



SEK's vision is to strengthen the competitiveness of Swedish exporters and, thereby help to create employment and sustainable growth in Sweden.

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How to read SEK's Annual Report

SEK's Annual Report 2015 is an integrated report that adheres to the principles set out in the IIRC's International Integrated Reporting Framework. This framework applies principles aimed at creating cohesion in the reporting process on those factors that impact a company's ability to create value over time. This report adheres to the main content set out in the framework. Consequently, to establish the context, the beginning of this report contains a section on risk and a section on the company's governance, and these sections are then expanded on in the separate Corporate Governance Report and the Risk and Capital Management section. The Report of the Directors can be found on pages 6–77.

The statutory Annual Report comprises pages 6–146. The Corporate Governance Report is on pages 65–77. The GRI-based Sustainability Report with GRI Index definitions on pages 149–150 has been reviewed.

Unless otherwise stated, amounts in this report are in millions (mn) of Swedish kronor (Skr), abbreviated "Skr mn" and relate to the Consolidated Group. The international code for the Swedish currency – SEK – is not used in this report to avoid confusion with the same three-letter abbreviation that has been used to denote AB Svensk Exportkredit since the company was founded in 1962. Unless otherwise stated, amounts relate to December 31, in the case of positions, and to the twelve-month period ended December 31, in the case of flows. Amounts in parentheses refer to the same date, in the case of positions, or period, in the case of flows, for the preceding year. AB Svensk Exportkredit (SEK), Swedish corporate identity number 556084-0315, with its registered office in Stockholm, Sweden is a public company as defined in the Swedish Companies Act. In some instances, a public company is obliged to add "(publ)" to its company name. For more information about SEK's operations, call our Communications Department on +46 8 613 83 00. Design, production and print: Intellecta Corporate and TMG Sthlm, Stockholm 2015. Images (unless otherwise stated): Jan Danielsson.

SEK and its mission

SEK is one of a number of organizations creating the preconditions for Swedish exporters to win business and grow internationally. This involves collaboration between private and government entities.

We finance Swedish exports by borrowing in the international capital markets and ensure that we are attractive for investors by maintaining a high credit rating. Being wholly owned by the Swedish government is crucial for our credit rating and is of material significance to our credibility with stakeholders. We operate in a regulated area subject to requirements in terms of capital, liquidity, reporting and organizational structure. SEK also has to

comply with laws and requirements in those countries in which we borrow or lend funds, including US legislation.

We are a limited company tasked with generating a profit for our owner, the Swedish government. SEK has a complementary role in the market, which means that our offering acts as a complement to bank and capital market financing for exporters wanting a range of financing sources.

Our mission is to ensure access to financial solutions for the Swedish export industry on commercial and sustainable terms. The mission includes administration of the officially supported CIRR system (find out more about CIRRs on page 10).

Rating AA+
Standard & Poor's



Skr 104.6 bn

New lending in 2015



Skr 268.5 bn

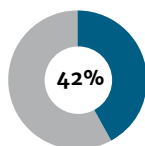
Total lending portfolio



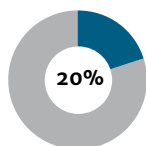
Skr 47.0 bn

New borrowing in 2015

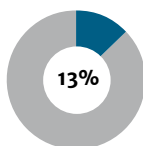
The largest markets for SEK's new lending



Latin America

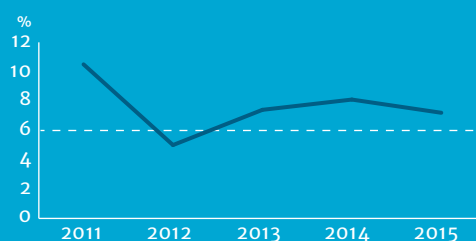


Western Europe
(excl. Sweden)



North America

SEK's return compared with target



We support
Global Compact



263 employees



We collaborate closely with Swedish and international banks and export promotion agencies in Sweden such as EKN, Business Sweden, Almi and Swedfund. Read more about these collaborations in Team Sweden on page 12.

Review of 2015

At the start of the year, we changed our organization with the aim of increasing focus on helping our clients, Swedish exporters. We can now see that the change has had the desired effect and contributed to developing our business. Business volumes with existing clients have increased and we have attracted 11 new customers, both large and medium-sized.

Swedish exports gained momentum and positively impacted Swedish GDP growth in 2015. The positive export growth trend was notable at SEK through increased demand for lending to Swedish exporters' customers.



We have continued to develop our collaboration with the Swedish Export Credits Guarantee Board (EKN), and with Swedish and international banks, to reach more customers with our offering. Efforts to promote Swedish exports intensified in the autumn following the launch of the government's export strategy and we have increased collaboration with the various organizations within Team Sweden.

In August, we signed the financing agreement for Brazil's purchase of the Gripen fighter aircraft from Saab. This is SEK's largest ever lending transaction and comprises a loan from SEK corresponding to a total of Skr 41.9 billion. SEK is financing the entire transaction and EKN is guaranteeing the loan payments.

Our vision is to strengthen the competitiveness of Swedish exporters and, thereby help to create employment and sustainable growth in Sweden.



Turn the page to read about 2015 in the statement by the CEO.

Rapid development and increased customer focus at SEK

The year 2015 marked the introduction of our new vision: To strengthen the competitiveness of Swedish exporters, thereby helping to create employment and sustainable growth in Sweden. The vision sums up concisely what we want to achieve with our mission – to ensure access to financial solutions for the Swedish export industry on commercial and sustainable terms.

On summarizing 2015, it can be noted that the pace during the year was high in terms of the work with clients and internally. We implemented a new business plan and a new organization. The objective of these changes was to reach more customers with our offering. And to enable this, we have completed activities to enhance the efficiency of our work processes and our use of capital, and added additional front office resources.

“Our aim is to expand business with existing clients and to attract new clients”

Business volumes were extremely high for the year, which was primarily attributable to the financing of Brazil’s purchase of JAS Gripen – SEK’s largest ever transaction. However, even after excluding that one particular transaction, the trend was healthy. Exporters’ demand for credits increased in the second half of the year. The increased demand for credits was partly attributable to a slight improvement in demand for Swedish exports from the crucial European market, but also due to an increasingly volatile trend in capital markets.

Conditions in the macro environment worsened during the year and forecasts for global growth have become increasingly uncertain. The rise in geopolitical unrest, declining commodity prices and unease regarding US fiscal policy are all factors that have negatively impacted the borrowing market. Given the market conditions with low margins on liquidity investments and our endeavor to free up capital, we have chosen to reduce the size of our liquidity portfolio. Moreover, as part of streamlining our operations, we have reduced the share of complex instruments in both the liquidity portfolio and borrowings.

Since our aim is to expand business with existing clients and to attract new clients, we established a unit comprising several employees who work exclusively with medium-sized companies. Over the year, these employees visited more than 100 companies and presented our offering. The response has been extremely positive and, during the year, we won 11 new clients comprising both large and medium-sized companies.

Sustainable financing is extremely important for us and we set ethical, societal and environmental requirements for those transactions in which we participate. While the challenges are naturally greater in complex markets, conventional export transactions in the Western World, for example, large infrastructure projects, also pose sustainability challenges. During the year, we continued the development of our sustainability efforts together with other organizations, including the EKN and the Swedish exporters who, like SEK, are extremely ambitious in this area. In 2015, we also expanded dialogues with companies in such areas as telecommunications, both to improve our understanding of these companies’ challenges and to be able to pose the right type of questions as part of our lending. As a complement to the OECD’s and UN’s sustainability guidelines, we decided during the year to also follow the Equator Principles, which are shared guidelines for international banks. This means that we are better able to set sustainability requirements for credits that are not included under officially supported credit granting. Furthermore, we also issued our first green bond in 2015. This financing is earmarked for projects that reduce CO₂ emissions in accordance with a specially established regulatory system. We believe that the market for such bonds will grow and become an important tool for creating financing for the transition to a low-carbon economy.

We want to simplify and enhance the efficiency of our work processes. A step forward in these efforts has been to create an organization with fewer levels and where, to a greater degree, the power to make decisions is with managers rather than with various committees. We have also started an initiative to adapt our culture and values to make them more clearly linked to the mission and the business plan that we have formulated.

Another major area of improvement that has absorbed considerable time and energy is the improvement of the internal infrastructure for risk measurement. We have invested time and money in upgrading our systems and developing our measurement methods for following up market risks.

In view of the substantial effort invested in the internal change process, I am extremely proud that we succeeded in concentrating on developing our client focus and achieved favorable results during the year. This shows a general desire to become even more client-focused and comprises a strength in terms of the organization’s implementation capacity.

Follow-up of our key operating target – to increase client benefit through increasing numbers of satisfied clients – showed that we achieved this, although, the possibility of achieving the enhanced efficiency target



was negatively impacted by increased IT project costs. A new owner instruction was adopted for SEK at the general meeting of shareholders in April. Among other items, it describes our specifically assigned mandate from the Swedish parliament to administer the CIR system, which is to be followed up through stakeholder dialogues and through measurement of the added value that SEK creates. Development of our stakeholder dialogue continued throughout the year and, in 2016, we will follow up how we add value to the Swedish export credit system.

The financial performance was negatively impacted by such factors as increased IT costs, which were not fully offset by higher net interest revenue. The after-tax return on equity for 2015 was 7.2 percent, thus exceeding the

owner's profitability target of 6 percent. SEK has a strong capitalization with a total capital ratio of 24.5 percent at the end of the year (19.2 percent at the end of 2014). SEK's Board has decided to propose to the Annual General Meeting the payment of a dividend of Skr 356 million, corresponding to 30 percent of net profit for the year.

Overall, we start 2016 with continued healthy capacity for new lending. We look forward to continuing to develop our business and the collaboration with our Team Sweden colleagues – to thereby create the best possible advantages for the Swedish export industry.

Stockholm February 23, 2016
Catrin Fransson, CEO

Challenges and opportunities for Swedish exports

Marie Giertz is SEK's Chief Economist and is responsible for the Export Credit Trends Survey. Her opinions on market conditions, and the possibilities and challenges facing Swedish exports follow below.

How would you summarize the 2015 economic year?

2015 was a good economic year in Swedish terms. The domestic economy was the main growth contributor, although foreign trade also posted positive results. Exports have gained momentum, which has also been confirmed by indications from the companies in our barometer.

How are things looking outside Sweden?

The US continues to dominate, although euro economies have also improved. In contrast, emerging countries have noted weaker than expected economic growth. However, differences also exist among these countries. Commodity-producing countries such as Brazil and Russia are in recession, China is still growing but there is a clear slowdown, while the rest of Asia, such as Japan, has progressed slightly better. All in all, global GDP in 2015 is expected to have grown roughly in line with previous years, or around 3 percent.

What characterized the financial markets in 2015?

It was a challenging year for the financial markets. Firstly, it is interesting to note that different countries are at different stages of the economic cycle. While American short-term interest rates gradually rose last year, the opposite was true in the EMU and Sweden. The US Federal Reserve ended the year by raising interest rates for the first time in nine years. In Sweden, the Riksbank took the opposite tack and lowered interest rates, and for the first time negative interest rates were implemented in Sweden. The financial markets were also marked by increased uncertainty. Risk appetite decreased, as evidenced by the dramatic stock market falls in the autumn. The corporate bonds market also declined, with a greater interest-rate differential between corporate and government bonds.

SEK's Export Credit Trends Survey

The Export Credit Trends Survey is published twice a year and measures exporters' export and financing options. The target group is exporters with a minimum export volume of Skr 25 million and whose exports account for at least 50 percent of sales.



The Export Credit Trends Survey's main index is designed using answers from five questions concerning the company's financial position, need for and access to financing and the cost of financing.

In line with standard practice, an index of 50 represents a neutral position. The ECI was 56 in the last barometer, which is strong but weaker than in the spring when the ECI was 59.

The barometer also showcases other factors significant for the Swedish economy, such as sustainability and companies' employment plans.

Take part in the barometer at www.sek.se

Financial markets in 2015

	Jan 1, 2015	Dec 31, 2015
Repo rate	0.0%	-0.35%
10-yr government bonds	0.92%	0.99%
SEK/EUR	9.5155	9.1350
SEK/USD	7.8117	8.3524
OMX ¹		6.6%

1) Percentage change in 2015

Economic indicators

Annual percentage change

	2014	2015
Global GDP ¹	3.4	3.1
Swedish GDP	2.3	3.8
Inflation (CPI), Dec	-0.3	0.1
Inflation (CPIF), Dec	0.5	0.9
Unemployment, Dec ²	7.6	7.2

1) IMF's global GDP forecast for 2015 and the Swedish National Institute of Economic Research's forecast for Swedish GDP 2015

2) Percentage of the workforce, adjusted for seasonal effects

What were the main findings from the Export Credit Trends Survey in 2015?

Exporters indicated improved demand for exports and increased employment over the past year. Access to financing has increased gradually over the last years and terms have improved in pace with declining interest rates. However, in this autumn's barometer we noted that conditions had not improved further even if the general financing climate continues to be favorable and the Riksbank has introduced negative interest rates. In the autumn, we noted a trend break in terms of how companies viewed the krona. The krona is no longer considered so attractive. Additionally, companies are predicting a stronger krona during the coming year.

All in all, the barometer confirms this image of a strong Swedish economy. Companies have healthy financing options and conditions remain favorable with increasing export order intakes and a need for new employees.

What is the global outlook for 2016?

The outlook is relatively favorable. All in all, global growth is expected to be around 3-3.5 percent over the coming year. However, major challenges exist. Geopolitical risks increased last year, with war and new terror attacks creating major concern. The large wave of refugees is also a significant challenge for Europe. In parallel, China is grappling with its economic transition, and recession has hit commodity-producing countries.

What impact will the falling oil price have?

The oil price has fallen sharply, which is creating unease in terms of global demand. However, the risks should not be overestimated. The fall is partly due to the Chinese economy not maintaining the same rate of investment as previously, but is mainly due to the increased supply of oil. Moreover, a lower oil price is positive for many countries that are net purchasers of oil. Purchasing power is strengthening globally and could be seen as an economic

stimulant. The US economic outlook also remains positive and the US will continue to help fuel the global economy.

What actions are central banks taking?

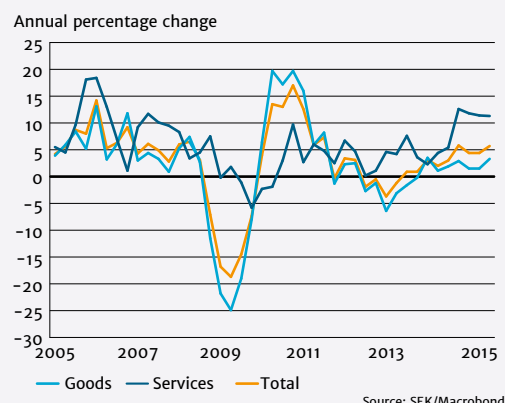
The US is first in the interest-rate cycle and a period of rising interest rates has begun. At the same time, most other major central banks around the world continue to pursue an expansionary monetary policy. This means we will likely see extremely minor adjustments to US interest rates. This is set against the background of the US economy having slowed down somewhat and the strong dollar doing some of the central bank's work. The Riksbank faces a major dilemma as growth and inflation are pulling in different directions. The Riksbank's increased focus on the krona means the bank will find it difficult to diverge too far from the policy pursued by the ECB.

How will Swedish exports fare in 2016?

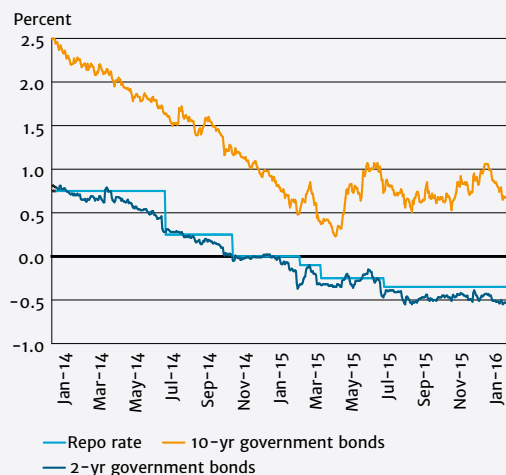
Sweden will continue to benefit from stronger economies in many European countries as well as from the weak krona. The Riksbank has clearly stated that it is prepared to intervene on the foreign exchange market to weaken the krona if required. However, weak development in Brazil, Russia and to a certain extent China, as well as the weak demand in the Nordic countries are subduing export outlooks. The strong US performance is however positive, both in terms of Swedish exports to the US, but also indirectly for other markets as the US helps to fuel global growth more generally.

In our Export Credit Trends Survey, companies also reported increased export order intakes and employment figures, which is positive. Other barometers and purchasing managers indices also confirm this positive image of Swedish industry and export growth.

Swedish export trends



Swedish interest rates



Challenges and opportunities for SEK

Macro environment

We expect continued moderate global growth with low inflation and low interest rates, which will however increase from the extreme levels seen today. Low oil prices will stimulate the economy and the US will continue to help fuel the global economy. There is uncertainty surrounding developments in the US, however, not least politically when considering the upcoming presidential election. Our assessment is that China will have a soft landing and Europe will gradually recover and record its strongest growth for several years, which will benefit Swedish exports.

Swedish exports

The challenge for Swedish exports will be to further broaden the export base toward emerging markets, but also toward the US market. Swedish environmental technology and expertise is in international demand, and our assessment is that the increased export of services trend will continue. For SEK, it is a question of ensuring that we can meet this trend with our offering and our ability to assume risk. Opportunities also exist for us to expand our offering with respect to exports of services.

Sustainability

Over the coming years, the government's action plan for business and human rights will have the greatest impact on us in terms of sustainability. In this plan, the government states that the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are fundamental for governance of state-owned companies. The government is also raising its ambitions in terms of policy for global development and global sustainability targets. Our challenge is to manage sustainability risks, to increase our lending to green projects and to contribute to the export of Swedish environmental expertise across the globe, as well as to implement the government's fossil-free Sweden initiative.

Borrowing

Our assessment is that the increased differential between long-term and short-term borrowing will remain in place and that the state of the markets will alternate between favorable and unsettled. Higher borrowing costs have also led to an increase in the difference between the cost of plain vanilla borrowing and structured borrowing. We also assess that it will become more expensive to borrow with longer maturities compared with shorter ones in the coming years. Accordingly, it will likely become even more important to borrow at the right time, and quick decisions will be required when carrying out public financing transactions.

Regulations

SEK's operations, like the rest of the financial sector, have been characterized in recent years by a high rate of change relating to new regulatory requirements, particularly those concerning capital adequacy and similar areas. As a medium-sized institution, it is a challenge for SEK to maintain its cost efficiency at the same time as complying with the regulations.

SEK's business

We want to strengthen and build on the strategic approach for which we laid the foundations in 2015. Profitability is in the spotlight, as healthy profitability creates scope to develop our business, thereby further benefiting exporters and their customers while delivering a return to our owners. We can create profitability through our comprehensive strategic targets to free up time and capital and, thereby, enable us to do more business.

Financing of Ericsson's sales to Turk Telekom

Examples of
SEK's lending in
2015

SEK financed Turk Telekom's (and group companies) purchases of telecom equipment incl. 3G deliveries. The mandated lead arrangers and original lenders were BNP Paribas Fortis, HSBC and Mizuho, with HSBC acting as ECA Coordinator. HSBC and Mizuho Bank Ltd (Mizuho) acted as the facility agent and agent bank to SEK for the loan. The Swedish Export Credits Guarantee Board, EKN, is issuing guarantees covering 95 percent of the risk of non-payment. The remaining risk of 5 percent is guaranteed by BNP Paribas Fortis, Mizuho and HSBC. Having a financing solution as part of its' business offering boosted Ericsson's competitiveness. It also fulfilled SEK's vision of strengthening the competitiveness of Swedish exporters, and creating sustainable growth and employment in Sweden.

Facts and business partners

Discussions about the transaction began in 2014 and the application was received in October 2014. The agreement was signed on June 17, 2015. It comprises lending equivalent to USD 150 million, which will be disbursed over a one-year period and Turk Telekom has ten years to repay the loan.

Sustainability

In connection with this transaction, we have carried out the customary sustainability review that we perform in conjunction with all lending. Telecom projects are normally, as in this case, classed as category C projects. This means that the projects have little or no impact on the environment.

Targets and strategies

Targets for 2015

Target attainment in 2015

Mission targets

A new owner instruction was adopted for SEK at the general meeting of shareholders in April 2015. Among other items, the owner instruction describes our mandate to administer the CIRR system.

In 2015, SEK continued to provide CIRR financing possibilities to clients and continued to develop our collaborations with other export-promoting agencies, not least, with regard to assisting medium-sized companies.

Increase client benefit

Broaden the client base and expand the business through more transactions with existing clients.

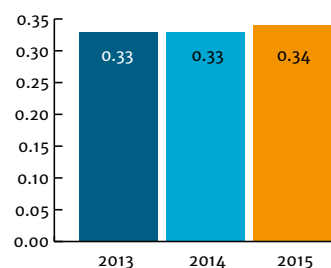
High client satisfaction

In 2015, we gained 11 new clients. The target was seven new clients.

SEK carries out biennial client surveys and in the latest survey, conducted in 2014, client satisfaction was 92 percent, the target was 80 percent.

Enhance efficiency

Increase cost efficiency by releasing time for more transactions. The C/I ratio target is 0.32.



Sustainability targets

Sustainable financing

That all clients are aware that SEK imposes sustainability requirements for its lending.

81 percent according to SEK's client survey. For 2016, this target has been replaced by new goals for sustainable financing: to improve our sustainability rating and to increase green loans.

Business ethics

That all of our clients and suppliers undertake to comply with SEK's anticorruption guidelines.

53 percent of clients and suppliers have undertaken to follow the guidelines. The work is taking longer than expected as it comprised part of larger efforts to create procedures for the approval of suppliers, read page 32. Efforts to reach the target will continue through 2016.

Equality and diversity

The gender balance in management positions should be between 40 and 60 percent.

The number of employees with a foreign background should exceed 25 percent.

The balance between women and men in management positions was 38/62.

The number of employees with a foreign background was 30 percent.

Financial targets

The general meeting of shareholders in April 2015 adopted the following financial targets for SEK.

Profitability target: A return on equity of at least 6 percent

The return on equity was 7.2 percent

Dividend policy: Payment of an ordinary dividend of 30 percent of the profit for the year.

The Board has proposed a dividend of Skr 356 mn, corresponding to 30 percent of the profit for the year.

Capital target: The Common Equity Tier 1 capital must amount to 16 percent under normal conditions, and not less than 14 percent under unfavorable conditions.

Common Equity Tier 1 capital was 21.6 percent

Targets for 2016	Strategies
<p>Mission targets The aim is for SEK's export credits to help strengthen the competitiveness of Swedish exporters, for SEK to be perceived as meeting clients' expectations and to make the export credit system as competitive as equivalent systems in key competitor countries.</p>	<p>Continue to work closely with the other export promoting agencies, not least within Team Sweden, and through CIRR financing.</p> <p>During the year, we will follow up the target through stakeholder dialogues and measurement of the value added.</p>
<p>More business Broaden the client base and expand the business.</p>	<p>Develop and adapt our offering to new client groups in line with the Swedish government's export strategy. Increase business expertise</p>
<p>Increase cost-efficiency and optimize use of capital and risk management Over time, the aim is to improve the C/I ratio.</p>	<p>Release time by clarifying roles and responsibilities. Continuous operational improvements and realization of the effects of IT investments. Risk management is marked by completeness, standardization and clarity.</p>
<p>Sustainability targets <i>Sustainability</i> Increase green loans by Skr 3 billion. Improve our sustainability rating. Reduce our own electricity consumption by 5 percent.</p>	<p>Increase green loans to be able to issue more green bonds and, thereby, contribute to financing the transition to a low-carbon economy. To achieve this by creating interest among exporters for our green loans and learn more about our clients' green products.</p> <p>Improve our external communication regarding our sustainability efforts, primarily regarding sustainable financing to ensure a high sustainability rating.</p> <p>Create workplace commitment to our environmental efforts and to showcase the results both externally and internally to attain the owner's target.</p>
<p><i>Equality and diversity</i> The gender balance in management positions should be between 40 and 60 percent. The number of employees with a foreign background should exceed 25 percent.</p>	<p>Recruitment is based on skills and diversity requirements. Diversity is promoted when filling management positions. Diversity should reflect Swedish society based on SEK's business model.</p>
<p>Financial targets</p>	
<p><i>Profitability target:</i> A return on equity of at least 6 percent <i>Dividend policy:</i> Payment of an ordinary dividend of 30 percent of the profit for the year. <i>Capital target:</i> A new capital target was adopted at the Extraordinary General Meeting on January 21, 2016. Under normal conditions, SEK's total capital ratio is to exceed the Swedish FSA's capital adequacy requirement by 1 to 3 percentage points.</p>	<p>By releasing time and capital to conduct more business we will, over time, create value for our owner.</p>

SEK's offering

Our offering is aimed at Swedish exporters and their customers and, currently, our customers are mainly found among the 100 largest Swedish exporters. In 2015, we also developed our offering to reach medium-sized exporters with sales of more than Skr 500 million. We will continue developing our offering in 2016, based on both the new owner instruction and the government's export strategy. This includes areas such as our scope for financing indirect exports such as suppliers that sell to Swedish exporters.

Lending to Swedish exporters (corporate lending)



SEK offers lending directly to Swedish exporters.

Lending to international buyers of Swedish capital goods and services (end-customer finance)



SEK offers lending to international buyers of Swedish capital goods and services and has five different products in this area: Export credits, officially supported export credits, customer finance, trade finance and project finance.

Information about the CIRR system

SEK offers financing of export credits at both the commercial interest reference rate (CIRR) and at floating market interest rates. CIRRs allow exporters' customers to be offered financing at fixed interest rates. Export credits and CIRRs are governed by the OECD's Arrangement on Officially Supported Export Credits (the "OECD Consensus"), which applies common guidelines to prevent individual countries providing inappropriate support to their export industry.

How CIRR financing works. An exporter can offer its customer a fixed CIRR, which is valid for four

months, in order to sign a commercial contract. Once the contract is signed, the borrower (the exporter's customer) has a further six months within which to sign a loan agreement. It's an advantage for the exporter and the exporter's customer to know what the interest expense may be. If market interest rates rise during the negotiating period, the CIRR offering may become very attractive and provide exporters with additional support in winning an export order. A CIRR loan should normally be paid off in equal amounts at six-month intervals. Exceptions to this rule may be permitted.

Lending to Swedish exporters

SEK can provide companies that export from Sweden with loans in a number of different currencies and with different maturities. The majority of our lending is done

in Swedish kronor, US dollars or euros, but we also offer several other currencies.

Lending to international buyers of Swedish capital goods and services

Export Credits

In collaboration with a large number of Swedish and international banks, we provide financing at floating market interest rates to buyers of capital goods and services. Export credits are the most common form of financing when the buyer's investment requires financing with a credit period of two years or more. The loan is provided directly to the buyer, and the exporter is paid in line with the deliveries as specified in to the contract of sale. The Swedish Export Credits Guarantee Board (EKN) provides guarantees for the majority of the credit risk, and is therefore one of our most important business partners when negotiating this product. The terms of the contract conform to the standard agreed upon at the OECD regarding the size of advances, etc.

Officially Supported Export Credits

We can offer officially supported export credits at a fixed interest rate as an alternative to financing at a floating interest rate. The interest rate on these credits is known as the commercial interest reference rate (CIRR), and is a cost-free interest-rate pledge that applies for four months from the issue date and is regulated by an OECD agreement. Applications for CIRRs should be submitted before the contract of sale is signed.

Customer Finance

Customer Finance primarily comprises financing in the form of leasing and instalment plans for export transactions that utilize the capital goods as collateral. The structure is based on collaboration and some form of risk-sharing with the individual exporter, and enables smaller-scale transactions in different markets.

Trade Finance

Trade Finance means that we discount Swedish exporters' accounts receivable together with Swedish and international banks, who thereby gain access to our liquidity and risk capacity. For certain structures we discount or finance exporters' accounts receivable without a bank. This is only done for exporters with which we have a close and far-reaching collaboration.

Project Finance

Project finance is an alternative to other forms of financing, and is a key instrument in the sale of projects with a Swedish export element. SEK may participate in a financing structure for which the project is the only asset, or in project finance combined with export credit institutions. SEK makes long-term commitments by offering long maturities, and aims to be part of the project throughout the entire period to maturity.

Lending via financial institutions

SEK offers financing of Swedish exports via international banks and banks in Sweden. In Sweden, we offer earmarked loans to banks which need financing to be able to do business with small and medium-sized Swedish exporting companies. Internationally, we collaborate with a number of local banks in various markets who are issued loans via SEK, and these loans are then used in full to enable Swedish export transactions in the relevant market.

**“New lending in 2015
of Skr 104.6 billion”**

Green loans

Some of the loans financed using one of the products mentioned above could be classified as Green if they promote the transition to a low-carbon economy. Green projects are classified by sustainability analysts at SEK by way of an internal evaluation process and then categorized as light or dark green, see page 148 for definitions. Reporting on effects attributable to projects such as reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, etc. is done afterwards.

Local currencies

The majority of our lending is done in Swedish kronor, USD or EUR, but we also offer several more local currencies, such as Chilean pesos, Turkish lira and Mexican pesos. The most common transactions are loans direct to the exporters or their subsidiaries through Trade Finance and Customer Finance.

How SEK reaches exporters

Our relationship with Swedish exporters is extremely important and we work closely with companies to help them with obtaining optimal financing solutions.

We meet a large number of exporters, and Swedish and international banks each year, to identify how SEK can help the Swedish exporters with financing. The objective is to be informed at an early stage of their upcoming transactions so that we can be prepared and ready to offer the best financial solutions. We also meet many exporters to present the Swedish export credit system and SEK's role in facilitating the financing of various types of projects. This is carried out through face-to-face meetings around

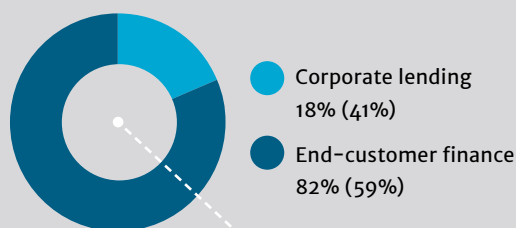
the world, sending delegations, attending global conferences and events arranged by SEK. We try to be receptive to our customers' actual needs. In 2015, this led to us designating a separate group with the sole task of assisting medium-sized companies with sales over Skr 500 million. We also collaborate with other export-promoting organizations, including the Swedish Export Credits Guarantee Board (EKN), ALMI and Business Sweden.

Team Sweden and Swedish export support

In autumn 2015, the government launched an export strategy that addresses the challenges facing Swedish exports. Among other things, the government writes that the strategy includes initiatives "to strengthen Swedish exporters' possibilities for exporting and internationalization in key markets, and to increase the number of exporting companies. Particular focus has been placed on strengthening small and medium-sized companies' possibilities for exporting and internationalization. This is where tomorrow's major corporations will grow from, and it is these companies in particular that will create new jobs in Sweden. At the same time, it is important that our traditional exporters continue to increase their exports with their home base in Sweden."

Historically, export promotion in Sweden has offered companies extremely competitive solutions for financing and advisory services. However, SEK concurs with the government's analysis that it has been too difficult for companies to navigate the offerings of the public agencies. In 2015, we took an active role in export strategy efforts, together with the other organizations, and will continue these efforts in 2016 through initiatives including developing collaboration within Team Sweden. Together with others, we need to clarify communication to companies and develop regional export centers in line with the "a door in" principle.

New lending by category

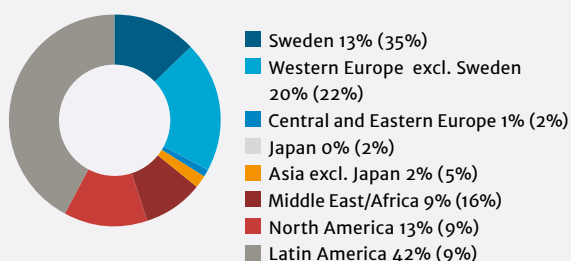


New green lending

Skr 988
million

SEK's new lending by market, 2015

SKR 104.6 billion (2014: Skr 57.1 billion)



The export credit process

We coordinate with many different entities when arranging an export credit. We also have an internal process, whereby we conduct several different analyses regarding areas including sustainability risk and, where applicable, credit risk. The export credit process is explained step by step below.

1. Customer contact

In parallel with an exporter and a buyer negotiating a contract of sale, one of the parties contacts a bank to arrange an export credit. The bank often contacts SEK to obtain financing in the required currency. Together, the bank and SEK suggest a financing solution. The bank also contacts the Swedish Export Credits Guarantee Board (EKN) to obtain an offer regarding risk mitigation. SEK has partnership agreements with a large number of banks and, in addition, broad experience of Swedish exporters' buyers around the world.

2. Indicative offer prepared

Next, SEK issues an offer to the exporter or the arranging bank. SEK can offer financing at market interest rates or at the CIRR rate, which is set by the OECD.

3. Deeper collaboration

When the exporter wins the contract, a deeper analysis is initiated at the bank, EKN and SEK. This analysis includes both a credit and a sustainability analysis of the export transaction in line with the respective institution's operating guidelines. For transactions where SEK itself assumes risk, the company carries out a full credit analysis. The preconditions in SEK's operating guidelines include that transactions are in Sweden's interest and are linked to exports.

4. Binding offer and drawing up contracts

Thereafter, the bank and SEK collaborate and draw up a loan agreement that includes, for that type of loan, globally accepted clauses in terms of credit periods, sustainability issues, etc.

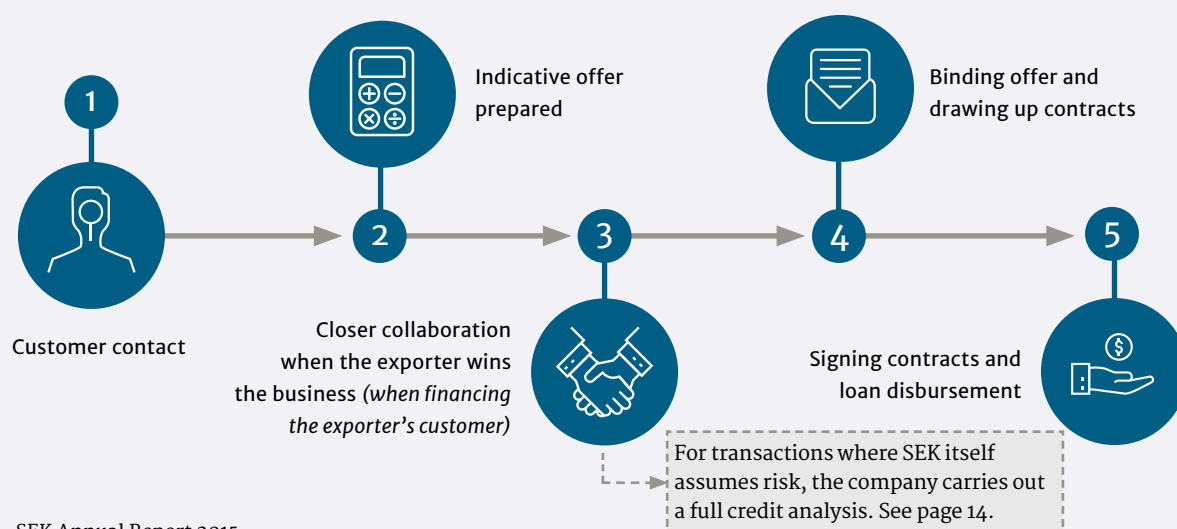
5. Signing contracts and loan disbursement

When the loan agreement has been signed, the loan is disbursed to the exporter according to the payments schedule agreed with the buyer. The buyer then makes capital and interest payments according to the plan set out in the loan agreement, normally on a six-monthly basis.

Head of Lending Jane Lundgren

Ericsson on 2015:

"Following a quieter start to 2015, demand for SEK's lending increased in the summer and continued in the same vein for the entire second half of 2015. The increase was attributable to a combination of factors: rising unrest in the capital markets, increased activity among Swedish exporters' and, not least, from the positive effects we have identified from our internal increase in customer focus in the form of expanded lending resources. We have noted both an increase in business with existing customers and gained several new customers, including large and medium-sized companies. During the year, the investment in medium-sized companies has had favorable results and developed positively. The largest transaction in 2015 was the export credit for Brazil's purchase of the Gripen fighter aircraft from Saab. This is the largest ever lending transaction for SEK and a transaction we have been working on in various ways for more than 15 years."



Credit and sustainability analysis

Credit granting must be efficient, sound and sustainable in conjunction with any lending. This requires in-depth knowledge of our clients and forms the basis for fulfilling our mission, developing long-term customer relations and obtaining a healthy return.

1. When a credit request is received from a new customer, the account manager carries out know your customer and sustainability assessments.
2. The account manager involves credit analysts who carry out a risk classification and a credit risk assessment, which includes aspects, such as the environment, in the assessment of the company's operational risk.
3. The account manager involves sustainability analysts when an in-depth sustainability review is needed.
4. The account manager structures the transaction, compiles documentation ahead of credit decisions, including the rating, credit and sustainability analyses that have been prepared.
5. The account manager, credit analysts and, where necessary, sustainability analysts participate in decisions taken by the Credit Committee.
6. The loan is followed up at least once per year in an annual report prepared by the Credit Committee, in line with items 1-5.

