's regulations and general advice FFFS 2013:23 on insurance companies' chose of interest rate for calculation of technical provisions, taken overall changes in market interest rates meant that obligations fell in value by SEK 953m (-6,737). In order to reduce the outstanding interest rate risk in obligations made, agreements for various types of interest rate hedges are concluded. Under these agreements fixed interest in the obligations is exchanged for a floating rate with less risk of change in value. Outstanding interest rate hedge agreements at year end totalled SEK 1,000m (0). The change in value of interest rate hedges meant that these fell by SEK 23m (-64). The total earnings impact and positive (negative) effect on solvency thus amounted to SEK 930m (-6,673).

Management of matching risk

The society's total outstanding interest rate risk (matching risk) is a weighting of fixed-income assets and the promised pension payments including the guaranteed rate on members' savings until they are paid. Matching risk is defined as the interest rate risk that can be calculated as the difference between the duration of all assets including interest rate derivatives and the duration of the pension liabilities. Outstanding matching risk is measured as interest rate risk cover. Interest rate

Note 2 cont.

risk cover in accordance with the Board's decision should not be less than 30% and be continuously adjusted to development of the solvency ratio and the need for interest rate risk hedging of issued commitments. Interest rate risk cover amounts to 36.0% (37.4). New rules and general advice on insurance companies' choice of interest rate for calculating technical provisions, FFFS 2013:23 came into force on 31 December 2013. For the society's operations, however, through a special interim regulation, the instructions FFFS 2008:23 withdrawn several years ago still apply. The society has therefore applied for and been granted dispensation through 31 December 2017 pursuant to the regulations in the Friendly Societies' Act (UFL) (1972:262) to applying the new instructions and general advice in FFFS 2013:23. The instructions FFFS 2013:23 mean that the society when calculating the discount rate curve should base this on market listings for the interest rate swaps traded on active markets when the society calculated the discount rate curve to be used to calculate the value of technical provisions and apply the calculation method prescribed in the instruction which also means that the long-term forward rate is considered to converge with a figure issued by the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority. The long-term forward rate was 4.2% (4.2) at year-end.

Matching risk is also managed by the society regularly conducting ALM (Asset Liability Modelling) studies, an evaluation calculation to find an optimal mix of different asset classes which can match liabilities over time in order to ensure that assets are always sufficient to cover liabilities as they fall due for payment. In May, the society commissioned an investment bank in order, in cooperation with the society, to perform an ALM study. The purpose of the study was to identify the optimal composition of the society's asset classes and liability hedging strategy in order to achieve the best balance for the society's long-term obligations.

Targets, principles and methods for managing financial risks

The society's business activities give rise to various types of financial risk such as market risks, credit risks and liquidity risks. In addition there are also operational risks, legal risks and strategic risks. In order to limit and control risk in the operations, the society's Board has adopted an investment policy with guidelines and instructions for financial activities and for the risk control function.

General objectives for risk management

The society's assets must be invested in the manner that best serves the interests of its members and an exaggerated risk concentration must be avoided through suitable diversification between and within different classes of assets. The assets shall, taking into account the society's insurance obligations and changes in future value and return, be invested so that the society's payment capacity is satisfactory and a sufficient expected return is achieved within the framework of prudent asset management. In business that concerns occupational pension insurance, in accordance with the Insurance Business Act (1982:713) which is still applied by the society in accordance with the now applicable interim rules for benevolent societies, the assets which match technical provisions shall be measured and managed in a prudent manner. Rules on prudence are based on the IORP Directive (European Parliament and Council Directive 2003/41/EC on the activities and supervision of occupational pension institutions). The prudent person rule means that activities must be conducted in a manner which the individual beneficiary himself would apply if he or she had the requisite skills and knowledge.

General principles for risk management

The taking of risks in the society must be reasonable in relation to obligations undertaken. This is complied with through limited risk taking within the requirements made on matching, diversification and risk taking. The taking of risks must also at all times be in reasonable proportion to the society's risk capital, long-term targets for returns expressed as the level of the guaranteed obligations and anticipated bonus rate.

Risk management methods

A fall in value on the assets side can be limited with in principle three different methods. The first method is to spread the risks over different

asset classes by building up a diversified investment portfolio, e.g. equities, fixed-income investments, properties, etc. Spreading risks with diversification is a basic rule within asset management. The second method involves selling assets at risk when the portfolio decreases in value in order to thus protect capital. But this method also means selling when the price is low and is not a good management strategy. The third method is to use capital-protected investments, such as bonds where at least the nominal amount is repaid on the maturity date regardless of market development. Another method for limiting the risk of losses is not to invest too much in the same company (or group). This too is a type of diversification. Operational risks, on the other hand, are limited through a regular review of routines and working methods and by the Board commissioning a regular independent review of operations and of both asset management and management of technical provisions

Management of interest rate risk

The risk that the market value of fixed-income instruments is changed in the event of fluctuations in general interest rates. The change in value and therefore the risk is linked to the fixed-interest period (duration) of each instrument and the entire portfolio at any time. Interest rate risk in investments in fixed-income instruments is measured on the basis of each day's fixed interest increasing the risk and increases with the maturity of the obligations. Average fixed-interest period is an elasticity measurement relating to interest rate risk which shows the effect when all market interest rates change by the same amount (parallel shift). The fixed-interest period for a given instrument is calculated by weighing the time to each future cash flow, this is also known as the instrument's duration.

Assets increase by SEK 1,381m (1,387) in the event of a 1% increase in interest rates. Liabilities decrease by SEK 3,666m (3,708), as stated earlier. The total outstanding interest rate in the event of a 1 percentage point change in the discount rate amounts to SEK 2,285m (2,321) in the form of a positive effect on solvency.

Management of share price risk

Share price risk is the risk that the market value of an equities investment falls due to changes in prices on the stock market. In order to reduce price risk in the equities portfolio a good diversification of holdings should be sought in relation to the size of the portfolio.

For equity-related instruments risk is measured by analysing how much the market value is affected by falling or rising share prices. In the section sensitivity analysis, below, an account is provided of outstanding share price risk. The total outstanding share price risk in the event of a price change of 10 percentage points amounts to SEK 2,705m (2,450).

Management of property price risk

Property price risk is the risk that the market value of a property investment falls. Property price risk is measured as a reduction in the market value of property investments. The total outstanding property price risk in the event of a change in value of 10 percentage points amounted to SEK 745m (472).

