KINNEVIK

CLIMATE PROGRESS REPORT

2021

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kinnevik set two climate targets in May 2020, a net zero target for our operations excluding the portfolio and a target to achieve 50% reduction in greenhouse gas emission intensity in Kinnevik's portfolio by 2030 compared to 2020. In 2021, the portfolio climate target was integrated into our newly published Sustainability-Linked Financing Framework and translated into an annual reduction target, namely, to achieve a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions intensity in the portfolio by 7% annually, until 2030.

The objective of this inaugural Climate Progress Report is to follow-up on the fulfilment of Kinnevik's annual 7% intensity reduction target and report on the performance against the Climate Sustainability Performance Target of our outstanding Sustainability Linked Bonds.

Our main measurement model, the change model, aims to measure the change in greenhouse gas emissions intensity on a year-over-year and company-by-company basis. ***Between the years 2020 and 2021, according to the change model, the six companies in Kinnevik's portfolio reporting emissions have on aggregate and on a value-weighted basis, decreased their emissions intensity by 11%, thus achieving our annual target of 7% for 2021.***

In addition to the main objective to follow-up on our climate target for the portfolio, this report also includes an overview of the total emissions from Kinnevik's portfolio. The overview includes the actual tCO_2e of our emissions-reporting companies as well as an estimate of the emissions from our largest non-reporting portfolio companies. In the overview, we have included the estimated scope 1 and 2 emissions for the non-reporting companies, consistent with the PCAF Standard.

We have high ambitions in Sustainability because we fundamentally believe it builds better businesses and creates superior shareholder value. We have seen it time and time again, the companies that operate in a sustainable manner offer better products and services to their customers, are more appealing to employees, and ultimately outperform their competitors in the long run.

Georgi Ganev
Kinnevik's CEO

BACKGROUND AND SCOPE

KINNEVIK'S CLIMATE TARGETS

In May 2020, Kinnevik set two climate targets to reduce greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions and prepare our portfolio and organisation for a low carbon economy. The targets are:

- Net zero greenhouse gas emissions from Kinnevik's operations excluding the portfolio from 2020 and onward (Scope 1, 2 and 3 excluding investments)

- 50% reduction in greenhouse gas emission intensity in Kinnevik's portfolio by 2030 compared to 2020 (Scope 3 from Investments)

The second target requires our portfolio companies to set relevant climate targets across their operations and value chains to align with actions needed to limit global temperature rise to maximum 1.5˚C above pre-industrial levels. It also requires our companies to measure their emissions according to the GHG Protocol and define a clear roadmap to reach their climate targets.

INTENSITY TARGET

Kinnevik's strategy is to invest in young, high-growth and predominantly private companies. Our companies' ability to scale rapidly and achieve economic growth significantly above the market is key to our strategy. For this reason, Kinnevik's portfolio target is an intensity target, i.e. the emissions from our portfolio companies are measured in relation to the development of relevant economic and physical metrics representing growth, for example revenues and products sold.

In 2021, the portfolio climate target was translated into an annual reduction target and integrated into our newly published Sustainability-Linked Financing Framework, read more on page 9. This means that the target "50% reduction in greenhouse gas emission intensity in Kinnevik's portfolio by 2030 compared to 2020" was translated into an annual target to reduce GHG emission intensity in the portfolio by 7% compared to the previous year, until 2030.

The objective of this inaugural climate progress report is to follow-up on the fulfilment of Kinnevik's annual 7% intensity reduction target and report on the performance against the Climate Sustainability Performance Target ("SPT") of our outstanding Sustainability Linked Bonds (ISIN SE0013360534 and ISIN SE0013360542) and provide an independent and external verification of our actual KPI performance related to such SPT.

SCOPE AND BOUNDARIES

This report covers the fulfilment of Kinnevik's climate target for the portfolio for the full year 2021, measured against the full year 2020. For 2021, six of our portfolio companies, representing 50% of portfolio value per 31 December 2021, have measured their emissions in Scope 1, 2 and, for each company, significant scope 3 categories in accordance with the GHG Protocol for two consecutive years: Budbee, Global Fashion Group ("GFG"), Mathem, Oda, Tele2 and TravelPerk.