Chief Credit Officer Teresa Hamilton Burman on 2015:

"The credit portfolio continues to be of high quality and 90 percent of our net exposure is investment grade. Risks in developed economies dominate, but we are also active in many difficult markets. In these cases, our practice of always working together with government export credit agencies and banks with local expertise, combined with our experience, enables transactions and, at the same time, drives sustainability issues. This is also a key area for the government's export strategy. The investment in medium-sized companies has been favorably integrated with the credit and rating process. New rating models for instances including national and regional governments are being developed based on new regulatory requirements during the year."



Factors we analyse

Know your customer

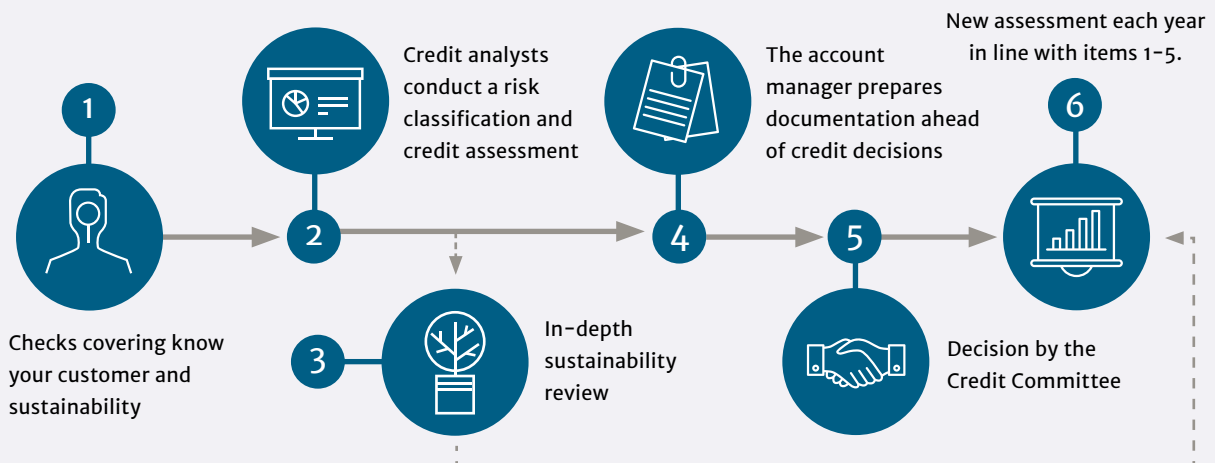
- Aim of the transaction
- Who is representing the customer?
- Ownership structure and the actual principal
- Politically vulnerable individuals
- Sanction lists
- Origin of the assets

Credit risk

- Country risk
- Industry risk
- Global ranking
- Position of strength
- Operational risk
- Financial risk
- Management and owner
- Transaction risk

Sustainability risks

- Significant incidents
- Corruption risk
- Human rights
- Project sustainability classification
- Tax transparency
- Low-income country



Lending to AB Fagerhult

Example of
SEK's lending
in 2015

Sustainability

LED technology is considered an extremely significant advance from an environmental perspective, and AB Fagerhult's operations meet the sustainability criteria set by SEK. Sustainable business is promoted in all transactions into which SEK enters, read page 29 for more information.

AB Fagerhult has been active in the lighting industry since 1945 and is one of Europe's largest companies in professional lighting for public spaces. AB Fagerhult is also one of the leading companies in the new LED technology with group sales of about Skr 4 billion and operations in more than 20 countries.

Initial contact was taken with the company about two years prior to the start of a more substantive financing discussion in conjunction with AB Fagerhult reviewing its entire financing structure.

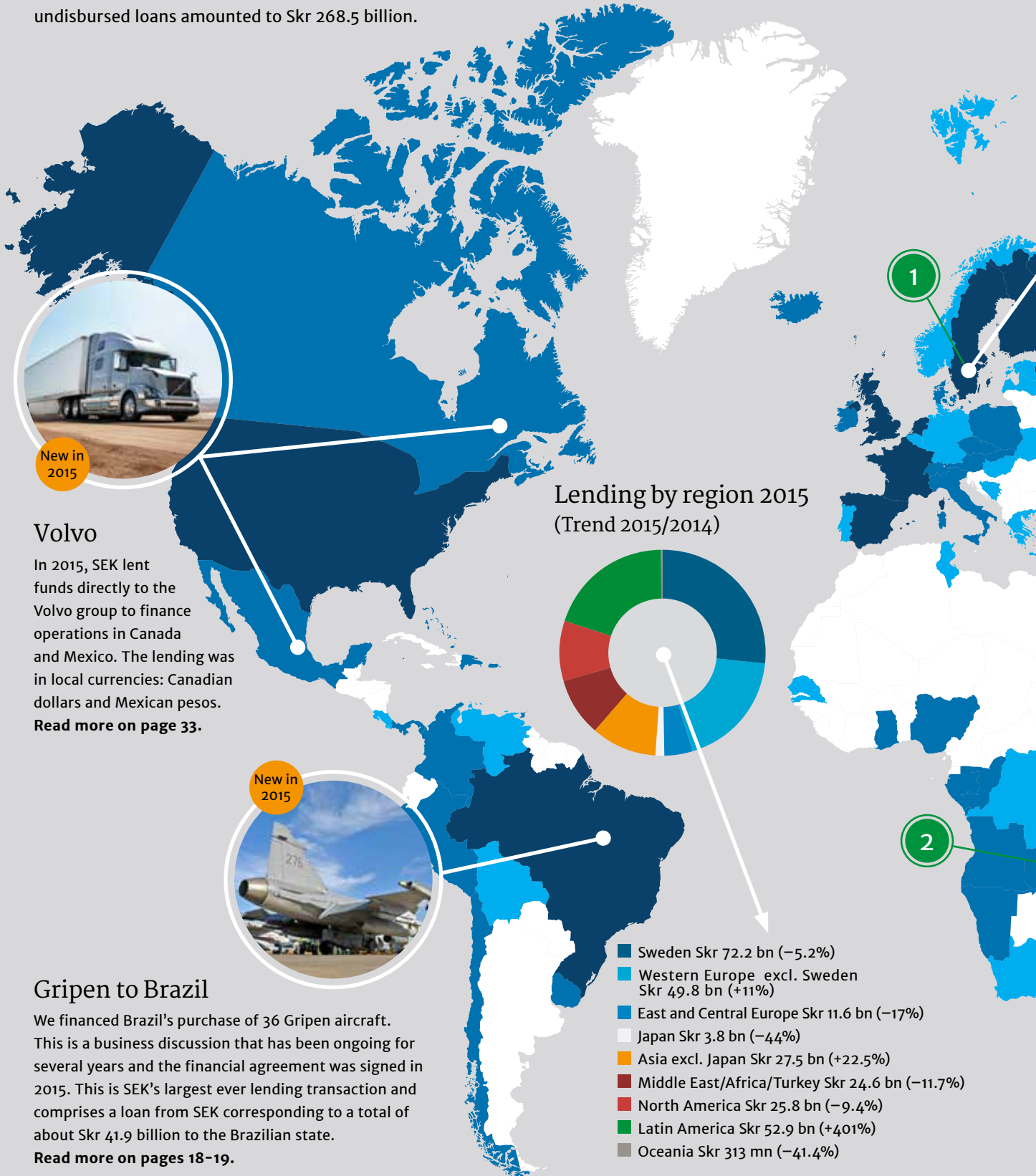
"As a complement to traditional bank financing, SEK was able to offer a bilateral loan at market terms. Having another source of financing, in addition to traditional banks, is definitely a plus."

Håkan Gabrielsson, CFO at Fagerhult.

Being able to extend its debt structure to a full seven years through SEK has been positive for AB Fagerhult. The relatively long tenor is based on the confidence SEK has in AB Fagerhult's potential for significant continued growth and export possibilities.

SEK's lending worldwide

The map shows the countries where SEK has lending activities. Lending includes those countries where loan recipients are based. At December 31, 2015 the total volume of loans outstanding and undisbursed loans amounted to Skr 268.5 billion.



New in 2015

Volvo

In 2015, SEK lent funds directly to the Volvo group to finance operations in Canada and Mexico. The lending was in local currencies: Canadian dollars and Mexican pesos.

Read more on page 33.



New in 2015

Gripen to Brazil

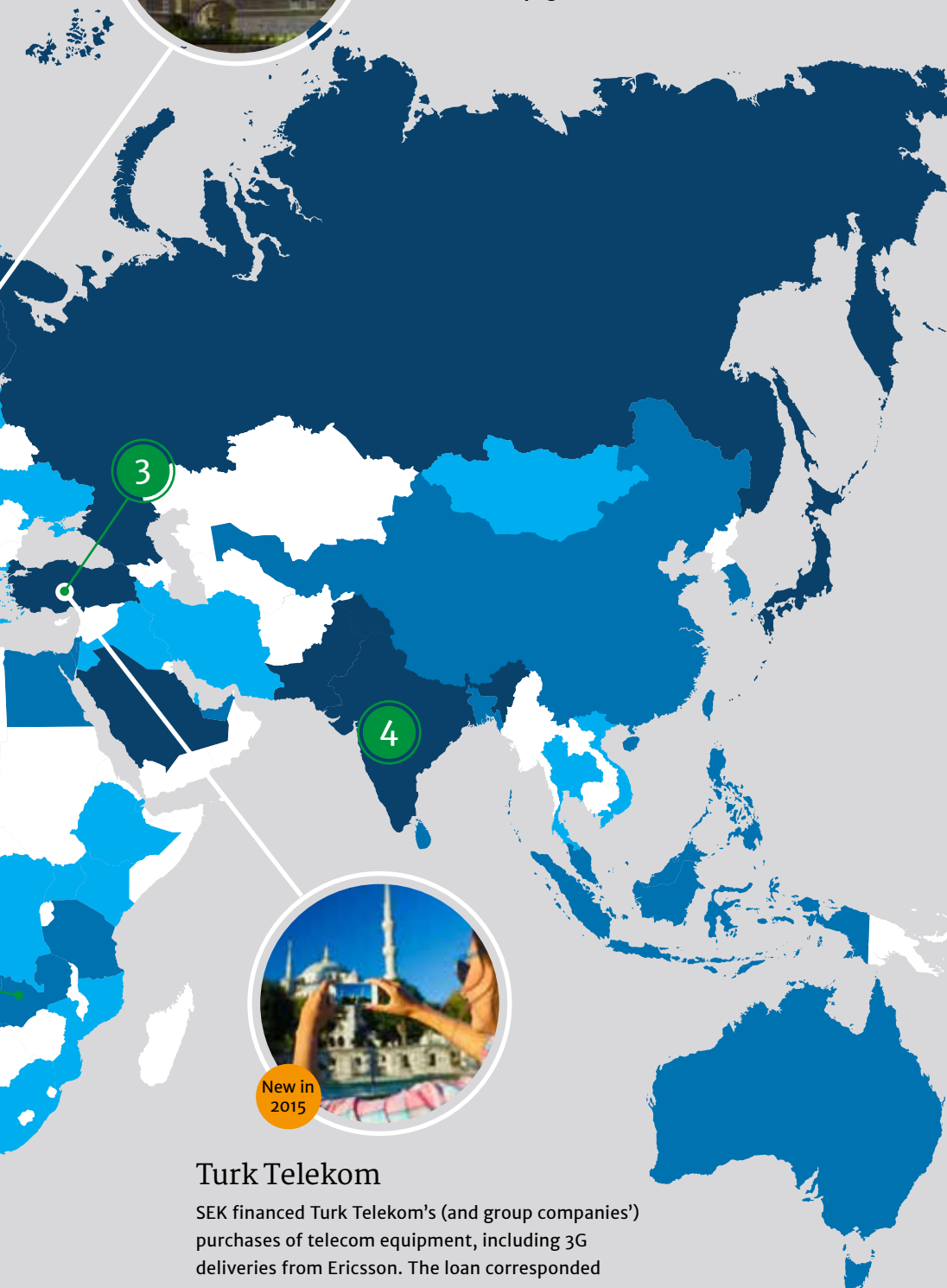
We financed Brazil's purchase of 36 Gripen aircraft. This is a business discussion that has been ongoing for several years and the financial agreement was signed in 2015. This is SEK's largest ever lending transaction and comprises a loan from SEK corresponding to a total of about Skr 41.9 billion to the Brazilian state.

Read more on pages 18-19.



AB Fagerhult

We financed AB Fagerhult by lending directly to the company. As a complement to traditional bank financing, SEK was able to offer a bilateral loan at market terms. Having another source of financing, in addition to traditional banks, was deemed a definite plus by Fagerhult. **Read more on page 15.**



Turk Telekom

SEK financed Turk Telekom's (and group companies') purchases of telecom equipment, including 3G deliveries from Ericsson. The loan corresponded to USD 150 million, which will be disbursed over a one-year period and Turk Telekom has ten years to repay the loan. **Read more on page 7.**

Lending, Skr mn



Green lending in the total portfolio

- 1 Wind Power in Sweden**
SEK finances wind turbines in Solberg and Skutskär, Sweden, for Vindin AB. Vindin is owned by a number of Swedish exporters and wind power generates energy for Swedish exporters.
- 2 Displacing fossil generated electricity in Zambia**
SEK financed Eltel's expansion of the electricity grid in Zambia.
- 3 Sustainable Transport in Turkey**
Financing Bombardier's export to the Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality Directorate of Transportation comprising the construction of a 17 km extension of the metro.
- 4 Renewable Energy in India**
Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. is implementing the world's first multi-terminal UHVDC transmission link and ABB is supplying HVDC terminals.

Financing Brazil's purchase of Saab Gripen aircraft

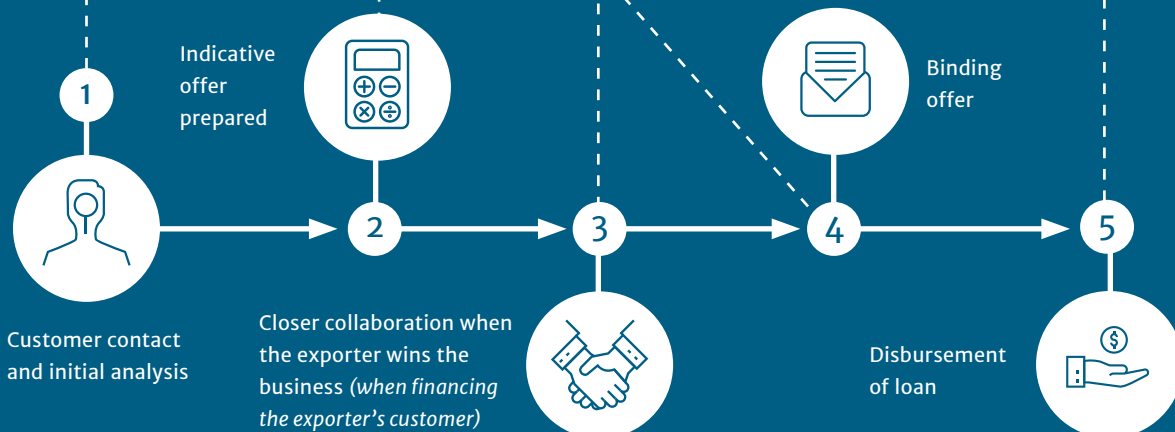
Example of SEK's lending in 2015

Saab has been participating in Brazil's procurement of new fighter aircraft since the end of the 1990s. SEK became aware of this procurement in 1998 and dedicated resources to assist Saab.

We have had a CIRR offer outstanding since 2009, the terms of which have been updated on an ongoing basis.

On October 27, 2014, it became known that Saab had entered into an agreement with the Brazilian government comprising the development and production of 36 Gripen NG aircraft for the Brazilian air force. The financial contract was subsequently prepared and signed in London on August 25, 2015.

SEK is financing the entire transaction through a CIRR loan and EKN (the Swedish Export Credits Guarantee Board) is guaranteeing the loan payments. The loan will be disbursed over several years.





The financial contract was signed at a ceremony in London on August 25, 2015. Among those present at the ceremony were, from left to right, Antonio Franciscangelis Neto (Lt Bríg Comando da Aeronáutica), Ana Lúcia Gatto de Oliveira (Attorney for the National Treasury), HE Roberto Jaguaribe (Brazilian Ambassador to the UK), Brazil's ambassador to London, Catrin Fransson, CEO of SEK, Håkan Bushke, CEO of Saab and Karin Apelman, Director General of EKN.



Brazilian engineers and technicians have been coming to Saab in Linköping in Sweden since October 2015 for theoretical and practical training.

Brazil is one of the countries that expressed interest in purchasing the next generation of Gripen aircraft, and Saab has been involved in Brazil's procurement of new fighter aircraft since 1998. In December 2013, Brazil chose Saab to be its supplier of fighter aircraft.

Following that decision, discussions continued with Brazil and comprised many different components, including a financing solution. Thanks to SEK's and EKN's offering, it was possible to provide Saab's customer with a strong and competitive financing agreement supporting the fighter aircraft acquisition. As part of the transaction, Saab and Brazil have also signed an agreement regarding industrial collaboration (including technology transfer to Brazilian industry).

The technology transfer program will contribute further to the development of an independent and advanced defense industry in Brazil. Brazilian engineers and technicians have been coming to Saab in Linköping in Sweden since October 2015 for theoretical and practical training. The transaction has contributed to a strategic partnership between Sweden and Brazil.

SEK's vision – to strengthen the competitiveness of Swedish exporters, thereby helping to create employment and sustainable growth in Sweden – is present in every aspect of this transaction. Job opportunities will be created within the Saab Group in Sweden and abroad thanks to Saab winning the order to sell 36 complete Gripen aircraft.

Facts

This is SEK's largest ever lending transaction and comprises a loan from SEK corresponding to a total of about Skr 41.9 billion to the Brazilian state. SEK is financing the entire transaction in the form of a CIRR loan and EKN is guaranteeing the loan payments.

Sustainability

We perform a sustainability analysis for every transaction. In terms of export credits, we have a general policy to include anticorruption clauses in loan agreements with purchasers, which ensure that corruption is not permitted in underlying purchase agreements or in the financing. Where a risk of corruption exists, we also conduct an anticorruption due diligence process, often in collaboration with EKN.

SEK's borrowing and liquidity

SEK should always be able to lend funds to Swedish exporters, even during times of financial turbulence. We safeguard this capacity through diversified borrowing. We work hard to maintain our solid rating and the favorable reputation that we have earned through our long-standing experience and presence in the world.

Diversified borrowing

We engage in diversified borrowing operations. This means that we borrow using several different types of structure in various geographic markets, and that we target different investor categories, including both institutional investors and private individuals. We also issue green bonds when the funds raised are used for green projects. Furthermore, we pursue collaborations with many different banks. We minimize the risk of not being able to meet our commitments by matching the maturities of available financing and lending. This applies to all of our lending commitments. Financing should be in place for the entire period to maturity for both loans outstanding and committed undisbursed loans.

Markets

We are active in various borrowing markets worldwide and we always try to utilize the best funding opportunities irrespective of the market. Over time, this diversified borrowing will likely lead to both lower borrowing costs and provide us with the ability to raise funds in other geographical markets when one market becomes less available due to crises.

Borrowing formats

Borrowing is mainly carried out via two different borrowing formats: standard bonds that are often described internationally as "plain vanilla," and structured debt. The structured bonds are currently sold principally in Japan and the US, while the "plain vanilla bonds" are sold globally.

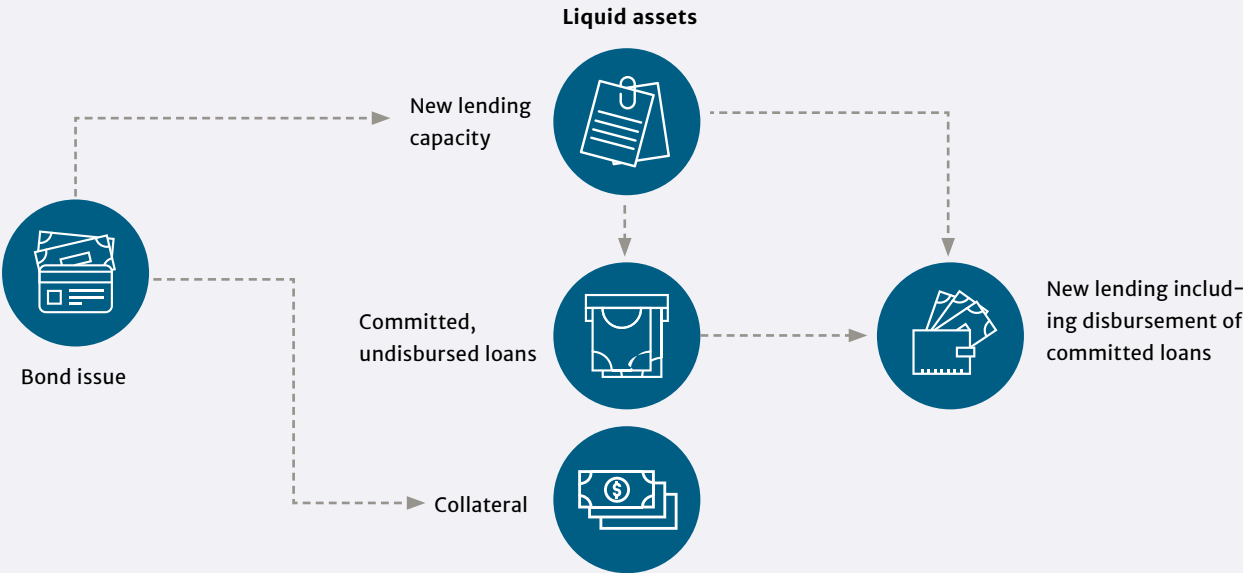
Liquidity investments

Borrowed funds that are not directly used for lending are placed as liquidity investments. Accordingly, the volume of liquidity investments creates new lending capacity. Alongside this capacity, liquid funds are also maintained for committed undisbursed loans.

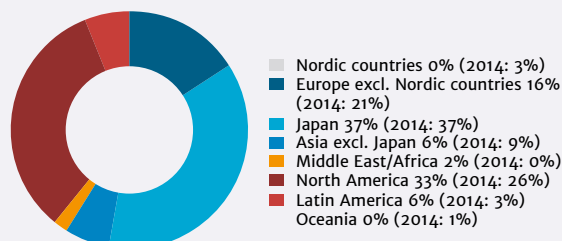
We primarily invest our liquidity in bonds issued by banks, governments and regional governments with high credit ratings. The maturities are relatively short, as we do not buy securities with maturities longer than 18 months, with the exception of certain LCR holdings. Through their maturity profile, these short-term investments provide access to cash funds, even during periods of stress.

Liquidity reserve

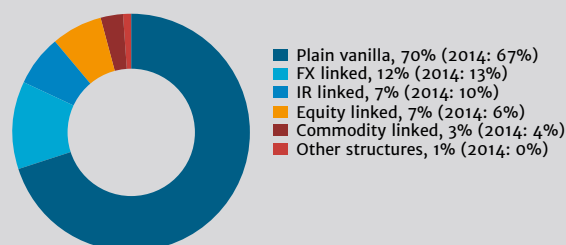
To safeguard short-term solvency, a proportion of the liquidity investments should also consist of a liquidity reserve composed of highly-liquid assets. Liquidity investments are typically held until maturity. To ensure that cash or cash equivalents are always available to meet lending commitments, the basic principle is that the maturity dates for holdings are distributed over time. We also have shorter borrowing programs (commercial paper) with maturities ranging from up to nine months and one year, respectively, as an additional measure for securing access to liquidity.



New borrowing by market, 2015



New borrowing by structure, 2015



Framework for green bonds

In 2015, we issued our first green bond. We have created a framework to ensure the funds borrowed are used solely for green lending, including environmental technology. When developing the framework, special emphasis was placed on transparency and the reporting of social and environmental impact. The projects included in green lending reflect Swedish exports of environmental technology and environmental expertise. Positive CO2 effects are measured on a project basis in proportion to the part financed by SEK. This is reported publicly on www.sek.se. The calculations adhere to the methods stated in “The International Financial Institution Framework for Harmonised Approach to Greenhouse Gas Accounting, November 2012.”

Per Åkerlind, Head of Treasury and Executive Vice President on 2015:

“Funding markets have been negatively impacted by several macroeconomic factors. In particular, these include turbulence in China, the geopolitical situation in Russia and the Middle East, the collapse in the oil price and uncertainty regarding the timing of the US Federal Reserve’s interest-rate rises. We have kept a low level of borrowing activity as a result of a strategic decision to reduce the liquidity portfolio. The reduction was for capital efficiency and profitability reasons, since the margin on liquidity investments is low.

Due to substantial maturities in the borrowing stock in the autumn, we issued a USD 1 billion benchmark

bond in August. From our viewpoint, the timing of this issue was excellent since the market has deteriorated substantially since then. We also issued our first green bond in the form of a USD 500 million green bond, which is being used for green lending in accordance with a special framework, as described above. We also remained active in the structured debt markets in Japan and the US, which are very important for SEK.”



How SEK creates value

Our mission is to ensure access to financial solutions for the Swedish export industry on commercial and sustainable terms and to create value for various different stakeholders. The model shows how we use different types of relational capital in the form of personnel, borrowing and other aspects in our business model. The most central flow comprises the funds we raise in the international capital market, which are then lent to exporters and their customers.



1. Resources

The resources reveal the inflows on which we depend for creating value. The main resources are our employees and their combined skills and experience. We also have a large inflow of financial capital through borrowing operations in the international capital markets.

Our relationships with stakeholders are also important to our business success, and include our customers, banks and other export-promoting organizations, not least in terms of Team Sweden.

2. SEK's operations

The business model is our process for transforming the inflows, via activities, into value creation. It also aims to show how the organization is to achieve its short-term and long-term strategic goals. Our business model also involves a number of judgments or limitations and preconditions that need to be taken into consideration. These apply, in particular, to the cost base, borrowing, liquidity, risk appetite, limit capacity and sustainability issues.

Administration of the CIRR system is a mandate specifically accorded to SEK by the Swedish parliament. The company is tasked with ensuring the Swedish system for officially supported export credits, or CIRR loans, is as

competitive as equivalent systems in the most important competitor countries. The benefit to the national economy of the implementation of this specifically assigned mandate should also be evaluated.

3. Borrowing

We raise funds in a global capital market, and we have a high rating thanks to our experience, our strong financial position, the quality of our assets, our low risk profile and state ownership. We apply a diversified borrowing strategy to enable us to issue in different markets. We do this in collaboration with a network of different parties, mainly international banks. This diversified strategy means we can utilize the best borrowing possibilities irrespective of market.

4. Lending

We engage in lending on commercial and sustainable terms with the aim of promoting the Swedish export industry, and we achieve this by offering financing solutions that directly or indirectly promote Swedish exports. We lend to exporters or to exporters' customers abroad. We conduct an analysis before we lend, which includes credit assessments and sustainability reviews.

Global value chains

Trade is currently characterized by a product being produced in many different countries in many different stages. This is also referred to as global value chains (GVCs). For example, at least a third of Swedish exports currently consist of imported products and services. Globalization, digitization and changes to GVCs are leading to an increase in global trade and value creation beyond national borders. At SEK, we are trying to develop our offering to adapt it to these changing conditions, for example, by reviewing exactly what Swedish interests mean today compared with previously.

Direct impact

End-customer finance, Skr 85.3 bn

Corporate lending, Skr 19.3 bn

of which, green lending of Skr 0.988 bn

Examples of other impacts

- Dividend of Skr 356 mn
- Client satisfaction index score of 92%
- Employee satisfaction index score of 77% (2014 survey)
- 2.33 tons of CO₂e emissions per employee

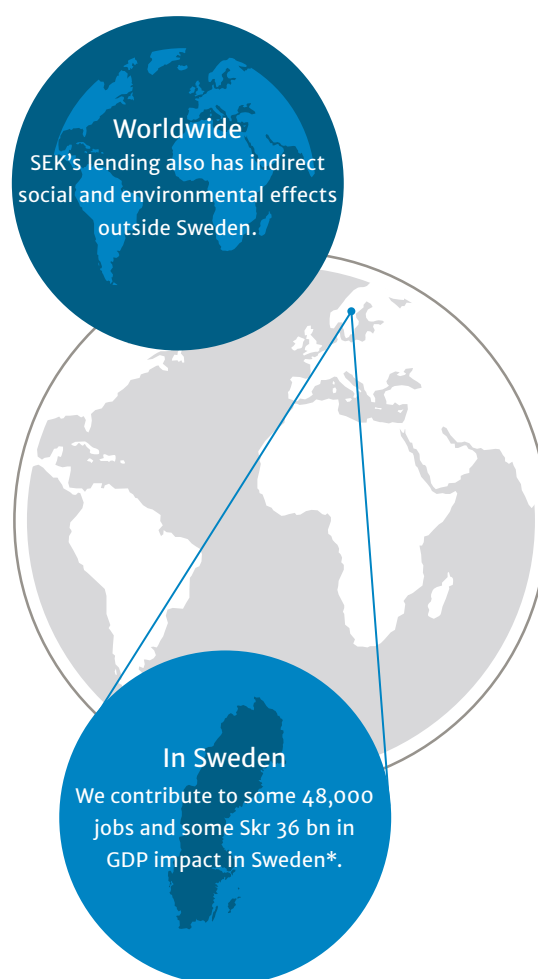
5. Direct impact

Our direct impact comes mainly from our lending, which helps Swedish exporters win business. Our sustainability activities also have a direct impact, as does our green lending which is assessed as having minimal or no negative social or environmental impact. Other impacts include both positive and negative aspects, including the payment of dividends to our owner and carbon dioxide emissions generated from our operations.

*The indirect impact of SEK's new lending on Sweden's GDP and employment is calculated using sector-based multipliers developed by Statistics Sweden, according to the SNI 2007 standard. This model calculates the Swedish content in an export order or in an investment. SEK finances many different types of transactions and not all of them necessarily fit this model precisely. These calculations can therefore only be made at a general level and the results should be interpreted with caution. Note that these figures do not include the loan to Brazil for the Gripen purchase. Naturally, this transaction creates jobs in Sweden and boosts Sweden's GDP, but our method of calculating the indirect effects is based on a mix of clients/industries and types of transactions, and such an extraordinarily large transaction could be misleading. Comparability between years also improves if such large transactions are excluded. Find out more at www.sek.se.

6. Indirect impact

Our lending creates indirect effects in Sweden and the rest of the world. These arise through export business creating jobs and boosting GDP growth*, among other things. The projects and operations that we finance also have an impact on employment, the environment, social conditions and the economic development of those countries in which the investments take place.



Risks for SEK

Different types of risk occur as part of our operations and our main exposure is to credit risk. We identify and manage these risks based on the lending requirements as well as the effect on our equity, earnings, lending capacity, reputation and environment. We raise funds in capital markets and, if necessary, the funds are then converted using derivatives into a floating interest rate and the currency we need for lending.

Our greatest financial risks

Type of risk	How the risk arises	Aspects affected by the risk
Credit risk The risk that we suffer losses if a borrower or other counterparty does not meet its obligations under the agreement.	This is our greatest risk and it arises mainly when we lend funds to exporters and their customers.	Our capital and earnings
Market risk The risk that we suffer losses due to changes in, for example, interest rates, exchange rates, commodity prices or share prices.	Arises where operations are sensitive to interest rates, currencies, commodities prices and share prices. SEK does not actively assume market risk and, where possible, reduces risk.	Our capital and earnings
Liquidity and refinancing risk The risk that we cannot refinance existing assets or meet liquidity requirements.	This risk may arise if we have not matched the maturities linked to our lending and borrowing. It may also occur if we do not retain sufficient liquidity to meet our commitments.	Our lending capacity

Our greatest non-financial risks

Type of risk	How the risk arises	Aspects affected by the risk
Operational risk The risk of SEK suffering losses if we do not have appropriate internal processes or systems in place, if human errors occur, external events and risks related to breaches of laws and regulations.	This risk can arise if there are deficiencies in processes and systems, or if staff conduct is not adapted to operations, or if we do not adhere to laws or regulations.	Our capital and earnings
Sustainability risk The risk that our operations directly or indirectly negatively impact their surroundings in respect of money laundering, environmental issues, anticorruption, human rights, labor conditions or business ethics.	The risk mainly arises when we finance major projects or exporters' customers in high-risk countries in terms of corruption, crime or human rights violations.	Our operating environment and our reputation

Three lines of defense when managing risks

1. Commercial and support operations

This includes responsibility for risks, daily risk management and capital management.

2. Risk control and compliance

This second line of defense undertakes control and follow-up of the risks, risk management and compliance, and reports to the CEO and Board of Directors.

3. Internal audit

Internal audit carries out independent, regular reviews of risk management and its governance.

How we reduce the risk

Risk selection

Credit risks are limited by the risk-based selection of counterparties and are managed, inter alia, by the use of guarantees and other types of collateral.

Skr 7.9 bn in allocated capital



Financial derivatives

By using financial derivatives we can reduce risk from unfavorable changes for SEK in terms of interest rates, currencies, etc. during the transaction's lifetime.

Skr 1.4 bn in allocated capital



Conservative liquidity strategy

We minimize the risk of not being able to meet our commitments by matching the maturities of available financing and lending. We retain liquidity to be able to lend funds even during periods of stress.

4 months in new lending capacity



How we reduce the risk

Continuous improvements

We work proactively on continuous improvements, well-documented processes and training. Operations are followed up and checked regularly, and risk analyses are conducted on an ongoing basis or when changes arise.

Skr 0.3 bn in allocated capital



Sustainability requirements

We require operations and projects we finance to comply with national and international regulations and guidelines. We counteract money laundering and financing of terrorism using our know your customer procedure. We also conduct sustainability analyses together with annual follow-ups.

Our risk management process



Identify



Measure



Manage



Report



Follow up

SEK's stakeholders

Our operations depend and have an impact on many stakeholder groups. By understanding their different needs and expectations, we are able to understand how we can best meet our operating environment's expectations.

Banks and business partners

We collaborate extensively with international banks to reach Swedish exporters' customers and international subsidiaries.

Owner

Our owner, the government, defines our mission, sets return and capital adequacy requirements and ensures we set an example in terms of sustainability.

Export promotion and Team Sweden

We are a part of the Swedish export promotion system and we need to coordinate our offering with other promoters to, thereby, provide effective export support.

SEK

Swedish exporters and their end customers

Exporters need to offer their customers financing with long maturities to win export contracts.

NGOs and civil society

These organizations can contribute through their knowledge when we are financing major projects, and we can provide them with our assessments which, overall, will develop our sustainability work.

Investors

Thanks to our high credit rating and the confidence bestowed on us by the international capital markets, we are able to borrow funds with long maturities at competitive terms.

Employees

Highly educated and skilled employees make our offering internationally competitive.

Stakeholder framework

To develop our offering and create value, we identify the issues that are most important for us and our stakeholders. SEK has a procedure for identifying and prioritizing such issues.

Which issues?

For whom?

Which issues are most important?

How do we manage them?

Materiality analysis for sustainability issues

We carry out a materiality analysis to identify the sustainability issues that are of key importance to our stakeholders. The issues pertain to how our operations impact other stakeholders' financial, environmental and societal interests. Our key stakeholders are identified by the executive management and a survey was sent to some 30 individuals including clients, banks and other stakeholder organizations. This survey was followed up with individual meetings with a number of stakeholders. We assess this method as effective for obtaining breadth and depth in the materiality analysis. Thereafter, SEK's executive management prioritized what is reasonable based on our organization's scope for action. The results of this are the material aspects that SEK reports under sustainability over and above standard reporting. See the next page.

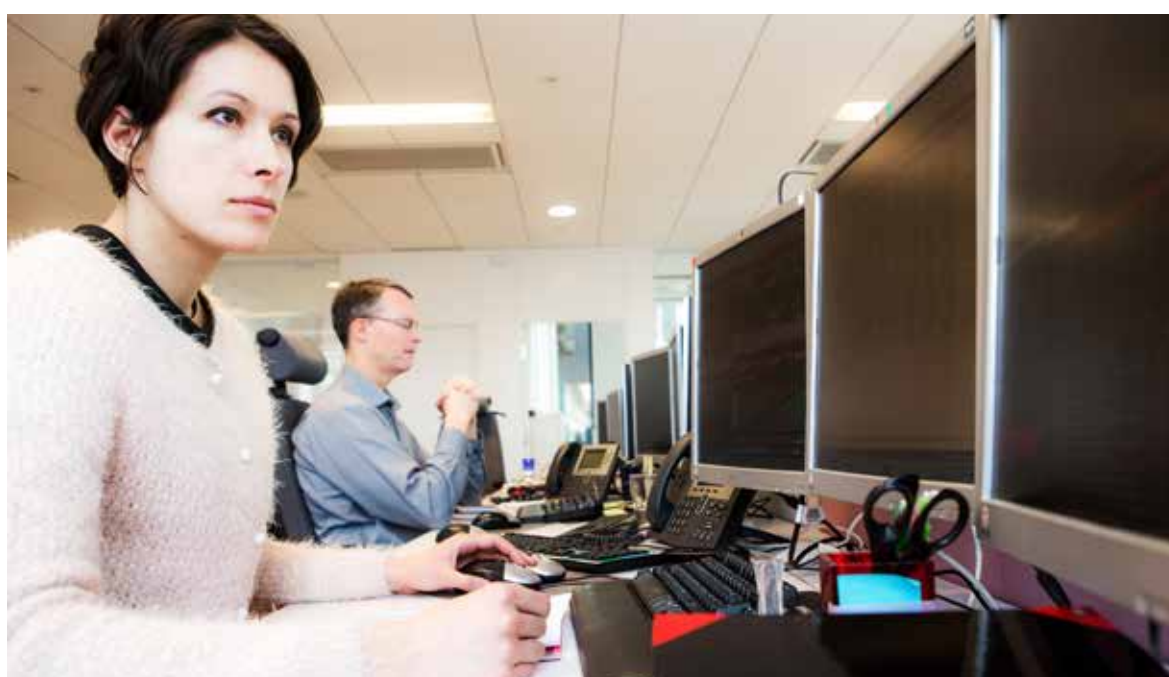
Stakeholder framework 2016

In 2016, we will conduct additional measurements, not least as part of following up the new mandate assigned to us by our owner in 2015. The mandate to administer the

CIRR system has been specifically accorded to SEK by the Swedish parliament. According to the owner instruction, the benefit to the national economy of this mandate's implementation "should be evaluated by: (a) measurement of the added value that SEK creates in terms of export credits (of which CIRR's comprise a part) and (b) the company conducting a stakeholder dialogue."