Management of currency risk

Currency risk is the risk of a change in the value of assets and liabilities due to changes in exchange rates. Currency risk is measured as a percentage of foreign assets that are not currency hedged. For the society all obligations on the liabilities side are in Swedish kronor. This means that all values on the assets side that are in foreign currency and not hedged represent a currency risk. Exposure to currency risk, in accordance with a Board decision, is between 5 and 15% of the total value of assets.

Currency exposure amounts after currency hedging to 10.5% (7.2) of the value of the investment assets. Gross exposure, i.e. currency exposure without forward contracts, amounts to SEK 22,152m (18,403). The total outstanding currency risk is estimated in the event of a change in exchange rates of 10 percentage points to amount to SEK 756m (495).

Note 2 cont.

Breakdown of currency exposure by currency:

	2015	2014
USD	2.55%	0.10%
EUR	-0.11%	0.05%
GBP	0.47%	-0.04%
AUD	0.42%	0.03%
JPY	0.04%	0.03%
CHF	-0.02%	-0.05%
CAD	0.32%	0.07%
NZD	0.32%	0.00%
Other	6.50%	7.00% ¹⁾
	10.49%	7.19%

¹⁾ Emerging markets currencies are reported under Other.

Management of credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss if a counterparty fails to meet payment obligations. Credit risk can, with some assumptions, be regarded as the difference in valuation of a security with credit risk, and valuation with a risk free bond with similar terms and the same duration. The difference (interest rate difference) is called a credit spread and is defined as the difference in interest between a risk-free bond issued by the government and what an issuer that can become bankrupt (such as a company) has to pay.

Credit risk is measured by calculating how the market value of assets with credit risk is changed, if the difference between the risk-free interest and interest on assets with credit risk changes by a certain percentage. The total outstanding credit risk calculated with an assumption of doubled listed credit spread amounts to SEK 2,185m (1,200m).

	Five largest exposures property companies		Five largest exposures not credit institutions	
	31 Dec 2015	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2015	31 Dec 2014
1.	2.47%	1.58%	1.	2.87%
2.	0.57%	0.39%	2.	2.36%
3.	0.35%	0.32%	3.	2.31%
4.	0.29%	0.31%	4.	1.45%
5.	0.18%	0.07%	5.	1.39%
Ratio ¹⁾	3.86%	2.67%	Ratio ¹⁾	10.38%

	Five largest exposures property companies		Five largest exposures not credit institution	
	31 Dec 2015	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2015	31 Dec 2014
1.	10.18%	9.35%	1.	7.76%
2.	8.17%	9.17%	2.	6.53%
3.	7.50%	9.12%	3.	5.45%
4.	7.28%	9.03%	4.	3.44%
5.	5.33%	6.91%	5.	3.44%
Ratio ¹⁾	38.46%	43.58%	Ratio ¹⁾	26.62%

All percentages expressed as share of present value of technical provisions on the closing date and included in the society's regular reporting of debt cover to the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority.

¹⁾ Concentration ratio is calculated according to $CR_m = \sum_{i=1}^m s_i$ where the total is calculated over the 5 largest holdings ($m = 5$).

Management of counterparty risk

The society invests its capital in many different asset classes. Counterparty risk is a measure of the probability that a counterparty cannot meet his payment commitments. The risk is managed by the value of an individual investment being limited in the Board's investment decision. These restrictions cover entire groups and all types of securities.

A group refers to two or more physical or legal entities that comprise a whole from a risk viewpoint since one of them, directly or indirectly, exercises ownership influence over one or more of the rest of the group or without having such a relationship have such an internal connection that one or all of the others may encounter payment difficulties if one of them suffers financial problems

Overview of current restrictions and outstanding risks

Current restrictions in investment policy for investment on the basis of assessed creditworthiness in the form of a rating. The limits allowed at a total level per rating category changed during the year.

2015	Of total assets	Maximum per counterparty	Of total assets	Largest counterparty exposure
Creditworthiness				
Very high	50%	5.0% ¹⁾	29.04%	2.2%
High	25%	2.5% ²⁾	3.7%	0.7%
Average	12.5%	1.0%	5.5%	0.7%
Low	10%	0.5%	7.4%	0.5% ³⁾

2014	Of total assets	Maximum per counterparty	Of total assets	Largest counterparty exposure
Creditworthiness				
Very high	50%	5.0% ¹⁾	36.4%	1.8%
High	25%	2.5% ²⁾	7.8%	1.0%
Average	10%	1.0%	4.3%	0.7%
Low	5%	0.5%	4.3%	0.4% ³⁾

¹⁾ Swedish mortgage institution max 10%²⁾ State wholly owned company max 5%³⁾ Excluding an exemption decided by the Board, if it exists.

For bonds and other debt instruments issued or guaranteed by the Kingdom of Sweden the limit is 65% (65) which also comprises the upper limit for the total proportion of fixed-income instruments according to the decided strategic allocation of different asset classes

Management of cash flow risk

The society manages cash flow risk by ensuring, on each occasion, that the easily convertible assets cover pension commitments for at least three years ahead. The society has a considerably larger inflow of premiums than outflow of pension payments which means that the cash flow risk is limited. Cash flow risk measured as the ratio between the present value of three years' pension payments and the market value of fixed-income securities with an AAA rating amounts and expressed in percent. For 2015 the quotient amounts to 862.40% (999.09). The calculated metric may not be less than 300%.

Management of transaction risk (settlement risk)

Transaction risk is the risk that an arranging party cannot meet his commitments in conjunction with a transaction with a financial instrument and therefore cause one of the parties to sustain a loss. The risk is managed by trading in securities only being permitted with securities companies approved by the Swedish supervisory authority or a corresponding foreign authority, where a foreign securities company is involved. In securities trading, which is not subject to clearing through a clearing house approved by a Swedish supervisory authority or a foreign equivalent a counterparty may only comprise a securities company that is included in a banking group with very high short-term creditworthiness. The society's assets must be held in the custody of a securities institution approved by the Swedish supervisory authority or corresponding foreign authority when a foreign securities institution is involved.

Assessment of the level of all risks in operation

Market risk refers to the change in value of a financial asset when the price that decides the value of the asset changes. There are three types of market risks: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risks. In financial operations the most important market risks are interest rate risks, currency risks and share price risks (price risk). Sensitivity to price changes varies for different asset classes. Equities are generally more sensitive than fixed-income investments.