In addition to the main objective to follow-up on our climate target for the portfolio, this report also includes an overview of the total emissions from Kinnevik's portfolio (i.e. scope 3, category 15 from Investments). The overview includes the actual tCO_2e of our emissions-reporting companies as well as an estimate of the scope 1 and 2 emissions from our largest non-reporting portfolio companies. The estimate includes eight portfolio companies, representing 40% of portfolio value per 31 December 2021.

Together, the six emission-reporting companies and the eight companies included in the estimate represent 90% of Kinnevik's portfolio value per 31 December 2021. For the remaining 10% of portfolio companies, we have made an assumption of their scope 1 and 2 emissions based on the average emissions in our portfolio scaled to the remaining companies' weight in our portfolio.

KINNEVIK'S GHG DISCLOSURE

Kinnevik conducts a yearly GHG emissions disclosure quantifying the CO_2e emissions from Kinnevik's operations excluding the portfolio. The disclosure serves as a base from which we have set and can follow-up on our net zero climate target. The GHG disclosure has been carried out in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.

MORE

METHODOLOGY FOR INTENSITY TARGET FULFULMENT

INTENSITY TARGETS EXPLAINED

GHG intensity targets contrast with absolute targets, which limit total emissions. Absolute targets are expressed simply as a fixed number of tonnes CO_2 equivalents ("tCO_2e"), to be achieved at some point in the future (usually expressed as a change relative to a base year that has a known quantity). Intensity targets are expressed as emissions per unit of output (for example revenues of products sold). An intensity target seeks to achieve a particular emissions rate, or level of performance, rather than a specific level of emissions.

RATIONALE OF KINNEVIK'S INTENSITY TARGET

Climate change is one of the greatest global environmental and economic challenges of our time. We understand that the world will only get to net-zero by focusing on real emission reductions.

Kinnevik's strategy is to invest in young, high-growth and predominantly private companies. We invest in digital businesses that leverage disruptive technology to create new markets or redefine existing ones. The ability to scale rapidly and to achieve economic growth significantly above the market is key to our strategy. Unfortunately, scaling and economic growth will in most cases result in increasing absolute emissions. Against that background, Kinnevik has set an intensity target for its portfolio, rather than an absolute target, with the aim of decoupling our companies' economic growth from their emissions growth. This means we aim to reduce the emissions intensity in our portfolio while our companies, and their absolute emissions, may continue to grow.

FOLLOW-UP OF OUR INTENSITY TARGET

As previously mentioned, Kinnevik has set an annual target to reduce greenhouse gas emission intensity in the portfolio by 7% compared to the previous year, until 2030. We aim to maintain a dynamic and vibrant portfolio, meaning that we invest in several new companies every year and divest companies on a regular basis. The composition of our portfolio changes frequently and will likely have evolved several times between our climate target base year 2020 and our target year 2030.

As the target aims to reflect Kinnevik's influence as an investor and given that our portfolio is constantly evolving, we only include companies that have been in our portfolio for at least two years and that have reported their GHG emissions to a satisfactory extent during at least two years.

We have two models to follow-up on our climate target for the portfolio: *the change model* and *the revenue model*, where the former is the main measurement model, and the latter is a supplement. Using two different models increases the credibility and validity of our findings, i.e., that the results presented in this report as accurately as possible reflect the reality.

The Change Model

This is our main measurement model and aims to measure the change in intensity on a year-over-year and company-by-company basis. The emission intensity in a given company for a given year is compared to the intensity in that same company in the previous year.