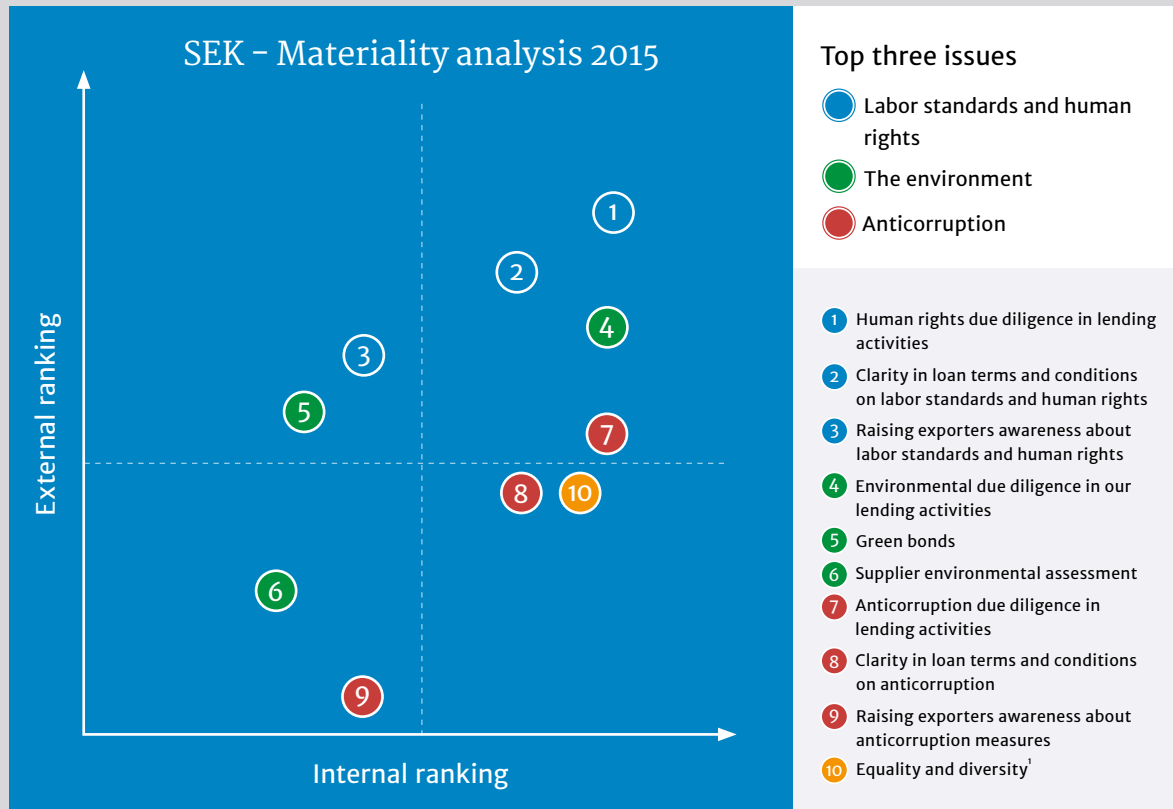
According to the owner instruction, the background to the stakeholder dialogue is that "Swedish government initiatives to promote Swedish exports through export credits are carried out in collaboration with a number of organizations and in partnership with commercial operators. It is important that a stakeholder dialogue is held between the parties involved to obtain the optimal outcome and to achieve efficiency. The parties to such a dialogue should discuss how they can develop the furtherance of the Swedish export industry by working together and by developing their respective offerings. The stakeholder dialogue should be conducted each year and reported as part of the owner dialogue."

In addition, we intend to conduct a client survey and an employee survey in 2016.



Key sustainability issues

As part of our process of identifying the key issues for us and for our stakeholders, we have conducted surveys and interviewed a number of clients and stakeholder organizations. This means we can develop our sustainability efforts.



1) This was not part of the survey and instead arises from the interviews.

Identification of the issues our stakeholders consider most important for us to address comprises a key component of the stakeholder framework. This regards the areas where our operations impact other stakeholders' financial, environmental and societal interests.

In December, as an integrated part of SEK's stakeholder dialogue, we sent a survey to some 30 individuals including clients, end customers, banks, business partners and other stakeholder organizations. We have also sent the survey to students at the Stockholm School of Economics

Thereafter, the areas identified as most important were divided into sub-issues for the respective areas and given a weighting. Through the survey and an ongoing dialogue with our stakeholders, we form a perception of which

areas SEK should focus on and which issues are considered most relevant. Thereafter, SEK's executive management prioritized what is reasonable based on our organization's scope for action.

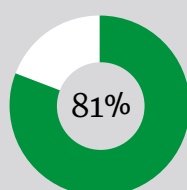
The result between what our stakeholders believe we can impact and what we believe we can influence matched. Even if additional areas are highlighted as important for SEK to address, the results of the survey support the relevance of the sustainability issues SEK is currently addressing. The following stakeholder interviews provided us with additional insight into how we can and should act on sustainability issues. More exhaustive information about how we address the respective issues is on pages 29-31.

Sustainable business

Sustainable business means that concern for the environment, anticorruption efforts, human rights, labor conditions, business ethics, equality and diversity should be integrated into our operations. Our key sustainability issues are summarized on this page. Key figures are reported on page 37.

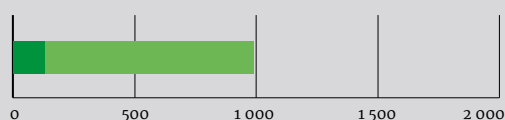
Sustainable financing

How can we promote ethical and responsible conduct in our lending?



Percentage of our clients that perceive us as imposing sustainability requirements in conjunction with lending. **Read more on page 14.**

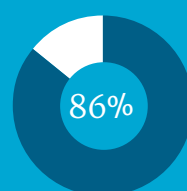
How can our lending contribute to the transition to a low-carbon economy?



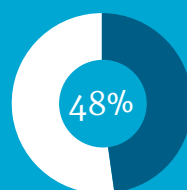
New lending to green projects was Skr 988 million, of which 13 percent was categorized as dark green. **Read more on pages 11 and 21.**

Anticorruption and business ethics

Do our clients and suppliers have anticorruption guidelines in place?



Proportion of our clients (Swedish exporters) who have anticorruption guidelines.

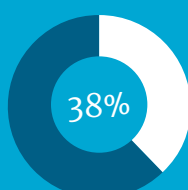


Percentage of our clients that have signed SEK's Code of Conduct or who have anticorruption guidelines in place.

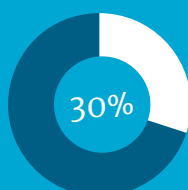
Read more on pages 30 and 71.

Equality and diversity

How can we benefit from equality and diversity in our operations?



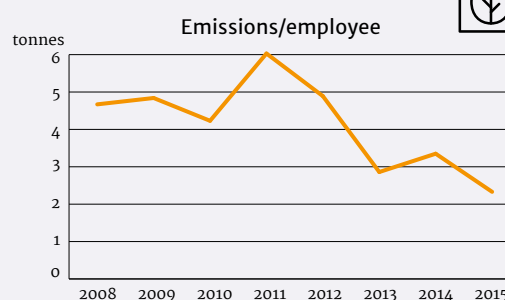
Balance of women/men in management positions



Distribution of employees with foreign/Swedish backgrounds

Refer to page 34 for more information

Our environmental impact



Read more on page 31.

Johan Henningson, Head of Sustainability, on 2015:

"In 2015, the national action plan on human rights comprised a key theme. We evaluated our management of money laundering and further strengthened our anti-corruption efforts. Next year, we will focus on increasing the financing of Swedish environmental expertise across the globe and play our part in the government's fossil-free Sweden initiative."



What happened in 2015?

- We issued our first green bond
- Increased resources for following up category A and B projects
- Dialogues with exporters about human rights
- We updated our sustainability policy and included the Equator Principles
- We updated our equality and diversity plan

Sustainable financing

Sustainable financing means that financial entities should manage sustainability risks while also working to finance projects that contribute to the transition to a low-carbon economy, and which also lead to positive societal effects in Sweden and the world.



What does this mean for SEK?

SEK's mission means we finance projects and operations in countries that have high sustainability risks. At the same time, Swedish exports and environmental expertise contribute to jobs and reduced emissions in Sweden and the world.

SEK's policy

An in-depth sustainability review should be carried out when there is a potentially high sustainability risk and, where necessary, requirements for measures should be set and a follow-up should take place during the loan's tenor. The extent and form of the review along with its follow-up is adapted to the scope of the financing, the level of the identified risks and SEK's ability to influence the situation.

SEK will contribute to the transition to a low-carbon economy by following up and striving to increase lending to green projects, while also issuing green bonds.

Strategy for sustainable financing

1. By making our message clear and setting high requirements for sustainable business, we can reduce environmental and social risks linked to our lending.
2. By lending to green projects we contribute to financing the transition to a low-carbon economy.
3. By issuing green bonds, we can be part of and develop the market for environmentally-aware investors.

Anticorruption and business ethics

Corruption threatens the legitimacy of the rule of law, lowers confidence in social institutions and undermines confidence in the market economy.



What does this mean for SEK?

We adhere to the OECD's Anti-bribery Convention together with other international anticorruption guidelines, and are involved in ensuring they are implemented in practice. Our principal exposure risk to corruption arises indirectly in connection with lending in countries and industries with a high risk of corruption. Trust-based relationships are built on transparency, integrity and ethical behavior.

SEK's policy

We take a stand against all forms of corrupt behavior, and adhere to Swedish anti-bribery legislation as well as other international initiatives. We do not accept corruption in any form in the transactions SEK finances. SEK's business and relationships are characterized by good business ethics. SEK's suppliers and clients are expected to comply with SEK's Code of Conduct or comparable standards.

SEK's anticorruption program

- Management stance against corruption
- Anticorruption policy
- Annual risk assessment of operational corruption risks
- Code of Conduct for Employees
- Internal Code of Conduct training
- Anticorruption requirements for suppliers and customers
- Process to identify and manage corruption risks in connection with lending
- SEK's SpeakUp system



SEK's sustainable business network

- Transparency International Business Group
- The OECD's working groups for environmental issues and human rights in terms of officially supported credits
- Sustainable business network at state-owned companies
- Environmental Technology Export Group
- ICC Sweden's CSR reference group

Human rights

It is the responsibility of the state to safeguard human rights. It is the responsibility of the company to respect human rights in all of its operations.



What does this mean for SEK?

We adhere to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and are committed to putting them into practice. We are a part of the government's action plan for business and human rights. Our principal risk is that we become linked to human rights violations when we lend to major projects or to exporter's customers in countries which have a high risk of human rights violations.

SEK's policy

Human rights, including the ILO's core conventions, must be respected in SEK's operations, and SEK will work to ensure they are respected by the company's suppliers and in operations financed by SEK.

SEK refrains from any transactions where a considerable risk exists that human rights will be neglected, or where SEK assesses that the risks will not be managed in line with the UN's framework for business and human rights.

SEK's human rights initiatives

- Human Rights Policy
- Annual risk assessment of the operations' risk of causing, contributing or being linked to human rights violations
- Internal human rights training
- Industry dialogue with exporters regarding human rights
- Process to identify and manage risks linked to human rights violations or substandard working conditions in connection with lending
- Financing of major projects evaluated against IFC performance standards

The environment

The challenges facing the environment are global. Active corporate environmental initiatives are essential in terms of achieving national and international environmental targets.



What does this mean for SEK?

SEK's own operations have little environmental impact. We are primarily able to influence through our business operations. SEK pursues active environmental efforts to reduce CO₂ emissions from its own operations.

SEK's policy

SEK strives to reduce the environmental impact of its own operations and impact connected with the company's transactions. SEK refrains from participating in transactions where the environmental impact is deemed unacceptable and inconsistent with international guidelines.

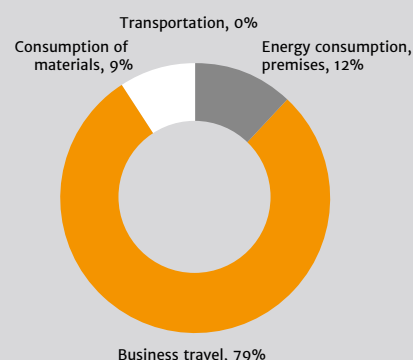
SEK's environmental initiatives

According to the calculations for 2015, SEK's climate impact was 614 tons of CO₂e emissions, which is a year-on-year reduction of 20 percent. The following diagram shows emissions in 2015 based on energy, business travel, material and transportation. Compared with 2014, flights have declined from about four trips per employee to about three trips per employee. Emissions attributable to energy use at the premises declined 19 percent compared with 2014.

We apply environmental compensation for the emissions our operations produce. This year we invested in a wind-power project in China, which is a Gold Standard, Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) project (see following image). We control our environmental efforts through an environmental management system that is certified in line with the Swedish Environmental Base standard. In addition to the environmental impact of our own operations, our environmental efforts also include our indirect impact through our lending. Read more about green loans on page 11 and green bonds on page 21. Environmental risks in major projects are evaluated against international guidelines, see page 60.



Emissions in 2015 (tons of CO₂e)



SEK's suppliers

Purchases are made throughout SEK and this creates possibilities for us to develop our company. This applies, not least to the purchases of large IT systems that enable us to develop our operations and risk measurement. We set requirements and conduct checks, and credit and sustainability assessments before a supplier is accepted as an approved supplier. Our two largest suppliers comprise one of our IT suppliers and the company that owns the property where we rent offices.

Procedure for approving suppliers

1. We carry out an inventory to see whether we can manage the need internally or whether external procurement is required. We are not subject to the Swedish Public Procurement Act, however, our internal rules mean we should choose between different suppliers.
2. Check ownership and the Group structure, and which physical persons own more than 25 percent of the supplier.
3. Good environmental choices. We apply the Global Compact's Principles and want to ensure that products and services are produced under acceptable conditions. We prioritize products and services with labelling that ensures responsible business practices, for example, TCO certification, Energy Star certification, The Swan (Nordic ecolabel), Good Environmental Choice, KRAV label, EU Ecolabel, FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) or similar. We prioritize KRAV-labelling and local produce when purchasing food.
4. Incident search. We carry out a credit check and also check against the World-Check database concerning money laundering and corruption.
5. Code of Conduct certificate. Suppliers are required to comply with SEK's Code of Conduct but are permitted to submit their own code of conduct, which will be accepted by SEK if it corresponds with our own. We also require a non-disclosure agreement if the supplier has access to SEK's premises, IT systems or any information belonging to SEK.
6. The supplier is approved.



SEK finances the Volvo Group's operations in Mexico and Canada

Example of
SEK's lending
in 2015

In 2015, SEK lent funds to the Volvo Group to finance operations in Canada and Mexico. The lending was in local currencies: Canadian dollars and Mexican pesos. Volvo's operations in North America correspond to slightly less than Skr 102 billion, which is 33 percent of the group's total net sales. According to Volvo, the total North American market for heavy trucks rose 12 percent to slightly more than 300,000 vehicles in 2015. This was attributable to renewal and expansion of truck fleets in combination with healthy customer profitability due to high demand for freight transportation, low fuel costs and low interest rates.

Facts

SEK's lending in 2015 to Volvo Treasury Canada Inc. comprised a two-year loan of CAD 50 million equivalent to Skr 333.0 million. SEK's lending in 2015 to Volvo Treasury Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V. comprised two loans totaling MXN 700 million. Both loans had a tenor of five years, and one loan was for MXN 400 million, about Skr 223.0 million, and the other loan was for MXN 300 million, about Skr 161.4 million.

Sustainability

This comprises lending direct to the Volvo Group, in which case, we perform the customary sustainability review, as we do in conjunction with all lending, at the annual review of the limit for the Volvo Group.

Employees

In 2015, SEK grew from 241 to 263 employees. The increase in the number of employees was mainly attributable to development of our method of measuring market risks and consequent new recruitments to SEK's Risk and IT functions.

As part of supporting foreign graduates' entry into the Swedish labor market, we recruited three employees through the New Start Job program. In 2015, SEK employed a local account manager in Gothenburg to support Swedish exporters in the west of Sweden. In parallel, we decided to close our local office in Singapore and to continue to cover Asia through our regional manager located in Stockholm.

At the start of the year, a major organizational change was implemented to clarify the division of responsibilities. The executive management was expanded with the addition of several functions. We are pleased that the results of 2015's employee survey indicate a high level of commitment and good cooperation in the new organization.

“We have initiated a process of developing SEK's core values with the aim of clarifying the types of behavior that help us reach the targets in our business plan.”

A new equality and diversity plan has been prepared with a focus on understanding, appreciating and utilizing our employees' differences. We have initiated a process of developing SEK's core values with the aim of clarifying the types of behavior that help us reach the targets in our business plan. At the start of 2015, two local labor union branches were started, for the Financial Sector Union of Sweden and the Swedish Confederation of Professional Associations (SACO), and collaboration between employer and employees has been initiated.

Sirpa Rusanen, Head of Human Resources, on 2015:



“We are pleased that SEK continues to be an attractive employer. This was made clear both by the employee survey we carried out during the summer and by the many candidates we had for the vacancies we announced. Moreover, we have also succeeded well with internal job rotation – 28 people have switched jobs internally in 2015 – which shows that our employees see opportunities to develop without having to leave SEK. Otherwise, the major challenge in 2015 has been implementing the organizational change. We also have a new customer organization that has resulted in an increase in the number of new clients. We have also implemented a substantial operational project in which large parts of the organization have participated in an exemplary fashion.”

Allocation of women/men at SEK in total (%)



● Women 47% (46%)
● Men 53% (54%)

Allocation of women/men on the Board of Directors (%)



● Women 50% (43%)
● Men 50% (57%)

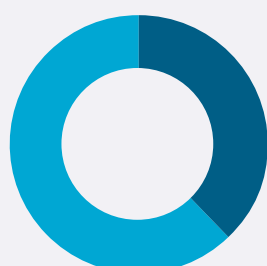
Allocation of women/men in the executive management (%)



● Women 50% (57%)
● Men 50% (43%)

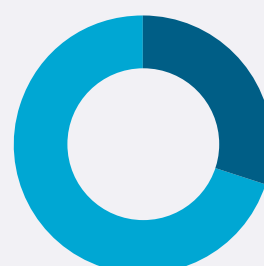
<p>"Building the new unit has been particularly stimulating. Acting as a sounding board for new, young colleagues with their contacts and transactions in a new business area has been especially rewarding."</p>	<p>Jenny Svedin, who will be retiring this year, has worked at SEK since 1997. She has had roles in several different functions and, in the last year, was part of building a new department Medium-Sized Companies.</p>	
<p>Calle Holst has worked at SEK since 2004. Previously he worked with the borrowing administration and credit administration. He now works for Compliance.</p>		<p>"It is both exciting and stimulating to see the company from a new perspective. I am pleased to have made this personal change and to gain increased insight into other areas of the company."</p>
	<p>Irina Nilsson was employed at SEK in 2015 as one of three individuals under the New Start Job program. She comes from Tyumen in Russia and has a Master of Science in economics from Tyumen University and previously worked for international companies in the oil industry. She works with business control and reporting at SEK.</p>	<p>"My New Start job at SEK is an excellent opportunity to enter the Swedish labor market. It represents a good start for me in Sweden and working in a development-oriented group with a high team spirit is very enjoyable."</p>

Allocation of women/men in management positions (%)



● Women 38% (41%)
● Men 62% (59%)

Percentage of employees with foreign/Swedish backgrounds



● Foreign background 30% (29%)
● Swedish background 70% (71%)

Financial key performance indicators

Amounts (other than %) in Skr mn	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Financial key performance indicators					
Results					
Net interest revenue	1,662	1,578	1,555	1,880	1,871
Operating profit	1,535	1,629	1,408	824	1,889
Net profit	1,187	1,260	1,090	709	1,400
After-tax return on equity ¹	7,2%	8,1%	7,4%	5,0%	10,5%
Operating profit excl. net results of financial transactions	1,135	1,123	1,000	1,332	1,366
After-tax return on equity excl. net results of financial transactions ²	5,3%	5,6%	5,3%	7,7%	7,7%
After-tax return on assets ³	0,4%	0,4%	0,4%	0,2%	0,4%
Earnings per share before and after dilution (Skr) ⁴	297	316	273	178	351
Dividend ⁵	356	378	327	213	420
Lending					
New customer financing ⁶	104,583	57,118	55,701	56,235	51,249
of which corporate lending	19,254	23,231	16,685	17,577	20,549
of which end-customer financing	85,329	33,887	39,016	38,658	30,700
Loans outstanding and undisbursed loans ⁷	268,535	234,250	221,958	218,822	220,672
Volume of lending offers outstanding ⁸	57,130	78,372	65,549	59,525	64,294
of which binding	2,273	50,896	35,083	33,841	n.a.
of which non-binding	54,857	27,476	30,466	25,684	n.a.
Borrowing					
New borrowing ⁹	47,025	52,216	95,169	43,231	47,685
Outstanding senior debt	233,556	282,192	269,216	272,637	273,245
Outstanding subordinated debt	2,088	1,945	1,607	3,013	3,175
Statement of financial position					
Total assets	280,411	325,166	306,554	313,136	319,702
Total liabilities	263,583	309,009	291,564	298,756	305,734
Total equity	16,828	16,157	14,990	14,380	13,968
Capital and liquidity position					
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ¹⁰	21.6%	16.9%	19.5%	19.8%	18.9%
Tier 1 capital ratio ¹⁰	21.6%	16.9%	19.5%	23.0%	22.5%
Total capital ratio ¹⁰	24.5%	19.2%	21.8%	23.0%	22.5%
Leverage ratio ¹¹	5.4%	4.4%			
Internally assessed capital requirement excluding buffer as a percentage of own funds ¹²	55.0%	66.2%			
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)	573%	250%	595%		
Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)	99.4%	103.6%	97.9%		

1. Net profit, expressed as a percentage per annum of the current year's average equity.

2. Net profit, excluding net results of financial transactions, expressed as a percentage per annum of current year's average equity.

3. Net profit, expressed as a percentage per annum of the current year's average balance sheet total.

4. Net profit divided by average number of shares, which amounts to 3,990,000 for each period.

5. Dividend proposed to the Annual General Meeting.

6. New customer financing includes all accepted loans, regardless of maturities.

7. Loans include loans granted in the form of interest-bearing securities, as well as loans granted by traditional documentation. These amounts comprise SEK's real lending. SEK considers these amounts to be useful measurements of SEK's lending volumes. Comments on lending volumes in this report therefore relate to amounts based on this definition (see Note 11).

8. During 2012 SEK changed its approach to providing offers. The revised method involves providing binding or non-binding offers. Binding offers are included in commitments.

9. New borrowing with maturities exceeding one year.

10. Capital ratios are the quotients of the relevant capital measure and the total risk exposure amount. The figures from and including 2014 are calculated according to the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) and the figures until and including 2013 are calculated according to Basel II, Pillar 1.

11. Tier 1 capital expressed as a percentage of the exposure measured under CRR (refer to Note 25).

12. The internal capital requirement is the result of the company's internal assessment of the capital required to cover the company's risks (refer to Note 25).

The information in the above table relates to the Group. For differences between the Group and Parent Company, see Note 1, the Parent Company income statement, the Parent Company balance sheet and the related notes.

Sustainability key performance indicators

Indirect impact	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Contribution to Sweden's GDP (Skr mn)	36,000	35,000	-	-	-
Contribution to jobs in Sweden (number)	48,000	47,000	-	-	-
Annual carbon dioxide reductions from green projects (tons) ¹	>4,137,000	-	-	-	-
Sustainable financing					
Percentage of our clients that are aware that SEK imposes sustainability requirements ²	81%	81%	76%	76%	-
Percentage of new lending subjected to environmental and societal review, including human rights	100%	100%	100%	100%	-
Training to counter money laundering, corruption and other economic crime ³	99%	96%	97%	98%	98%
Loans granted to category A projects ⁴ (number)	2	5	3	6	4
Loans granted to category B projects ⁴ (number)	3	5	3	3	8
Total volume of green bonds issued (Skr mn)	4,176	-	-	-	-
New lending to green projects (Skr mn)	988	-	-	-	-
Our operations					
Total carbon dioxide emissions (tons)	614	767	658	1,052	1,308
of which business travel	486	628	558	953	1,097
of which premises	75	93	54	55	167
of which other	53	46	46	44	44
Direct and indirect carbon dioxide emissions (scope 1)	15	24	25	37	23
Indirect carbon dioxide emissions from energy use (scope 2)	74	85	46	48	156
Other indirect carbon dioxide emissions (scope 3)	525	658	587	967	1,129
Emissions per employee (tons)	2.33	3.18	2.64	4.48	5.64
Status after carbon offset of emissions	0	0	0	0	9
Energy consumption, premises ⁵ (kWh)	1,420	1,515	1,585	1,477	1,864
of which electricity	1,169	1,344	1,386	1,278	1,300
of which district heating	251	171	199	199	544
of which district cooling	-	-	-	-	20
Average number of training days per employee	2	2	2	5	6
Percentage of employees who had a development dialogue	98%	92%	93%	87%	92%
Allocation of women/men in management positions	38/62	41/59	44/56	39/61	38/62
Distribution of employees with foreign/Swedish backgrounds	30/70	29/71	29/71	28/72	30/70
The percentage of clients and suppliers that undertake to comply with SEK's anticorruption guidelines	53% ⁶	23%	5%	-	-
The number of employees who have completed training in SEK's Code of Conduct	97%	99%	94%	-	-

1) Calculated as an annual CO₂ reduction for a normal year when the project is up and running, for more details refer to the calculation principles on page 148.

2) Measurements are conducted biennially.

3) Training of employees and decision-makers, who work in the credit process.

4) Refer to page 60 for information and definitions for category A and B projects.

5) Refer to page 148 for the calculation principles.

6) 86 percent of clients and 48 percent of suppliers.

Review of 2015¹

Business reporting

In summer 2015, demand from Swedish exporters for SEK's lending increased and continued in the same vein for the entire second half of 2015. Our assessment is that the underlying reason is a combination of rising unrest in capital markets around the world and a general increase in Swedish exporters' activity due to improved economic conditions, particularly in Europe. During 2015, we have received numerous enquiries, primarily concerning export credits, and closed many business deals.

Another explanation for the increase in new lending is that we now reach more Swedish companies than ever before. Since the start of 2015, SEK's services have become available to medium-sized exporters, and we have dedicated separate resources to assist this group. Several companies have discovered the added value of having another source of financing as a complement to their bank or banks.

For the full-year 2015, total new lending amounted to Skr 104.6 billion (2014: Skr 57.1 billion).

The main reason behind the extraordinarily high volume of new lending was our signing of the financing agreement, in the third quarter, for Brazil's purchase of the Gripen fighter aircraft from Saab. This is SEK's largest ever lending transaction and comprises a loan from SEK corresponding to a total of Skr 41.9 billion. New lending to customers of Swedish exporters amounted to Skr 85.3 billion (2014: Skr 33.9 billion). New lending direct to Swedish exporters was down slightly year-on-year at Skr 19.3 billion (2014: Skr 23.2 billion). The total volume of loans outstanding and undisbursed loans amounted to Skr 268.5 billion at the end of the year (year-end 2014: Skr 234.3 billion).

We are continuing the development of our initiatives in sustainable financing. In 2015, we issued our first green bond for a total of USD 500 million. Our new lending to green projects totalled Skr 988 million in 2015. The

underlying projects of the total green portfolio helps to reduce carbon dioxide emissions in the world and reflects the Swedish environmental expertise. During the year, we approved loans to five large international projects with characterized by potentially high sustainability risks. These were all subject to our in-depth examination and assessed as meeting OECD guidelines for social and environmental issues. We updated our Sustainable Business Policy to include the Equator Principles as a reference for examining and financing projects. We initiated a project to develop our responsibility for human rights in conjunction with export credits.

New long-term borrowing in 2015 corresponded to Skr 47.0 billion (2014: Skr 52.2 billion). In 2015, the repurchase of our own debt amounted to Skr 10.0 billion (2014: Skr 8.1 billion) and early redemption of borrowing totalled Skr 31.0 billion (2014: Skr 17.8 billion).

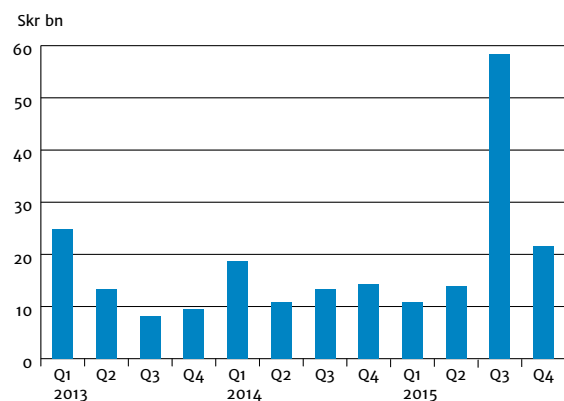
To improve capital efficiency and because of extremely low margins on liquidity investments, we reduced the size of the liquidity portfolio during the year. However, we continue to have healthy new lending capacity, sufficient to be able to secure long-term financing for Swedish exporters.

New customer financing

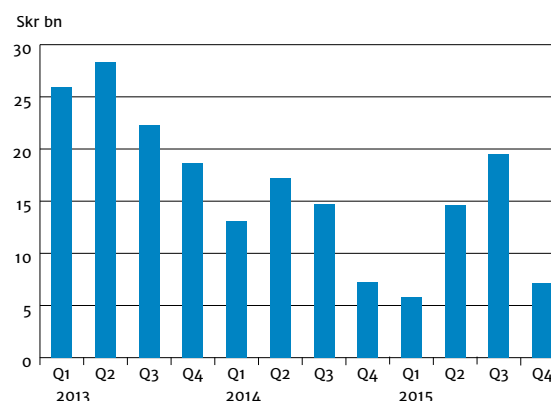
Skr bn	January– December 2015	January– December 2014
Customer financing of which:		
End-customer finance ¹	85.3	33.9
Corporate lending ¹	19.3	23.2
Total¹	104.6	57.1

¹ Of which Skr 53.4 billion (year-end 2014: Skr 7.3 billion) had not been disbursed at period end. Skr 52.5 billion (year-end 2014: Skr 6.9 billion) was attributable to End-customer Finance and Skr 0.9 billion (year-end 2014: Skr 0.4 billion) to Corporate Lending.

New customer financing

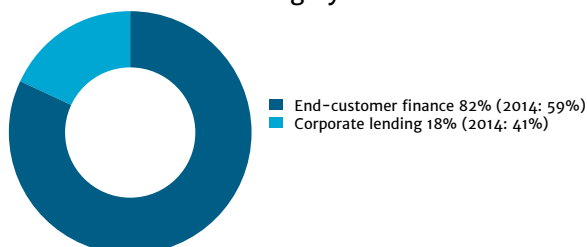


New borrowing, long-term borrowing



¹ All amounts in this Report of the Directors relate to the Consolidated Group, unless otherwise stated (see Note 1). As of December 31, 2015 the Consolidated Group comprised SEK and its wholly owned subsidiary Venantius AB, including its wholly owned subsidiary VF Finans AB ('the Subsidiaries'). For differences between the Consolidated Group and the Parent Company see Note 1 (o). The 'Risk and capital management' section of the Annual Report is an integral part of the Report of the Directors (see pages 43–62).

New customer financing by sector



Factors affecting SEK's total comprehensive income

A major part of SEK's operating profit derives from net interest revenues, which are earned mainly on loans to customers, but also to a lesser extent on liquidity investments. Borrowing for these assets comes from equity and from securities issued in international capital markets. Accordingly, the key determinants of SEK's operating profit are: the interest rate on interest-bearing assets, the interest rate of issued securities, the outstanding volume of interest-bearing assets and the proportion of assets financed by equity. The relative proportions of assets funded by debt and equity are also crucial.

SEK issues debt instruments with terms that may be fixed, floating or linked to various indices. SEK's strategy is to economically hedge these terms at floating rates with the aim of matching the terms of its debt-financed assets. The quality of SEK's operating profit, its relatively stable credit ratings and SEK's public role have enabled SEK to achieve borrowing at levels that are competitive within the market.

In addition to net interest revenues, another key influence on SEK's operating earnings has been changes in the fair value of certain assets, liabilities and derivatives reported at fair value. The factors that mainly have impact on unrealized changes in fair value are credit spreads on own debt and basis spreads. The credit spread on own debt is related to the creditworthiness SEK's investors believe that SEK has. Basis spread is the deviation in the nominal interest rate between two currencies in a currency interest rate swap caused by the difference between the base interest rate of the currencies.

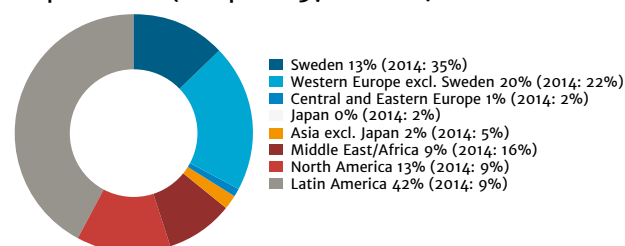
Total other comprehensive income is mainly affected by effects attributable to cash-flow hedges.

Operating profit

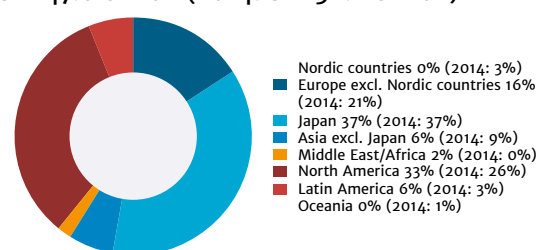
Operating profit amounted to Skr 1,535 million (2014: Skr 1,629 million), a decrease of 6 percent compared to the previous year. The decrease is mainly attributable to lower net results of financial transactions.

Operating profit, excluding net results of financial transactions, amounted to Skr 1,135 million (2014: Skr 1,123 million), an increase of 1 percent compared to the previous year.

SEK's markets for new lending in 2015, Skr 104.6 billion (2014: Skr 57.1 billion)



SEK's markets for new borrowing in 2015, Skr 47.0 billion (2014: Skr 52.2 billion)



Net interest revenues

Net interest revenues amounted to Skr 1,662 million (2014: Skr 1,578 million), an increase of 5 percent compared to the previous year. This increase was driven primarily by higher average lending volumes and lower borrowing costs. The decreased borrowing costs are a result of improved borrowing terms and lower financing needs, mainly attributable to decreased liquidity investments. Changes in currency exchange rates had a positive effect on net interest revenues. Lower market interest rates had a negative impact on net interest revenues and are the main reason for the large decline in interest income and interest cost gross.

Interest-bearing assets slightly decreased compared with the previous year and amounted on average to Skr 284.3 billion (2014: Skr 296.6 billion). The amount of total loans increased compared with the previous year and amounted on average to Skr 211.7 billion (2014: Skr 209.8 billion). Liquidity investments decreased as part of a more efficient use of capital and amounted on average to Skr 72.7 billion (2014: Skr 86.8 billion).

Borrowing volume decreased to an average of Skr 257.9 billion (2014: Skr 275.7 billion).

The average margin on assets, compared with the previous year, has been affected positively due to the fact that the proportion of loans as part of the interest-bearing assets has increased and the margin of liquidity investments has improved. The margin on lending has been stable.

Commission earned and commission incurred

Commission earned and commission incurred amounted to Skr -6 million (2014: Skr -6 million). Commission earned amounted to Skr 2 million (2014: Skr 4 million). Commission incurred amounted to Skr -8 million (2014: Skr -10 million).

Net results of financial transactions

Net results of financial transactions amounted to Skr 400 million (2014: Skr 506 million). This decrease, in comparison to the same period in the previous year, was attributable to a positive result from the settlement of the litigation with Lehman Brothers, which was reported during the same period in the previous year, and to a negative result from the sale of securitizations assets during the second quarter of 2015. The decrease in net results of financial transactions was offset by the change in the fair value of debt, attributable to changes in SEK's credit spread, which resulted in a positive impact on operating profit compared to same period last year.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses (which includes personnel expenses, other administrative expenses, depreciation and impairment) totalled Skr -557 million (2014: Skr -522 million), an increase of 7 percent. This increase is mainly attributable to impairment of capitalized IT investments.

-Personnel expenses

Personnel expenses totalled Skr -295 million (2014: Skr -313 million), a decrease of 6 percent compared to the previous year. The decrease was mainly attributable to a decreased provision to the employee incentive scheme. There was also a reversal of prior provisions for the employee incentive scheme related to 2014 of Skr 6 million (2014: Skr - million). No estimated cost for the employee incentive scheme was required to be recorded during 2015. The outcome of the scheme is based on net interest revenues and net commissions less costs, and may not exceed two months' salary. For 2015, the scheme covered all permanent employees with the exception of the CEO, other executive management and employees working in risk- and compliance functions. The amount to be paid decreases if the risk exposure amount exceeds intended levels for the period.