For equities it is primarily price risk that is taken into account. For foreign equities there is also currency risk. The Board has adopted an investment policy that, among other things, limits share price risk. This means that the equities portfolio must be well diversified so that individual investments do not constitute too high a risk for the

cont. next page

Note 2 cont.

investment result as a whole. Risk diversification shall also be achieved by investments in different sectors and in different markets.

Sensitivity analysis

2015	Effect on investment assets	Effect on life insurance provisions	Effect on equity
Risk variable			
Price fall on shares, 10%	-2,705	–	-2,705
Fall in value property-related, 10%	-745	–	-745
Doubled credit spread	-2,185	0	-2,185
Exchange rate fall, 10%	-756	–	-756
Interest rate rise, 1%	-1,381	3,666	2,285

2014	Effect on investment assets	Effect on life insurance provisions	Effect on equity
Risk variable			
Price fall on shares, 10%	-2,450	–	-2,450
Fall in value property-related, 10%	-472	–	-472
Doubled credit spread	-1,200	0	-1,200
Exchange rate fall, 10%	-495	–	-495
Interest rate rise, 1%	-1,387	3,708	2,321

When calculating the effect on life insurance provisions above, tax and expenses are taken into account. The sensitivity analysis is based on the society's assets being measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Management of operational risk

Operational risk refers to risk of loss due to processes that are not fit for purpose or unsuccessful, human error, faulty systems or external events. This also includes legal risk. This means that errors or inadequacies in administrative routines can lead to unexpected financial or confidence-related losses. These may be caused, for example, by a lack of internal control, inadequate systems or technical equipment. The risk of irregularities, internal or external, is included among operational risks. Operational risks are counteracted through internal control of operations. Maintenance of good internal control is a constantly ongoing process and includes requirements for fit-for-purpose routines and instructions as well as clearly defined divisions of responsibility and working duties for the society's employees.

Maintenance of a good internal control also requires IT support with built-in reconciliations and controls, authorisation systems for premises and equipment, as well as internal information and reporting systems in order, among other things, to meet the requirements of the Board and management for information on risk exposure and current information about the society's assets and liabilities. Other aids include process-based risk analysis with risk indicators as well as analysis of incident and loss data. Information security is another aid for maintaining a good internal control as well as continuity planning and various forms of reserve solutions for electricity, telephony and similar. In purely general terms the largest proportion of events attributable to operational risks, regardless of their degree of seriousness, is about handling errors in manual operations in processes such as application of pricing models, dependence on key persons or deviations from internal instructions, data errors, changed conditions related to assumptions on which the models are based, or other errors which have in common that they combine data with the use of models. The use of pricing models, and the extent to which these models are reliable, is an area that has attracted considerable attention in recent years. Operational risks are in the first instance a process issue – good internal control, competent employees and good quality in internal processes and systems solutions are the key factors in management of operational risks.

Overall guidelines relating to operational risks have been adopted by the Board and include through the President a monthly (or where necessary more frequently) reporting relating to operational risks. Since only twelve (eleven) employees are responsible for the society's management and investment management, the Board decided to engage external internal auditors, among other things for the independent examination of the society's activities prescribed by the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority. It is always the Board that assigns internal audits, since it is management's internal governance and control which is examined. The Board decides annually on an internal audit plan for the current year.

The society has signed an agreement with National Government Employee Pensions Board (SPV) for administration of its insurance operations. This agreement is an outsourcing agreement which refers to an agreement in some form where the society and an external contractor agree that the contractor will carry out processes, services or other activities which the society would otherwise have performed itself. The outsourcing agreement is included together with internal control and risk management in the society's corporate governance system. The society's internal audit function has also been assigned by the Board to evaluate the services purchased from SPV.

Outstanding maturities on fixed-income assets and liabilities

2015	max. 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	5-10 years	+10 years	Without interest	Total nominal	Total market value
Assets								
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	1,063	8,487	20,742	6,209	793	0	37,294	34,419
Liabilities								
Life insurance provisions	-1,712	-3,594	-3,905	-10,611	-46,439	-8	-66,269	-46,623
Interest rate derivatives, negative	-36						-36	-36
Cumulative exposure	-685	4,893	16,837	-4,402	-45,646	-8	-29,011	-12,240
2014	max. 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	5-10 years	+10 years	Without interest	Total nominal	Total market value
Assets								
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	1,007	8,132	21,900	6,309	467	0	37,815	35,970
Liabilities								
Life insurance provisions	-1,656	-3,517	-3,745	-10,067	-45,279	-10	-64,274	-46,084
Interest rate derivatives, negative	-8						-8	-8
Cumulative exposure	-657	4,615	18,155	-3,758	-44,812	-10	-26,467	-10,122

NOTE 3 Premiums written

	2015	2014
Premiums written Kåpan Tjänste	2,035	1,986
Premiums written Kåpan Extra	745	726
Premiums written Kåpan Plus	14	85
Premiums written Kåpan retirement pension	1,395	1,305
	4,189	4,102

All premiums written relate to contracts signed in Sweden. All contracts carry bonus entitlement and Kåpan insurance contracts are collectively agreed individual insurance contracts.

NOTE 4 Investment income

	2015	2014
Dividends received	765	402
Interest receivable		
Bonds and other fixed-income securities including bank balances and similar	902	939
Derivatives	3	6
Exchange gains, net	2	1
Capital gains, net		
Shares	1,369	1,648
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	737	676
	3,778	3,672

All results are attributable to financial assets with changes in value recognised in profit or loss.

NOTE 5 Unrealised gains on investment assets

	2015	2014
Shares and participations	285	3,574
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	0	1,375
Derivatives	728	0
	1,013	4,949

NOTE 6 Claims paid

	2015	2014
Premiums written Kåpan Tjänste	-1,197	-1,156
Premiums written Kåpan Extra	-187	-163
Premiums written Kåpan Plus	-161	-162
Premiums written Kåpan retirement pension	-114	-96
	-1,659	-1,577

¹⁾ In addition, SEK 847m (583) was paid in addition to the guaranteed rate.