The model is based on company-individual denominators and individual intensities cannot be compared against each other and cannot be aggregated. It is essential that the portfolio companies' choice of denominator stays the same over the years for comparability. The calculation consists of three steps:

1. The GHG intensity for each individual reporting portfolio company is calculated by dividing total GHG emissions by an individually selected denominator that is a representation of growth
2. The year-over-year percentage change in GHG intensity is calculated for each individual reporting portfolio company
3. The year-over-year change in intensity for all reporting portfolio companies is aggregated and weighted by reported fair value at the end of the reporting period, resulting in a total weighted change in GHG intensity compared to the previous year

The Revenue Model

This model is used as a supplement to the change model for a consistent and comparable intensity measurement among companies. Follow-up is based on the intensity measurement: emissions (tCO_2e)/revenue (MSEK). Kinnevik's share (defined as our ownership of issued share capital) of the total carbon emissions and Kinnevik's share of the total revenues from emission-reporting companies are added up to an accumulated intensity measurement per each reporting year. The revenues of different portfolio companies are converted to SEK using Riksbanken's conversion rates per 31 December of the reporting year.

In contrast to the change model, where only the change in intensity is compared, the revenue model uses actual emissions and revenues. This means it can be volatile to investments and divestments of different types of business models (emission heavy vs. non-emission heavy companies). The revenue model is also exposed to currency changes.

2021 PERFORMANCE AGAINST OUR INTENSITY TARGET

RESULT OF INTENSITY TARGET – CHANGE MODEL

Between the years 2020 and 2021, according to the change model, the six companies in Kinnevik's portfolio reporting emissions have on aggregate, weighted by reported fair value at 31 December 2021, decreased their emissions intensity by 11%, thus achieving our annual target of 7% for 2021.

Tele2 and GFG were the largest contributors to the overall reduction, due to their relatively large weight in our portfolio as well as their strong performance in decreasing emissions intensity.

Budbee and TravelPerk had the largest relative intensity decrease among the companies. Budbee's switch from diesel to HVO100 significantly reduced emissions and TravelPerk's development of its rail booking product resulted in vastly increased rail booking sales compared to flight bookings.

RESULT OF INTENSITY TARGET – REVENUE MODEL

Between the years 2020 and 2021, according to the revenue model, the six companies in Kinnevik's portfolio reporting emissions have on aggregate decreased their emissions intensity by 12%. For the revenue model, Tele2 and GFG were again the largest contributors to the overall reduction.

The below is an overview of the emissions-reporting companies, their weight in our total portfolio and in the reporting portfolio, as well as the measure of growth used in their respective intensity calculations.

	Per 31 December 2021				
Company	Kinnevik's Owenership	Value in Kinnevik's Portfolio	Weight in Kinnevik's portfolio	Weight in reporting portfolio	Measure of growth
Tele2	27%	24 240	36%	72%	Revenue Generating Units
GFG	36%	3 612	5%	11%	Net Merchandise Value
TravelPerk	15%	1 668	2%	5%	Revenue
Oda	21%	1 604	2%	5%	Tonnes of food
Budbee	28%	1 309	2%	4%	Number of deliveries
Mathem	37%	1 254	2%	4%	Number of orders
Total	-	**33 687**	**50%**	**100%**	

Note: Reporting portfolio refers to the companies that have reported their emissions for 2020 and 2021 and thus are included in the calculation of our climate target fulfilment.

KINNEVIK'S SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS

Kinnevik's sustainability strategy is based on the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and balances three dimensions of sustainability – environment, society and governance ("ESG"). Read more about our material topics, sustainability targets, objectives and KPIs on our website.

MORE

OVERVIEW OF TOTAL PORTFOLIO EMISSIONS

METHODOLOGY

The overview of Kinnevik's total portfolio emissions includes actual tCO_2e in scope 1, 2 and (separately) 3 from our six emissions-reporting companies as well as an estimate of the scope 1 and 2 emissions from our eight largest non-reporting portfolio companies. The estimate has been done with inspiration from the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials ("PCAF")'s GHG accounting standard for financial institutions. We have also made an assumption of the remaining portfolio's emissions based on the average emissions in the portfolio scaled to the remaining companies' weight in our portfolio.

In the overview, we have not included our non-reporting portfolio companies' scope 3 emissions due to the high degree of uncertainty in companies' estimates, which is intrinsic to scope 3 calculations especially for first-time reporters. This is consistent with the PCAF Standard, which requires that investees' and borrowers' scope 1 and 2 emissions are included in portfolio footprint calculations, while scope 3 emissions are currently only required to be reported (separately from scope 1 and 2) for the energy and mining sectors, which are not applicable to Kinnevik.