-Other administrative expenses

Other administrative expenses amounted to Skr -164 million (2014: Skr -166 million), a decrease of 1 percent compared to the previous year.

-Depreciation and impairment of non-financial assets

Depreciation and impairment totalled Skr -98 million (2014: Skr -43 million), an increase of 128 percent compared to the previous year. An impairment of capitalized IT investments has been made and amounted to Skr -55 million, after an assessment of the assets' value.

Net credit losses

Net credit losses for 2015 amounted to Skr 36 million (2014: Skr 73 million). During the fourth quarter of 2015 a provision of Skr -33 million was made due to a bad debt. During the second quarter of 2015 a reversal of a previous provision was made to the portfolio-based reserve (i.e., the reserve not attributable to a specific counterparty) of Skr 70 million. The reversal of the reserve is due to the fact that securitization assets were sold during the second quarter and that the risk parameters for credit risk have been revised in calculating the reserve as of June 30, 2015. The portfolio based reserve was at the end of 2015 Skr 170 million (2014: Skr 240 million).

Taxes

Tax costs amounted to Skr -348 million (2014: Skr -369 million), of which Skr -348 million (2014: Skr -291 million) consisted of current tax and Skr 0 million (2014: Skr -79 million) consisted of deferred tax (see Note 10). The effective tax rate is 22.7 percent (2014: 22.7 percent), while the nominal tax rate for 2015 was 22.0 percent (2014: 22.0 percent).

Net profit

Net profit for the year amounted to Skr 1,187 million (2014: Skr 1,260 million).

Other comprehensive income

Other comprehensive income before tax amounted to Skr -176 million during 2015 (2014: Skr 299 million). Skr -225 million (2014: Skr 342 million) of the total was attributable to items to be reclassified to operating profit and Skr 49 million (2014: Skr -43 million) was attributable to items not to be reclassified to operating profit.

For items to be reclassified to operating profit, Skr -8 million (2014: Skr 26 million) was related to available-for-sale securities and Skr -217 million (2014: Skr 316 million) was due to other comprehensive income effects related to cash-flow hedges. The effect was related to reclassification from other comprehensive income to net interest revenues due to the fact that hedging instruments previously included in cash flow hedges were terminated in 2014 for strategic reasons. Items not to be reclassified to operating profit were related to revaluation of defined benefit pensions. The positive impact in fair value was caused by the higher discount rate.

Return on equity

After-tax return on equity amounted to 7.2 percent (2014: 8.1 percent). After-tax return on equity, excluding net results of financial transactions, amounted to 5.3 percent (2014: 5.6 percent).

Statement of financial position

Total assets and liquidity

SEK's total assets amounted to Skr 280.4 billion on December 31, 2015 (year-end 2014: Skr 325.2 billion), a decrease of 14 percent compared to same period of the previous year. The decrease is mainly due to decreased liquidity investments as part of a more efficient use of capital. The

liquidity investments amounted to Skr 58.7 billion on December 31, 2015 (year-end 2014: Skr 86.6 billion).

The combined amount of loans outstanding and loans committed though not yet disbursed amounted to Skr 268.5 billion as of December 31, 2015 (year-end 2014: Skr 234.3 billion), an increase of 15 percent from year-end 2014. The increase is mainly attributable to the financing agreement signed with Brazil regarding its purchase of Gripen fighter planes from Saab. Of the combined amount at December 31, 2015, Skr 205.1 billion represented outstanding loans, a decrease of 6 percent from year-end 2014 (year-end 2014: Skr 218.2 billion). Of the total amount of outstanding loans, loans in the S-system amounted to Skr 44.1 billion (year-end 2014: Skr 48.3 billion), representing a decrease of 9 percent from year-end 2014.

As of December 31, 2015, the aggregate amount of outstanding offers amounted to Skr 57.1 billion, a decrease of 27 percent since year-end 2014 (year-end 2014: Skr 78.4 billion). Skr 48.4 billion (year-end 2014: Skr 74.5 billion) of outstanding offers were derived from the S-system. Skr 2.3 billion (year-end 2014: Skr 50.9 billion) of outstanding offers are binding offers and Skr 54.9 billion (year-end 2014: Skr 27.5 billion) are non-binding offers. Binding offers are included in commitments.

Credit risks

There has been no significant change in the composition of SEK's counterparty exposure except that the primary part of SEK's securitizations positions were sold during the second quarter. Of the total counterparty exposure as of December 31, 2015, 52.9 percent (year-end 2014: 51.6 percent) was to states; 26.6 percent (year-end 2014: 22.8 percent) was to companies; 16.0 percent (year-end 2014: 18.3 percent) was to multilateral development banks and financial institutions; 4.3 percent (year-end 2014: 5.6 percent) was to regional governments; and 0.2 percent (year-end 2014: 1.7 percent) was to asset-backed securities. Total exposures amounted to Skr 326.2 billion on December 31, 2015 (year end 2014: Skr 370.3 billion), the decrease compared to the same period of the previous year is mainly attributable to the decreased liquidity investments and reduced volumes in total loans outstanding, loans committed though not yet disbursed and binding offers. The financing agreement regarding Gripen planes was part of the previous year's exposures as a binding offer. SEK's exposure to derivative counterparties is significantly limited compared to the amount of derivatives reported among SEK's assets because the derivatives are subject to collateral agreements. See the table "Capital requirements in accordance with Pillar 1" in Note 25.

Other exposures and risks

SEK's hedging transactions are expected to be effective in offsetting changes in fair value attributable to hedged risks. The determination of the gross value of certain items in the statements of financial position, particularly derivatives and issued unsubordinated securities, which effectively hedge each other, requires complex judgments regarding the most appropriate valuation technique, assumptions and estimates. If different valuation models or assumptions were used, or if assumptions changed, a

different result may arise. Excluding the impact on the valuation of spreads on SEK's own debt and basis spreads (which can be significant), such changes in fair value would generally offset each other, with little impact on the value of net assets.

SEK maintains a conservative policy with regard to market exposures, interest rate risks, currency risks and operational risks. For quantitative and qualitative information about risks and exposures, see the 'Risk and capital management' section of this Annual Report as well as Note 26 Risk Information.

Liabilities and equity

As of December 31, 2015, the aggregate volume of available funds and shareholders' equity exceeded the aggregate volume of loans outstanding and loans committed at all maturities. As a result, SEK considers all of its outstanding commitments to be covered through maturity.

During 2015, SEK had a credit facility with the Swedish National Debt Office of Skr 80 billion. SEK has not yet utilized the credit facility. In December 2015, the Swedish parliament decided that the credit facility for 2016 should amount to Skr 125 billion. The credit facility is only available for loans covered by the State's export credit support (CIRR).

Capital adequacy

SEK's total capital ratio was 24.5 percent as of December 31, 2015 (year-end 2014: 19.2 percent) of which 21.6 percent was related to Tier 1 capital (year-end 2014: 16.9 percent). The Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio was 21.6 percent (year-end 2014: 16.9 percent). The Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio has increased 1.9 percentage points because the risk parameters for credit risk have been changed during 2015. Moreover, the increase is mainly attributable to the decrease in liquidity investments and the increase in capital base from increased undistributed earnings. During the third quarter of 2015 SEK has applied to the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority for permission to use an internal ratings approach (IRB) for exposures to central and regional governments outside Sweden. See Note 9 for further information on capital adequacy.

Results under the S-system

In return for compensation, SEK administers the Swedish government's system for subsidized export credits and development aid credits (together referred to as the 'S-system'). The S-system paid net compensation to SEK of Skr 123 million (2014: Skr 117 million). This is compensation paid to SEK for carrying the S-system loans and their related credit risks on SEK's balance sheet. The compensation is included in SEK's net interest revenues. Results from the S-system for 2015 amounted to Skr 112 million (2014: Skr 53 million), of which Skr 164 million (2014: Skr 100 million) related to CIRR loans, one of the types of loan in the S-system. The result related to concessional loans, the other type of loan in the S-system, amounted to Skr -52 million (2014: Skr -47 million). A net deficit for both types of loans in the S-system is fully reimbursed by the government, while a net surplus is repaid

to the government. Results from the S-system included interest differential compensation of Skr 13 million (2014: Skr 32 million), consisting of compensation for early redemption of loans.

The CIRR credits are provided under agreements within the OECD aimed at preventing individual countries from subsidizing their export industries. Exporters are offered the opportunity to fix interest rates for the period of the offer. CIRR credits are provided in collaboration between SEK, EKN and commercial banks.

The aggregate surplus for CIRR-based export credits under the S-system for the period from 1990 to 2015 amounted to approximately Skr 3.0 billion, with the average year-end volume of outstanding loans at Skr 15.0 billion. The surplus for the past five years amounts to Skr 771 million and the average volume of outstanding loans amounts to Skr 41.0 billion.

Dividend

The Board of Directors has resolved to propose at the Annual General Meeting that a dividend of Skr 356 million (year-end 2014: Skr 378 million) be paid in accordance with the company's dividend policy.

Investments

SEK continually invests in the development of new IT systems in order to meet regulatory requirements, to develop the business and to ensure appropriate and effective IT support for the company's business and support processes. In 2015 work has been made to upgrade SEK's business systems for securities and derivatives and its limit system. Further, initial work to develop the process of market risk measurement was started. Capital expenditures in IT systems during 2015 amounted to Skr 59 million (2014: Skr 46 million). In the last quarter write-downs of intangible assets was made amounting to Skr -55 million, mainly attributable to investments during 2014 and the period January to September 2015.

Risk factors

SEK's future development is based on a number of factors, some of which are difficult to predict and are beyond the company's control. These factors include the following:

- Changes in economic conditions, including changes in the competitive situation in one or more financial markets;
- Changes and volatility in exchange rates, interest rates and other market factors affecting the value of SEK's assets and liabilities;
- Changes in government policy and regulations, as well as in political and social conditions; and
- Environmental and social risks in SEK's lending.

SEK assesses that none of these factors has changed materially since year-end 2014, and that at the date of this report none of them will have a material negative impact on the future of the company.

Performance Measurement in the Consolidated Group

SEK discloses as key figures both operating profit and operating profit excluding net results of financial transactions.

Operating profit excluding net results of financial transactions is a supplementary metric to operating profit. In accordance with IFRS, operating profit values certain financial instruments at fair value even when SEK has the intention and the ability to hold them to maturity. SEK's general business model is to maintain financial instruments measured at fair value until maturity. The changes in fair value that arise – mainly attributable to changes in credit spreads on own debt and basis spread – and that are recognized in net results of financial transactions – which can be significant in an individual reporting period – will over time not affect income as the instrument's market value change over time returns to zero if held to maturity. Realized gains or losses may arise if SEK repurchases own debt or if loans are prematurely dissolved and the related hedging instruments are closed. Operating income excluding net financial income does not reflect such income effects.

The table below provides comparison of the measurements operating profit and operating profit excluding net results of financial transactions.

Performance measurement

Skr mn	January- December 2015	January- December 2014
Operating profit	1,535	1,629
Net results of financial transactions	400	506
Operating profit excl. net results of financial transactions	1,135	1,123

For definitions of performance measurements and return on equity, see page 36.

Events after the reporting period

No events with significant impact on the information in this report have occurred after the end of the reporting period. At the Extraordinary General Meeting on January 21, 2016, a new capital target for SEK was decided. The capital target is that SEK's total capital ratio under normal circumstances shall exceed the capital requirement communicated by the Swedish FSA with 1 to 3 percentage points. According to the result of the Swedish FSA's supervisory review and evaluation process shall SEK have a total capital ratio of 16.3 percent during 2015. SEK's total capital ratio as of December 31, 2015 was 24.5 percent.

Risk and capital management

Introduction

This section of the Annual Report describes significant aspects of SEK's risk and capital management. For detailed descriptions, including quantitative information concerning SEK's capital adequacy and credit risk exposure, as well as certain aspects of liquidity and market risks, refer to Note 25 Capital adequacy and Note 26 Risk information. For supplementary and more detailed information on risk-related matters, which SEK is required to publish under the applicable regulations, including the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR), refer to the separate document, "SEK – Capital Adequacy and Risk Management Report – Pillar 3 2015," published on SEK's website.

Events in 2015

SEK's capital adequacy improved in 2015. At the end of the year, the total capital ratio amounted to 24.5 percent (2014: 19.2 percent). The Tier 1 capital ratio and the Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio both amounted to 21.6 percent (2014: 16.9 percent). SEK's total own funds expanded, primarily due to an increase in accumulated earnings, in parallel with a decline in the capital requirement under

the IRB approach for exposures to companies and institutions through adjustment of the risk parameters in 2015, and through a decrease in total exposures. The reduction in the risk parameters was attributable to improvements in default statistics over the last few years.

SEK has divested the majority of securitization positions and also reduced the volume of its liquidity investments. These actions have decreased credit-risk exposures to securitizations, governments, regional governments and financial institutions.

Divestments of securitizations and the decrease in liquidity investments also reduced the company's exposure to market risk. This applies primarily in terms of exposure to changes in credit spread risk.

The risk level in terms of operational risks is within the risk appetite. Losses deriving from incidents remain low, at Skr 0.8 million in 2015 (2014: Skr 0.4 million).

SEK's liquidity was stable during the year and the external requirements for the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) and the internal requirement that all credit commitments be financed throughout the entire period to maturity were fulfilled.

Stefan Friberg, Chief Risk Officer, on 2015:

"2015 was a year of change, both in terms of risk and internally at SEK. The risk organization has changed and expanded to meet constantly increasing requirements set by regulations and supervisory authorities for effective risk organizations at financial institutions. New regulations have been added and existing regulations have evolved, albeit at a slightly lower pace than previously. The regulatory frameworks mean that modern risk environments are characterized by more stringent requirements for complex underlying calculations in parallel with efficiency and simplicity in communication to allow decision

makers to understand the risk scenario. Overall, SEK is well-equipped to meet these requirements, but needs to further refine its risk measurements, primarily in the area of market risk. During the year, a decision was taken to adopt a new risk appetite and the general meeting of shareholders resolved to adopt a new capital target. These changes will facilitate the control and follow-up of risk at SEK."



Core risk management principles

- SEK must be selective in its choice of counterparties and clients in order to ensure a strong credit rating.
- SEK only lends funds to clients who have successfully undergone SEK's procedure for gaining understanding of the customer and its business relations (know your customer), and thus has a business structure that complies with SEK's mission of promoting the Swedish export industry.
- The business operations are limited to products and positions that the company has approved and has procedures for, whose risks can be measured and evaluated and where the company, at a minimum, complies with international sustainability risk guidelines.
- SEK's business strategy entails that we secure financing which has, at least, the same maturities as the funds that we lend.

Risk governance

The Board of Directors has ultimate responsibility for SEK's organizational structure and the administration of SEK's affairs, including overseeing and monitoring risk exposure and risk management and ensuring satisfactory internal control of compliance with laws and other regulations to which SEK's business activities are subject. The Board determines the overall risk governance by taking decisions on such matters as risk appetite and risk strategy. These decisions are taken annually in connection with the business plan to ensure that risk management, use of capital and business strategies correspond with each other. The Board also decides on risk policies and on matters concerning credit granting of a large magnitude. The Board has established the Finance and Risk Committee (FRC), which assists the Board in overall issues regarding governance and monitoring of risk-taking, risk management and use of capital. The FRC also decides on certain limits, primarily involving market risk. The Board's Credit Committee (CC) is the Board's working body for matters within SEK involving loans and loan limit decisions, and for matters of fundamental significance or generally of great importance to SEK, and also makes decisions concerning loans in accordance with the delegation of authority decided by the Board. The Board's Audit Committee (AC) assists the Board with SEK's financial reporting, matters involving internal control and the corporate governance report. For a detailed description of the work of the Board of Directors, refer to the Corporate Governance Report in this Annual Report.

SEK's CEO is responsible for day-to-day management of business operations. The CEO has established committees that are tasked with following up matters, serving as consultative bodies for the CEO in matters decided by the CEO and preparing matters ahead of decisions by the Board. The Risk and Compliance Committee deals with risk, capital, compliance and audit matters and evaluates the effects of new regulations. The Committee monitors SEK's risk exposure, use of capital and reports issued by control functions. Following consultation with the Committee, the CEO issues Governing Documents regarding delegation of responsibility and management of the types of risk arising in SEK. The Credit Committee (CC) is responsible

for lending and credit risk management issues within SEK. As part of its mandate, and based on the division of authority determined by the Board, the Credit Committee is authorized to make decisions involving credit.

SEK has organized risk management and risk control in accordance with the principle of three lines of defense in the form of clear-cut separation of responsibility between the commercial and support operations that own the risks, the control functions that independently identify and monitor the risks and an internal audit, which reviews these matters and reports directly to the Board.

Division of responsibility for risk, liquidity and capital management in the company

First line of defense

- Business and support functions.
- Day-to-day management of risk, capital and liquidity in compliance with risk appetite and strategy as well as applicable laws and rules.
- Credit and sustainability analyses.
- Daily control and follow-up of credit, market and liquidity risk.

Second line of defense

- Independent risk control and compliance functions.
- Identification, quantification, monitoring and control of risks and risk management.
- Risk, liquidity and capital reporting.
- Maintain an efficient risk management framework and internal control framework.
- Compliance monitoring and reporting.

Third line of defense

- Independent internal audit.
- Review and evaluation of the efficiency and integrity of risk management.
- Performance of audit activities in line with the audit plan adopted by the Board.
- Direct reporting to the Board.

Risk management process

SEK must identify, measure, manage, report and control those risks with which the business is associated and, to this end, ensure that it has satisfactory internal control. SEK's risk management process consists of the following key elements:

- **Risk identification.** At any given time, SEK must be aware of the risks to which it is exposed. Risks are identified, primarily in new transactions, in external changes in SEK's operating environment or internally in, for example, products, processes, systems and through annual risk analyses that include all aspects of SEK. Both forward-looking and historical analyses and testing are performed.
- **Measurement.** The size of the risks is measured on a daily basis in respect of significant measurable risks or are assessed qualitatively as frequently as necessary. For those risks that are not directly measurable, SEK evaluates the risk according to models that are based on SEK's risk appetite for the respective risk

class, specifying appropriate scales of probability and consequence.

- **Governance.** SEK aims to oversee the development of business, actively utilize risk-reduction capabilities and control the development of risks over time to ensure that the business activities are kept within the risk appetite and limits. SEK also carries out planning and draws up documentation to ensure the continuity of business-critical processes and systems and that planning is carried out for crisis management. Exercises and training regarding the management of situations that require crisis and/or continuity planning are performed continuously.
- **Reporting.** SEK reports on the current risk situation, on the use of capital and on related matters to the CEO, the Finance and Risk Committee and the Board, at least once each quarter.
- **Control and monitoring.** SEK checks and monitors compliance with limits, risk appetite, capital target, risk management and internal and external regulations to ensure that risk exposures are kept at an acceptable level for SEK and that risk management is effective and appropriate.

Capital target

SEK's capital target is one of the Board's most important governance parameters. The capital target serves two purposes:

- The primary purpose is to ensure that SEK's capital is adequate to support the strategy underlying the business plan and that capital adequacy always exceeds the regulatory requirements, even in the event of deep economic declines.
- An additional purpose is to maintain capital at a level that supports a high credit rating, which is necessary to secure access to long-term financing on favorable terms.

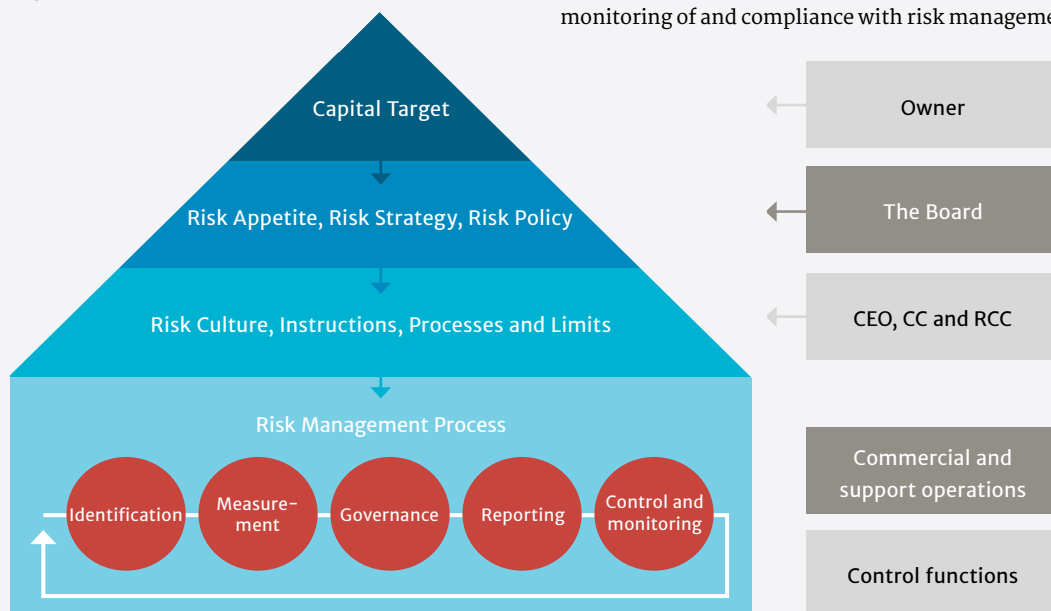
A new capital target was adopted for SEK at the Extraordinary General Meeting on January 21, 2016. The capital target states that under normal conditions, SEK's total capital ratio is to exceed the Swedish FSA's capital adequacy requirement by 1 to 3 percentage points. As a result of the Swedish FSA's review and evaluation process, SEK must have a total capital ratio of 16.3 percent in 2015. At December 31, 2015, the total capital ratio was 24.5 percent.

SEK's risk framework

Effective risk management and control in SEK are based on a sound risk culture, a shared approach and a strong control environment. SEK emphasizes the importance of high risk awareness among personnel and an understanding of the importance of preventive risk management to, thereby, keep risk exposure within the determined level. SEK also has a risk framework (see diagram below) encompassing all of SEK's operations, all of its risks and all relevant personnel.

The structure of the risk framework is ultimately governed by SEK's mission from its owner, the Swedish government, and SEK's business model.

The capital target constitutes the outer boundary for SEK's strategy. Within the confines of the capital target, risk appetite is stated, which is expressed by risk class and comprises the risk to which the Board is prepared to expose SEK in order to achieve its strategic objectives. Risk governance is specified in the form of a risk strategy, a risk policy, in SEK's risk culture, and in instructions, processes and limits. These Governing Documents describe the risk management process and define what activities and operations are included in the process, and how they should be performed. The Governing Documents also indicate how responsibility is structured in terms of the execution, monitoring of and compliance with risk management.



SEK's risks and its risk management

SEK's mission is to ensure access to financial solutions for the Swedish export industry on commercial and sustainable terms. Different types of risk occur as part of operations, primarily credit risk. The following table provides an overview of the risks SEK is exposed to and how these risks are managed.

Risk class	Risk profile
<p>Credit risk Credit risk is the risk of the loss that could occur if a borrower or party in another agreement cannot meet its obligations under the contracted terms and conditions. Credit risk also includes counterparty risk, concentration risk and settlement risk.</p>	<p>SEK's credit risk portfolio maintains a high credit quality. The portfolio is exposed to a concentration risk due to SEK's mission. The net risk is principally limited to counterparties with high credit ratings, such as state export credit agencies (ECAs), major Swedish exporters and banks and insurance companies.</p> <p>SEK invests its liquidity in high-credit-quality securities, primarily with short maturities.</p>
<p>Market risk Market risk is the risk of losses or changes in future net interest income arising due to changes in, for example, interest rates, exchange rates, commodity prices or share prices. Market risk includes price risk in connection with sales of assets or the closing of exposures.</p>	<p>SEK's business model leads to exposure primarily to spread risk, interest-rate risk and currency risk. SEK's largest net exposures are to changes in spread risk, mainly to credit spreads associated with assets and liabilities and cross-currency basis swap spreads.</p>
<p>Liquidity and refinancing risk Liquidity and refinancing risk is the risk, within a defined period of time, of SEK not being able to refinance its existing assets or being unable to meet increased liquidity requirements. Liquidity risk also includes the risk of having to borrow funds at an unfavorable interest rate or needing to sell assets at unfavorable prices in order to meet its payment commitments.</p>	<p>SEK has secured borrowing for all of its credit commitments, including those committed but as yet undisbursed. In addition, the size of SEK's liquidity investments allows new lending to continue at a normal pace, even during times of stress.</p>
<p>Operational risk Operational risk is the risk of losses resulting from inadequate or faulty internal processes or systems, human error, or from external events. Operational risk also includes legal risk and compliance risk.</p>	<p>Operational risks arise naturally in all parts of the business. Improvements are in progress regarding processes and methods for market risk. The vast majority of incidents that have occurred were minor events that are rectified promptly within the relevant function.</p>
<p>Business risk Business risk is the risk of an unexpected decline in revenue due to a decrease in volumes and/or falling margins.</p>	<p>SEK's earnings tend to increase in stressed situations when the financial sector's overall lending capacity declines. It is also in these situations that it is considered most likely that SEK could potentially encounter substantial credit losses. Accordingly, the negative earnings effect of increased credit losses tends to be offset by increased earnings over time.</p>

Risk appetite metrics

- Concentration, individual clients
- Concentration, rating category
- Expected loss

Risk management

Lending must be responsible and based on in-depth knowledge of SEK's counterparties, furthermore, lending must also take place in accordance with SEK's mission based on the owner instruction. Lending must be based on the counterparty's repayment capacity. SEK's credit risks are limited by the risk-based selection of counterparties and are managed, inter alia, by the use of guarantees and other types of collateral. Lending is also limited through SEK's use of a standard lending policy whereby, for example, guiding principles for risk levels and lending terms are specified.

SEK endeavors to achieve a diversified lending portfolio. Concentrations that naturally result from SEK's mission are accepted, although risk mitigation solutions are used to partly reduce concentration risks.

- Scenario-based stress tests
- Total interest-rate sensitivity
- NII risk and risk to NII from cross-currency basis swaps
- Follow-up of prudent valuation adjustments

The core of SEK's market risk strategy is to borrow funds by issuing bonds which, regardless of the market risk exposures in the bonds, are hedged by being swapped to a floating interest rate. Borrowed funds are used either immediately for lending, mainly at a floating rate of interest, or swapped to a floating rate, or used to ensure sufficient liquidity. The aim is to hold assets and liabilities to maturity.

- Risk appetite ratios:
- LCR
 - NSFR
 - Maturities matched balance sheet including prefinanced reserve for new lending transactions

SEK must have diversified borrowing to ensure that borrowing is available through maturity for all credit commitments – loans outstanding as well as committed undisbursed loans. The size of SEK's liquidity investments must ensure that new lending can take place even during times of financial stress.

- Losses from operational risk
- Monitoring of the highest value risks
- Breaches of internal policies or external regulations

SEK works continuously to manage operational risk, primarily by means of efficient internal controls, by performing risk analyses prior to changes, by focusing on continuous improvements and through contingency planning.

Costs to reduce risk exposures must be in proportion to the effect that such measures have.

- Concentration in income from a limited number of clients

Business risk is identified through risk analyses and is monitored and prevented as deemed necessary. Costs to reduce risk exposures must be in proportion to the effect that such measures have.

Risk class	Risk profile
<p>Strategic risk (business environment risk) Strategic risk is the risk of lower revenue due to adverse business decisions, improper implementation of decisions or the lack of adequate response to changes in the regulatory and business environment. Strategic risk focuses on large-scale and structural risk factors.</p>	<p>SEK’s strategic risks mainly arise from structural changes in competition, which could lead to limited lending opportunities for SEK, and from regulatory reforms from two perspectives: (i) the impact of these reforms on SEK’s business model and (ii) the requirements on the organization resulting from increased regulatory complexity.</p>
<p>Reputational risk Reputational risk is the risk of a negative reputation and/or reduced revenue due to external reports about SEK or about the sector in general.</p>	<p>The main factors considered to affect the reputation of the SEK brand are credit losses, transactions that could be perceived to lack Swedish interests or the perception that SEK has breached applicable regulations, for example with regard to sustainability.</p>
<p>Sustainability risk Sustainability risk is the risk that SEK’s operations directly or indirectly impact their surroundings in respect of money laundering, environmental issues, anticorruption, human rights, labor conditions and business ethics.</p>	<p>SEK is primarily exposed to sustainability risks when lending. A high sustainability risk could arise from the financing of major projects or from operations in high-risk countries in terms of corruption or human rights violations.</p>

Risk appetite metrics	Risk management
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategic decisions in line with SEK's strategy - Monitoring of strategic investments 	<p>Strategic risk is identified through risk analyses and is monitored and prevented as deemed necessary. Costs to reduce risk exposures must be in proportion to the effect that such measures have.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Follow-up of the reputational impact from transactions 	<p>Reputational risk is mitigated actively through a number of activities, including ongoing analysis of media coverage, stakeholder dialogues and risk analyses. SEK's communication plan describes the principles for both long-term and short-term management of reputational risk.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transactions in compliance with national and international regulations and guidelines in the area - Follow-up of transactions 	<p>Sustainability risks are managed according to a risk-based approach. In the event of a high sustainability risk, an in-depth sustainability review is conducted and, where necessary, requirements set that measures be implemented to counteract the adverse environmental and societal impact. Requirements are based on national laws and international principles in the areas of money laundering, the environment, anticorruption, human rights, labor conditions and business ethics.</p>

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of the loss that could be incurred if a borrower or party in another agreement cannot meet its obligations under the agreement's terms and conditions. Credit risk also includes counterparty risk, concentration risk and settlement risk. SEK's credit risks are limited using a risk-based selection of counterparties and are further mitigated by the use of guarantees, netting agreements, collateral and credit derivatives. SEK's appetite for credit risk is significantly greater than its appetite for other risks.

Risk management

The Risk Policy issued by the Board and the Credit Instruction issued by the Board's Credit Committee are the foundations upon which SEK's credit risk management is based. These governing documents constitute the framework for the level of credit risk that SEK can accept and describe the decision-making structure and credit-decision mandate, the credit process, fundamental principles for loan limits and the management of problem loans. Account managers in Lending have overall responsibility for relations with all of SEK's clients. They have ultimate responsibility for commercial, credit and sustainability risks and their impact on SEK's income statement and balance sheet. Their responsibility includes assessing clients' financing needs, structuring business transactions, conducting credit assessments aided by credit analysts, and the management of limits and exposure. Their responsibility also encompasses ensuring that existing limits are reviewed continuously, at least once

annually. Credit analysts within Credit are responsible for continuous analyses of counterparties and, at least once annually, prepare decisions concerning internal risk ratings. The credit analysts also perform independent credit assessments of current business proposals. Credit is part of SEK's first line of defence and the Chief Credit Officer reports directly to the CEO. Credit is also responsible for managing the credit process. Risk, which is part of SEK's second line of defence, supervises and validates SEK's internal risk ratings and monitors and checks compliance with credit decisions and that limits are not exceeded.

SEK utilizes limits to restrict credit risks to a specified level. Limits express the highest permissible exposure to a counterparty for specific tenors and for various types of exposures, such as corporate lending, guarantees, counterparty risk in derivative contracts or liquidity investments. Exposures must be encompassed within the limits that have been decided for the particular counterparties. All limits are reviewed at least once annually.

Limit and credit decision procedure
<p>The Board</p> <p>Matters related to credit and credit decisions that are of fundamental significance or in some other way of major importance to SEK.</p>
<p>The Board's Credit Committee</p> <p>Decisions concerning limits or credit that exceed the Credit Committee's decision-making mandate, new country limits, country limits transgressing the norm.</p>
<p>Credit Committee</p> <p>Decisions concerning limits or credit within the Credit Committee's decision-making mandate, annualization of country limits within the norm, credit-risk-related waivers and new liquidity limits.</p>
<p>Subject to authorization</p> <p>Decisions on credit proposals within the limit and within the norm are subject to authorization as described in the credit instruction, which was adopted by the Board's Credit Committee.</p>
<p>Rating Committee</p> <p>Decisions on internal risk ratings. Decisions of the Rating Committee cannot be amended by any other decision-making authority.</p>

Normative credit policy
<p>To provide guidance in respect of lending and the setting of limits with an acceptable risk level, SEK has established a Normative Credit Policy (the Norm), which clarifies in five areas the quality requirements that a loan or a limit has to fulfill in terms of transaction structure and risk:</p>
<p>1. Operational criteria</p>
<p>2. Risk level</p>
<p>3. Lending terms</p>
<p>4. Know your customer (KYC)</p>
<p>5. Sustainability risks</p>

Exposures assessed as problem loans, meaning those for which SEK assesses that there is a high probability that the undertaking according to the original agreement will not be fulfilled, are analyzed in greater detail and more frequently. The intention is to identify at an early stage exposures subject to an elevated risk of loss and to adapt the exposure and ensure that the risk rating reflects the actual risk associated with the particular counterparty. It is the responsibility of account managers and credit analysts to continuously monitor exposures assessed as problem loans and report them to the Credit Committee and the Board's Credit Committee.

Internal Ratings Based (IRB) approach

SEK uses, and has permission to use, a foundation IRB approach to measure the credit risk inherent in exposures to a majority of SEK's counterparties. This means that for these exposures SEK uses its own estimates of the probability of default (PD) risk parameter which, per counterparty, reflects the assigned internal rating. Other risk parameters, including loss given default (LGD) and credit conversion factors (CCF), are determined by the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR). Using these parameters and the gross amount of the credit-risk exposure, it is possible to calculate the size of the outstanding exposure at default (EAD) and statistically expected loss (EL). These risk parameters are used in the Basel formula to calculate the unexpected loss (UL), which also constitutes the capital requirement for the relevant credit-risk exposure. SEK's IRB system encompasses both operational and analytical aspects. Key operational aspects of the process include where in SEK the risk rating is conducted and decided, and how the responsibility for follow-up, validation and control is allocated in the organization. The analytical aspect applies to how risk is measured and assessed. This includes how the concept of loss is defined and measured and the models used for the risk rating and the calculation of risk. SEK's IRB system comprises all the various methods, working and decision-making processes, control mechanisms, guidelines, IT systems and processes and procedures that support risk rating and the quantification of credit risk.

Decisions concerning internal risk ratings for a counterparty are taken by SEK's Rating Committee. The decision data used consists of analyses and risk assessments prepared by credit analysts active in Credit, in accordance with SEK's established methodology. Committee members are appointed by the Board's Credit Committee on the basis of competence and experience, and the majority of the members represent SEK's non-business-generating functions.

The purpose of SEK's internal ratings is to assess the credit risk of individual counterparties over a business cycle. The methodology is based on both qualitative and quantitative factors. Within SEK, the rating of risk is mainly based on the assessments of credit analysts. By using various methodologies for analyzing companies, financial institutions, insurance companies and national

and regional governments, individual counterparties are assigned an internal rating. The objective is to use a rating scale for all counterparties to be able to price and quantify risk over time, and thus keep risks at the desired level. The risk rating is the basis of a ranking system, which entails that risk rating is largely a matter of relative valuation. The aim of the rating is not to assess an exact probability of default, but to place a counterparty in a category comprising equivalent counterparties from a risk perspective. SEK maps its internal rating scale against Standard & Poor's rating scale and uses Standard & Poor's default statistics as a basis for SEK's own calculations, with the aim of achieving consistent estimates of probability of default with adequate safety margins.

All of SEK's counterparties are assigned an internal risk rating, apart from those cases where the Swedish FSA has granted SEK exemption from the IRB approach. SEK's permission from the Swedish FSA to use a Foundation Internal Ratings-Based Approach, and thus to calculate capital requirements for credit risk in accordance with this, encompasses exposures to companies, including insurance companies and financial institutions. The Swedish FSA has permitted SEK to apply certain exceptions from the IRB approach. The exempted exposures, for which the Standardized Approach is used instead, are as follows:

- Export credits guaranteed by the Swedish Export Credits Guarantee Board (EKN) and exposures to the Swedish government and Swedish regional governments or county councils.
- Export credits guaranteed by export credit agencies in the OECD (valid through December 31, 2015).
- Exposures to foreign governments, foreign regional governments and multilateral development banks (valid through December 31, 2015).
- Exposures in the Customer Finance business area (valid as long as these exposures are of minor importance in terms of scope and risk profile).
- Guarantees for the benefit of small and medium-sized companies (valid as long as these exposures are of minor importance in terms of scope and risk profile).

SEK applied for permission from the Swedish FSA to apply the IRB approach for exposures encompassed by time-limited exceptions when these expire, and until such time as permits are granted, to temporarily extend the time-limited exceptions.

Monitoring and control

SEK's risk and product rating, and risk estimates comprise a central feature of the reporting of credit risk to the Board, the Risk and Compliance Committee and the Credit Committee. The Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Risk Officer inform the Board of all significant changes concerning SEK's IRB system.

Validation is a key factor for quality assurance of SEK's IRB system and Risk is responsible for performing validation at least once annually.

Credit protection

SEK limits its credit risk by means of a methodical and risk-based selection of counterparties. The credit risk is further reduced through the use of various credit risk hedging, in the form of guarantees, netting agreements, collateral and credit derivatives.

In its lending transactions, SEK mainly utilizes guarantees. The guarantors are predominantly government export credit agencies in the OECD, of which the Swedish Export Credits Guarantee Board (EKN) is the largest. Guarantees are also received from financial institutions and, to a lesser extent, non-financial corporations and insurance companies. Since the credit risk is allocated to a guarantor, SEK's guaranteed credit-risk exposure in reports of its net credit risk exposure largely consists of exposure to government counterparties. To a lesser extent, credit protection is achieved through purchases of credit default swaps (CDS).