NOTE 7 Operating expenses

	2015	2014
Administrative expenses	-78	-74
Cancelled costs attributable to asset management	30	28
	-48	-46
Specification of total operating expenses		
Staff costs	-31	-27
Premises	-2	-2
Depreciation	-2	-2
Other operating expenses	-13	-15
	-48	-46
Fees to auditors ¹⁾		
KPMG		
Audit assignment	-1	-1
Other assignments	0	0
	-1	-1

¹⁾ Included in other operating expenses.

Average number of employees

	Women	Men	Total
Average number of employees	5 (5)	6 (7)	11 (12)

Salaries and other remuneration (SEK 000s)

	2015	2014
Council of Administration	185	160
Board and President	1,920	2,847
Other employees	12,156	11,797
of which variable compensation	381	589
Pensions and other social security contributions	13,887	11,466
of which pension costs	7,572	5,383
of which President's pension costs	3,038 ¹⁾	1,421

¹⁾ Of which salary exchange 1,320

Note 7 cont.

Fees were paid to the Board as follows (SEK)

Ordinary members

Ulf Bengtsson, chairman, until 150521	82,333	(125,500)
Eva Liedström Adler, chairman, from 150827	39,411	(0)
Monica Dahlbom	67,000	(61,750)
Karin Apelman	52,500	(22,750)
Lars Fresker, deputy chairman	102,000	(95,500)
Lena Emanuelsson	67,000	(61,750)
Helen Thornberg	67,000	(61,750)

Variable remuneration

The Board has decided on an remuneration policy. According to the policy no variable remuneration is paid to senior executives who are the President, Vice President, investment manager, head of legal/compliance and risk manager.

According to the policy other employees may receive a maximum variable remuneration of two monthly salaries based on a three-year evaluation period. Remuneration is paid as cash salary following a decision by the President who subsequently reports his decision to the Board.

The complete remuneration policy is available on the society's website.

Other remuneration

No variable performance-based remuneration is paid to the Board. The Board has no pension benefits or special severance pay. Fees to the Board are decided by the Council of Administration based on a proposal from the President.

A cash salary of SEK 1,191,955 (2,159,273) was paid to the President. Salary exchange from gross salary to pension provision took place in the amount of SEK 1,320,074. The President has a company car

Personal deputies

Jonas Bergström	43,000	(38,250)
Roger Vilhelmsson	41,000	(38,250)
Gunnar Holmgren	49,500	(57,750)
Eva Fagerberg	39,000	(38,250)
Mikael Andersson	41,000	(38,250)
Roger Pettersson	37,000	(34,250)

benefit. The current car is classified as a super eco car. The President is permanently employed with a retirement age of 60. Pension will be paid from the age 60-65 of 70% of existing basic salary and a period of service of 20 years. Pension after the age of 65 will be paid according to the ITP Plan. The President is entitled to salary and benefits for 24 months after employment ceases due to termination on the part of the society. A mutual notice period of six months applies. However, compensation from another employment will be deducted from such benefits. Salary and other remuneration to the President is reviewed by the Board's Remuneration Committee and then decided by the Board. The Remuneration Committee consists of Eva Liedström Adler, chairman, Lars Fresker, Helen Thornberg and Lena Emanuelsson. The Board decided on salary and remuneration to the Vice President. The Board has approved the President's three external directorships one of which will end during 2016 and that the President owns a close company. The President receives fees from these assignments.

The President may not undertake assignments outside his employment in the Society without the approval of the Board. Salary and remuneration to other employees are decided by the President.

The company's occupational pension plans are secured through insurance contracts.

NOTE 8 Investment charges

	2015	2014
Investment management charges	-3	-4
Operating expenses attributable to asset management	-30	-28
Interest expenses	-1	0
Capital losses, net		
Derivatives	-1,556	-1,146
	-1,590	-1,178

Costs are attributable to financial assets held for trading.

NOTE 10 Tax on returns

	2015	2014
Tax on returns	-169	-181
	-169	-181

The value of net assets under management is charged with tax on returns which is calculated and paid by the society each year on behalf of policyholders. The society does not pay income tax.

NOTE 9 Unrealised losses on investments

	2015	2014
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	-1,431	0
Derivatives	0	-561
	-1,431	-561

NOTE 11 Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets	2015	2014
Opening cost	66	66
Investments for the year	2	0
Disposals for the year	-38	0
Accumulated amortisation	-21	-58
	9	8

NOTE 12 Shares and participations

	2015		2014	
	Cost	Fair value	Cost	Fair value
Swedish equities	9,236	13,861	7,967	11,972
Foreign equities	19,607	22,493 ^{*)}	16,397	19,617 ^{*)}
	28,843	36,354	24,364	31,589

Classified as financial assets measured at fair value with change in value recognised in profit or loss.

^{*)} Negative holdings of SEK 60,1m (91,5) reduce the total value of the holding.

NOTE 13 Fixed-income securities

	2015		2014	
	Cost	Fair value	Cost	Fair value
Swedish government	0	0	0	0
Swedish mortgage institutions	16,223	16,342	14,517	15,182
Other Swedish issuers	14,602	14,852	15,652	16,601
Foreign governments	0	0	0	0
Other foreign issuers	3,236	3,225	4,013	4,187
Total bonds	34,061	34,419	34,182	35,970
of which subordinated				
Dated subordinated debenture	2,471	2,450	1,341	1,381

Classified as financial assets, measured at fair value with change in value recognized through profit or loss.

In 2015 interest payments from this type of investment were received amounting to SEK 0m (2).

A total of 0 (2) fixed-income investments corresponding to an estimated value of SEK 0m (26) were valued by a recognized international player.

NOTE 14 Derivatives

Derivative instruments with positive values

31 Dec 2015	Nominal amount, SEKm	Book value positive
Currency-related, forward contracts	13,003	100
Total	13,003	100
of which cleared	0	

Derivative instruments with negative values

31 Dec 2015	Nominal amount, SEKm	Book value negative
Fixed-income related, swaps	3,224	-13
Fixed-income related, swap options	1,000	-23
Total	4,224	-36
of which cleared	0	

All derivative instruments are classified as held for trading with change in value recognised through profit or loss.

Derivative instruments with positive values

31 Dec 2014	Nominal amount, SEKm	Book value positive
Equity-related, options	800	50
Total	800	50
of which cleared	0	

Derivative instruments with negative values

31 Dec 2014	Nominal amount, SEKm	Book value negative
Currency-related, forward contracts	12,988	-520
Fixed-income related, swaps	721	-8
Total	13,709	-528
of which cleared	0	

Derivative instruments are used in management of the society's investment assets and are an alternative to a direct purchase or sale of securities or currency. The main principle for trading with derivatives is that trading must take place in order to make management more efficient or reduce price and currency risks.