From a preliminary estimate based on partial companies' reports and secondary sectorial data, we expect that including all portfolio companies' scope 3 would increase Kinnevik's total portfolio emissions by 300-500 times.

The estimate should therefore not be seen as a comprehensive and fully accurate depiction, but rather as a complement to the emissions-reporting portfolio and an effort to provide an overview of Kinnevik's total portfolio emissions.

We recognise the importance of scope 3 emissions, which according to CDP research account on average for 75% of companies' scope 1, 2, and 3 footprints. We therefore will continue to support our companies in measuring their full GHG emissions across scopes and strive to include more companies in the calculation of our climate target fulfilment in the coming years.

The estimated companies' emissions are calculated as:

Attribution Factor x Estimated Emissions of Portfolio Company

As the attribution factor, Kinnevik has used its economic ownership stake in each portfolio company. This approach aligns with the calculation of our climate target fulfilment for the portfolio.

For the emissions part of the calculation, we have used actual emissions data for our six reporting companies, and estimates for the eight largest non-reporting companies. Two of these companies have reported actual emissions for 2021 (but not for 2020 and hence they are not included in the climate target fulfilment), and we have used proxies for the remaining six companies.

For each of the six companies, we have done an analysis to identify the most relevant available proxy. Firstly, we have used actual emissions reported for a previous year scaled up to reporting year revenues, and secondly, we have used publicly available emissions data of peers scaled to the portfolio companies' revenues. Lastly, if none of the first two options were available, we have used industry-specific Environmentally-Extended Input-Output (EEIO) emissions factors, expressed as tCO_2e/unit of revenue, and multiplied them by our companies' revenues.

The below is an overview of the companies included in the estimate, Kinnevik's ownership in each company, their weight in our portfolio and the method used to calculate their estimated emissions.

	Per 31 December 2021			
Company	**Kinnevik's Owenership**	**Value in Kinnevik's Portfolio**	**Weight in Kinnevik's portfolio**	**Method description**
Pleo	14%	5 884	9%	Emissions data of peer
VillageMD	4%	4 658	7%	EEIO emission factor for healthcare services
Teladoc	3%	4 149	6%	Emissions data of peer
Cityblock	8%	4 036	6%	Partly emissions data of peer, and partly EEIO emission factor for healthcare services
Babylon	13%	2 900	4%	Has reported for 2021 but not for 2020
Cedar	8%	2 525	4%	Has reported for 2020 but not for 2021, scaled up emissions in line with revenue
Betterment	15%	1 586	2%	Has reported for 2021 but not for 2020
Jobandtalent	5%	1 040	2%	Emissions data of two peers
Total	-	26 778	40%	

KINNEVIK'S TOTAL PORTFOLIO EMISSIONS

Adding the emissions from our emission-reporting companies, the companies included in the estimate and the assumed emissions of the remaining portfolio, Kinnevik's total portfolio emissions for 2021 amount to 574,900 tCO_2e.

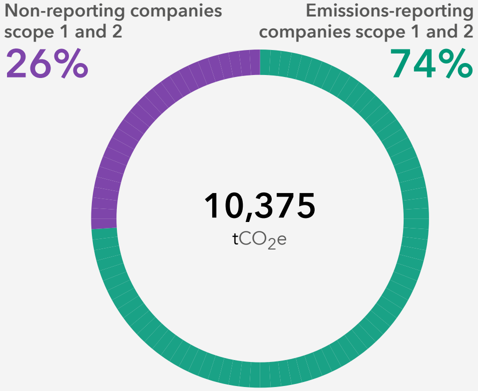
Out of the total, 10,375 relate to portfolio companies' scope 1 and 2 and 564,525 relate to scope 3 from the emissions-reporting companies. For completion, Kinnevik's emissions for 2021 excluding emissions from the portfolio amounts to 92 t CO_2e.