The counterparty risk associated with derivative contracts is always documented using ISDA Master Agreements, which also entail a netting agreement, with the support of collateral agreements in the form of a credit support annex (CSA). Approved collateral under the collateral agreements signed by SEK always take the form of liquid assets.

SEK also uses various types of collateral to reduce credit risks pertaining to certain types of credit granting. When a credit decision is taken, assessment primarily concerns the borrower's credit rating and future repayment capacity. Collateral, where it is considered relevant, is a core element of the credit assessment and credit decision. While collateral can be significant for individual cases, it has limited impact on the total lending portfolio.

Concentration risks and large exposures

SEK's exposures are analyzed and reported regularly in respect of risk concentration based on (i) the size of individual commitments, (ii) domicile and (iii) sector. The analysis refers to both direct exposure and indirect exposure from, for example, credit derivatives. The concentration risks mentioned above are reflected in SEK's calculation of economic capital for credit risks, which leads to a higher capital requirement compared with the minimum capital requirement. When calculating capital requirements, the minimum capital requirement does not take concentration risks into account. For further information about concentration risks, see the section on internal capital adequacy assessment.

A large exposure whose value, after the exceptions applied in certain cases or reduction factors, correspond-

ing to at least 10 percent of an institution's own funds, is defined as a large exposure according to the CRR. The aggregate amount of SEK's large exposures at December 31, 2015 was 236.7 percent (2014: 341.6 percent) of SEK's total own funds and consisted of risk-weighted exposures to 18 (2014: 25) different counterparties or counterparty groups. A non-permitted exposure is one whose value exceeds 25 percent of total own funds. At December 31, 2015, SEK had no non-permitted exposures (2014: 0). For the purpose of monitoring and checking large exposures, SEK has defined internal limits, which impose further limitations on the size of such exposures in addition to those stated in the CRR.

Counterparty risk in derivative contracts

Counterparty risk in derivative contracts – which is a type of credit risk – arises when derivatives are used to manage risks. To limit this risk, SEK enters into such transactions solely with counterparties with strong credit ratings. Risk is further reduced by SEK's entering into ISDA Master Agreements (ISDAs), with associated collateral agreements, with its counterparties before entering into derivative contracts. These bilateral collateral agreements mean that the highest permitted risk levels, in relation to each individual counterparty, are agreed in advance. The formulation of these agreements is designed to ensure that agreed risk levels (known as threshold amounts) are not exceeded, regardless of market value changes that may occur. ISDA and CSA agreements are reviewed continuously to be able to renegotiate the terms as necessary. For counterparty exposures that exceed the threshold amounts under the relevant CSAs due to market value changes, settlement is demanded so that the counterparty exposure is reduced to the pre-agreed level. The positive gross value of all derivative contracts in the balance sheet as of December 31, 2015 was Skr 12.7 billion (2014: Skr 16.0 billion). After netting on the basis of the current CSAs (by counterparty), but excluding cash collateral, the exposure was Skr 3.9 billion (2014: Skr 7.4 billion), i.e. Skr 8.7 billion (2014: Skr 8.6 billion) less than the gross exposure. Taking into account cash collateral and regulatory add-ons under the CRR mark-to-market method, the exposure amount for counterparty risk for capital adequacy purposes was Skr 4.1 billion (2014: Skr 5.7 billion). The majority of SEK's derivative contracts are what are known as OTC (over the counter) derivatives, i.e. derivative contracts that are not settled on a stock exchange. At the end of 2015, SEK's OTC derivative contracts were not yet subject to mandatory central clearing. For further information on OTC derivatives, see "New regulations".

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss or changes in future earnings due to changes in, for example, interest rates, exchange rates, commodity prices or share prices. Market risk includes price risk in connection with sales of assets or the closing of exposures.

Risk management

SEK's Board establishes SEK's market risk appetite and strategy. In addition, instructions established by the CEO regulate SEK's management of market risks. The Board's Finance and Risk Committee makes decisions on limit structures, which clearly define and limit the permissible exposure to net market risk. The Chief Risk Officer decides on the methodology for determining how market risks are to be calculated and proposes changes in limit structures in connection with reviews of risk appetite and limits. All instructions are re-established annually. Market risk exposures are measured and reported on a daily basis to the CEO, and the Board's Finance and Risk Committee at its scheduled meetings. The Risk Control function measures, monitors and reports on SEK's market risk exposures on a daily basis. Cases where limits are exceeded are escalated without delay to the CEO and the Board's Finance and Risk Committee.

SEK borrows funds by issuing bonds or other debt instruments which, regardless of the market risk exposures in the bonds, are hedged by being swapped to a floating interest rate. Borrowed funds are used either immediately for lending, mainly at floating interest rates, or swapped to a floating rate, or to ensure that SEK has adequate liquidity in the form of liquidity investments and liquidity reserves. Investments of liquidity must be made at a floating or fixed interest rates for up to one year. The aim is to hold assets and liabilities to maturity.

Since SEK's appetite for market risk resulting from unmatched cash flows is low, the remaining open interest-rate and foreign-exchange risks that arise from the remaining unmatched flows between the renegotiation of interest rates in various currencies is hedged against changes in foreign exchange rates and current interest rates.

The duration of available borrowing matches that of lending and the maturity profile of liquidity investments is adapted to ensure that funds are available for all accepted undisbursed lending.

Unrealized changes in fair value affect the value of SEK's assets and liabilities and impact the volatility of both earnings and SEK's own funds. SEK's largest net exposures that affect earnings and own funds are to changes in spread risks, mainly to credit spreads in assets and liabilities and to cross-currency basis swap spreads. Spread risks are kept at an acceptable level for the company through governance and control. This includes set limits for exposures and daily monitoring of limits.

Measurement

The following describes how SEK calculates and limits market risk internally. For the impact on earnings and other comprehensive income due to the interest-rate risk, see Note 26. Additional factors, such as different sensitivity calculations regarding the effect on economic value, earnings, equity and own funds, as well as more stress tests, are measured and reported but are not subject to limits. The government-supported S-system has been excluded since the government compensates SEK for all interest-rate differentials, borrowing costs and net foreign-exchange losses within the S-system (see Note 1). Risks in the S-system are measured and monitored regularly, and reported to the CEO, and to the Board's Finance and Risk Committee at scheduled meetings.

Aggregated risk measure

The aggregated risk measure is based on analyses of 106 scenarios that each have a monthly risk horizon. The scenarios are updated each month and comprise historical movements in risk factors from the entire period from the end of 2006 to 2015. SEK's aggregated risk measure estimates the impact on SEK's equity by applying extreme historically observed movements in terms of market factors that affect the volatility of SEK's equity. The exposure, which is based on the worst case scenario, is evaluated using SEK's portfolio sensitivities to interest-rate risk, cross-currency basis swap price risk, credit spread risk in assets, credit spread risk in SEK's own debt and currency risk. The limit is also based on the worst case scenario, which at the close of 2015 was based on market movements from June 2012. The risk at year-end 2015 amounted to Skr 624 million (2014: Skr 633 million).

The limit is set at Skr 1,300 million (2014: Skr 1,300 million). During 2015, SEK improved its aggregated risk measure by increasing the number of scenarios and risk factors, mainly attributable to the credit spread risk in assets.

Risk-specific measures

The aggregated risk measure and stress tests are complemented with risk-specific measures, including specific interest-rate-risk measures, spread-risk measures and currency-risk measures.

The measurement and limiting of interest-rate risk in SEK is divided into two categories:

- Interest-rate risk regarding changes in the economic value of SEK's portfolio (EVE)
- Interest-rate risk regarding changes in future net interest income (NII).

Market risk, type	Definition	Risk profile*
Interest-rate risk regarding changes in the economic value of SEK's portfolio (EVE)	The interest-rate risk regarding changes in economic value is calculated by means of a 100 basis point parallel shift in the yield curve and a 50 basis point twist in all yield curves. For each stress test the risk per currency is totaled in absolute terms.	The risk pertains to SEK's overall business profile, particularly the balance between interest-bearing assets and liabilities in terms of volume and fixed interest terms. The risk measurement captures the long-term impact of changes in interest rates. The risk amounted to Skr 124 million (2014: Skr 108 million) at the end of 2015. At the end of 2015, the interest-rate price risk limit amounted to Skr 600 million (2014: Skr 250 million).
Interest-rate risk regarding changes in future net interest income (NII)	The net interest revenue risk within one year is calculated as the impact on net interest revenue for the coming year if new financing and investment must take place following a positive interest-rate shift of 100 basis points. For each stress test, the risk per currency is totaled in absolute terms.	The risk pertains to SEK's overall business profile, particularly the balance between interest-bearing assets and liabilities in terms of volume and fixed interest terms for the next twelve months. The risk measurement captures the short-term impact of changes in interest rates. At the end of 2015, the risk amounted to Skr 202 million (2014: Skr 194 million) and the interest-rate price risk limit amounted to Skr 250 million (2014: Skr 275 million).
Credit spread risk in assets	Credit spread risk in assets is calculated as a potential impact on SEK's equity, in the form of unrealized gains or losses, as a result of changes in the credit spreads on assets for those assets measured at fair value. Credit spread risk in assets measures the instantaneous change in value that arises from a 100 basis-point shift in credit spreads for all assets measured at fair value.	The risk is attributable to bonds in liquidity investments, including liquidity reserves, credit derivatives that hedge the credit risk in a number of bonds, and securitizations. At the end of 2015, the credit spread risk in assets was a negative amount of Skr 279 million (2014: negative Skr 479 million), and the limit for credit spread risk in assets amounted to Skr 550 million (2014: Skr 700 million).
Credit spread risk in own debt	Credit spread risk in own debt can have a potential impact on SEK's equity, in the form of unrealized gains or losses, as a result of changes in present value after all of SEK's credit spreads have been shifted by 20 basis points.	The risk is attributable to SEK's structured debt measured at fair value. At the end of 2015, the credit spread risk in liabilities was Skr 603 million (2014: Skr 645 million), and the limit for credit spread risk in liabilities amounted to Skr 1,000 million (2014: Skr 1,200 million).
Cross-currency basis swap price risk	The cross-currency basis swap price risk measures a potential impact on SEK's equity, in the form of unrealized gains or losses, as a result of changes in cross-currency basis spreads. The cross-currency basis swap price risk is measured, using sensitivities, as the change in present value after an increase in cross-currency basis spreads by a varying number of points (varying by currency in accordance with a standardized method based on volatility).	The risk is attributable to cross-currency basis swaps used by SEK to hedge the currency risk in the portfolio. At the end of 2015, the cross-currency basis swap price risk amounted to Skr 227 million (2014: Skr 372 million) and the limit for cross-currency basis swap price risk amounted to Skr 600 million (2014: Skr 550 million).
Risk to NII from cross-currency basis swaps	The 12-month risk to NII from cross-currency basis swaps is measured as the impact on SEK's future earnings resulting from an assumed cost increase (varying by currency in accordance with a standardized method based on volatility) for transfers between currencies for which cross-currency basis swaps are used. For each stress test, the risk per currency is totaled in absolute terms.	The risk is attributable to cases where borrowing and lending are not matched in terms of currency and, therefore, the future cost of converting borrowing to the desired currency is dependent on cross-currency basis spreads. The risk is primarily attributable to Swedish kronor, because SEK has a deficit of Swedish kronor and borrows funds in other currencies, which are swapped into Swedish kronor. At the end of 2015, the risk amounted to Skr 34 million (2014: Skr 41 million) and the limit for the risk to NII from cross-currency basis swaps amounted to Skr 150 million (2014: Skr 75 million).

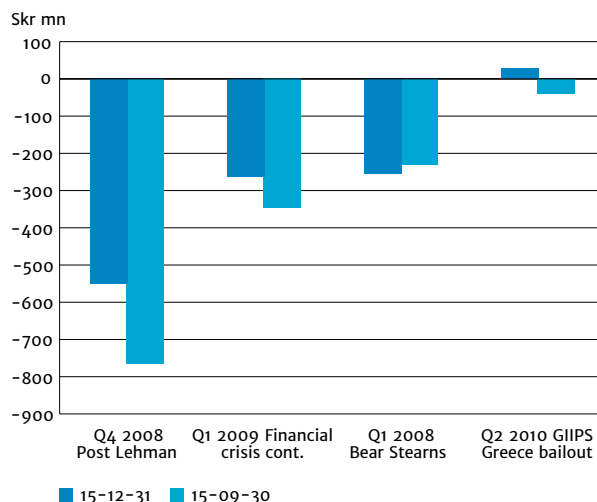
* All risk metrics pertain to pre-tax effects.

Market risk, type	Definition	Risk profile*
Currency risk	The risk is calculated as the change in value of all foreign currency positions at an assumed 10 percentage-point change in the exchange rate between the respective currency and the Swedish krona.	The foreign exchange position excluding unrealized changes in fair value is reported separately since SEK's hedging strategy entails that only foreign exchange positions excluding unrealized changes in fair value are to be hedged. The foreign exchange position mainly arises on an ongoing basis due to differences between revenues and costs (net interest margins) in foreign currency. Currency risk excluding unrealized changes in fair value is kept low by matching assets and liabilities in terms of currencies or through the use of derivatives. In addition, accrued gains/losses in foreign currency are regularly converted to Swedish kronor. At the end of 2015, the risk amounted to Skr 2 million (2014: Skr 2 million) and the limit for currency risk was Skr 15 million (2014: Skr 15 million).
Other risks (equities, commodities and volatility risks)	These are calculated with the aid of stress tests of underlying equity indexes or volatility.	SEK's equities and commodities risks, as well as FX volatility risks, only arise from structured borrowing. The structured borrowing is hedged by being swapped to floating interest rates. While all structured cash flows are matched through a hedging swap, there could be an impact on earnings. This is because measurement of the bond takes account of SEK's own credit spread, while the swap is not affected by this credit spread, and also because of changes in expected maturity for the structured borrowing. Interest-rate volatility risk also arises from other transactions with early redemption options. These risks are calculated and limited. At the end of 2015, these risks and limits were low.

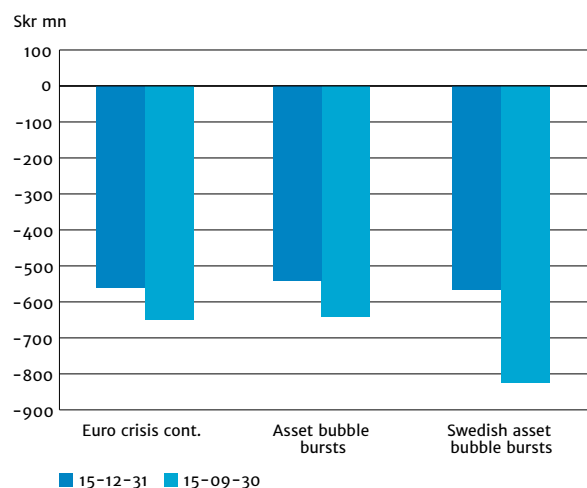
Stress tests

SEK conducts regular stress tests by applying extreme movements in market factors that have been historically observed in the market place (historical scenarios) and extreme movements that could happen in the future (hypothetical or forward-looking scenarios). Analyses of this type provide management with insight into the potential impact on SEK's operations of significant movements in individual risk factors, or of broader market scenarios, and continuously ensure that the risk measurement is effective.

Risks that impact SEK's own funds



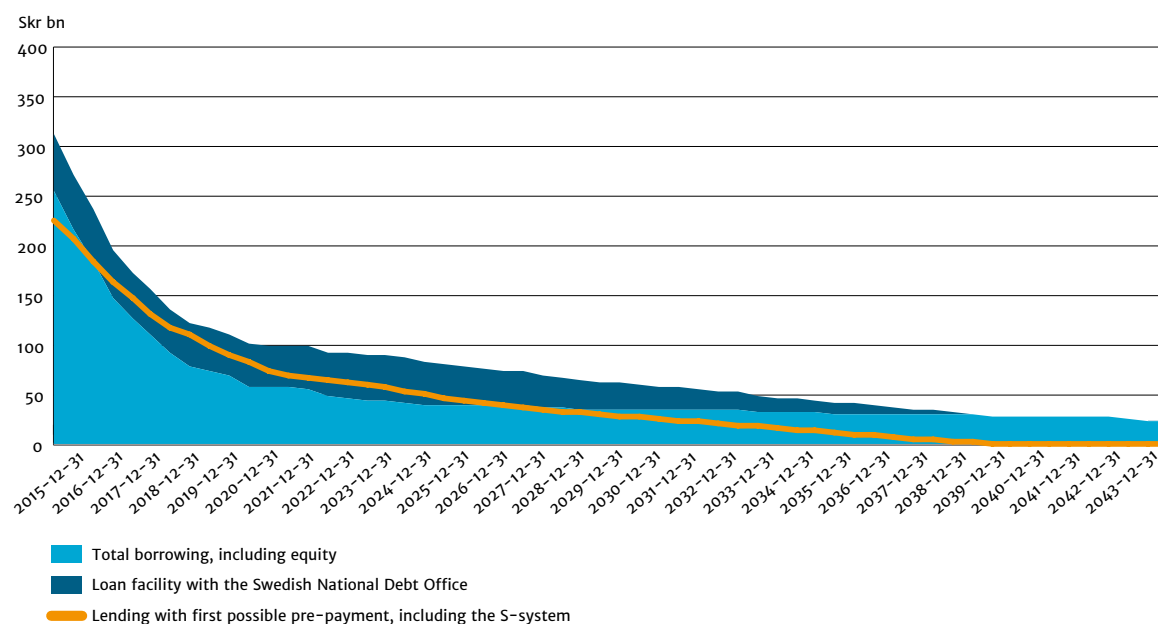
Risks that impact SEK's equity - linked to unrealized changes in value



Liquidity and refinancing risk

Liquidity and refinancing risk is defined as the risk of SEK not being able to refinance its outstanding loans and committed undisbursed loans, or being unable to meet increased liquidity requirements. Liquidity risk also includes the risk of having to borrow funds at unfavorable interest rates or needing to sell assets at unfavorable prices to meet payment commitments.

Trend for SEK's available funds at December 31, 2015



Risk management

The management of SEK's liquidity and refinancing risk is regulated by Governing Documents established by the Board's Finance and Risk Committee. SEK's policy governing liquidity and refinancing risk requires that borrowing through maturity must be available for all credit commitments – loans outstanding as well as committed undisbursed loans. For CIRR loans, which SEK manages on behalf of the Swedish government, SEK's loan facility with the Swedish National Debt Office is also regarded as available borrowing. The credit facility, granted by the government via the Swedish National Debt Office, amounts to Skr 125 billion (2014: Skr 80 billion) and may only be used to finance CIRR loans. The credit facility is valid from January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016 and entitles SEK to receive financing over the maturities of the underlying CIRR loans. No funds have been drawn under this credit facility. This means that no refinancing risk is permitted, as shown in the chart "Trend for SEK's available funds". Borrowed funds not yet used to finance credits must be invested in interest-bearing securities; see also the Liquidity investments section. Liquidity and refinancing risk is measured and reported regularly to the relevant manager, the Risk and Compliance Committee, the CEO and the Board and its committees.

Measurement

In the short term, liquidity risk is monitored mainly through measurement of the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR), which shows SEK's highly liquid assets in relation to its net cash outflows for the next 30 calendar days. Cash-flow forecasts of up to one year are prepared regularly according to various scenarios. Long-term, structural liquidity risk is monitored primarily through measurement of the net stable funding ratio (NSFR) and as described in the preceding section, Risk management.

Liquidity investments

To meet SEK's policy governing liquidity and refinancing risk, undisbursed borrowed funds must be invested in interest-bearing securities, known as liquidity investments.

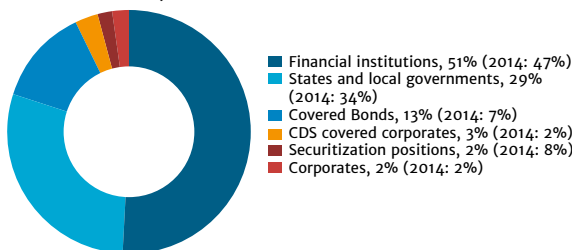
In turn, the management of SEK's liquidity investments is regulated by the Liquidity Strategy established by the Board's Finance and Risk Committee. The size of the liquidity portfolio is adapted to cover outflows, outside of the CIRR system, attributable to: 1) committed undisbursed loans, 2) collateral agreements with derivative counterparties, 3) outflows attributable to short-term borrowing transactions and 4) budgeted new lending.

At year-end 2015, the volume of committed undisbursed loans amounted to Skr 63.4 billion (2014: Skr 16.0 billion), of which Skr 54.6 billion (2014: Skr 7.5 billion) was attributable to the S-system. SEK's liquidity investments

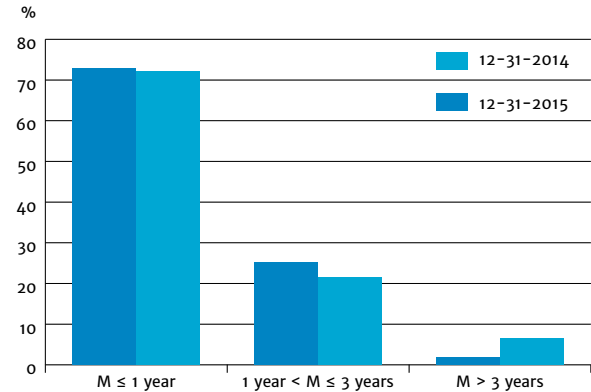
include a liquidity buffer of Skr 15.0 billion (2014: Skr 15.0 billion), which is intended to cover any outflows under SEK's collateral agreements with its derivative counterparties in order to mutually control counterparty risks. The pre-financing buffer takes account of borrowing transactions amounting at least to an equivalent of USD 500 million and maturing within six months. At year-end 2015, the pre-financing buffer was Skr 8.6 billion (2014: Skr 3.9 billion). Finally, liquidity investments include capacity for SEK's estimated new lending requirements. Budgeted new lending amounted to Skr 46.5 billion.

New lending capacity is measured as the number of months that SEK is able to conduct planned new lending without access to new borrowing. This capacity aims to provide at least four months' (2014: four months') new lending. At year-end 2015, new lending capacity amounted to Skr 11.1 billion (2014: Skr 40.6 billion), which corresponds to four months' (2014: 16 months') new lending. The maturity profile of the liquidity investments must reflect the net maturity of borrowing and lending. Investments must be made in assets of good credit quality. Such investments should take into account the liquidity of the investment under normal market conditions and the investment's currency must comply with established guidelines. SEK intends to hold these assets to maturity and only divest them should circumstances so demand. At year-end 2015, the volume of the liquidity investments amounted to Skr 58.7 billion (2014: Skr 86.6 billion), which represented a significant year-on-year change. During the year, SEK decreased its liquidity investments to utilize capital more efficiently. The following charts provide a breakdown of the liquidity investments by exposure type, maturity and rating as of December 31, 2015.

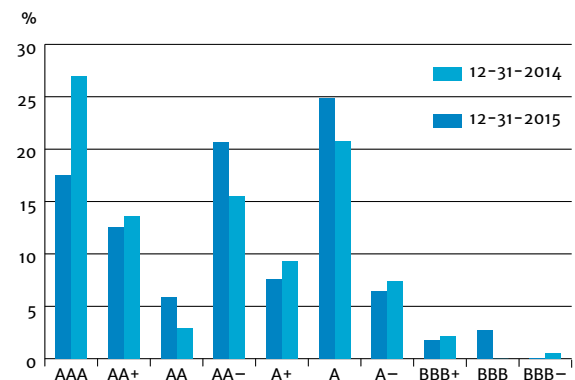
Liquidity investments by exposure type as of December 31, 2015



Liquidity investments by maturity ("M")



Liquidity investments by rating based on net exposure



Borrowing

SEK's borrowing strategy is regulated in the Financing Strategy Policy, which is established by the Board's Finance and Risk Committee. The aims of the Financing Strategy include ensuring that SEK's borrowing is well-diversified in terms of markets, investors, counterparties and currencies. With regard to maturity, no refinancing risk is allowed; see the preceding Risk management section.

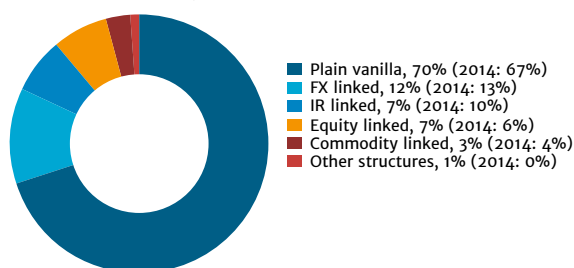
Short-term borrowing

For the purpose of ensuring access to funding, SEK has revolving borrowing programs for maturities of less than one year. These include a US Commercial Paper program (UCP) of USD 3.0 billion (2014: USD 3.0 billion) and a European Commercial Paper program (ECP) corresponding to USD 4.0 billion (2014: USD 4.0 billion). At the end of 2015, SEK had utilized USD 400 million (2014: USD 610 million) under the UCP program and EUR 0 million (2014: EUR 320 million) and USD 150 million (2014: USD 300 million) under the ECP program. SEK also has a swingline facility that functions as a back-up facility for SEK's revolving borrowing program for maturities of less than one year.

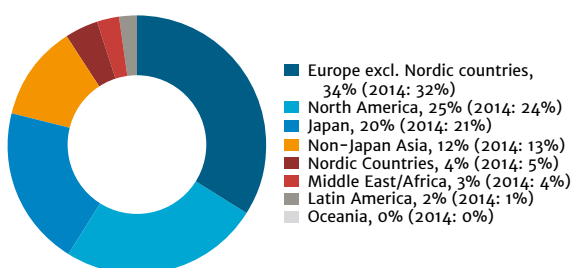
Long-term borrowing

To secure access to substantial volumes of borrowing, and to ensure that insufficient liquidity or investment appetite among individual borrowing sources does not constitute an obstacle to operations, SEK issues bonds with different structures, currencies and maturities. SEK also issues bonds in many different geographic markets. The following charts illustrate some aspects of the diversification of SEK's borrowing. The first chart shows the breakdown of long-term borrowing by structure type, while the second chart shows a breakdown by market of long-term borrowing.

Total long-term borrowing by structure type at December 31, 2015



Total long-term borrowing by market at December 31, 2015



Contingency plan

SEK has a contingency plan for the management of liquidity crises that has been issued by Per Åkerlind, Executive Vice President and Head of Treasury & Capital Management. The plan describes what constitutes a liquidity crisis according to SEK and what measures SEK intends to take if such a crisis is deemed to have occurred. The plan also describes the decision-making structure during a liquidity crisis. An internal and external communication plan is also included. The contingency plan is also closely linked to the results of the scenario analyses that are performed regularly. These scenarios aim to increase SEK's preparedness and ensure that SEK can cope with situations such as the partial or complete cessation of various borrowing sources. The scenarios cover company-specific and market-related problems, both individually and in combination.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of losses resulting from inadequate or faulty processes or systems, human error or from external events. Operational risk also includes legal risk and compliance risk.

Risk management

Responsibility and internal governance

Operational risk exists in potentially all functions within SEK, which means that the managers of all the various SEK functions have a responsibility for effective management of operational risk within their own function. In order to support operational risk management, SEK works in compliance with policy documents in accordance with SEK's framework for operational risk. Responsibility for monitoring, analysis and reporting of operational risk lies with the Risk Control function, as does responsibility for monitoring the appropriateness and effectiveness of operational risk management. The Risk and Compliance Committee is SEK's committee tasked with monitoring operational risk. Reporting is provided by the Risk Control function to the Risk and Compliance Committee and the Board's Finance and Risk Committee.

Identification and governance

SEK places a strong focus on preventive measures relating to operational risk. Of particular importance in this are risk analyses utilizing appropriate scenarios, both on an ongoing basis in the event of changes and annually recurring. Ongoing analysis of changes may relate to the introduction of a new product or a new IT system, changes to a process or a major change such as a reorganization. SEK performs annual risk analyses, coordinated with business

planning and the internal capital adequacy assessment, as part of strategic planning. Action plans are developed to manage identified risks, which are then monitored as part of the responsibility of the respective heads of functions. The Risk Control function carries out an aggregated monitoring and analysis of the risks and action plans. The most significant risks are then monitored and analyzed individually.

When an operational risk event, or incident, occurs, an analysis is carried out to determine the cause. Measures are then implemented and followed up to prevent a recurrence.

Measurement

SEK measures and reports operational risk levels each quarter. SEK's conclusion regarding the risk level is based on an assessment of four main components. In brief, these are:

- (i) the number of risks assessed as high risk, if any,
- (ii) the scope of losses resulting from incidents over the past four quarters,
- (iii) whether incidents have occurred and, if so, the number that fall outside SEK's risk appetite for incidents over the last four quarters, and
- (iv) whether SEK has efficient internal controls on financial reporting in accordance with SOX Section 404.

Sustainability risk

Sustainability risk is the risk that SEK's operations directly or indirectly impact their surroundings negatively in respect of money laundering, environmental issues, anticorruption, human rights, labor conditions and business ethics.

Risk management

Sustainability risks are managed according to a risk-based approach and SEK only engages in transactions for which we have conducted know your customer activities. SEK's measures to manage sustainability risks when lending are subject to national and international regulations and guidelines, along with the government's owner policy and SEK's owner instruction pertaining to the following areas: money laundering, environmental issues, anticorruption, human rights and labor conditions. SEK is tasked with imposing adequate requirements in the operations and projects the company finances in order to mitigate negative environmental and societal impacts.

The international guidelines that SEK applies are:

- The OECD's conventions and guidelines on anticorruption measures
- The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
- The ILO's core conventions
- The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child
- The OECD's Recommendation of the Council on Common Approaches for Officially Supported Export Credits and Environmental and Social Due Diligence
- The Equator Principles
- The OECD's Principles and Guidelines to Promote Sustainable Lending

Measurement and checks

Potential sustainability risks at counterparty, country and project level are identified and classified for each new loan.

- Counterparty risk – Checks and risk classification are conducted as part of know your customer, including ownership and checks against international sanction lists, as well as whether the counterparty has been involved in significant sustainability-related incidents.
- Country risk – Countries are classified according to the risk of human rights violations, corruption, money laundering and terrorist financing.
- Project risk – Projects and project-related financing are classified based on their potential societal and environmental impact according to the OECD's

framework for export credits. Category A projects have a potentially material impact, category B projects potentially have some impact, and category C projects have little or no potential impact.

Elevated sustainability risk

The sustainability risk is considered to be elevated in the following cases:

- Category A and B projects
- Projects or operations with a high risk of corruption or human rights violations
- Areas affected by conflict
- The mining and arms sectors
- Exporters or their end customers who are internationally blacklisted or have been involved in a significant incident

In-depth sustainability review

An in-depth sustainability review is performed in cases of elevated sustainability risk. The extent and form of the review depends on the scope of the financing, the level of the identified risks and SEK's ability to influence the situation. Where necessary, social and environmental conditions are included in loan agreements, and site visits may be included as part of an evaluation. In the case of deviations from international standards or other deficient management of sustainability risks, the counterparty is required to take measures to rectify this. Monitoring during the tenor of the loan is conducted via continuous incident searches and checks of compliance with the agreement's sustainability clauses.

Loans granted to major projects in 2015

SEK granted loans to the following projects in 2015. One of the projects pertained to a performance bond and one of the category B projects was not reported due to reasons related bank secrecy.

Category A projects

- A pulp mill in Finland
- A wind farm in Chile

Category B projects

- A paper machine in Turkey
- A hospital in the UK

New regulations

This section addresses new regulations that will have a material impact on risk and capital management and that have either become effective but not yet been applied or are subject to an active legislation process within the EU.

Credit risk

For risk classification and quantification of credit risk, SEK applies the foundation IRB approach to internal risk classification. However, the Swedish FSA has permitted SEK to make certain exceptions from the IRB approach, in which case the Standardized Approach is used to calculate the capital requirement. For exposures to the Swedish government, Swedish regional governments and a number of additional non-significant exposures, the exceptions are permanent. For exposures to foreign governments, foreign regional governments and multi-lateral development banks, the exceptions apply through December 31, 2015. During 2015, SEK applied to the Swedish FSA for permission to apply the IRB approach for these exposures when the time-limited exceptions expire and, until such time as permits are granted, to temporarily extend the time-limited exceptions. The minimum capital requirements for those exposures impacted by the application will increase in connection with a switch to the IRB approach.

Market risk

On May 22, 2015, the EBA, the European regulatory agency, issued guidelines concerning the management of interest-rate risk arising from non-trading activities, or the interest-rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB), which became effective on January 1, 2016. The guidelines comprise the following areas: Scenarios and stress testing, measurement assumptions, methods for measuring interest-rate risk, governance of interest-rate risk and capital identification, calculation and allocation designed to cover interest-rate risk. These guidelines require significantly more sophisticated methods for measuring interest-rate risk compared with the past. SEK has implemented the new guidelines and, initially, they have not resulted in higher capital requirements for market risk.

Counterparty risk

The European Market Infrastructure Regulation (EMIR), which relates to OTC derivatives, central clearing counterparties and trade repositories, became effective in 2012. Since then, various parts of the regulation have been rolled out. During 2016, additional parts of the regulation, applying to the central clearing of certain types of OTC derivatives, will start to apply. SEK has been defined as belonging to Category 2 in this respect and it was decided in November 2015 that, from December 2016, institutions in Category 2 will be required to clear certain OTC derivatives for any such derivatives entered into from May 2016. If the derivatives are cleared, this will impact on cash flows, pledging of collateral, counterparty risk and financial reporting.

As of March 2017, it will also be obligatory for SEK to pledge collateral to cover the variation margin on non-cleared derivative contracts. However, since the detailed regulation governing this has not yet been adopted, it is currently not possible to determine whether it will lead to material differences in terms of cash flows compared with the governing agreements on the pledging of collateral under the current regulations.

Liquidity risk

In respect of the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) under the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR), a minimum ratio of 60 percent was introduced on October 1, 2015. This minimum ratio will gradually be raised to 100 percent, effective January 1, 2018. In Sweden, certain national regulatory requirements concerning minimum ratios have already become effective.

The net stable funding ratio (NSFR) under the CRR is already reported to the supervisory authority. However, the minimum requirements will not become effective until 2018.

Banking Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD)

The BRRD has been implemented in full in Swedish legislation, effective February 1, 2016. During 2015, parts of the BRRD were implemented by means of regulations issued by the Swedish FSA, under which SEK is required to establish recovery plans. As of 2016, all BRRD requirements have been introduced in Sweden by means of legislation. Pursuant to the BRRD, SEK is thus subject to minimum requirements for its own funds and for eligible own funds, which is a parallel requirement to CRR. The minimum requirements must be established individually for each institution by the resolution authority, which in Sweden is the Swedish National Debt Office. The Swedish National Debt Office has yet to inform SEK about the minimum requirement that will be applied to SEK. SEK will pay an annual resolution fee, which will amount to approximately 0.09 percent of certain outstanding debt. The resolution fee will replace the currently applicable stability fund fee, amounting to 0.036 percent of certain outstanding debt. During 2016, the fee will be subject to transition rules.

IFRS 9

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, which covers classification and measurement, impairment and general hedge accounting was issued by the IASB in 2014. IFRS 9 must be implemented from fiscal years beginning on January 1, 2018, but earlier adoption is permitted. The standard has not yet been approved by the EU, but this is expected to happen in 2016. SEK has initiated the process of evaluating the potential effects of the new standard, but has not yet arrived at any conclusions.

Internal capital adequacy assessment

In SEK's assessment, SEK has own funds that comfortably exceed both the internally estimated need of own funds and the total capital requirement calculated by the Swedish FSA.

The internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP) is an integral part of SEK's strategic planning, whereby the Board decides SEK's risk appetite and approves the capital target. The capital target is adopted by the general meeting of shareholders. The purposes of the ICAAP are to ensure that SEK has sufficient capital to meet the regulatory requirements under both normal and stressed financial conditions and to support SEK's high credit rating. The capital kept by SEK must be sufficient in relation to the risks that SEK is or can be exposed to. The capital adequacy assessment is based on SEK's internal assessments of the risks and their development, as well as assessments of risk measurement models, risk governance and risk management. It is integrated into business planning and forms the foundation for SEK's strategy for maintaining an adequate amount of capital. Capital adequacy assessments are conducted at least for the forthcoming three-year period in the business plan.

In conjunction with its internal capital adequacy assessment process, an in-depth liquidity analysis is performed. During the planning period, the liquidity requirement and its composition are evaluated to ensure the company has adequate liquidity to implement the business plan and meet the regulatory requirements.

SEK's assessment is that the macroeconomic climate represents the foremost source of the risks to its earnings and financial stability. To arrive at an adequate capitalization level that also applies under strained financial conditions, an analysis is conducted of how the capitalization is affected by stress in global financial markets, as well as of other factors that impact SEK's business model and net risk exposure. The stressed macroeconomic scenario that is used for the planning period, 2016–2018, is based on a deepened crisis in Europe. The impact of the stress on SEK is applied to the business plan, following which management arrives at actions that could be taken in such a situation to continue to maintain an adequate level of capital.