NOTE 15 Complementary information on financial instruments recognised at fair value

Investment assets divided among different types of financial instruments measured at fair value, 31 December 2015

2015

Financial instrument	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investment assets				
Shares and participations	25,793	932	9,629	36,354
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	31,903	167	2,349	34,419
Derivatives – positive value	0	100	0	100
Derivatives – negative value	0	-36	0	-36
Total	57,696	1,163	11,978	70,837

Classification of securities at fair value by applying a hierarchy for fair value that reflects the significance of the inputs used in the valuations. The hierarchy includes the following levels:

- Level 1** Quoted prices (unadjusted) on active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2** Other inputs than quoted prices included in level 1, that are not directly observable but where the value is derived from prices in an active market.
- Level 3** Inputs for the asset or liability concerned based to a significant extent on not directly observable market inputs, i.e. there is no active market for identical investments, such as property values.

Investments in level 3 mainly consist of property-related shares and associated shareholder loans as well as other unlisted shareholdings. Property-related investments are found among shares and participations, property-related shareholder loans are found under bonds and other fixed-income securities.

Fair value is defined as the price at which a financial instrument can be sold to a counterparty who is independent from the society. The notional transaction on the basis of which the price is determined is based on the parties entering such a transaction voluntarily and not forcibly in conjunction for example with liquidation, and also on the basis on the counterparty being able to make a competent assessment of the value of the asset. Prices must also be regarded as applying for a period that concurs with the society's ability to trade and on the basis of the current investment policy.

For financial instruments quoted in an established market (level 1) fair value is determined on the basis of the asset's quoted purchase price on the balance sheet date. A financial instrument is regarded as quoted on a market if quoted prices are easily available on a stock exchange, with a dealer, stockbroker, industry organisation, company that provides current price information or a supervisory authority and these prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on commercial terms. For recurrent and non-recurrent fair value measurements attributable to level 2 and level 3 in the hierarchy for fair value, the society applies the following measurement techniques with the starting points set out below. Securities can be designed in many different ways in order to meet specific purposes and can be designed with variations, such as choice of maturities and different exchange rates which means that the security per se is not quoted on an active market with buying and selling prices which are easily and regularly available in a public marketplace. This means that the security does not meet the requirements for classification in level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. On the other hand, a reasonable assessment of the fair value of the security can be deduced from observable quoted prices for similar instruments or on the basis of underlying quotations on the

2014

Financial instrument	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investment assets				
Shares and participations	23,931	790	6,868	31,589
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	34,145	383	1,442	35,970
Derivatives – positive value	0	50	0	50
Derivatives – negative value	0	-528	0	-528
Total	58,076	695	8,310	67,081

parameters required to identify a fair value for the security as a whole. If such circumstances are deemed to exist, and it is highly probable that the security can be sold for this price without delay it can be classified as level 2 in the fair value hierarchy, i.e. the security is an instrument which directly or through a valuation model is measured with the aid of observable information which in its turn was obtained from the market. Most of the society's securities are measured according to level 1 or level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. The securities which do not meet the strict requirements for classification as level 1 or level 2, are thereby considered to belong to level 3. This means that they are securities whose values are based on inputs in the form of models or valuation methods in which there is one or several inputs which essentially affected the estimated value of the assets, and where these inputs consist of assumptions or estimates which are not observable on the market. Examples of this can be operating net for properties in an unlisted property fund. In these cases the market for the financial instrument is assessed as not well established and the society then obtains the fair value by together with an independent, established player in the capital market performing an objective valuation. Valuations are usually then made based on an estimate of expected future cash flow, where the starting point for the society's valuations is that the calculated value is made transparently and using a uniform measurement of securities or funds where there is a functioning market and daily prices based on external sources, and that the value is derived together with established external players with a good reputation who measure the asset on the basis of developed valuation methods and models for securities or funds which have no active market. The society works over time with consistent valuation methods and provides in its accounts clear documentation of valuations performed. For securities in level 3 the society usually uses price information from a third party without making any adjustment. Where applicable, the price is also adjusted on the basis of known transactions made in the investment by the society between the issue of the measurement value by a third party and the balance sheet date. Examples of market players are banks, issuers, stock and credit brokers and authorised property valuers. The aim for the valuation must always on each occasion be to try to obtain as accurate and fair value as possible

Note 15 cont.

Reconciliation of fair value and earnings impact from investments included in level 3**2015****Change in level 3 during the year**

Investment assets	Shares and participations	Bonds and fixed-income securities	Derivatives and options	Total
Opening balance	6,868	1,442	0	8,310
Purchases for the period	2,771	1,454	0	4,225
Sales for the period	-961	- 500	0	- 1,461
Changes in securities and currencies during the period	475	4	0	479
Changes in unrealised gains or losses due to changes in:				
Market value	476	- 51	0	425
Transfers from level 3 to level 1 or level 2	0	0	0	0
Transfers from level 1 or level 2 to level 3	0	0	0	0
Closing balance	9,629	2,349	0	11,978
Coupons and dividends during the period	368	114	0	482
Included in profit for the period				
– as part of carrying amount	951	- 47	0	904
– as part of other comprehensive income	0	0	0	0

2014**Change in level 3 during the year**

Investment assets	Shares and participations	Bonds and fixed-income securities	Derivatives and options	Total
Opening balance	5,439	1,760	0	7,199
Purchases for the period	1,828	945	0	2,773
Sales for the period	- 1,337	- 1,274	0	- 2,611
Changes in securities and currencies during the period	497	2	0	499
Changes in unrealised gains or losses due to changes in:				
Market value	705	9	0	714
Transfers from level 3 to level 1 or level 2	-264	0	0	-264
Transfers from level 1 or level 2 to level 3	0	0	0	0
Closing balance	6,868	1,442	0	8,310
Coupons and dividends during the period	0	3	0	3
Included in profit for the period				
– as part of carrying amount	1,202	14	0	1,216
– as part of other comprehensive income	0	0	0	0

For instruments recognised in level 3 the estimates of fair value Kåpan Pensioner considers to be true and fair are used. Since the definition of level 3 is that an assessment of fair value is based on some form of model-based measurement, this means that the calculated fair value can change through the use of alternative measurement methods, for example other model assumptions or parameters.