Below is an overview of Kinnevik's total portfolio emissions. The emissions in the table are those attributable to Kinnevik based on our ownership stake in each company.

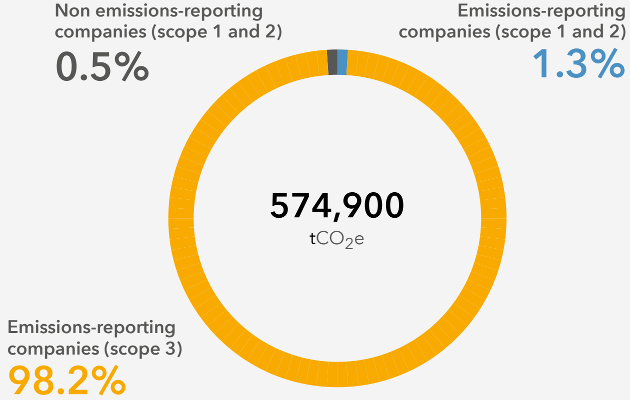
Categories of portfolio companies	Included scopes	tCO_2e	Share of total tCO_2e	Weight in Kinnevik's portfolio (31 Dec 2021)	Number of companies
Emissions-Reporting Companies	1 and 2	7,653	1.3%	50%	6
Emissions-Reporting Companies	3	564,525	98.2%		
Companies Included in Estimate	1 and 2	1,785	0.3%	40%	8
Remaining Portfolio	1 and 2	937	0.2%	10%	20+
Total		**574,900**	**100.0%**	**100%**	

Note: An overview of Kinnevik's portfolio companies by sector is available on pages 10-11.

Breakdown of Total Portfolio Scope 1 and 2 Emissions



Breakdown of Total Portfolio Emissions by Categories of Companies



CONCLUDING REMARKS

LIMITATIONS

As Kinnevik does not wholly own any of its portfolio companies, and they perform their GHG calculations with varying degrees of independency from Kinnevik and with support from different subject matter experts, we have limited ability to quality assure the data. To mitigate this, Kinnevik has compiled a set of Reporting Guidelines to outline our expectations regarding methodology and quality of reporting for our companies. In addition, the companies are required to report their emissions in an online questionnaire where they also disclose any assumption or exclusions made, emissions factors and which activities are included in each scope.

Intensity methods can lead to high absolute increases in emissions when used by fast-growing companies and therefore don't fully align with the goals of the Paris Agreement of limiting global warming to 1.5°C. Furthermore, economic intensity metrics are subject to several variables that can lead to apparent changes in a company's carbon intensity that have nothing to do with its environmental performance, but rather with extrinsic factors. Examples of this include the fluctuation of commodity prices, inflation, or changes in the relative contribution of different business activities to a company's revenues.

The quality of a company's emissions data usually improves over time as the company becomes more mature. Comparing GHG data between years may therefore be misleading, depending on the company's ability to rebase or recalculate prior years' disclosures.

OUR CLIMATE STRATEGY AND FUTURE REPORTING

As an active owner, Kinnevik want to inspire our portfolio companies to see the importance and business value of defining a clear climate strategy. With support from external consultants and data service providers, we assist our companies in conducting a materiality analysis to identify their scope 1 and 2 emissions as well as relevant categories in scope 3. Once the GHG measurement has been complete, we also support our companies in setting relevant climate targets across their operations and value chains to align with actions needed to limit global temperature rise to 1.5˚C above pre-industrial levels and the Paris Agreement.

Kinnevik will report on progress according to our climate targets annually and aim to include a larger share of our portfolio in the target fulfilment going forward.

We are continuously evaluating how to improve our environmental efforts and drive the development in our sector, including potentially setting Science Based Targets to complement our annual reduction targets.

Ultimately, our aim is to align our portfolio with a low-carbon future. We believe that to be a long-term successful company, you need to contribute to making the world a better place. We back digital businesses that contribute to a more sustainable future by combining strong economic growth with a positive impact on people and the planet. These companies will be able to offer better products and services that meet the demands of their customers, as well as recruit the best employees, thereby outperforming their competitors in the long run.