When SEK performs the internal capital adequacy assessment, it applies methods other than those used for calculating the minimum capital requirement. The assessment is based on SEK's internal calculation of economic capital. Economic capital is a calculation that captures the risks that are specific to SEK's operations. In addition to risks that are included in the minimum

capital requirement, SEK also analyzes concentration risk, additional market risks, operational risks and pension risk. The internally assessed capital requirement was Skr 9,947 million (2014: Skr 11,107 million) at December 31, 2015, of which Skr 7,944 million (2014: 9,099 million) was attributable to credit risk, Skr 318 million (2014: Skr 315 million) to operational risk, SEK 1,447 million (2014: Skr 1,693 million) to market risk, Skr 192 million (2014: -) to credit valuation adjustment risk and SEK 46 million (2014: -) to pension risk. This may be compared with the minimum capital requirement, which was Skr 6,178 million (2014: Skr 6,985 million) at December 31, 2015, of which Skr 5,280 million (2014: 6,316 million) was attributable to credit risk, Skr 192 million (2014: Skr 267 million) to credit valuation adjustment risk, Skr 318 million (2014: Skr 278 million) to operational risk, Skr 126 million (2014: Skr 122 million) to foreign exchange risk, SEK 1 million (2014: Skr 2 million) to commodities risk and Skr 261 million (2014: Skr 0 million) to Basel 1 requirements.

For credit risk, economic capital is based on a quantitative approach whereby Value at Risk (VaR) is calculated at a confidence level of 99.9 percent. This quantitative estimate is performed using a simulation-based tool that produces a probability distribution of the value of the credit portfolio over a defined time horizon (usually one year). The methodology used in the VaR quantification is based on the CreditMetrics model. This quantitative approach is also complemented by a comparative analysis of the capital requirement under Pillar 1 and economic capital, as well as by qualitative assessments. The primary aim of the analysis is to assess whether the total capital requirements under Pillar 2 should be set higher than the capital requirement calculated under Pillar 1. Factors that result in a higher capital requirement in the overall internal assessment than in the capital requirement under Pillar 1 are name concentration, geographic and sector concentration and SEK's use of a more conservative assumption for correlation than that used under Pillar 1.

In addition to the internal capital adequacy assessment, SEK also performs an estimation of the Swedish FSA's assessment of SEK's total capital requirement as performed in the review and evaluation process. The capital requirement specified by the Swedish FSA constitutes a minimum requirement for the size of SEK's own funds.

New owner instruction in 2015

A new owner instruction was adopted for SEK at the Annual General Meeting on April 28, 2015. In the owner instruction, SEK's owner, the Swedish government, sets out the objective for the company's operations and SEK's specifically assigned mandate from the Swedish parliament, namely, the administration of the CIR system.

The new owner instruction replaced the previous instruction from April 2012. The fundamental objective of the company's operations is essentially unchanged, and the same is true for the CIR system. The changes to the owner instruction can be summed up as an adaptation to the impact of ongoing globalization on Swedish trade and industry in general, and on exporting companies in particular. The concept "Swedish exports" is in a state of continuous change. Service exports are increasing and a considerable share of Swedish export goods contains components supplied by subcontractors in a wide range of different countries. Manufacturing is carried out in many countries and deliveries to end customers take place within the framework of sophisticated logistics systems that crisscross many national borders.

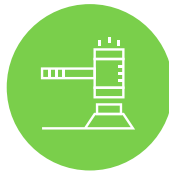
Exports are extremely important for Sweden and Swedish trade and industry are largely internationally focused. It is the objective of the Swedish government, within the framework of international regulations and agreements, to promote the operations of the Swedish export industry in a variety of ways. SEK is one of the cornerstones on which this objective rests. SEK has a complementary role in the market, and is tasked with offering financing solutions on commercial and sustainable terms that directly or indirectly promote Swedish exports. In a changing

"As a concept, sustainability has become increasingly accepted, even within the business community."

world, with exporting companies' operations subject to ceaseless internationalization, SEK has to continuously develop its capacity and its financing services to meet clients' requirements and needs. The changes in the owner instruction reflect this trend and create the commercial scope for the Board to adapt operations to meet the changing needs, which the above developments have made necessary.

As a concept, sustainability has become increasingly accepted, even within the business community. In the present climate, almost all major companies have a maxim that includes sustainability as an integrated part of their operations. This applies equally for SEK, and the Board has particular responsibility for these

efforts, not least through the sustainability targets that the Board sets. In 2015, the government also prepared an action plan for business and human rights that SEK will base its actions on. In 2015, with the direct support of the international business community, the world's countries took a major step toward limiting our climate impact. This was achieved through the global climate agreement between the countries of the world at the COP 21 meeting in Paris at the end of 2015 and which entailed a shared plan for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Sweden's government has also started the "fossil-free Sweden" initiative to showcase participants that, through their operations, contribute to solving climate issues. SEK will naturally adapt its operations, on a commercial basis, to meet these targets. This applies in both the short-term and long-term. SEK has already set a sustainability strategy that encompasses both its own organization's way of working and the requirements we set in our business activities. We are now launching an initiative aimed at ensuring that SEK also contributes to a future with a substantially reduced fossil content than the world we have lived in over the past few decades. Major change is required for many businesses worldwide if these new goals are to be achieved. All of SEK's stakeholder groups will be impacted to a greater or lesser degree: Our owner the Swedish government, our clients in the Swedish export industry, our investors in the interna-



Statement by the Chairman

tional capital markets and our business partners in the financial markets. SEK is to be proactive but, as with our existing sustainability efforts, on a purely commercial basis. We have to continue to ensure that SEK is perceived as a gilt-edged investment for international bond buyers and, similarly, we must continue to be considered as such by the international banking market. Since many of our business undertakings are extremely long-term and pertain to substantial amounts, we have to be adept in assessing how the transition will impact different companies and banks. This entails a major challenge, but if handled correctly, SEK can participate proactively in the area of sustainability.

The financial targets set by the general meeting of shareholders were met or surpassed. The after-tax return on equity for 2015 was 7.2 percent, thus exceeding the owner's profitability target of 6 percent. SEK has a strong capitalization with a total capital ratio of 24.5 percent at the end of the year (19.2 at the end of 2014) and SEK's Board has decided to propose to the Annual General Meeting the payment of a dividend of Skr 356 million, corresponding to 30 percent of net profit for the year.

For the past couple of years, the Board's work has entailed substantial focus on internal matters at SEK. This has been for a number of reasons. One being the introduction of a number of new financial sector regulations and the requirements they have on our organization in terms of adjustments and investments. Another, and a reason related to the Board's internal focus, was the need and

desire to change the company's organization and working methods because SEK needed to increase its efficiency and become more commercially oriented. Efficiency needed tightening both to keep costs down and to allow better use of capital. All of this was aimed at providing optimal financing for Swedish exports. The third reason was to increase focus on SEK's mission, namely, to provide access to financial solutions aimed at promoting the Swedish export industry on commercial and sustainable terms. SEK has managed this mission well over the years, but the demands of customers, the borrowing markets and regulatory authorities are rising. This means that SEK must continue to develop.

All of the above has been the Board's focus in recent years. We now feel that we have made significant progress in terms of the organization, systems, risk controls, and capital and cost efficiency. Even if the decided investments in the risk infrastructure remain to be completed, the Board has been able to dedicate more time to externally oriented issues over the past year or so, not least regarding sustainability and the work with our clients. The Board consists of highly experienced individuals with extensive knowledge and high ambitions. It is enjoyable and stimulating to work with such a competent Board, who together with the company's executive management want to raise SEK's capabilities a few steps further.

Stockholm, February 23, 2016

Lars Linder-Aronson, Chairman of the Board

Corporate governance report 2015

SEK is a Swedish public limited company, and credit market institution, domiciled in Stockholm, Sweden, and is wholly owned by the Swedish government. The Swedish Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation is responsible for the management of the state's ownership of SEK.

The government considers SEK a key participant in the state's promotion of the Swedish export industry and in the realisation of the government's export strategy. Given the company's key role, the government deems it natural, moving forward, for the state to retain 100-per cent ownership of the shares in SEK. In view of the above background, and to create clarity with regard to the state's intentions, in autumn 2015, the government proposed that the Swedish parliament revoke the authorization that has been in place since 1996 to reduce the state's ownership in SEK to 34 percent. The Swedish parliament revoked this authorization in December 2015 in line with the government's proposal.

Owner governance of SEK is exercised through the general meeting of shareholders, the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer in accordance with the Swedish Companies Act, the Articles of Association, the owner instruction and policies and instructions adopted by SEK. The Articles of Association were prepared in accordance with the provisions regarding corporate governance reports in the Swedish Corporate Governance Code (the Code) and the Swedish Annual Accounts Act.

The Code

The Code is part of the Swedish government's framework for corporate governance that supplements the government's owner policy (for example, regarding financial reporting and remuneration of senior executives). SEK complies with the Code in accordance with the owner's guidelines. Regarding certain issues, the owner has chosen to apply the rules of the Code in a manner that deviates from some of the Code regulations, which are described in more detail under "The government's owner policy and guidelines for state-owned companies 2015."

Deviations from the Code

SEK chooses to deviate from the Code in regard to certain aspects, in accordance with the Code's regulations regarding "comply or explain." The main reason for such deviations is that SEK is wholly owned by the state and thus is not a publicly listed company with diverse ownership. SEK's corporate governance deviated from the requirements of the Code on the following points in the 2015 fiscal year:

- **Nomination Committee.** The nomination process for Board members adheres to the principles described in the government's owner policy.
- **Chairman of the Annual General Meeting.** The nomination process for the Chairman of the Annual General Meeting adheres to the principles described in the government's owner policy.

- **Election of auditors.** The nomination process for auditors adheres to the principles described in the government's owner policy.
- **The Board of Directors' independence from the owner.** In accordance with the government's owner policy, SEK does not disclose whether members of the Board of Directors are independent in relation to the owner.

Articles of association

SEK's Articles of Association regulate such issues as the operating targets of the company. The Articles of Association do not contain any provisions regulating the appointment or removal of Board members, except for a provision stipulating that the Chairman of the Board is to be appointed by the general meeting of shareholders and the maximum and minimum number of Board members. In addition, the Articles of Association state that if the Chairman of the Board resigns from his/her assignment during the mandate period, the Board is to elect a new Chairman from within its ranks to serve until the end of the general meeting of shareholders that elects a new Chairman. For amendments to be made to the Articles of Association, the notice of the extraordinary general meeting that will address amendments to the Articles of Association is to be issued not earlier than six weeks and not later than four weeks prior to the meeting. SEK's Articles of Association do not contain any limitations on the number of votes that a shareholder can cast at a general meeting of shareholders.

Owner instruction

A new owner instruction was adopted at the Annual General Meeting on April 28, 2015. The owner instruction sets requirements for the reporting and following up of SEK's administration of the CIRR system under the specifically assigned mandate from the government. The benefit to the national economy of this should be evaluated partly by measurement of the added value that SEK creates in terms of CIRR loans (of which CIRRs comprise a part) and partly by the company conducting a stakeholder dialogue.

General meeting of shareholders

Annual General Meeting

SEK's Annual General Meeting was held on April 28, 2015. External parties were entitled to attend the Meeting. The minutes of the Annual General Meeting are available on SEK's website.

The Annual General Meeting re-elected the following Board members: Lars Linder-Aronson, Cecilia Ardström, Jan Belfrage, Susanne Lithander, Lotta Mellström, Ulla Nilsson, Jan Roxendal and Teppo Tauriainen. Lars Linder-Aronson was re-elected Chairman of the Board by the Meeting.

The Annual General Meeting adopted the Annual Report 2014 submitted by the Board and the CEO and discharged

the Board and the CEO from liability for the 2014 fiscal year. The Annual General Meeting also resolved, in line with the Board's proposed distribution of profits, to pay a dividend of Skr 378 million to the shareholder. The decision was in accordance with SEK's dividend policy.

Furthermore, the Annual General Meeting resolved on unchanged guidelines for the remuneration of senior executives, see also under Note 5 of the Annual Report, and on new, changed financial targets and a new owner instruction. At the Annual General Meeting, the owner's representative presented the work invested in preparing the new owner instruction, mission targets and financial targets as well as the recommendations resulting from the sustainability analysis.

Extraordinary General Meeting

The company held an Extraordinary General Meeting on January 20, 2015, at which Susanne Lithander was elected a member of the Board.

Board of Directors

The Board's composition and its nomination procedure

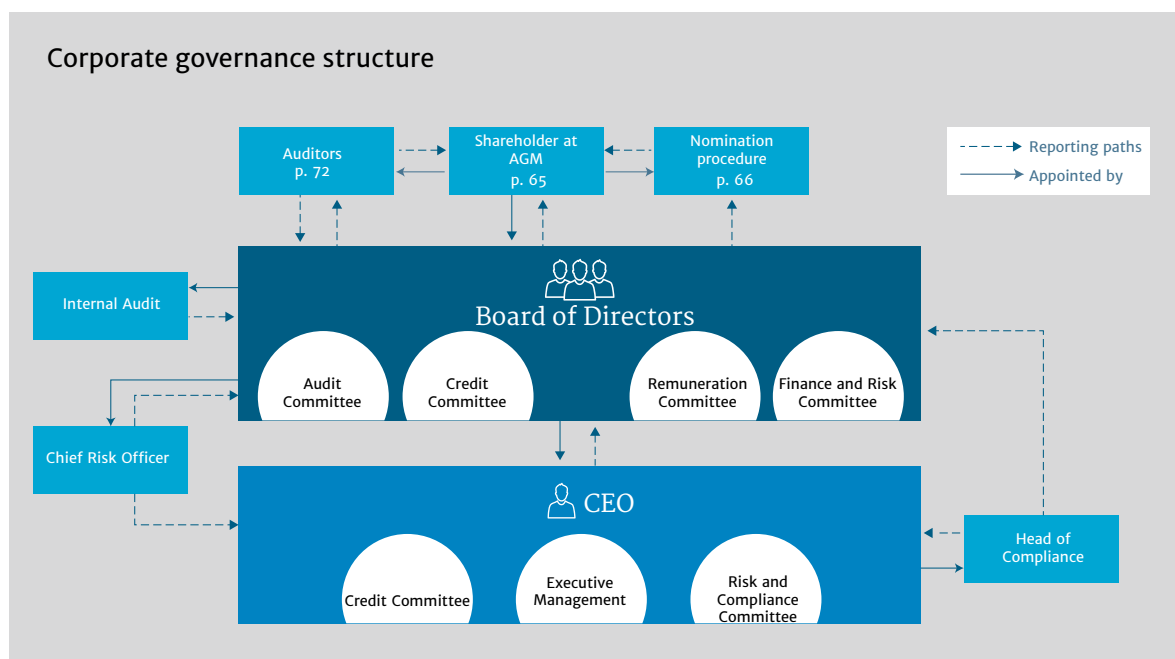
The nomination procedure for Board members complies with the government's owner policy and is conducted and coordinated by the Division for Corporate Governance and Analysis at the Swedish Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation. A working group analyzes the skills requirements based on the composition of the Board as well as the operations, status and future challenges of the company. Any recruitment needs are then established and the recruitment process initiated. The selection of Board members is derived from a broad recruitment base.

SEK carries out a suitability assessment of Board members and senior executives pursuant to the regulatory framework issued by the European Banking Authority (EBA). The assessment of potential new Board members is based on the owner having identified the candidate in question according to a job specification. The owner is informed of the outcome following the assessment. When the procedure is complete, the nominations are disclosed publicly in accordance with the provisions of the Code.

The Articles of Association stipulate that the Board is to comprise no less than six and no more than eight members. Board members are elected each year at the Annual General Meeting to serve until the end of the following Annual General Meeting. SEK's Board of Directors comprises the eight members elected at the 2015 Annual General Meeting. The CEO is not a member of the Board. Four of the Board members are women and four are men. The names, ages, and main education of the Board members, and the number of Board and Committee meetings held during the year are presented on pages 69 and 73-74. None of the Board members or the CEO hold shares or financial instruments issued by SEK.

Chairman of the Board

The Chairman of the Board is elected by the general meeting of shareholders, unless the Chairman resigns from his/her assignment during the mandate period, in which case the Board is to elect a new Chairman from within its ranks to serve until the end of the general meeting that is to elect a new Chairman. The Chairman leads the Board's work, monitors to ensure that the Board is performing its duties, represents the Board to the owner and maintains contact with the owner. The Chairman is also responsible



for taking the initiative to carry out the annual evaluation of the Board's and CEO's work. The Chairman ensures that the Board receives adequate information and decision data for its work and is given the requisite training for the Board work to function efficiently, and checks that Board decisions are implemented.

The Board and its working methods

The Board is responsible for the organization and the administration of SEK's affairs. The Board must continually assess SEK's financial position and ensure that SEK is structured in such a way that its accounting, management of funds and SEK's other financial circumstances are governed by satisfactory controls. The Board adopts the operating targets and strategies for the operations and issues general internal regulations in policies and instructions. The Board ensures that an efficient system is in place to monitor and control SEK's operations. In addition, the Board is tasked with appointing and dismissing, if necessary, the CEO and Chief Risk Officer and deciding on remuneration of these individuals and other members of executive management.

The Board's work following the rules of procedure adopted every year at the statutory Board meeting and the Board's annual plan. The Board of Directors met on 15 occasions in 2015. The CEO attends all Board meetings except those addressing matters in which there is a conflict of interest, such as when evaluating the CEO's work.

In 2015, SEK's Board and committees adopted the following policies and instructions:

Policy documents	Issued by
The Board's rules of procedure	The Board of Directors
Authorization and Delegation Rules	The Board of Directors
Financial Reporting Instruction	The Board of Directors
Code of Conduct	The Board of Directors
Sustainable Business Policy	The Board of Directors
Policy on Combating Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing	The Board of Directors
Internal Governance and Control Policy	The Board of Directors
Risk Policy	The Board of Directors
Finance Policy	The Board of Directors
Credit Policy	The Board of Directors
Instruction for the CEO	The Board of Directors
Instruction for the Chief Risk Officer, CRO	The Board of Directors
Instruction for the Internal Audit function	The Board of Directors
Instruction for the Compliance function	The Board of Directors
Credit Instruction	The Credit Committee
Internal Risk Classification Methodology	The Credit Committee
Financing Strategy	The Finance and Risk Committee
Liquidity Strategy	The Finance and Risk Committee

Board work in 2015

January	February	March	April
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year-end report and annual report Annual reports from internal audit and regulatory compliance Review of 2014 Board evaluation Review of SEK's management of market risks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision on divesting securitization portfolio Internal capital adequacy assessment Project decisions Notice of Annual General Meeting Appointment of new Chief Risk Officer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statutory Board meeting Interim report Payment from incentive system Decision on salary and benefits for the CEO and senior executives Decision on extending existing leases
May	June	July	August
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategy meeting Decision on divesting Singapore office Decisions on IT investments 	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interim report Financing of SAAB Gripen 	—
September	October	November	December
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of training plan for the Board Project decisions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interim report Decisions on recovery plan Review of outcome of employee survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visit to customers in Gothenburg Issue of several new and revised governing documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business plan Notice of the Extraordinary General Meeting on January 21, 2016 to decide the new capital target

The Board Committees

The Board established the following committees. The Board's rules of procedure include establishing annual instructions for all of its committees. The minutes from each committee are reported at Board meetings by the respective committee's chairman. The members of each committee and their attendance at committee meetings are set out below (see page 69).

Credit Committee

The Board established a Credit Committee to ensure the Board's involvement in decision-making regarding credit risks. The Committee prepares matters relating to credits and credit decisions that are of fundamental or otherwise significant importance to the company, and also makes decisions regarding credits in accordance with the delegation rules determined by the Board. At the request of the Board, the Committee has issued a credit instruction under which decision-making powers regarding certain credits have been delegated to the company's Credit Committee. The members of the Credit Committee since the statutory Board meeting on April 28, 2015 are: Jan Belfrage (Chairman), Ulla Nilsson, Jan Roxendal and Teppo Tauriainen.

Finance and Risk Committee

The Board has established a separate Finance and Risk Committee to ensure that the company can identify, measure, manage, report internally and have control over the risks to which it is or can be expected to be exposed. The Committee's duties include preparing matters on behalf of the Board regarding general policies, strategies and risk appetite in all risk and capital-related issues, as well as regarding overall issues concerning the company's financial operations. The Committee has the power to set limits for such risk and capital-related matters that the Board delegates to the Committee to determine, and to establish measurement methods and limits concerning market and liquidity risk, in addition to models for valuing financial instruments. The members of the Finance and Risk Committee since the statutory Board meeting on April 28, 2015 are: Cecilia Ardström (Chairman), Lars Linder-Aronson and Ulla Nilsson.

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee prepares matters relating to employment terms and conditions, salaries, pensions

and other benefits for the CEO and the management, and general issues relating to salaries, pensions and other benefits. The Board of Directors has established a remuneration policy.

The Remuneration Committee also formulates proposals on salaries for other individuals in management positions for whom the Board determines the terms of remuneration. Furthermore, the Committee evaluates compliance with the Annual General Meeting's resolutions on remuneration and prepares matters regarding the employee incentive scheme. The members of the Remuneration Committee since the statutory Board meeting on April 28, 2015 are: Lars Linder-Aronson (Chairman), Susanne Lithander and Lotta Mellström.

Audit Committee

The Board has established an Audit Committee to address the Board's quality assurance of the company's financial reporting. The Committee's duties include preparation of the Board's work to assure the quality of the company's financial reporting, staying informed about internal control compliance and regularly meeting the company's auditor to keep informed about the focus and scope of the audit, as well as to discuss coordination between the external and the internal audits and the view of the company's risks. The Committee formulates comprehensive instructions for the company's auditing work. The members of the Audit Committee since the statutory Board meeting on April 28, 2015 are: Jan Roxendal (Chairman), Susanne Lithander and Lotta Mellström.

Evaluation of the work of the Board of Directors and the executive management

Ongoing assessments are conducted over the course of the fiscal year through dialogue between the Chairman and other members of the Board. In addition, a separate assessment of the Board and executive management's work is carried out once a year under the leadership of the Chairman. In 2015, this assessment was also carried out with external assistance, and the results of the assessment were reported to the Board and, by the Board's Chairman, to the owner. An evaluation is also performed by the owner in conjunction with the nomination of Board members.

Attendance at Board and committee meetings in 2015

	Total	Board of Directors	Remuneration Committee	Finance and Risk committee	Credit committee	Audit Committee
No. of meetings	53	15	8	9	14	7
Lars Linder-Aronson	36	15	8	9	4 ¹	
Cecilia Ardström	26	15		9		2 ²
Jan Belfrage	27	14			13	
Susanne Lithander	16	9	5			2 ³
Lotta Mellström	30	15	8			7
Ulla Nilsson	35	12		9	14	
Jan Roxendal	36	14		4 ⁴	11	7
Teppo Tauriainen	25	14			11	

¹ Pertains to part of the year. Lars Linder-Aronson stepped down from the Credit Committee on April 28, 2015.

² Pertains to part of the year. Cecilia Ardström stepped down from the Audit Committee on April 28, 2015.

³ Pertains to part of the year. Susanne Lithander was elected a member of the Audit Committee on April 28, 2015.

⁴ Pertains to part of the year. Jan Roxendal was elected a member of the Credit Committee and stepped down from the Finance and Risk Committee on April 28, 2015.

Chief Executive Officer

Catrin Fransson has been the CEO of SEK since the 2014 Annual General Meeting. Catrin Fransson was born in 1962 and has an MSc in Economics and Business from Luleå University of Technology. Catrin Fransson has many years' experience from various positions within the Swedbank Group and as a member of Swedbank's Group Executive Committee.

Remuneration of the Board of Directors and senior executives

Information regarding remuneration of the Board, CEO and executive management and the Board's proposals to the Annual General Meeting are presented in Note 5 of this Annual Report.

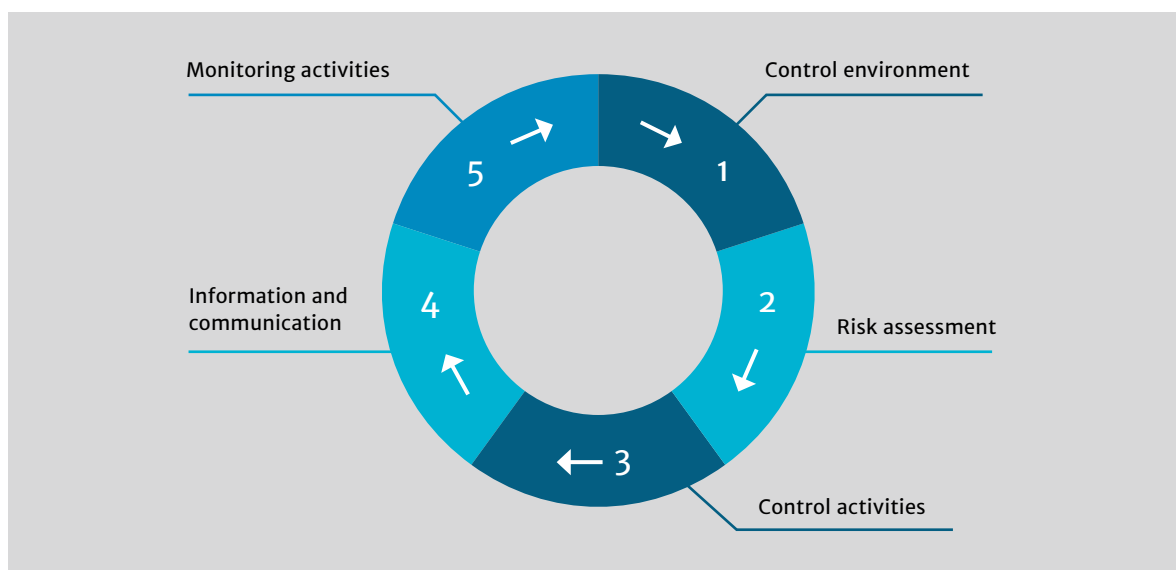
Internal control and governance

Conflicts of interest

Under the company's Internal Governance and Control Policy, each manager of a function within the company is responsible for identifying, analyzing, documenting and rectifying any conflicts of interest within that manager's area of responsibility.

Quality assurance of financial reporting

The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that the company's financial statements are prepared in accordance with legislation, applicable accounting standards and other requirements. The quality of the financial reporting is ensured, among other things, initially by the Audit Committee and then by the Board of Directors reading and submitting points of view for proposals on interim reports and annual reports prior to decisions by the Board.



Board meetings address matters of material importance to financial reporting and, prior to each meeting, reports on financial performance are submitted to the Board following a standardized format.

The Board and the company's auditors communicate in a number of ways. At Board meetings that addressed the company's financial reporting, the auditors participated in connection with the presentation of financial reports. The Board also receives summary audit reports. Each year, the Audit Committee reviews the audit plan and the result of the audit.

Internal control and risk management with regard to financial reporting

To ensure correct and reliable financial reporting, SEK has developed a management system for financial reporting based on the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) framework for internal control (2013 version). This internal control framework is divided into five components: Control Environment, Risk Assessment, Control Activities, Information and Communication, and Monitoring Activities. These five components comprise 17 principles that must be applied and work in order to conclude that the company has good internal governance and control.

Control environment

Internal governance and control measures are based on the governance and control environment formed by internal rules, processes and structures that form the basis for internal governance and control throughout the organization. The Board is responsible for internal governance and control and, therefore, efficient work by the Board with capable Board members provides the basis for good internal governance and control. SEK's Board has established rules of procedure for its work and the work of its committees. Part of the work of the Board is to establish, update and approve a number of fundamental policies that govern the company's operations. It is the responsibility of the CEO to establish guidelines so that all employees understand the requirement for maintaining ethical values and the role of each individual in such work, which is regulated in part by the Code of Conduct to which all employees must adhere. The Board issues guidelines that create the prerequisites for an organizational structure with clear roles and responsibilities, procedures for attracting, developing and retaining employees, and a remuneration system that favors the effective management of operational risks and promotes good internal governance and control. SEK has an independent internal audit function that reviews the company's internal governance and control. The Board establishes the auditing assignment each year by means of an audit plan, which takes into account the mandatory audits required by legislation. The assignment involves checking and assessing whether the company's risk management, governance, control, reporting and management processes and regulatory

compliance are effective. The internal audit reported its observations on an ongoing basis to the Board, the Audit Committee and the CEO, and has regularly informed the executive management. As of 2012, the Board commissioned an external party, KPMG, to be responsible for this independent internal audit. The appointment of an external party to perform the internal audit provides SEK with access to significant and extensive capabilities for auditing the company's regulatory compliance, particularly capital adequacy, including audits of ICAAP and the company's IRB model. The internal audit assignment includes liaising with the external auditors so that they are able to rely on the work carried out by the internal auditors, thereby ensuring that all material areas of risk have been audited.

Risk assessment

SEK performs an annual risk assessment at management, function and process level to identify, document and quantify the consequences and probability of events occurring that could entail that SEK's targets cannot be achieved. Risk assessment for financial reporting comprises identifying and evaluating material risks that may result in the goal of reliable financial reporting not being achieved in terms of comprehensiveness, accuracy, valuation, reporting and risk of fraud. The company carries out regular risk assessments during the year in the event of material changes for the company.

Control activities

Controls have been designed based on identified risks to thereby prevent, detect and correct errors and discrepancies.

The controls are carried out at an overarching level, and also include company-wide controls and general IT controls. These include instructions and procedures regarding authorizations, powers and responsibilities relating to lending, monitoring of compliance and controls for change management, back-up procedures and rights.

Transaction-based controls, whether manual or automated, are carried out to manage the risk of errors occurring in financial reporting. Such controls include reconciliations and analyses. Processes and controls are documented in the form of flow charts and descriptions of individual control activities, which specify who executes a particular control, how it is implemented and how implementation of the control is to be documented.

Information and communication

Policies, instructions, guidelines and operating procedures are continually updated and communicated to staff via relevant channels, especially via the intranet, through internal training and personnel meetings. Formal and informal communication between staff and management is promoted by the small number of employees and their geographic location, primarily at one office.

The Board of Directors and the Audit Committee are continually provided with management reports on financial performance through analyses of and commentaries on results, budgets and forecasts.

The Board and the Audit Committee meet the auditors regularly and study the audit reports. The executive management's duties include assessing material accounting policies and other matters pertaining to financial reporting and addressing interim reports, year-end reports and annual reports prior to the Audit Committee being given the opportunity to present its views and the documents being submitted to the Board for approval.

Sustainable business governance

State governance

Owner policy

As a state-owned company, SEK is to set a positive example for sustainable business, which primarily means that SEK is to:

- work strategically, integrate the issues in its business strategy and adopt strategic sustainability targets;
- work transparently in matters concerning material risks and opportunities and maintain an active dialogue with the company's stakeholders in society;
- work together with other companies and relevant organizations, and
- comply with international guidelines in this area.

State-owned companies are subject to greater information requirements regarding sustainability reporting under the policy guidelines and, therefore, are to apply such regulations as the GRI Sustainability Reporting Guidelines for reporting sustainability.

SEK's owner instruction and sustainable business

The government's owner instruction stipulates that SEK is to endeavor to comply with international guidelines for sustainable business as regards environmental issues, anticorruption, human rights, labor conditions and business ethics.

Where relevant when making credit assessments, SEK is to comply with international frameworks, such as the OECD's Common Approaches for Officially Supported Export Credits and Environmental and Social Due Diligence or the Equator Principles. SEK is to take into account the OECD's Principles and Guidelines to Promote Sustainable Lending in the Provision of Official Export Credits to Low Income Countries.

SEK is tasked with following Sweden's action plan for business and human rights and committing to the government's initiative for a fossil-free Sweden.

International sustainable business guidelines

SEK adheres to international sustainable business guidelines. The most important guidelines for SEK's operations are presented below.



UN Global Compact

SEK signed the UN Global Compact's ten corporate sustainability principles in 2012.

The OECD's guidelines

SEK adheres to the OECD's sustainable business guidelines. The most important guidelines are:

- the OECD's Common Approaches for Officially Supported Export Credits and Environmental and Social Due Diligence;
- the OECD's Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions; and
- the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

SEK complies with the UN Guiding Principles in its operations and works to implement the guidelines in connection with lending.

Sustainability decisions by the Board

The Board makes decisions on the following sustainability issues:

- Sustainable Business Policy and Code of Conduct;
- credits with particularly high sustainability risk, and
- country limits from a sustainability perspective.

SEK's sustainable business guidelines

SEK's guidelines state the criteria that are to be met for lending. Under the guidelines, the company is to ensure compliance with international standards regarding:

- anticorruption;
- the environment;
- labor conditions, and
- human rights.

Ethics and values

SEK's operations are guided by our core values: solution-focus, collaboration and professionalism. These values form the basis of how we act and how we want our stakeholders to perceive us. Compliance with the company's core values is an important aspect of performance reviews with SEK employees. The SEK Code of Conduct, which the Board adopts each year, provides support for governing the operations and is signed by the employees, the Board and our suppliers. The Code demands integrity and ethical conduct and is communicated to employees through annual training sessions. Suspected conduct that could involve or lead to a breach of the law, unethical behavior, infringement or suspected breach of SEK's Code of Conduct should be reported. These types of breaches can also be reported anonymously via SEK's SpeakUp system, which is managed by a third party.

Monitoring activities

Monitoring and testing of control activities are carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the year to ensure that risks are taken into account and managed satisfactorily. Testing is carried out by staff who are independent of the implementation of controls and who are capable of evaluating the implementation of controls. Measures to address any deficiencies are monitored by the Risk and Compliance Committee and the Audit Committee. The executive management has also established controls to ensure that appropriate measures are taken in response to the recommendations made by the internal audit function and by the auditors elected by the Annual General Meeting.

SEK is a foreign private issuer as defined by US regulations and is therefore also affected by the US Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX). SOX requires the executive management to assess and comment, each year, on the efficiency of the internal control of financial reporting based on the testing of internal controls. However, no corresponding expression of opinion is required of the company's auditors for the category of companies to which SEK belongs under the US regulatory framework. The executive management has assessed the internal control of financial reporting in accordance with the rules applicable to foreign private issuers. At December 31, 2015, the conclusion was that effective and efficient controls were in place relating to internal control of financial reporting.

Auditors

The government's owner policy states that responsibility for the election of auditors appointed by the Annual General Meeting in state-owned companies always lies with the owner. The 2015 Annual General Meeting elected Ernst & Young AB as auditor of the company, with Erik Åström as Auditor in Charge. In accordance with the Swedish Act on Audit of State Activities etc., the Swedish National Audit Office may appoint one or more auditors to participate in the annual audit. However, this did not occur in 2015.

While examining the annual and interim accounts, the company's auditors participated at six Board meetings and reported to and conducted a dialogue with the Board about their observations arising from the audit and assessment of SEK's operations, as well as correspondence with supervisory authorities on reporting matters. The Board of Directors holds a meeting with the company's auditors at least once a year without the attendance of the CEO or any other member of the executive management.

The Board of Directors



Lars Linder-Aronson – *Chairman of the Board*

Born: 1953

Education: MSc Economics and Business, Stockholm School of Economics.

Elected: 2011 Chairman of SEK's Remuneration Committee and member of SEK's Finance and Risk Committee.

Previous positions: President of Enskilda Securities and Senior Vice President of Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken.

Other assignments: Chairman of the Board of Betsson AB (publ). Member of the Board of e-Capital AB, Facility Labs AB and Morco Förvaltning AB.



Cecilia Ardström – *Board Member*

Born: 1965

Education: Economics degree, University of Gothenburg, School of Business, Economics and Law.

Elected: 2011 Chairman of SEK's Finance and Risk Committee.

Previous positions: Head of Asset Management and CIO at Folksam Group, Head of Treasury at Tele2 Group, Member of the Board of Tryggstiftelsen, AP7 and several Folksam and Tele2 companies. Deputy Member of the Board of SEB Tryggliv AB and KP Pensionsstiftelse and Pensionskassa.

Other assignments: Member of the Board of Humlegården Holding (AB I-III), Länsförsäkringar Fondförvaltning AB and Stiftelsen Länsbörsen.

Current positions: Chief Financial Officer and Head of Asset Management at Länsförsäkringar AB.



Jan Belfrage – *Board Member*

Born: 1944

Education: MSc Economics and Business, Stockholm School of Economics.

Elected: 2010 Chairman of SEK's Credit Committee

Previous positions: Nordic Manager at Credit Agricole, Nordic Manager and former CEO of Sweden Citigroup, CFO at AGA AB and Group Treasurer at AB SKF.



Susanne Lithander – *Board Member*

Born: 1961

Education: MSc Economics and Business, University of Gothenburg School of Business, Economics and Law.

Elected: 2015 Member of SEK's Remuneration Committee and SEK's Audit Committee.

Previous positions: VP Finance within SCA-group, CEO at Mercuri International Group and VP, Head of Advisory Services at Ericsson, BU Global Services.

Other assignments: Member of the Board of Eltel AB.

Current position: CFO at BillerudKorsnäs AB.

No Members of the Board hold shares or other financial instruments in the company.



Lotta Mellström – Board Member

Born: 1970

Education: MSc Economics and Business, Lund University.

Elected: 2011 Member of SEK's Remuneration Committee and SEK's Audit Committee.

Previous positions: Management Consultant at Resco AB, Controller within the Sydskraft Group and ABB Group.

Other assignments: Member of the Board of Swedavia AB

Current position: Deputy Director of Division for State-Owned Enterprises at the Swedish Ministry of Finance.



Ulla Nilsson – Board Member

Born: 1947

Education: M. Pol. Sc., Economics and Business Administration, Uppsala University.

Elected: 2011 Member of SEK's Credit Committee and SEK's Finance and Risk Committee.

Previous positions: Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB 1978–2010, Global Head of SEB Futures in London, Chairman of Enskilda Futures Limited in London, Head of Trading & Capital Markets Singapore, Head of Treasury in Luxembourg and Skånska Banken 1974–1978.

Other assignments: Member of the Board of Swedish Chamber International.

Current position: President at the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London.