A review of the classification of each individual investment according to the fair value hierarchy is performed at least once a year in conjunction

with closing accounts. Changes in level are documented continuously during the year in connection with each instrument's valuation basis. The annual review includes motivation for a changed classification during the year, if this has taken place. At each year-end a total review is performed of all holdings.

No transfers took place between levels 1 and 2 to/from level 3 during the year.

Assessment of outstanding risks for investments recognised in level 3**2015****Outstanding risks, level 3**

Investment assets	Share in level 3		Share in level 1 or 2	
	SEKm	Share	SEKm	Share
Interest rate risk	127	1%	2,327	99%
Share price risk	768	8%	9,283	92%
Property risk	2,606	100%	0	0%
Credit risk	666	30%	1,519	70%
Currency risk	96	13%	660	87%
Correlation effect	-1,237	16%	-6,421	84%
Total net risk	3,026	28% ¹⁾	7,368	72%

Basis for stress test

Fair value level 3 11,978 100%

¹⁾ Total risk is allocated in proportion to each risk area, level 1 and level 2, and level 3.

Assessment of outstanding risks for investments recognised in level 3**2014****Outstanding risks, level 3**

Investment assets	Share in level 3		Share in level 1 or 2	
	SEKm	Share	SEKm	Share
Interest rate risk	71	1%	2,318	99%
Share price risk	700	8%	8,418	92%
Property risk	1,653	100%	0	0%
Credit risk	350	29%	850	71%
Currency risk	22	4%	473	96%
Correlation effect	-826	16%	-4,372	84%
Total net risk	1,970	20% ¹⁾	7,687	80%

Basis for stress test

Fair value level 3 8,310 100%

¹⁾ Total risk is allocated in proportion to each risk area, level 1 and level 2, and level 3.

Note 15 cont.

The starting point for the internal risk measurement analysis of different asset classes is the risk variables and parameters assigned by the Financial Supervisory Authority when the society reports to the authority according to the traffic light model. The model takes into account the inherent correlation in the different risks and weighs these together with the aid of a square root formula. The model is based on the different asset classes being given a number of different assumptions on price fluctuations, such as a 30% change in interest rates or a 40% fall in share prices. It can be argued that correlation parameters cannot be read from market data, but their purpose is to capture the change in market value that can be expected in the event of an imagined extreme scenario, and thereby capture any dependence. The correlation parameters are set by the supervisory authority.

Currency risk for instruments in level 3 is hedged using forward contracts which in the fair value hierarchy, due to their measurement through discounted cash flows, are classified as belonging to level 2. In order to provide a true and fair value of outstanding currency risk attributable to level 3, this is calculated taking into account the currency hedging effected through a currency hedging instrument which is classified as level 2. Currency hedging takes the form of forward contracts and basis swaps. It is the remaining (excess) currency risk attributable to level 3 which is recognised here and consists of the part of the market value for the level 3 assets which is not quoted in SEK, which had not been hedged on the balance sheet date.

Calculation of how much of total net risk is attributable to instruments classified as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy has been made with the simplified assumption that the correlation, within each risk category, between instruments in level 3 (primarily unlisted instruments) and instruments in levels 1 or 2 (primarily listed instruments and currency hedge instruments), is equal to one..

The method and parameters are solely an approximation of the risk scenario based on empirical studies of the historical market development for groups of asset classes, over a larger group of insurance companies and pension funds. This means that for the individual asset both a higher and a lower risk level may exist, as with other types of risks. Taken overall, however, this analysis method provides a satisfactory assessment of the outstanding level of risk for instruments in level 3 and their share of the total risk level, total net risk, taking into account correlation effects in the markets represented through the square root formula. For assets in level 3 that are not stress tested with theoretical models most constitute so-called alternative investments, which is a generic term for financial investments which are regarded as uncorrelated with share and fixed-income markets such as where illiquid financial instruments can exist.

Quantification of observable inputs in level 3

For fair value measurements within level 3 where the society has engaged a third party to calculate value, the society does not produce quantifiable unobservable inputs, but uses price information from the third party without adjustment. The reason for this includes the fact that the valuation models used by the third party in its internal valuation process are usually owner protected by third party and therefore not communicated to the society, i.e. these are the banks' and valuation institutions proprietary models where the society does not have insight into the details of the underlying assumptions and valuation models that are applied in the measurement process. For investments in some companies under liquidation the third party makes an assessment that there is a possibility to recover an unspecified part of the investment but that the probability of this occurring cannot be quantified, and the third party does not provide amounts for future cash flows that might be expected in the recovery process. In such valuations the society has set the probability of this at zero per cent and thereby measured these investments at zero kronor.

NOTE 16 Other receivables

	2015	2014
Tax asset	2	2
Non-cash sale investment assets	150	20
	152	22

NOTE 18 Equity

Disclosures of changes in equity are provided in the Statement of changes in equity, page 16.

NOTE 17 Property, plant and equipment

	2015	2014
Opening cost	4	4
Investments for the year	1	0
Disposals for the year	-1	0
Accumulated depreciation	-2	-2
	2	2

NOTE 19 Life insurance provisions

	2015	2014
Kåpan Tjänste ^{*)}	29,483	29,471
Kåpan Extra	5,663	5,344
Kåpan Plus	2,012	2,158
Kåpan retirement pension	9,456	9,101
Total	46,614	46,074

^{*)} The former product area ITPK-P is included in Kåpan Tjänste.