SUSTAINABILITY-LINKED FINANCING

In November 2021, Kinnevik published a Sustainability-Linked Financing Framework (the "Framework") as a next step in integrating our commitment and ambition to be a sustainability leader into our financing solutions. The Framework is aligned with the Sustainability-Linked Bond Principles as published by the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) in June 2020, and the Sustainability Linked Loan Principles, as published by the Loan Market Association (LMA), the Asia Pacific Loan Market Association (APLMA) and the Loan Syndications and Trading Association (LSTA) published in July 2021. Under this Framework, Kinnevik may issue Sustainability-Linked Securities including but not limited to bonds and loans.

As the majority of Kinnevik's potential sustainability impact lies at portfolio level through Kinnevik's active ownership, the KPIs and annual sustainability performance targets ("SPTs") included in the Framework relate to the portfolio and reflects already established sustainability targets under each dimension of ESG in accordance with Kinnevik's Sustainability Strategy, see our Annual Report 2021 page 12-17.

On 16 November, Kinnevik announced that it had issued SEK 2.0bn in new sustainability-linked bonds in the Nordic bond market under the Framework (ISIN SE0013360534 and ISIN SE0013360542). The final redemption price of the sustainability-linked bonds depends on Kinnevik's ability to meet the SPTs selected. Performance against the selected climate KPI and SPT requires that our Portfolio Companies report on their 2021 emissions. As this data was yet to be received at the time of our Sustainability Report 2021, we report on performance against the climate SPT in this Climate Progress Report 2021.

	Environmental responsibility and reduced climate impact
KPI	Reduction in greenhouse gas emission intensity from Kinnevik's portfolio year on year
SPT	7% reduction in greenhouse gas emission intensity from Kinnevik's portfolio from year to year, resulting in a total reduction of 50% by 2030 compared to 2020
Rationale	The lion's share of our emissions come from scope 3, i.e. from our portfolio companies. As an active owner, we need to use our influence to ensure our portfolio companies are prepared for a low carbon economy and sustainable growth.
2021 Performance	Between the years 2020 and 2021, according to the change model, the six companies in Kinnevik's portfolio reporting emissions have on aggregate, weighted by reported fair value at 31 December 2021, decreased their emissions intensity by 11%. Consequently, in 2021 we have fulfilled our climate target for the portfolio.
Methodology	Performance against the SPT is based on change in intensity per company from previous year which requires that i) a portfolio company has measured and reported on their GHG emissions for at least two years in a row and ii) been part of Kinnevik's portfolio during this period. The calculation consists of three steps: 1. The GHG intensity for each individual reporting portfolio company is calculated by dividing total GHG emissions by an individually selected denominator 2. The year-on-year percentage change in GHG intensity is calculated for each individual reporting portfolio company 3. The year-on-year change in intensity for all reporting portfolio companies is aggregated and weighted by reported fair value at the end of the reporting period, resulting in a weighted change in GHG intensity compared to the previous year
Portfolio Coverage	For 2021, six of our portfolio companies (representing 50% of portfolio value per 31 December 2021) have measured their emissions in Scope 1, 2 and, for each company, significant scope 3 categories in accordance with the GHG Protocol for two consecutive years. The KPI does not include our emerging market portfolio companies, which represent less than 2% of our portfolio value. The SPT relates to a year-on-year change, only portfolio companies that were in Kinnevik's portfolio during the two previous years at the Target Observation Date are included. As Kinnevik distributed its entire shareholding in Zalando in June 2021, the baseline for 2020 has been recalculated to exclude Zalando.