Jan Roxendal – Board Member

Born: 1953

Education: General College Degree in Banking.

Elected: 2007 Chairman of SEK's Audit Committee and Member of SEK's Credit Committee.

Previous positions: President at Gambro AB, CEO of Intrum Justitia AB and Vice President of ABB Group. President and CEO of ABB Financial Services.

Other assignments: Chairman of the Board of Directors of mySafety Group AB, the Swedish Export Credits Guarantee Board (EKN), Roxtra AB and Flexenclosure AB. Member of the Board of Catella AB.



Teppo Tauriainen – Board Member

Born: 1961

Education: MSc Economics and Business, University of Gothenburg, School of Business, Economics and Law.

Elected: 2014 Member of SEK's Credit Committee.

Previous positions: Sweden's ambassador to Singapore and Canada, and Head of Ministry of Foreign Affairs' International Trade Policy Unit.

Current position: Head of Americas Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Auditors: Ernst & Young AB.

Principal auditor: Erik Åström, Authorized Public Accountant. Born: 1957. Auditor at SEK since 2013.

Management



Catrin Fransson – *Chief Executive Officer*

Born: 1962

Education: MSc Economics and Business, Luleå University of Technology.

Employed: 2014

Other assignments: Chairwoman of Venantius AB and Member of SNS (Centre for Business and Policy Studies) Board of Trustees.



Karl Johan Bernerfalk – *General Counsel*

Born: 1972

Education: LL.M., Lund University.

Employed: 2007

Other assignments: -



Stefan Friberg – *Chief Risk Officer (CRO)*

Born: 1968

Education: MSc Business and Economics, Stockholm University.

Employed: 2015

Other assignments: -



Teresa Hamilton Burman – *Chief Credit Officer (CCO)*

Born: 1962

Education: MSc Business and Economics, Stockholm University.

Employed: 2015

Other assignments: -



Johan Henningsson – *Head of Sustainability*

Born: 1965

Education: PhD Industrial Economics and Organisations, Mälardalen University, and MBA International Business Studies, University of Gothenburg.

Employed: 2006

Other assignments: -

Board management



Jane Lundgren Ericsson – *Head of Lending*

Born: 1965

Education: LLM, Stockholm University and LLM (London).

Employed: 1993

Other assignments: Member of the Board of SBAB



Sirpa Rusanen – *Head of Human Resources*

Born: 1964

Education: Behavioural Science Degree, Lund University.

Employed: 2005

Other assignments: -



Susanna Rystedt – *Chief Administrative Officer*

Born: 1964

Education: MSc Economics and Business, Stockholm School of Economics.

Employed: 2009

Other assignments: Member of the Board of AB Trav och Galopp



Edvard Unsgaard – *Head of Communication*

Born: 1974

Education: BA Journalism, Mid Sweden University, university studies in Russian and History.

Employed: 2012

Other assignments: -



Per Åkerlind – *Executive Vice President, Head of Treasury & Capital Management*

Born: 1962

Education: MSc in Engineering, the Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm.

Employed: 1990

Other assignments: Chairman of the Credit Markets Group and Board Member of the Swedish Society of Financial Analysts (SFF).

Co-opted members



Dan Kolhberg – *IT manager*

Born: 1960

Education: Systems Analyst, Stockholm University

Employed: 2009

Other assignments:-



Marie Lindstedt – *Head of Compliance*

Born: 1965

Education: LLM, Lund University.

Employed: 2008

Other assignments:-



Sven-Olof Söderlund – *Senior Specialist, Head of Ownership Issues*

Born: 1952

Education: Economics Degree, Stockholm University.

Employed: 1988

Other assignments: Board member of Venantius AB.

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

Skr mn	Note	2015	2014
Interest revenues		2,835	3,774
Interest expenses		-1,173	-2,196
Net interest revenues	2	1,662	1,578
Net fee and commission expense	3	-6	-6
Net results of financial transactions	4	400	506
Total operating income		2,056	2,078
Personnel expenses	5	-295	-313
Other administrative expenses	6	-164	-166
Depreciation and impairment of non-financial assets	7	-98	-43
Total operating expenses		-557	-522
Operating profit before net credit losses		1,499	1,556
Net credit losses	9	36	73
Operating profit		1,535	1,629
Tax expenses	10	-348	-369
Net profit¹		1,187	1,260
Other comprehensive income related to:			
Items to be reclassified to profit or loss			
<i>Available-for-sale securities²</i>		-8	26
<i>Derivatives in cash-flow hedges²</i>		-217	316
Tax on items to be reclassified to profit or loss	10	49	-75
Net items to be reclassified to profit or loss		-176	267
Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss			
<i>Revaluation of defined benefit plans</i>		49	-43
Tax on items not to be reclassified to profit or loss	10	-11	10
Net items, not to be reclassified to profit or loss		38	-33
Total other comprehensive income		-138	234
Total comprehensive income¹		1,049	1,494
Skr			
Basic and diluted earnings per share ³		297	316

¹ The entire profit is attributable to the shareholder of the Parent Company.

² See the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity.

³ The average number of shares in 2015 amounts to 3,990,000 (year-end 2014: 3,990,000)

Consolidated statement of financial position

Skr mn	Note	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	11,12	2,258	7,099
Treasuries/government bonds	11,12	2,006	3,458
Other interest-bearing securities except loans	11,12	40,831	66,398
Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	11,12	48,107	53,140
Loans to credit institutions	9,11,12	29,776	25,510
Loans to the public	8,9,11,12	140,806	149,240
Derivatives	14	12,672	16,017
Property, plant, equipment and intangible assets	7	129	161
Other assets	16	1,854	2,053
Prepaid expenses and accrued revenues	17	1,972	2,090
Total assets		280,411	325,166
Liabilities and equity			
Borrowing from credit institutions	12,18	5,283	8,290
Borrowing from the public	12,18	61	63
Senior securities issued	12,18	228,212	273,839
Derivatives	14	23,631	18,886
Other liabilities	19	1,637	3,054
Accrued expenses and prepaid revenues	20	1,912	2,014
Deferred tax liabilities	10	720	821
Provisions	5,21	39	97
Subordinated securities issued	12,22	2,088	1,945
Total liabilities		263,583	309,009
Share capital		3,990	3,990
Reserves		227	403
Retained earnings		12,611	11,764
Total equity	23	16,828	16,157
Total liabilities and equity		280,411	325,166
Collateral provided etc.			
Cash collateral under the security agreements for derivative contracts		13,592	9,668
Interest-bearing securities:			
<i>Subject to lending</i>		-	113
Contingent assets and liabilities			
Guarantee commitments, credits		5	8
Guarantee commitments, other		4,076	4,287
Commitments			
Committed undisbursed loans		63,438	16,028
Binding offers		2,273	50,896

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

Skr mn	Equity	Share capital	Reserves	Retained earnings	
			<i>Hedge reserve</i>	<i>Fair value reserve</i>	
Opening balance of equity January 1, 2014	14,990	3,990	152	-16	10,864
Net profit for the year	1,260				1,260
Other comprehensive income related to:					
Items to be reclassified to profit or loss					
<i>Available-for-sale securities</i>	26			26	
<i>Derivatives in cash-flow hedges</i>	611		611		
Reclassified to profit or loss	-295		-295		
Tax on items to be reclassified to profit or loss	-75		-70	-5	
Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss					
<i>Revaluation of defined benefit plans</i>	-43				-43
Tax on items not to be reclassified to profit or loss	10				10
Total other comprehensive income	234		246	21	-33
Total comprehensive income	1,494		246	21	1,227
Dividend	-327				-327
Closing balance of equity 2014^{1,2}	16,157	3,990	398	5	11,764
Net profit for the year	1,187				1,187
Other comprehensive income related to:					
Items to be reclassified to profit or loss					
<i>Available-for-sale securities</i>	-8			-8	
<i>Derivatives in cash-flow hedges</i>					
Reclassified to profit or loss	-217		-217		
Tax on items to be reclassified to profit or loss	49		47	2	
Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss					
<i>Revaluation of defined benefit plans</i>	49				49
Tax on items not to be reclassified to profit or loss	-11				-11
Total other comprehensive income	-138		-170	-6	38
Total comprehensive income	1,049		-170	-6	1,225
Dividend	-378				-378
Closing balance of equity 2015^{1,2}	16,828	3,990	228	-1	12,611

¹ The entire equity is attributable to the shareholder of the Parent Company.

² See Note 23.

Statement of cash flows in the consolidated group

Skr mn	2015	2014
Operating activities		
Operating profit ¹	1,535	1,629
Adjustments to convert operating profit to cash flow:		
Provision for credit losses - net	-36	-89
Depreciation and impairment of non-financial assets	98	43
Exchange-rate differences	22	-5
Unrealized changes in fair value	-396	-57
Other	18	284
Income tax paid	-580	-308
Total adjustments to convert operating profit to cash flow	-874	-132
Loan disbursements	-56,404	-57,495
Repayments of loans	70,777	65,171
Net decrease in bonds and securities held	28,448	10,576
Derivatives relating to loans	469	946
Other changes - net	469	29
Cash flow from operating activities	44,420	20,724
Investing activities		
Capital expenditures	-66	-52
Cash flow from investing activities	-66	-52
Financing activities		
Short-term senior debt	16,312	12,929
Long-term senior debt	53,043	52,387
Repayments of debt	-74,546	-67,688
Repurchase and early redemption of own long-term debt	-41,006	-25,833
Derivatives relating to debts	-2,540	6,274
Dividend paid	-378	-327
Cash flow from financing activities	-49,115	-22,258
Net cash flow for the year	-4,761	-1,586
Exchange-rate differences on cash and cash equivalents	-80	348
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	7,099	8,337
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year²	2,258	7,099
<i>of which cash at banks</i>	294	373
<i>of which cash equivalents</i>	1,964	6,726

¹ Interest payments received and expenses paid

Interest payments received	2,990	4,410
Interest expenses paid	1,273	2,609

² Cash and cash equivalents include, in this context, cash at banks that can be immediately converted into cash and short-term deposits for which the time to maturity does not exceed three months from trade date. See Note 11.

Parent company income statement

Skr mn	Note	2015	2014
Interest revenues		2,835	3,773
Interest expenses		-1,173	-2,197
Net interest revenues	2	1,662	1,576
Dividend from subsidiary	15	8	11
Net fee and commission income	3	-6	-6
Net results of financial transactions	4	400	507
Total operating income		2,064	2,088
Personnel expenses	5	-296	-316
Other administrative expenses	6	-164	-166
Depreciation and impairment of non-financial assets	7	-98	-43
Total operating expenses		-558	-525
Operating profit before net credit losses		1,506	1,563
Net credit losses	9	35	71
Operating profit		1,541	1,634
Changes in untaxed reserves	10	3	-355
Taxes expenses	10	-348	-290
Net profit		1,196	989

Parent company statement of comprehensive income

Skr mn	2015	2014
Net profit for the year (after taxes)	1,196	989
Other comprehensive income related to:		
Items to be reclassified to profit or loss		
<i>Available-for-sale securities¹</i>	-8	26
<i>Derivatives in cash-flow hedges¹</i>	-217	316
Tax on items to be reclassified to profit or loss	49	-75
Net items, to be reclassified to profit or loss	-176	267
Total other comprehensive income	-176	267
Total comprehensive income	1,020	1,256

¹ See the Parent Company Statement of Changes in Equity.

Parent company balance sheet

Skr mn	Note	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	11,12	2,234	7,096
Treasuries/government bonds	11,12	2,006	3,458
Other interest-bearing securities except loans	11,12	40,831	66,398
Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	11,12	48,107	53,140
Loans to credit institutions	9,11,12	29,776	25,510
Loans to the public	8,9,11,12	140,805	149,240
Derivatives	14	12,672	16,017
Shares in subsidiaries	15	17	17
Property, plant, equipment and intangible assets	7	129	161
Other assets	16	1,854	2,053
Prepaid expenses and accrued revenues	17	1,972	2,090
Total assets		280,403	325,180
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Borrowing from credit institutions	12,18	5,283	8,320
Borrowing from the public	12,18	61	63
Senior securities issued	12,18	228,212	273,839
Derivatives	14	23,631	18,886
Other liabilities	19	1,637	3,054
Accrued expenses and prepaid revenues	20	1,912	2,014
Deferred tax liabilities	10	0	112
Provisions	5,21	25	32
Subordinated securities issued	12,22	2,088	1,945
Total liabilities		262,849	308,265
Untaxed reserves	10	3,277	3,280
Share capital		3,990	3,990
Legal reserve		198	198
Fair value reserve		227	403
Retained earnings		8,666	8,055
Net profit for the year		1,196	989
Total equity	23	14,277	13,635
Total liabilities and equity		280,403	325,180
Collateral provided etc.			
Cash collateral under the security agreements for derivative contracts		13,592	9,668
Interest-bearing securities			
Subject to lending		-	113
Contingent assets and liabilities			
Guarantee commitments, credits		4	7
Guarantee commitments, other		4,076	4,287
Commitments			
Committed undisbursed loans		63,438	16,028
Binding offers		2,273	50,896

Parent company statement of changes in equity

Skr mn	Equity	Share capital	Legal reserve	Fair value reserve		Retained earnings
				Hedge reserve	Fair value reserve	
Opening balance of equity 2014	12,703	3,990	198	152	-16	8,379
Merger difference SEK Securities	3					3
Net profit for the year	989					989
Other comprehensive income related to:						
Items to be reclassified to profit or loss						
<i>Available-for-sale securities</i>	26				26	
<i>Derivatives in cash-flow hedges</i>	611			611		
Reclassified to profit or loss	-295			-295		
Tax on items to be reclassified to profit or loss	-75			-70	-5	
Total other comprehensive income	267			246	21	
Total comprehensive income	1,256			246	21	989
Dividend	-327					-327
Closing balance of equity 2014¹	13,635	3,990	198	398	5	9,044
Net profit for the year	1,196					1,196
Other comprehensive income related to:						
Items to be reclassified to profit or loss						
<i>Available-for-sale securities</i>	-8				-8	
<i>Derivatives in cash-flow hedges</i>						
Reclassified to profit or loss	-217			-217		
Tax on items to be reclassified to profit or loss	49			47	2	
Total other comprehensive income	-176			-170	-6	
Total comprehensive income	1,020			-170	-6	1,196
Dividend	-378					-378
Closing balance of equity 2015¹	14,277	3,990	198	228	-1	9,862

¹ See note 23

Statement of cash flows in the parent company

Skr mn	2015	2014
Operating activities		
Operating profit ¹	1,541	1,634
Adjustments to convert operating profit to cash flow:		
Provision for credit losses - net	-36	-89
Depreciation and impairment of non-financial assets	98	43
Gain on sale of subsidiary	-	-
Exchange-rate differences	22	-5
Unrealized changes in fair value	-396	-57
Other	18	274
Income tax paid	-580	-307
Total adjustments to convert operating profit to cash flow	-874	-141
Loan disbursements	-56,404	-57,495
Repayments of loans	70,777	65,171
Net change in bonds and securities held	28,448	10,576
Derivatives relating to loans	469	946
Other changes - net	439	97
Cash flow from operating activities	44,396	20,788
Investing activities		
Capital expenditures	-66	-52
Cash flow from investing activities	-66	-52
Financing activities		
Short-term senior debt	16,312	12,929
Long-term senior debt	53,043	52,387
Repayments of debt	-74,546	-67,736
Repurchase and early redemption of own long-term debt	-41,006	-25,833
Derivatives relating to debts	-2,540	6,274
Dividend paid	-378	-327
Cash flow from financing activities	-49,115	-22,306
Net cash flow for the year	-4,785	-1,570
Exchange-rate differences on cash and cash equivalents	-80	348
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	7,099	8,318
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year ²	2,234	7,096
<i>of which cash at banks</i>	<i>270</i>	<i>370</i>
<i>of which cash equivalents</i>	<i>1,964</i>	<i>6,726</i>
¹ Interest payments received and expenses paid		
Interest payments received	2,990	4,409
Interest expenses paid	1,273	2,609
² Cash and cash equivalents include, in this context, cash at banks that can be immediately converted into cash and short-term deposits for which the time to maturity does not exceed three months from trade date. See Note 11.		

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Introductory Note

Reporting entity

AB Svensk Exportkredit ("SEK" or "the Parent Company") is a company domiciled in Sweden. The address of the company's registered office is Klarabergsviadukten 61-63, P.O. Box 194, SE-101 23 Stockholm, Sweden. The Consolidated Group as of December 31, 2015 encompasses SEK and its wholly owned subsidiary Venantius AB, including the latter's wholly owned subsidiary VF Finans AB ("the Subsidiaries"). These are together referred to as the "Consolidated Group" or "the Group". The wholly owned subsidiary AB SEK Securities was merged into SEK on December 5, 2014. The merger resulted in SEK acquiring the assets and assuming the liabilities of AB SEK Securities. AB SEK Securities was licensed by the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority to conduct securities trading. Its operations have been transferred to the Parent Company and SEK, has been licensed to conduct this type of business since June 12, 2014. Venantius AB is no longer engaged in any active business.

Basis of presentation

(i) Statement of compliance

Since January 1, 2007, SEK has applied International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The IFRS standards applied by SEK are all endorsed by the European Union (EU). Additional standards, consistent with IFRS, are imposed by the Swedish Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies (1995:1559) (ÅRKL), Recommendation RFR 1, Supplementary Accounting Principles for Groups, issued by the Swedish Financial Reporting Board (RFR) and the accounting regulations of the Financial Supervisory Authority (FFFS 2008:25), all of which have been complied with in preparing the consolidated financial statements, of which these notes form part. SEK also follows the Swedish Government's general guidelines regarding external reporting in accordance with its corporate governance policy and guidelines for state-owned companies. The accounting policies of the Parent Company are the same as those used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, except as stated in Note 1, section (o) below.

Certain disclosures required by applicable standards, regulation or legislation and not included in the notes, have been included in the "Risk and Capital Management" section (pages 43-62). In such cases, the information shall be deemed to be incorporated herein by reference.

The consolidated financial statements and the Parent Company's annual report were approved for issuance by SEK's Board of Directors (the Board of Directors) on February 23, 2016. The Group's statements of comprehensive income and financial position and the Parent Company's income statement and balance sheet are subject to the decision of SEK's shareholder, at the annual general meeting to be held on April 26, 2016.

(ii) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following; derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value, financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value, and hedged items in fair-value hedges are recorded at amortized cost, adjusted for changes in fair value with regard to the hedged risks.

(iii) Functional and presentation currency

SEK has determined that the Swedish krona (Skr) is its functional and presentation currency of the Parent Company under IFRS. This determination is based on several factors, the significant factors being that SEK's equity is denominated in Swedish kronor, its performance is evaluated based on a result expressed in Swedish kronor, and that a large portion of expenses, especially personnel expenses, other expenses and its taxes, are denominated in Swedish kronor. SEK manages its foreign currency risk by hedging certain of the exposures between the Swedish kronor and other currencies.

(iv) Going concern

SEK's Board of Directors and management have made an assessment of SEK's ability to continue as a going concern and are satisfied that SEK has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future.

Furthermore, the Board of Directors and management are not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon SEK's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on a going-concern basis.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, unless otherwise stated.

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(a) Changes to accounting policies and presentation, and new standards and interpretations yet to be adopted

The accounting policies, bases of calculation and presentation are unchanged compared with the 2014 Annual Report, except for a change in segment reporting. A new assessment of the company's operating segments under IFRS 8 was carried out based in part on the changes implemented to increase organizational efficiency and in part on changes made to operational follow-up. SEK now has one segment, lending, and therefore, no segment reporting is presented. Previously, SEK reported under two segments: corporate lending and end-customer finance. In addition to the above changes, certain amounts reported in prior periods have been reclassified to conform to the current presentation. The following amendments published by the IASB entered force January 1, 2015, but have no material impact on SEK's financial reporting:

- Amendments to IAS 19 – Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions:
- IFRS – Annual Improvements cycle 2010–2012.
- IFRS – Annual Improvements cycle 2011–2013.

The following new standards and changes in standards and interpretations not yet adopted are considered to be relevant to SEK:

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. In 2014, IASB issued IFRS 9 which is replacing IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The standard includes requirements for recognition, classification and measurement, impairment, derecognition and general hedge accounting. New rules on the classification and measurement of financial assets reduce the number of valuation categories and instead focus on the company's business model with respect to how its financial assets are used and whether contractual cash flows represent only nominal amounts and interest. The rules for financial liabilities are essentially unchanged compared with IAS 39. The largest change is that fair value movements due to the company's own credit risk in financial liabilities that have been irrevocably designated at fair value should be recognized in other comprehensive income, rather than in profit or loss. IFRS 9 also introduces a credit loss model where expected losses are taken into account. The new model takes a three-stage approach based on whether significant changes in credit risk have occurred. The new general rules on hedge accounting allow entities to better reflect risk management activities in financial reports. SEK has begun the process of evaluating the potential effect of this standard, but has not yet determined any conclusions regarding its effects on SEK's financial statements, capital adequacy or large exposures. At present, SEK has no intention of adopting the standard early. IFRS 9 is mandatorily effective from January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The standard has not yet been adopted by the EU, but this is expected to happen in 2016.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. In 2014, IASB issued IFRS 15 which establishes the principles for reporting useful information on the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from a contract with a customer. The standard introduces a five-step model with recognition and measurement requirements and new disclosure requirements. The standard is not expected to have any material impact on SEK's financial statements, capital adequacy or large exposures. The standard is applicable from January 1, 2018 and has not yet been approved by the EU.

IFRS 16 – Leases. In January 2016, the IASB published the new accounting standard for leases includes changes for lessees. All leases (with the exception of short-term leases and smaller leases) are to be recognized as right-of-use assets which are subject to depreciation and with liabilities appearing in the lessee's balance sheet, and the lease payments are recognized as repayment and interest expense. Lessor accounting remains essentially unchanged. Further disclosures are also required. SEK's preliminary

assessment is that the standard will not have any material impact on SEK's financial statements, capital adequacy or large exposures. The standard is applicable commencing on January 1, 2019 but has not yet been approved by the EU.

There are no other IFRS or IFRS IC interpretations, or amendments, that are not yet applicable that would be expected to have a material impact on SEK's financial statements, capital adequacy or large exposures.

The Swedish Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies (ÅRKL) and the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's regulations and general guidelines for annual reports in credit institutions and securities companies (FFFS 2008:25). The new EU directive regarding annual accounts and consolidated accounts has been implemented in ÅRKL and FFFS 2008:25. The change means that the parent company's financial statements will be impacted as regards capitalization of intangible assets, since the corresponding amount must be entered under a restricted reserve, the development expenditure reserve. Otherwise, the changes have only minor impact on the disclosures in the annual accounts and interim reports. The new legislation and the amended regulations enter force January 1, 2016.

(b) Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. Control exists when the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the purchase method. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. The accounting policies of subsidiaries are consistent with Group policies. Intra-group transactions and balances, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unless otherwise stated or when it is clear from the context, the information in these notes relates to the Consolidated Group and the Parent Company.

The basis for consolidation under prudential regulations, such as the capital requirements under the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR), does not differ from the basis for consolidation for accounting purposes. No subsidiary is an Institute under the definitions in the CRR; thus the prudential regulations do not apply to subsidiaries on an individual basis. No current or future material restrictions to prompt transfer of own funds or repayment of liabilities among the parent or its subsidiaries has been identified.

(c) Segment reporting

Segments are identified based on internal reporting to the CEO who serves as the chief operating decision maker. SEK has one segment, lending, which under the company's mission from its owner is tasked with ensuring access to financial solutions for the Swedish export industry on commercial and sustainable terms. Accordingly, no segment reporting has been prepared. Disclosures regarding the geographic breakdown and revenue per product group are presented in notes 2 and 3.

(d) Recognition of operating income and expenses

(i) Net interest revenue

Interest revenues and interest expenses related to all financial assets and liabilities, regardless of classification, are recognized in net interest income. The reporting of all interest income and interest expenses is made on a gross basis, with the exception of interest income and interest expenses related to derivative instruments, which are reported on a net basis. Interest for derivatives used to hedge borrowing, in hedge accounting or economic hedges, is presented as interest expense, regardless of whether the contracts' net interest is positive or negative. Interest for de-

Notes

Note 1, continued

derivatives used to hedge assets, in hedge accounting or economic hedges, is presented as interest income, regardless of whether the contracts' net interest is positive or negative. Interest income and interest expenses are calculated and recognized based on the effective interest rate method or based on a method that results in interest income or interest expenses that are a reasonable approximation of the result that would be obtained using the effective interest method as the basis for the calculation. Charges considered as an integrated part of the effective interest rate for a financial instrument are included in the effective interest rate (usually fees received as compensation for risk). The effective interest rate is equivalent to the rate used to discount contractual future cash flows to the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. In addition to interest revenue and interest expense, the stability fund fee and guarantee commissions that are comparable to interest are recognized in net interest revenue as an interest expense.

The state-supported system ("S-system"). SEK's net compensation for administering the S-system is recognized as part of interest revenues in the statement of comprehensive income. SEK administers, in return for compensation, the Swedish State's export credit support system, and the State's related aid credit program (together referred to as the "S-system"). Pursuant to the instruction from the State, the State reimburses SEK for all interest differentials, financing costs and net foreign exchange losses under the S-system. SEK has determined that the S-system should be considered an assignment whereby SEK acts as an agent on behalf of the Swedish State, rather than being the principal in the individual transactions. This assessment has been made based on a number of factors, such as the following: (i) although it does in form, SEK does not in substance bear the risks and benefits associated with ownership; (ii) SEK does not have discretion in establishing prices; and (iii) SEK receives compensation in the form of a fixed commission. Accordingly, interest income, interest expense and other costs settled with the State are not accounted for in SEK's statement of comprehensive income. The State's settlements are made on a quarterly basis. Unrealized fair value changes on derivatives related to the S-system are presented net as a claim from the State under other assets. Assets and liabilities related to the S-system are included in the statement of financial position for the Consolidated Group and the balance sheet of the Parent Company as SEK bears the credit risk for the lending and acts as contractor for lending and borrowing.

(ii) Net fee and commission expense

Commissions earned and commissions incurred are presented as Net fee and commission expense in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and the parent company income statement. The gross amounts of commissions earned and commissions incurred are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. The recognition of commission income depends on the purpose for which the fee is received. Fees are either recognized as revenue when services are provided or amortized over the period of a specific business transaction. Commissions incurred are transaction-based, and are recognized in the period in which the services are received. Guarantee commissions that are comparable to interest and fees that comprise integrated components of financial instruments, and therefore included in the effective interest rate, are not recognized as commission and are instead included under net interest revenue.

(iii) Net result of financial transactions

Net results of financial transactions include realized gains and losses related to all financial instruments and unrealized gains and losses related to all financial instruments carried at fair value in the statement of financial position, except when fair-value changes are recorded in other comprehensive income. Gains and losses comprise gains and losses related to currency exchange-rate effects, interest rate changes, changes in credit spreads

on SEK's own debt, changes in basis-spreads and changes in the creditworthiness of the counterparty to the financial contract. The item also includes market value changes attributable to hedged risks in fair-value hedges and inefficiency in cash-flow hedges. Realized gains and losses from financial instruments measured at amortized cost, such as interest rate compensation received and realized gains/losses from buy-back of issued own debt, is recognized directly under "Net results of financial transactions".

(e) Foreign currency transactions

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies have been translated into the functional currency (Swedish krona) at the exchange-rates applicable on the last day of each relevant reporting period. Revenues and costs in foreign currencies are translated into Swedish kronor at the current exchange-rate as of the respective date of accrual. Any changes in the exchange-rates between the relevant currencies and the Swedish krona relating to the period between the date of accrual and the date of settlement are reported as currency exchange-rate effects. Currency exchange-rate effects are included as one component of "Net results of financial transactions". Currency exchange-rate effects on the nominal amounts of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value are recognized as currency exchange-rate effects, however, the change in fair value that arises due to other components is not separated.

(f) Financial instruments

(i) Recognition and derecognition in the statement of financial position

The recognition of financial instruments in, and their derecognition from, the statement of financial position is based on the trade dates for securities bought, as well as for securities issued and for derivatives. All other financial instruments are recognized and derecognized in the statement of financial position on their respective settlement date. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability or an asset (or part of a financial liability or an asset) that is extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid is recognized in the statement of total income as one component of "Net results of financial transactions".

(ii) Measurement on initial recognition

When financial instruments are initially recognized, they are measured at fair value plus, in the case of a financial assets or financial liabilities not carried at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of the financial asset or financial liability.

(iii) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and presented in the statement of financial position when the Group has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Refer to Note 14 for further information about the offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities.

(iv) Classification of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets are categorized into three categories for valuation purposes: loans and receivables, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale financial assets. Financial liabilities are categorized into two categories for valuation purposes: financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and other financial liabilities.

Loans and receivables. This category is used for loans and loans in the form of interest bearing securities that are not listed in an active market. Transactions in the category of loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method. The balance sheet items: Cash and cash equivalents, Loans to credit institutions, Loans to the public and the greater

Note 1, continued

part of Loans in the form of interest bearing securities are included in this category. When one, or multiple, derivatives are used to hedge a currency and/or interest rate exposure relating to a loan or receivable, fair-value hedge accounting is applied. Furthermore, cash flow hedge accounting can be applied for certain transactions classified as loans and receivables, such as when SEK wishes to hedge against variability in the cash flow from these assets.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. There are two main subcategories in the category of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss; and assets held-for-trading. Where two or more derivatives hedge both interest rate and credit exposures in a financial asset, such transactions may be classified irrevocably as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss. Making such designations eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains or losses on them on different bases. Derivatives are always classified as financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, except when they are subject to hedge accounting. No assets were classified as held-for-trading other than derivatives held for economic hedging in accordance with IAS39.

Available-for-sale financial assets. Assets that are classified as available-for-sale securities are carried at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income. If assets are sold, changes in fair value are transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. There are two main subcategories in the category of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss: financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss; and liabilities held-for-trading. Senior securities issued by SEK containing embedded derivatives are in their entirety irrevocably classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Derivatives are always classified as financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, except when they are subject to hedge accounting. No liabilities were classified as held-for-trading other than derivatives held for economic hedging in accordance with IAS39.

Other financial liabilities. All senior securities issued by SEK other than those classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are classified as other financial liabilities and measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method. Where one or more derivative is hedging currency, interest rate, and/or other exposures, fair-value hedge accounting is applied. Subordinated debt is classified within other financial liabilities and is subject to fair-value hedge accounting. When applying fair-value hedge accounting on subordinated debt, hedging of the subordinated debt is made for the time period corresponding to the derivative's time to maturity when the maturities do not coincide.

(v) Presentation of certain financial instruments in the statement of financial position

The presentation of financial instruments in the statement of financial position differs in certain respects from the categorization of financial instruments made for valuation purposes. Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities comprise loans granted to customers that are contractually documented in the form of interest-bearing securities, as opposed to bilateral loan agreements, which are classified in the statement of financial position either as loans to credit institutions or loans to the public. All other financial assets, which are not classified in the statement of financial position as loans in the form of interest-bearing securities, are classified as either cash and cash equivalents, treasuries/government bonds or other interest-bearing securities except loans.

(vi) Presentation of certain financial instruments

Derivatives. In the ordinary course of its business, SEK uses, and is a party to, different types of derivatives for the purpose of hedging or eliminating SEK's interest-rate, currency-exchange-rate and other exposures. Derivatives are always classified as financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, except in connection with hedge accounting. Where SEK decides to categorize a financial asset or liability at fair value through profit or loss, the purpose is always to avoid the mismatch that would otherwise arise from the fact that the changes in the value of the derivative, measured at fair value, would not match the changes in value of the underlying asset or liability, measured at amortized cost.

Guarantees. SEK is holder of financial guarantee contracts in connection with certain loans. Such guarantees are ordinarily accounted for as guarantees in accordance with SEK's established accounting policy and therefore are not recorded in the statement of financial position (except for the deferred costs of related guarantee fees paid in advance for future periods). In limited situations, the relevant risk-mitigating instruments do not fulfill the requirements to be considered guarantees and are therefore recorded as derivatives and valued at fair value through profit or loss. When SEK classifies a risk-mitigating instrument as a financial guarantee, SEK always owns the specific asset whose risk the financial guarantee mitigates and the potential amount that SEK can receive from the counterparty under the guarantee represents only the actual loss incurred by SEK related to its holding. Premiums on financial guarantees are allocated over the period and recognized as an interest expense in net interest revenue.

Embedded derivatives. In the ordinary course of its business, SEK issues or acquires financial assets or financial liabilities that contain embedded derivatives. When financial assets or liabilities contain embedded derivatives, where the financial characteristics and risks of the instrument's unique components are not related, the entire instrument is irrevocably classified as financial assets or financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, and thus does not separate the embedded derivatives.

Leasing assets. SEK, in the ordinary course of its business, acquires leases which are classified as finance leases (as opposed to operating leases). When making such a classification, all aspects of the leasing contract, including third-party guarantees, are taken into account. Financial leases are reported as receivables from the lessees in the category of loans and receivables. Any lease payment that is received from a lessee is divided into two components for the purposes of measurement; one component constituting an amortization of the loan and the other component recorded as interest revenues.

Committed undisbursed loans and binding offers. Committed undisbursed loans and binding offers, disclosed under the heading "Commitments" below the statement of financial position, are measured as the undiscounted future cash flow concerning loan disbursements related to loans committed but not yet disbursed at the period end date, as well as binding offers.

Repurchase agreements and securities lending. Repurchase agreements are reported as financial transactions in the statement of financial position. Securities or other assets sold subject to repurchase agreements and securities or other assets lent to other parties are reported under the heading "Collateral provided" below the statement of financial position. Cash received from the relevant counterparties is recognized in the statement of financial position as borrowing. Cash advanced to the counterparties is recognized in the statement of financial position under "loans to credit institutions" or "loans to the public".

Reacquired debt. SEK reacquires its own debt instruments from time to time. Gains or losses that SEK realizes when reacquiring

Notes

Note 1, continued

own debt instruments are accounted for in the statement of comprehensive income as one component of “Net results of financial transactions.”

(vii) Hedge accounting

SEK applies hedge accounting in cases where derivatives are used to create economic hedging and the hedge relationship is eligible for hedge accounting. The method used for hedge accounting is either fair-value hedge accounting or cash flow hedge accounting. In order to be able to apply hedge accounting, the hedging relationships must be highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values attributable to the hedged risks, both at inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis. If the hedge efficiency does not fall within established boundaries, the hedge relationship is ended.

Fair-value hedge accounting. Fair-value hedge accounting is used for transactions in which one or several derivatives hedge interest rate risk that has arisen from a fixed-rate financial asset or liability. When applying fair-value hedging, the hedged item is revalued at fair value with regard to the risk being hedged. SEK defines the risk being hedged in fair-value hedge accounting as the risk of a change in fair value with regard to a chosen reference rate (referred to as interest rate risk). The hedging instrument may consist of one or several derivatives exchanging fixed interest for floating interest in the same currency (interest rate derivatives) or one or several instruments exchanging fixed interest in one currency for floating interest in another currency (interest and currency derivatives) in which case the currency risk is a part of the fair value hedge.

If a fair-value hedge relationship no longer fulfills the requirements for hedge accounting, the hedged item ceases to be measured at fair value and is measured at amortized cost, and the previously recorded fair-value changes for the hedged item are amortized over the remaining maturity of the previously hedged item.

Cash flow hedge accounting. Cash flow hedge accounting is used for transactions in which one or several derivatives hedge risk for variability in the cash flows from a floating-rate financial asset or liability. When hedging cash flows, the hedged asset or liability is measured at amortized cost and changes in fair value in the hedging instrument are reported in other comprehensive income. When the hedged cash flow is reported in operating profit, the fair-value changes in the hedging instrument are reclassified from other comprehensive income to operating profit. SEK defines the risk hedged in a cash flow hedge as the risk of variability of cash flows with regard to a chosen reference rate (referred to as cash flow risk). The hedging instrument may consist of one or several derivatives exchanging floating interest for fixed interest in the same currency (interest rate derivatives) or one or several instruments exchanging floating interest in one currency for fixed interest in another currency (interest and currency derivatives). If a cash flow hedge relationship no longer fulfills the requirements for hedge accounting, or if the designation is revoked and accumulated gains or losses related to the hedge have been recorded in equity, such gains or losses remain in equity and are amortized through other comprehensive to profit over the remaining maturity of the previously hedged item.

(viii) Principles for determination of fair value of financial instruments

The best evidence of fair value is quoted prices in an active market. Fair-value measurements are categorized using a fair-value hierarchy. The financial instruments carried at fair value in the statement of financial position have been categorized under the three levels of the fair-value hierarchy according to IFRS that reflect the significance of inputs. The categorization of these instruments is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair-value measurement in its entirety.

SEK uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments, based on valuation techniques:

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: valuation models for which all inputs with a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3: techniques that use inputs with a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

SEK recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy in the beginning of the reporting period in which the change has occurred.

For all classes of financial instruments (assets and liabilities), fair value is established by using internally established valuation models, externally established valuation models and quotations furnished by external parties. If the market for a financial instrument is not active, fair value is established by using a valuation technique. The objective of using a valuation technique is to establish what the transaction price would have been at the measurement date in an arm's length exchange based on normal business terms and conditions. Valuation techniques include using recent arm's length market transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties, if available, reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models. Periodically, the valuation techniques are calibrated and tested for validity using prices from observable current market transactions in the same instruments or based on any available observable market data.