NOTE 20 Life insurance provisions

	2015	2014
Opening balance	46,074	39,386
Paid-in premium for new business	214	191
Paid-in premium for contracts signed in previous periods	3,975	3,911
Paid from/transferred to Provision for claims outstanding or liabilities	-1,659	-1,577
Risk result	2	3
Indexation with discount rate	620	832
Effect of changed discount rate	-942	6,724
Allocated bonus	0	12
Charges	-65	-61
Tax on returns	-38	-104
Portfolio taken over/transferred	0	0
Effect of (other) changed actuarial assumptions	170	-1,414
Other changes	-1,737	-1,829
Closing balance	46,614	46,074

NOTE 21 Provision for claims outstanding

	2015	2014
Opening balance, reported claims	10	12
Opening balance, claims not yet reported	0	0
Opening balance	10	12
Revaluation with discount rate	0	0
Tax on returns	0	0
Charges	0	0
Cost of claims incurred in current year	0	0
Paid from/transferred to insurance liabilities or other current liabilities	-2	-2
Change of anticipated cost of claims incurred in previous year (run-off result)	0	-1
Effect of changed discount rate	0	1
Effect of (other) changed actuarial assumptions	0	0
Change in claims not yet reported	0	0
Other changes	1	0
Closing balance	9	10
Closing balance, reported claims	9	10
Closing balance, claims not yet reported	0	0

NOTE 22 Other liabilities

	2015	2014
Unsettled purchase of investments	111	0
Other	8	5
	119	5

NOTE 23 Memorandum items**Pledged assets, cash and cash equivalents**

Derivative transactions are made either via a recognised clearing institution or with counterparties with good creditworthiness under an ISDA agreement. The derivative transactions carried out result in market exposure in the form of exchange rate, interest rate, share price and share index risks. As collateral for negative market value in the above-named derivative contracts in accordance with ISDA agreements special agreements are linked to collateral for outstanding obligations, so-called CSA agreements, has been provided in the form of bank deposits corresponding to SEK 0m (485).

For equity loans linked to neutralised passive indirect holdings, borrowed equities, collateral in the form of bank deposits has been provided of SEK 81m (96).

Total pledged assets in cash and cash equivalents thus amounts to SEK 81m (581).

Borrowed financial instruments

Equity loans for borrowed equities amount to SEK 60m (92).

Commitments

Nominal value of currency and interest rate derivatives is recognised in accordance with the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's regulations as commitments (memorandum items) per each closing date and amount at 31 December 2015 to SEK 17,227m (13,709), see also Note 14. The society normally has a matching receivable within the framework of this type of derivative contract.

In addition, the society has outstanding commitments to invest in unlisted equities and funds which amount to SEK 4,772m (3,827) in accordance with current agreements.

Total commitments thus amount to SEK 21,999m (17,536).

NOTE 24 Anticipated recovery dates

2015			
SEKm	Max 1 year	Longer than 1 year	Total
Assets			
Other intangible assets	0	9	9
Shares and participations	0	36,354	36,354
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	0	34,419	34,419
Derivatives	100	0	100
Other receivables	152	0	152
Property, plant and equipment	0	2	2
Cash and bank balance	874	0	874
Accrued interest income	340	0	340
Other prepaid expenses and accrued income	0	0	0
	1,466	70,784	72,250
Liabilities			
Life insurance provisions	1,712	44,902	46,614
Provisions for claims outstanding	9	0	9
Provision for other risks and expenses	9	0	9
Derivatives	36	0	36
Other liabilities	119	0	119
Accrued expenses and deferred income	3	0	3
	1,888	44,902	46,790
2014			
SEKm	Max 1 year	Longer than 1 year	Total
Assets			
Other intangible assets	0	8	8
Shares and participations	0	31,589	31,589
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	0	35,970	35,970
Derivatives	50	0	50
Other receivables	22	0	22
Property, plant and equipment	0	2	2
Cash and bank balances	1,338	0	1,338
Accrued interest income	395	0	395
Other prepaid expenses and accrued income	0	0	0
	1,805	67,569	69,374
Liabilities			
Life insurance provisions	1,666	44,408	46,074
Provisions for claims outstanding	10	0	10
Provision for other risks and expenses	11	0	11
Derivatives	528	0	528
Other liabilities	5	0	5
Accrued expenses and deferred income	2	0	2
	2,222	44,408	46,630

NOTE 25 Category and fair value of financial assets and liabilities

2015

SEKm	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			Carrying amount, total	Cost
	Assets assessed as belonging to the category	Held for trading	Loans and receivables		
Financial assets					
Shares and participations	36,354	–	–	36,354	28,843
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	34,419	–	–	34,419	34,061
Derivatives	–	100	–	100	0
Other receivables	–	–	–	152	152
Cash and bank balances	–	–	874	874	874
Accrued interest income	340	–	–	340	340
Other prepaid expenses and accrued income	–	–	–	–	–
Non-financial assets	–	–	–	11	11
Total	71,113	100	874	72,250	64,281

SEKm	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss			Carrying amount, total
	Liabilities assessed as belonging to the category	Held for trading	Other financial liabilities	
Financial liabilities				
Provision for other risks and expenses	–	–	–	9
Derivatives	–	36	–	36
Other liabilities	–	–	119	119
Accrued expenses and deferred income	–	–	3	3
Technical provisions	–	–	–	46,623
Total	–	36	122	46,790

2014

SEKm	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			Carrying amount, total	Cost
	Assets assessed as belonging to the category	Held for trading	Loans and receivables		
Financial assets					
Shares and participations	31,589	–	–	31,589	24,364
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	35,970	–	–	35,970	34,182
Derivatives	–	50	–	50	0
Other receivables	–	–	–	22	22
Cash and bank balances	–	–	1,338	1,338	1,338
Accrued interest income	395	–	–	395	395
Other prepaid expenses and accrued income	–	–	–	–	–
Non-financial assets	–	–	–	10	10
Total	67,954	50	1,338	69,374	60,311

SEKm	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss			Carrying amount, total
	Liabilities assessed as belonging to the category	Held for trading	Other financial liabilities	
Financial liabilities				
Provision for other risks and expenses	–	–	–	11
Derivatives	–	528	–	528
Other liabilities	–	–	5	5
Accrued expenses and deferred income	–	–	2	2
Technical provisions	–	–	–	46,084
Total	–	528	7	46,630

NOTE 26 Related-party disclosures

Kåpan Pensioner is an insurance society where all the surplus is returned to its members. The main purpose of the society is to manage and pay pension assets for employees covered by an agreement concluded between the Swedish Agency for Government Employers and the government employees' main unions, or between other parties who have concluded pension agreements linked to such agreements.

The highest decision-making body is the Council of Administration. The members of the Council of Administration are appointed by the parties within the government agreement sphere. Operating activities are managed by a Board which appoints the President of the society.

Related parties are defined as members of the Board and management people within Kåpan Pensioner and members of their immediate families.

Remuneration to the Board and President is set out in Note 7. Otherwise there are no transactions with these people or persons related to them in addition to normal customer transactions that take place on market terms.