APPENDIX - PORTFOLIO COMPANES BY SECTOR

GROWTH PORTFOLIO PER 31 DECEMBER 2021

SEKm	Vintage	Ownership Q4 2021	Value Q4 2021
Babylon	2016	13%	2 900
Cityblock	2020	8%	4 036
VillageMD	2019	4%	4 658
Value-Based Care			**11 594**
Parsley Health	2021	11%	208
Quit Genius	2021	12%	272
Spring Health	2021	5%	905
Teladoc	2017	3%	4 149
Virtual Care			**5 534**
Budbee	2018	28%	1 309
Common	2020	11%	163
HungryPanda	2020	11%	573
Jobandtalent	2021	5%	1 040
Mathem	2019	37%	1 254
Oda	2018	21%	1 604
Omio	2018	5%	427
Vivino	2021	11%	510
Platforms & Marketplaces			**6 880**

SEKm	Vintage	Ownership Q4 2021	Value Q4 2021
Cedar	2018	8%	2 525
Pleo	2018	14%	5 884
Sure	2021	9%	453
TravelPerk	2018	15%	1 668
Software			**10 530**
Betterment	2016	15%	1 586
Lunar	2021	5%	526
Monese	2018	26%	534
Raisin	2018	2%	247
Consumer Finance			**2 893**
Early Bets & New Themes			**1 004**
Global Fashion Group	2010	36%	3 612
Other Emerging Markets	2007-13	Mixed	1 019
Emerging Markets			**4 631**
Other	-	-	236
Total Growth Portfolio			**43 302**
whereof Unlisted Assets			32 641

Note: Early Bets & New Themes includes Agreena, Joint Academy, Karma, Nick's, Simle Feast, Superb and Vay.

APPENDIX - PORTFOLIO COMPANES BY SECTOR

LEGACY ASSETS, FINANCIAL POSITION & TOTALITY PER 31 DECEMBER 2021

SEKm	Vintage	Ownership Q4 2021	Value Q4 2021
Tele2	1993	27%	24 240
Zalando	2010	-	-
Total Portfolio Value			**67 541**
Gross Cash		-	10 549
Gross Debt		-	-5 165
Net Cash / (Debt)		**-**	**5 384**
Other Net Assets / (Liabilities)		-	-534
Total Net Asset Value		**-**	**72 391**
Net Asset Value Per Share, SEK		-	259.86
Closing Price, Class B Share, SEK		-	323.95

Note: Other Net Assets / (Liabilities) include the reservation from Q4 2020 regarding a potential capital gains tax liability of SEK 0.8bn relating to the merger between Teladoc and Livongo, based on the rules for accounting for uncertain tax positions in IFRIC 23.

AUDITOR'S LIMITED ASSURANCE REPORT ON KINNEVIK AB (PUBL)'S CLIMATE PROGRESS REPORT

TO KINNEVIK AB (PUBL), CORPORATE IDENTITY NUMBER 556047-9742

Introduction

We have been engaged by The Executive Management of Kinnevik AB (publ) to undertake a limited assurance engagement of Kinnevik AB (publ)'s Climate Progress Report for the year 2021.

Responsibilities of The Executive Management

The Executive management are responsible for the preparation of the Climate Progress Report in accordance with the applicable criteria. The criteria are defined as the GHG Procotol and PCAF standards that are applicable to the Climate Progress Report, as well as the accounting and calculation principles that the Company has developed. This responsibility also includes the internal control relevant to the preparation of a Climate Progress Report that is free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the Climate Progress Report based on the limited assurance procedures we have performed. Our assignment is limited to the historical information that is presented and does not cover future-oriented information.

We conducted our limited assurance engagement in accordance with ISAE 3410 - Assurance engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements. A limited assurance engagement consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for the preparation of the Climate Progress Report, and applying analytical and other limited assurance procedures. The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature from, and are less in scope than for, a reasonable assurance engagement conducted in accordance with IAASB's Standards on Auditing and other generally accepted auditing standards. The firm applies ISQC 1 (International Standard on Quality Control) and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. Consequently, the procedures performed do not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in a reasonable assurance engagement. Accordingly, we do not express a reasonable assurance conclusion.

Our procedures are based on the criteria defined by The Executive Management as described above. We consider these criteria suitable for the preparation of the Climate Progress Report.

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

Conclusions

Based on the limited assurance procedures we have performed, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Climate Progress Report is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the criteria defined by The Executive Management.

Stockholm, 28 June 2022

KPMG AB

Mårten Asplund
Authorized Public Accountant

Torbjörn Westman
Expert Member of FAR

KINNEVIK