Stockholm, 23 February 2016

Eva Liedström Adler
Chairman

Lars Fresker
Vice Chairman

Helen Thornberg

Karin Apelman

Lena Emanuelsson

Monica Dahlbom

Gunnar Balsvik
President

Our audit report was submitted on 23 February 2016

Gunilla Wernelind
Authorised Public Accountant

Eva Lindquist

Gunnar Larsson

Audit report

To the Council of Administration of Kåpan pensioner försäkringsförening
reg. no. 816400-4114

Report on the annual accounts

We have audited the annual accounts for Kåpan pensioner försäkringsförening for the year 2015.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the President for the annual accounts

The Board of Directors and the President are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the annual accounts in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act for Insurance Companies, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors and the President deem necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

The responsibility of the auditors

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the annual accounts based on our audit. We have conducted the audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and generally accepted accounting standards in Sweden. These standards require that we comply with professional ethical standards and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that the annual accounts are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence relating to amounts and disclosures in the annual accounts. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error. In making those assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the society's preparation and fair presentation of the annual accounts in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the society's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Board of

Directors and the President, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the annual accounts.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act for Insurance Companies and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Kåpan Pensioner, as at 31 December 2015, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act for Insurance Companies. The statutory administration report is consistent with the other parts of the annual accounts.

We therefore recommend that the Council of Administration adopt the income statement and balance sheet.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

As a basis for our opinion concerning discharge from liability, we have in addition to our audit of the annual accounts, examined significant decisions, actions taken and circumstances of the society in order to determine whether any member of the Board of Directors or the President is liable to the society. We also examined whether any member of the Board of Directors or the President has, in any other way, acted in contravention of the Swedish Insurance Companies Act, the Annual Accounts Act for Insurance Companies or the society's statutes.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is adequate and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Opinion

We recommend to the Council of Administration that the members of the Board of Directors and the President be discharged from liability for the financial year.

Stockholm, 23 February 2016

Gunilla Wernelind
Authorised Public Accountant
KPMG

Gunnar Larsson

Eva Lindquist

Council of Administration, Board of Directors and Auditors

Council of Administration

Appointed by the Swedish Agency for Government Employers

Members

Maria Ågren, Swedish Transport Agency, Chairman
Margareta Skoglund, Swedish Defence Recruitment Agency
Anna-Karin Olofsdotter, County Administrative Board, Uppsala
Douglas Boldt, Data Inspection Board
Marcus Jönsson, Public Health Agency of Sweden
Lena Bengtsson Malmblad, Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute
Tove Livered, Swedish Pensions Agency
Karin Coster, Swedish Council on Health Technology Assessment
Dan Jacobsson, Swedish Council on Health Technology Assessment
Christina Nilsson, Göteborgs University
Eva Öquist, Stockholm University of the Arts
Marie Högström, Stockholms University
Lotta Halling, Swedish Tax Agency
Johan Modin, Swedish Prison and Probation Service
Johan Sandström, Swedish Enforcement Authority
Karl Pfeifer, Swedish Agency for Government Employers

Personal Deputies

Mikael Odenberg, The Swedish National Grid
Susanne Nilsson, County Administrative Board, Norrbotten
Cathrin Dalmo, Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency
Glenn Sundberg, Swedish Geotechnical Institute
Niclas Lamberg, Swedish Transport Agency
Anita Wallgren, Health and Social Care Inspectorate
Isa Seigerlund, Swedish Exhibition Agency
Sofia Cederström, Malmö University
Marie Westerlund, National Agency for Special Needs Education and Schools
Ann-Louise Sommarström, Swedish Customs
Helén Jönsson, County Administrative Board, Kronoberg
Kristin Lindgren, Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Caroline Sjöberg, Umeå University
Annika Julius, Swedish Economic Crime Authority
Rebecca Källskog, Swedish Post and Telecom Authority
Ingrid Ganrot, Karlstad University

Appointed by trade unions

Members

Peter Lennartsson, OFR
Britta Lejon, OFR
Tom Johnson, OFR
Håkan Sparr, OFR
Malin Thor, OFR
Linda Englund, OFR
Anna Nitzelius, OFR
Ulla Thörnqvist, Seko
Ingrid Lagerborg, Seko
Christer Henriksson, Seko
Erik Johannesson, Seko
Hans Monthan, Seko
Git Claesson Pipping, Saco-S
Carolina Gomez Lagerlöf, Saco-S
Hans Lindgren, Saco-S

Personal deputies

Henriette Karling, OFR
Siv Norlin, OFR
Britta Unneby, OFR
Ingrid Lindgren Andrén, OFR
Björn Hartvigsson, OFR
Mikael Krüger, OFR
Mikael Boox, OFR
Charlotte Olsson, Seko
Lennart Johansson, Seko
Gunnar Carlsson, Seko
Dennis Lövgren, Seko
Birger Bergvall, Seko
Robert Andersson, Saco-S
Hans Norinder, Saco-S
Peter Henriksson, Saco-S

Board of Directors

Employer representatives

Members

Ulf Bengtsson, Swedish Agency for Government Employers, Chairman	until 150521
Eva Liedström Adler, Swedish Agency for Government Employers, Chairman	from 150827
Monica Dahlbom, Swedish Agency for Government Employers	
Gunnar Holmgren, Governor, County of, Västernorrland	until 150325
Karin Apelman, Swedish Export Credit Agency	from 150326

Personal Deputies

Jonas Bergström, Swedish Agency for Government Employers	
Roger Vilhelmsson, Swedish Agency for Government Employers	
Karin Apelman, Swedish Export Credit Agency	until 150325
Gunnar Holmgren, Governor, County of, Västernorrland	from 150326

Trade union representatives

Members

Lars Fresker, OFR, Deputy Chairman
Lena Emanuelsson, Saco-S
Helen Thornberg, Seko

Personal Deputies

Eva Fagerberg, OFR
Mikael Andersson, Saco-S
Roger Pettersson, Seko

Auditors

Auditors

Gunilla Wernelind, Authorised public accountant
Eva Lindquist, Saco-S
Gunnar Larsson, Swedish Consumer Agency

Deputy Auditors, Personal

Mårten Asplund, Authorised public accountant	
Minna Engberg, OFR	
Eva Liedström Adler, Swedish Enforcement Authority	until 150521
Karin Röding, Mälardalen University College	from 150522

KÅPAN PENSIONER

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Government Employees Pension Fund**

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