In calculating fair value, SEK seeks to use observable market quotes (market data) to best reflect the market's view on prices. These market quotes are used, directly or indirectly, in quantitative models for the calculation of fair value. Examples of the indirect use of market data are:

- the derivation of discount curves from observable market data, which is interpolated to calculate the non-observable data points, and
- quantitative models, which are used to calculate the fair value of a financial instrument, where the model is calibrated so that available market data can be used to recreate observable market prices on similar instruments.

In some cases, due to low liquidity in the market, there is no access to observable market data. In these cases, SEK follows market practice by basing its valuations on:

- historically observed market data. One example is when there are no observable market data as of that day's date, the previous day's market data is used in the valuation,
- similar observable market data. One example is if there are no observable market prices for a bond it can be valued through a credit curve based on observable prices on instruments with the same credit risk.

For observable market data, SEK uses third-party information based on purchased contracts (such as Reuters and Bloomberg). This type of information can be divided into two groups, with the first group consisting of directly observable prices and the second of market data calculated from the observed prices.

Examples from the first group are – for various currencies and maturities – currency rates, stock prices, share index levels, swap prices, future prices, basis spreads and bond prices. The discount curves that SEK uses, which are a cornerstone of valuation at fair value, are constructed from observable market data.

Examples from the second group are the standard forms of quotes, such as call options in the foreign exchange market quoted through volatility which is calculated so that the “Black-Scholes model” recreates observable prices. Further examples from this group are – for various currencies and maturities – currency volatility, swap volatility, cap/floor volatilities, stock volatility, div-

Note 1, continued

ident schedules for equity and credit default swap spreads. SEK continuously ensures the high quality of market data, and a thorough validation of market data is exercised quarterly in connection with the financial reporting.

For transactions that cannot be valued based on observable market data, the use of non-observable market data is necessary. Examples of non-observable market data are discount curves created using observable market data that are extrapolated to calculate non-observable interest rates, correlations between different underlying market parameters and volatilities at long maturities. Correlations that are non-observable market data are calculated from time-series of observable market data. When extrapolated market data such as interest rates are used they are calculated by setting the last observable node as a constant for longer maturities. Non-observable market data such as SEK's own creditworthiness are assessed by recent SEK's issuances of securities, or if no continuous flow of new transactions exist, spreads against other issuers, in those cases in which observable prices in the secondary market are unavailable.

The valuation models applied by SEK comply with accepted methods for pricing financial instruments. Fair value adjustments are applied by SEK when there are additional factors that market participants take into account and that are not captured by the valuation model. Management assesses the level of fair value adjustments to reflect counterparty risk, SEK's own creditworthiness and non-observable parameters, where relevant.

New models involving significant change from the previously approved models must be authorized by the Board's Finance and Risk Committee. In addition, all models for the valuation of financial instruments must receive annual approval from the Board's Finance and Risk Committee. The use of a valuation model demands a validation and thereafter an approval. The validation is conducted by Risk Control to ensure an independent control. Analysis of significant non-observable market data, fair value adjustments and significant changes in fair values of level-3-instruments are reviewed on quarterly basis by plausibility checks. The valuation result is analyzed and approved by persons responsible for valuation and accounting, and discussed with the Audit Committee quarterly in connection with SEK's interim reports.

(ix) Determination of fair value of certain types of financial instruments Derivative instruments. Derivative instruments are carried at fair value, and fair value is calculated based upon internally established valuations, external valuation models, quotations furnished by external parties or market quotations. When calculating fair value for derivative instruments, the impact on the fair value of the instrument related to credit risk (own or counterparty) is based on publicly quoted prices on credit default swaps of the counterparty or SEK, if such prices are available.

Issued debt instruments. When calculating the fair value of issued debt instruments, the effect on the fair value of SEK's own credit risk is assessed based on internally established models founded on observations from different markets. The models used include both observable and non-observable parameters for valuation.

Issued debt instruments that are hybrid instruments with embedded derivatives. SEK issues debt instruments in many financial markets. A large portion of these are hybrid instruments with embedded derivatives. SEK's policy is to hedge the risks in these instruments using derivatives in order to obtain effective economic hedges. The entire hybrid debt instruments are irrevocably classified as financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, and thus do not separate the embedded derivatives. As there are no quoted market prices for these instruments, valuation models are used to calculate fair value. The gross value of these instruments and derivatives which effectively hedge each other requires complex judgments regarding the most appropriate valuation technique, assumptions and estimates. If different valuation models or assumption were used, or if assumptions changed, this could

produce different valuation results. Excluding the impact on valuation of credit spreads on SEK's own debt and basis spreads, such changes in fair value would generally offset each other.

(x) Impairment of financial assets

SEK monitors loans and receivables and other assets for impairment as described below. Loans and other financial assets are identified as impaired if there is objective evidence of impairment and an impairment test indicates a loss.

Provisions for incurred impairment losses. Provisions for incurred impairment losses, mainly in the category loans and receivables, are recorded if and when SEK determines it is probable that the counterparty to a loan or another financial asset held by SEK, along with existing guarantees and collateral, will fail to cover SEK's full claim. Such determinations are made for each individual loan or other financial asset. Objective evidence consists of the issuer or debtor suffering significant financial difficulties, outstanding or delayed payments or other observable facts which suggest a measurable decrease in expected future cash flow. If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on a loan or other financial asset has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted to the relevant period end date at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The amount of the loss is recognized in profit or loss.

After an individual determination has been made, and if there is no objective evidence for impairment of an individually assessed financial asset, regardless of whether the asset is individually material or not, the company includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and determines, collectively, the need for the impairment of such assets based on quantitative and qualitative analyses. The need for impairment is related to loan losses that have occurred as of a period-end date but which have not yet been identified as individual loan losses. Impairment of an asset is made to a reserve account which, in the consolidated statement of financial position, reduces the line item to which it relates.

Charge-offs are recorded when it is evident that it is highly unlikely that any remaining part of SEK's claim on a counterparty will be reimbursed within the foreseeable future and when there exists no guarantee or collateral covering the claim. Charge-offs may also be made once bankruptcy proceedings have been concluded and a final loss can be established, taking into account the value of any assets held by the bankruptcy estate and SEK's share of these assets.

Recoveries are recorded only if there is virtual certainty of collection, such as in the aftermath of a bankruptcy proceeding when the payment due to be paid to SEK has been finally determined by a court of jurisdiction.

When a loan is classified as impaired, is past due or is otherwise non-performing, the interest is accounted for in the same manner as the principal amount. Thus, the interest related to any portion of a loan that is expected to be repaid in the future is recorded in earnings, discounted at the original effective interest rate, while the interest related to any portion of a loan that is not expected to be collected in accordance with the relevant loan agreement will not be recorded in earnings.

Restructured loan receivables pertain to loan receivables where SEK has granted concessions to the borrower as a result of the borrower's deteriorated financial position. Following the restructure, normally, the loan receivable is no longer considered doubtful if the obligation is being met in compliance with the new terms and conditions. Concessions granted in connection with loan restructuring are regarded as credit losses.

If and when a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset has been recognized in other comprehensive income and there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, the cumulative loss that has been recognized is removed from

Notes

Note 1, continued

other comprehensive income and recognized in profit or loss, even though the financial asset has not been derecognized in the statement of financial position.

(g) Tangible assets

Items of property and equipment are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Costs include expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. When parts of an item of property or equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment. Office equipment, buildings and equipment relating to the building are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. Land is not depreciated. Average useful lives, depreciation methods and residual values are evaluated and reconsidered on a yearly basis. No depreciation is carried out from the time that an asset is classified as an asset held-for-sale.

(h) Intangible assets

Intangible assets comprise mainly the capitalized portion of investments in IT systems. Expenses that are directly attributable to large investments in the development of IT systems are recognized as intangible assets if they are expected to generate future economic benefits. The capitalized portion of investments in IT systems includes expenses related to the intangible asset, such as consulting fees and expenses for Group personnel who have contributed to producing the intangible asset. Each intangible asset is depreciated using the straight-line method over an estimated useful life from the date the asset is available for use. Average useful lives are evaluated and reconsidered on a yearly basis. An annual impairment test is performed on intangible assets not yet used.

(i) Employee benefits

SEK sponsors both defined benefit and defined contribution pension plans.

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity (SEK, in this case) pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognized as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss at the rate at which they are accrued by employees providing services to the entity during a period. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

Defined benefit plans

Defined benefit plans are post-employment benefit plans other than defined contribution plans.

The net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefits that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. This benefit is discounted to determine its present value and the fair value of any plan assets is deducted.

The cost for defined benefit plans is calculated using the "projected unit credit method", which distributes the cost of a plan over a covered employee's service period. The calculation is performed annually by independent actuaries. The obligations are valued at the present value of the expected future disbursements, taking into consideration assumptions such as expected future pay increases, rate of inflation, and mortality rates. The discount rate used is the equivalent of the interest rate for Swedish mortgage bonds, with a remaining term approximating that of the actual commitments. Changes in actuarial assumptions and experience-based obligated adjustments generate actuarial gains or losses. These actuarial gains and losses are reported together

with the difference between actual and expected return on pension assets in other comprehensive income as incurred. Service cost, gains / losses from changes in plans, and the interest net of pension assets and liabilities are recognized in profit or loss.

The companies of the Group participate in various public pension plans covering all employees. Sufficient information is available to allow the calculation of SEK's proportionate share of the defined-benefit liabilities, assets and the costs for these plans. The future costs of the plans may change accordingly if the underlying assumptions of the plans change. In addition to this, there are individual pension solutions for two former employees that are being disbursed. These have been accounted for in the same way as the company's other pension obligations.

(j) Equity

Equity in the Consolidated Group consists of the following items: share capital; reserves; retained earnings; and net profit. Reserves consist of the following items: reserve for fair-value changes in respect of available-for-sale securities (fair value reserve) and reserve for fair-value changes in respect of derivatives in cash-flow hedges (hedge reserve).

(k) Income tax

Income tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred taxes. Current tax is tax expected to be payable on taxable income for the financial year. Deferred tax includes deferred tax in the untaxed reserves of the individual Group companies and deferred taxes on other taxable temporary differences. Deferred taxes on taxable temporary differences are calculated with an expected tax rate of 22.0 percent (2014: 22.0 percent). Deferred taxes are calculated on all taxable temporary differences, regardless of whether a given temporary difference is recognized in the income statement or through other comprehensive income.

(l) Earnings per share

Earnings per share are calculated as net profit divided by the average number of shares. There is no dilution of shares.

(m) Statement of Cash Flows

The Statement of Cash Flows shows inflows and outflows of cash and cash equivalents during the year. SEK's Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared in accordance with the indirect method, whereby operating profit is adjusted for effects of non-cash transactions such as depreciation and loan losses. The cash flows are classified by operating, investing and financing activities. Cash and cash equivalents include, in this context, cash at banks where amounts can be immediately converted into cash and short-term deposits where the time to maturity does not exceed three months from trade date. See Note 11.

(n) Critical accounting policies, judgments and estimates

When applying the Group's accounting policies, management makes judgments and estimates that have a significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements. These estimates are based on past experience and assumptions that the company believes are fair and reasonable. These estimates and the judgments behind them affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items, as well as income and expenses in the financial statements presented. Actual outcomes can later differ from the estimates and the assumptions made. Please see below for items for which critical estimates have been made. SEK assesses that the judgments made related to the following critical accounting policies are the most significant:

- The functional currency of the Parent Company,
- The selection of the appropriate valuation techniques when prices from active markets are not available for derivatives and other financial instruments carried at fair value,
- The judgment that SEK should be regarded as an agent with respect to the S-system

Note 1, continued

Furthermore, SEK has identified the following key sources of estimation uncertainty when applying IFRS:

- Provisions for probable credit losses,
- Estimates of fair values when quoted market prices are not available,
- Valuation of derivatives without observable market prices

The functional currency of the Parent Company

SEK has determined that the Swedish krona (Skr) is its functional currency under IFRS. Large portions of its assets, liabilities and related derivatives are denominated in foreign currencies. Under IFRS, both assets and liabilities are translated at closing exchange-rates and the differences between historical book values and current values are recognized as currency exchange-rate effects in the statement of comprehensive income. These differences largely offset each other, causing the net result not to be of a material amount in relation to total assets and liabilities in foreign currency. This reflects the economic substance of SEK's policy of holding assets financed by liabilities denominated in, or hedged into, the same currency. See Note 26 for information on SEK's positions in foreign currency.

The selection of the appropriate valuation techniques when prices from active markets are not available for derivatives and other financial instruments carried at fair value

When reporting the amounts of its assets, liabilities and derivatives, as well as its revenues and expenses, assumptions and estimates must be made in assessing the fair value of financial instruments and derivatives, especially where unquoted or illiquid securities or other debt instruments are involved. SEK makes judgments regarding what the most appropriate valuation techniques are for the different financial instruments based on their categories. In all cases, the decision is based on a professional assessment pursuant to SEK's accounting and valuation policies. If the conditions underlying these assumptions and estimates were to change, the amounts reported could be different. When financial instruments are carried at fair value, fair value is calculated through the use of market quotations, pricing models, valuations established by external parties and discounted cash flows. The majority of SEK's financial instruments are not publicly traded, and quoted market prices are not readily available. Other pricing models or assumptions could produce different valuation results. Furthermore, the estimated fair value of a financial instrument may, under certain market conditions, differ significantly from the amount that could be realized if the security were sold immediately. See Note 13 for disclosure of change in value of assets and liabilities if non-observable parameters are changed.

The judgment that SEK should be regarded as an agent with respect to the S-system

SEK has determined that the S-system should be considered to be an assignment where SEK acts as an agent on behalf of the Swedish State rather than being the principal in the individual transactions. This assessment has been made based on a number of factors, such as the following: (i) although it does in form, SEK does not in substance bear risks and make decisions associated with ownership; (ii) SEK does not have discretion in establishing prices; and (iii) SEK receives compensation in the form of a fixed commission. SEK has consequently presented the economic activities of the S-system on a net basis in the statement of comprehensive income, recording the net commission received, rather than the gross amounts collected, in accordance with the instruction from the State. If SEK were regarded as a principal with respect to the S-system, all revenues and expenses in the S-system would be revenues and expenses of SEK. However, the net effect on SEK's operating profit would be unchanged. See more information regarding the S-system in Note 24 and Note 1 (d)(i).

Provisions for probable credit losses

Provisions for probable credit losses are made if and when SEK determines that it is probable that the obligor under a loan or an-

other asset held by SEK, in each case together with existing guarantees and collateral, will fail to cover SEK's full claim. If the judgment underlying this determination were to change, this could result in a material change in provisions for probable credit losses. Impairment is recognized as the difference between the carrying value of a loan and the discounted value of SEK's best estimate of future cash repayments. This estimate takes into account a number of factors related to the obligor. The actual amounts of future cash flows and the dates they are received may differ from these estimates and consequently actual losses incurred may differ from those recognized in the financial statements. If, for example, the actual amount of total future cash flow were 10 percent higher or lower than the estimate, this would affect operating profit for the financial year ended December 31, 2015 by Skr 20–30 million (2014: Skr 40–50 million) and equity by Skr 16–24 million (2014: Skr 31–39 million) at that date. A higher total future cash flow would affect operating profit and equity positively, and a lower total future cash flow would affect operating profit and equity negatively.

Estimates of fair value when quoted market prices are not available

When an asset or liability is reported at fair value, fair value must include any impact of credit spreads. When quoted market prices are not available for such instruments, certain assumptions must be made about the credit spread of either the counterparty or one's own credit spread, depending on whether the instrument is an asset or a liability.

Developments on the financial markets have to some extent affected the prices at which SEK's debt is issued. These changes, which are different in different markets, have been included in the calculation of fair value for these liabilities. The models used include both directly observable and implied market parameters. If the assumption related to the valuation of assets classified at fair value were changed such that the average credit spread applied to such assets were 0.10 percent higher or lower than the average spread actually used in the calculations, this would affect operating profit for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015 by approximately Skr 5–15 million (2014: Skr 5–15 million) and equity, at such date, by approximately Skr 100–110 million (2014: Skr 150–160 million). A higher credit spread would affect operating profit and equity negatively, and a lower credit spread would affect operating profit and equity positively.

If the assumption related to the valuation of liabilities classified at fair value through profit or loss were changed such that the average credit spread applied to such liabilities were 0.10 percent higher or lower than the average spread actually used in the calculations, this would affect operating profit for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015 by approximately Skr 150–250 million (2014: Skr 200–300 million) and equity, at such date, by approximately Skr 100–200 million (2014: Skr 150–250 million). A higher credit spread would affect operating profit and equity positively, and a lower credit spread would affect operating profit and equity negatively.

SEK issues debt instruments in many financial markets. A large portion of these are hybrid instruments with embedded derivatives. SEK's policy is to hedge the risks in these instruments using derivatives with corresponding structures in order to obtain effective economic hedges. The entire hybrid debt instruments are classified as financial liabilities measured at fair value. As there mostly are no market quotes for this group of transactions, valuation models are used to calculate fair value. The gross value of these instruments and derivatives which effectively hedge each other requires complex judgments regarding the most appropriate valuation technique, assumptions and estimates. If other valuation models or assumption were used, or if assumptions changed, this could produce other valuation results. Excluding the impact on valuation of credit spreads on SEK's own debt and basis spreads, such changes in fair value would generally offset each other.

If these assumptions were to be changed, this could result in a material change in the fair value of these instruments. For further

Notes

Note 1, continued

information see Note 13 table Sensitivity analysis - level 3 assets and liabilities.

Valuation of derivatives without observable market prices

A large part of SEK's portfolio of senior securities issued and related derivatives is in the form of structured products, in which the fair value of certain embedded derivatives (though not bifurcated) sometimes requires sophisticated models in order to value these instruments. If the assumptions used in these models were to change, this could result in a material change in the fair value of these instruments. Since SEK only enters into market-matched hedge relationships (economic or accounting hedges), a potential material effect on profit or loss or equity would result only if there were changes in the credit spreads or basis spread.

SEK uses derivative instruments to mitigate and reduce risks attributable to financial assets and liabilities. In order to mitigate counterparty risk, i.e. the form of credit risk generated from derivative transactions, SEK enters into such transactions only with counterparties with good creditworthiness. Moreover, SEK endeavors to enter into ISDA Master Agreements with Credit Support Annexes with its counterparties. This means that the highest allowed risk level is established in advance, regardless of what changes in market value may occur. Derivatives are valued at fair value with reference to listed market prices where available. If market prices are not available, valuation models are used instead. SEK uses a model to adjust the fair value of the net exposure for changes in SEK's or the counterparty's creditworthiness. The models use directly observable market parameters if such are available.

(o) Parent Company

The financial statements for the Parent Company, AB Svensk Exportkredit (publ), have been prepared in accordance with Swedish legislation, the requirements of the Swedish Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies (1995:1559) (ÅRKL), and Recommendation RFR 2, Accounting for Legal Entities, issued by the Swedish Financial Reporting Board (RFR), as well as the accounting regulations of the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority (FFFS 2008:25). This means that IFRS standards have been applied to the extent permitted within the framework of ÅRKL and the accounting regulations of the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority.

The differences in the accounting policies applied to the Parent Company and those applied to the Consolidated Group are as follows:

(i) Income statement

In accordance with ÅRKL requirements, the Parent Company presents an income statement and a separate statement of comprehensive income.

(ii) Shares in subsidiaries

The Parent Company's investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost and dividends from investments in subsidiaries are recognized in the income statement.

(iii) Income taxes

In accordance with Swedish tax law, the Parent Company and some of its subsidiaries maintain certain untaxed reserves. Untaxed reserves are disclosed in the balance sheet of the Parent Company and changes in untaxed reserves are disclosed in the income statement of the Parent Company.

(iv) Group contributions

Parent Company contributions to subsidiaries are recognized, taking into account their tax effect, as investments in shares in subsidiaries, unless impaired.

(v) Equity

Equity in the Parent Company consists of the following items: share capital; legal reserve; fair value reserve; retained earnings; and net profit for the year. Fair value reserve consists of the following items: fair value reserve (value changes on available-for-sale assets) and hedge reserve (value changes on derivatives in cash-flow hedges).

(vi) Pension liability

In the Parent Company, the BTP plan is accounted for as a defined contribution plan. Defined benefit plans are not accounted for in accordance with IAS 19 but are instead accounted for according to Swedish standards, including the Swedish Pension Obligations Vesting Act, and regulations prescribed by the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority. Except for the BTP plan accounted for as a defined contribution plan, the primary differences as compared to IAS 19 include the discount rate, the calculation of defined benefit obligations based on current salary levels without consideration of future salary increases and the fact that all actuarial gains and losses are included in earnings as they occur.

Note 2. Net interest revenues

Skr mn	Consolidated Group		Parent Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Interest revenues were related to:				
Loans to credit institutions	544	595	544	595
Loans to the public	2,663	3,086	2,663	3,085
Interest-bearing securities	395	577	395	577
Impaired financial assets	0	5	0	5
Derivatives	-767	-489	-767	-489
Total interest revenues	2,835	3,774	2,835	3,773
Total interest expenses	-1,173	-2,196	-1,173	-2,197
Net interest revenues	1,662	1,578	1,662	1,576

Skr mn	Consolidated Group		Parent Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Interest revenues were related to:				
Available-for-sale financial assets	225	387	225	387
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-5	204	-5	203
Derivatives used for hedge accounting	-470	-412	-470	-412
Loans and receivables	3,085	3,595	3,085	3,595
Total interest revenues	2,835	3,774	2,835	3,773
Interest expenses were related to:				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-683	-818	-683	-818
Derivatives used for hedge accounting	2,484	2,416	2,484	2,416
Other financial liabilities	-2,974	-3,794	-2,974	-3,795
Total interest expenses	-1,173	-2,196	-1,173	-2,197
Net interest revenues	1,662	1,578	1,662	1,576

Interest revenues geographical areas

Skr mn	Consolidated Group		Parent Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Sweden	1,353	2,039	1,353	2,038
Europe except Sweden	511	824	511	824
Countries outside of Europe	971	911	971	911
Total	2,835	3,774	2,835	3,773

Interest revenues per productgroup

Skr mn	Consolidated Group		Parent Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Corporate ledning	1,517	2,216	1,517	2,215
End-customer financing ¹	978	1,018	978	1,018
Liquidity	340	540	340	540
Total	2,835	3,774	2,835	3,773

¹ In interest revenues for End-customer financing Skr 123 million (2014: Skr 117 million) represent remuneration from the S-system (see Note 24).

Note 3. Net fee and commissions expense

Skr mn	Consolidated Group		Parent Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Fee and commissions earned were related to¹				
Financial consultants' commissions	0	-	0	-
Other commissions earned	2	4	2	4
Total	2	4	2	4
Commissions incurred were related to¹				
Depot and bank fees	-6	-7	-6	-7
Brokerage	-2	-3	-2	-3
Other commissions incurred	0	-	0	-
Total	-8	-10	-8	-10
Net fee and commissions expense	-6	-6	-6	-6

¹ Skr -3 million (2014: Skr -3 million) includes financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Fee and commission earned geographical areas

Skr mn	Consolidated Group		Parent Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Sweden	1	4	1	4
Europe except Sweden	0	0	0	0
Countries outside of Europe	1	0	1	0
Total	2	4	2	4

Fee and commission earned per productgroup

Skr mn	Consolidated Group		Parent Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
End-customer financing	2	4	2	4
Total	2	4	2	4

Note 4. Net results of financial transactions

Skr mn	Consolidated Group		Parent Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
<i>Net results of financial transactions were related to:</i>				
Derecognition of financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables	-42 ¹	147	-42 ¹	147
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:				
Designated upon initial recognition (FVO)	4,526 ²	-2,846	4,526 ²	-2,846
Held-for-trading ³	-4,324 ²	3,031 ^{4,5}	-4,324 ²	3,031 ^{4,5}
Finansiella instrument under verkligt värde-säkringsredovisning				
Net results of the hedging instrument	-290 ²	844	-290 ²	844
Net results of the hedged item	536	-641	536	-641
Ineffectiveness of cash-flow hedges that have been reported in the profit or loss ⁶	-	7	-	7
Currency exchange-rate effects on all assets and liabilities excl. currency exchange-rate effects related to revaluation at fair value	-6	-36	-6	-36
Total net result of financial transactions	400	506	400	506

¹ During 2015, SEK's holdings of asset-backed securities were terminated, which affected the net results of financial transactions negatively by Skr 130 million.

² During the fourth quarter 2015, SEK made a change in assumption in the valuation of certain transactions. The change in assumptions resulted in a negative impact on operating income.

³ No assets or liabilities are classified as held-for-trading other than derivatives held for economic hedging in accordance with IAS 39.

⁴ In April 2012, the Swiss company Lehman Brothers Finance AG (in liquidation, with PricewaterhouseCoopers as appointed liquidators) ("LBF") filed a lawsuit against SEK with the Stockholm District Court. In June 2014, the dispute was finally settled and in September 2014,

SEK received certain distributions from other entities in the former Lehman Brothers group, that, in total, affected the net result of financial transactions positively by Skr 317 million.

⁵ During 2014 SEK adopted new interest rate curves in order to better account for market differences in the pricing of three- and six-month flows. The improved methodology resulted in a positive impact on operating income.

⁶ During 2014, derivatives designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges were terminated and the hedging designations were discontinued. The close out of the hedging instruments did not affect Net results of financial transactions.

SEK's general business model is to hold financial instruments measured at fair value to maturity. The net fair value changes that occur, mainly related to changes in credit spreads on SEK's own debt and basis-spreads and recognized in net results of financial transactions, could be significant in a single reporting period. However, it will not affect earnings over time, since the changes in the instrument's market value will be zero if it is held to maturity. Realized gains or losses could occur if SEK repurchases own debt or if lending is repaid early and related hedging instruments are closed prematurely.

Note 5. Personnel expenses

Skr mn	Consolidated Group		Parent Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Salaries and remuneration to the Board of Directors and the Presidents	-6	-7	-6	-7
Salaries and remuneration to Senior Executives	-17	-14	-17	-14
Salaries and remuneration to other employees	-141	-161	-142	-161
Pensions	-62	-59	-62	-62
Social insurance	-56	-59	-56	-59
Other personnel expenses	-13	-13	-13	-13
Total personnel expenses	-295	-313	-296	-316

The combined total of the remuneration to senior executives, excluding the CEO of the Parent Company, amounted to Skr 17 million (2014: Skr 14 million). Of the remuneration to senior executives, Skr 16 million (2014: Skr 14 million) is pensionable. Of the remuneration to the CEOs of the Parent Company, Skr 4 million (2014: Skr 5 million)¹ is pensionable. For all employees, excluding the CEO, SEK follows collective agreements between BAO and trade unions.

1st of January 2015 Karl-Johan Bernerfalk (General Counsel), Johan Henningsson (Head of Sustainability) and Edvard Unsgaard (Head of Communications) joined the Executive management. Marie Lindstedt (Head of Compliance), Dan Kohlberg (IT-Manager) and Sven-Olof Söderlund (Head of Corporate Governance) are as of the 1st of January 2015 co-opt.

¹ Partially includes former President and CEO Peter Yngwe.

2015 Remuneration and other benefits to the Board of Directors and Senior Executives in the Consolidated Group Skr thousand	Fee, includes committee fee	Fixed remunera- tion ¹	Other benefits ²	Pension fee ³	Total
Chairman of the Board of Directors:					
Lars Linder-Aronson ⁴	-614	-	-	-	-614
Other members of the Board of Directors:					
Cecilia Ardstrom	-218	-	-	-	-218
Jan Belfrage	-217	-	-	-	-217
Lotta Mellstrom ⁵	-	-	-	-	-
Ulla Nilsson	-236	-	-	-	-236
Jan Roxendal ⁴	-327	-	-	-	-327
Teppo Tauriainen ⁵	-	-	-	-	-
Susanne Lithander, from January 20, 2015	-209	-	-	-	-209
Senior Executives:					
Catrin Fransson, Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	-	-4,379	-75	-1,295	-5,749 ⁶
Karl Johan Bernerfalk, General Counsel	-	-1,281	-10	-412	-1,703
Teresa Hamilton Burman, Chief Credit Officer (CCO), from August 3, 2015	-	-910	-5	-186	-1,101
Stefan Friberg, Chief Risk Officer (CRO), from May 15, 2015	-	-1,688	-8	-282	-1,978
Johan Henningsson, Head of Sustainability	-	-1,139	-10	-366	-1,515
Per Jedefors, Chief Risk Officer (CRO), resigned with pension April 30, 2015	-	-1,390	-28	-228	-1,646
Jane Lundgren-Ericsson, Head of Lending	-	-2,286	-50	-606	-2,942
Sirpa Rusanen, Head of Human Resources	-	-1,266	-85	-473	-1,824
Susanna Rystedt, Chief Administrative Officer (CAO)	-	-2,055	-91	-642	-2,788
Edvard Unsgaard, Head of Communication	-	-1,000	-11	-297	-1,308
Per Åkerlind, Head of Treasury and Capital Management and Executive Vice President	-	-3,134	-86	-1,103	-4,323
Total	-1,821	-20,528	-459	-5,890	-28,698

Note 5, continued

2014 Remuneration and other benefits to the Board of Directors and Senior Executives in the Consolidated Group Skr thousand	Fee, includes committee fee	Fixed remunera- tion ¹	Other benefits ²	Pension fee ³	Total
Chairman of the Board of Directors:					
Lars Linder-Aronson ⁴	-593	-	-	-	-593
Other members of the Board of Directors:					
Cecilia Ardström	-210	-	-	-	-210
Jan Belfrage	-189	-	-	-	-189
Lotta Mellström ⁵	-	-	-	-	-
Ulla Nilsson	-208	-	-	-	-208
Jan Roxendal ⁴	-289	-	-	-	-289
Åke Svensson, resigned February 19, 2014	-59	-	-	-	-59
Teppo Tauriainen ⁵ , from October 07, 2014	-	-	-	-	-
Eva Walder ⁵ , resigned October 7, 2014	-	-	-	-	-
Senior Executives:					
Catrin Fransson, Chief Executive Officer (CEO), employed April 28, 2014 ⁶	-	-3,145	-75	-932	-4,152
Peter Yngwe, Chief Executive Officer (CEO), resigned April 28, 2014 ⁸	-	-1,704 ⁷	-39	-481	-2,224
Per Jedefors, Chief Risk Officer (CRO)	-	-2,983	-108	-897	-3,988
Jane Lundgren-Ericsson, Head of Lending	-	-2,128	-61	-644	-2,833
Sirpa Rusanen, Head of Human Resources	-	-1,203	-113	-429	-1,745
Susanna Rystedt, Chief Administrative Officer (CAO)	-	-1,948	-112	-606	-2,666
Sven-Olof Söderlund, Chief Corporate Governance Officer (CCGO)	-	-2,577 ⁷	-100	-827	-3,504
Per Åkerlind, Head of Treasury and Capital Management and Executive Vice President	-	-3,037	-110	-1,090	-4,237
Total	-1,548	-18,725	-718	-5,906	-26,897

1 Predetermined salary or other compensation such as holiday pay and allowances.

2 Other benefits consist of for example car allowances and subsistence benefit.

3 Includes premiums for insurance covering sickness benefit for prolonged illness and other public risk insurance as a result of collective pension agreements.

4 Since May 1, 2013 remuneration is invoiced from their private companies in accordance with the state guidelines.

5 Since April 29, 2010, remuneration is not paid from the company to the representatives on the Board, who are employed by the owner, the Swedish Government.

6 The retirement age of the CEO, Catrin Fransson is 65 years and the pension fee is 30 percent of her fixed salary.

7 Includes payments of saved vacation leave.

8 The previous CEO, Peter Yngwe had the retirement age of 65 years and the pension fee was 30 percent of his fixed salary.

2015 Total Expenditure on Remuneration in accordance with CRR Skr thousand (if not number of beneficiaries)	Executive management	Members of staff whose actions have a material impact on the risk profile of the institution (excluding executive management)
Total amount expensed for remuneration	-26,716	-124,362
of which fixed remuneration	-26,716	-124,362
of which variable remuneration in cash	-	-
number of beneficiaries	11	137
Outstanding vested deferred remuneration	-	-
Outstanding unvested deferred remuneration	-244	-7,869
Deferred remuneration awarded	-	-
Deferred remuneration paid out	-163	-8,214
Deferred remuneration reduced through performance adjustments	-	-
Severance payments made	-3,487	-
number of beneficiaries	1	-
Severance payments awarded	-	-

Notes

Note 5, continued

2014 Total Expenditure on Remuneration in accordance with CRR Skr thousand (if not number of beneficiaries)	Executive management	Members of staff whose actions have a material impact on the risk profile of the institution (excluding executive management)
Total amount expended for remuneration	-25,349	-116,396
of which fixed remuneration	-25,349	-106,016
of which variable remuneration in cash	-	-10,381
number of beneficiaries	8	104
Outstanding vested deferred remuneration	-	-
Outstanding unvested deferred remuneration	-	-11,443
Deferred remuneration awarded	-	-6,228
Deferred remuneration paid out	-	-3,672
Deferred remuneration reduced through performance adjustments	-	-
Severance payments made	-2,860	-
number of beneficiaries	1	-
Severance payments awarded	-	-

Finansinspektionens (the Swedish FSA's) regulations (FFFS 2011:1) regarding remuneration systems in credit institutions, investment firms and fund management companies apply to SEK. SEK further applies the government's guidelines on terms of employment for senior executives at state-owned companies. In accordance with these set of rules, SEK's board of directors proposed a set of guidelines related to salary and remuneration to the senior executives of SEK. The proposal was later accepted by the annual general meeting 2015. The guidelines stipulate that salary and remuneration to the senior executives of SEK should be fair and reasonable. They should also be competitive, capped and as appropriate and contribute to good ethical principles and corporate culture. Remuneration should not be higher than at comparable companies, and should be reasonable. Remuneration to senior executives consists of fixed salary, pension and other benefits. Pension terms for senior executives should be in the form of defined contribution plans.

SEK's remuneration system is designed to promote a sound and effective risk management and does not encourage excessive risk-taking. Remuneration to employees is mainly determined at fixed amounts. SEK's Board of Directors' Remuneration Committee (the "Remuneration Committee") prepares proposals to the Board of Directors relating to decisions on remuneration policy for the Company, on total remuneration for the Chief Executive Officer, for other members of senior executives, for the head of Compliance, and for other employees reporting directly to the Chief Executive Officer, on terms and conditions for and outcome of the Company's employee incentive scheme (EIS). The Remuneration Committee also prepares and handles overall issues relating to remuneration (salaries, pension and other benefits), measures aimed at following-up the application of SEK's remuneration policy, and issues relating to succession planning. Further, the Remuneration Committee prepares overall instructions for remuneration issues that it deems necessary. The Remuneration Committee also ensures that the relevant department for control, together with the Remuneration Committee, annually reviews and evaluates the company's remuneration systems and also reviews whether such systems comply with the company's remuneration policy and relevant instructions regarding remuneration. The outcome is presented to the Board of Directors in a separate report on the same day as the annual report is submitted. The Remuneration Committee has met eight times this year.

Since the year 2011, the Company has only one system for variable remuneration, the employee incentive scheme (EIS). The EIS applies to all permanent employees, with exception of senior executives (except for three newly appointed senior executives, where deferred remuneration related to 2014 is included), employees, within the Risk Department and employees within the Compliance Department.

The purpose of the EIS is to contribute to attracting and retaining staff, to promote the achievement of the company's long-term objectives, and to encourage cooperation between different parts of the company in order to progress towards common objectives. If pre-tax profit (excluding net results of financial transactions and any costs for the EIS, but after reversal of any non-operational items) ("Base Profit") exceeds the predetermined Base Profit, the employees to whom the EIS applies receive a share of the excess amount, however, not more than an amount equal to two months' salary, including payroll taxes. However, outcome under EIS is on condition that operating profit, including the costs for EIS, is positive. The Base Profit is determined by the Board of Directors. Risk adjustment takes place based on the Company's total risks. By construction, the variable remuneration will never exceed 17 percent of the fixed remuneration. The final decision on the amount to be paid out under the EIS is taken by the Board of Directors.

SEK's remuneration policy is designed in such a way that the Company may decide that remuneration that is subject to deferred disbursement may be withheld, in part or full, if it subsequently transpires that the performance criteria have not been fulfilled or if the employee has breached certain internal rules. The same applies if disbursement would not be justifiable by the Company's financial situation. Further, the outcome may also be adjusted if credit losses, or recoveries of credit losses, have occurred after the relevant income year, but are deemed to be attributable to the said income year. For all employees to whom EIS applies, the disbursement plan states that 40 percent of the outcome will be disbursed in April in the year following the income year to which the remuneration relates, and 20 percent will be disbursed in April in each of the subsequent three years.

In order to be able to identify, measure, manage, report and have control over the risks associated with the company's business, the company ensures that its remuneration system promotes a sound and effective risk management. As part of its strategic analysis and planning, the company undertakes an annual process for internal capital and liquidity assessment. The aim of this process is to identify and compile, in a comprehensive way, the company's risks and to evaluate its risk management, need for capital and need for liquidity. Accordingly, in this process, amongst others, the appropriateness of the company's risk management is evaluated. As part of this evaluation, an analysis is conducted with the purpose of identifying employees, whose work duties have a material impact on SEK's risk profile, including risks related to the company's remuneration policy and remuneration system. The outcome of this analysis is taken into account when designing the remuneration systems in order to promote a sound and efficient risk management and to restrict excessive risk-taking.

Note 5, continued

The number of employees that receive remuneration of Euro 1 million or more per financial year is zero. No new agreements containing variable remunerations have been established during the year.

The CEO, Catrin Fransson, is covered by the Guidelines for Terms of Employment for Senior Executives in State-owned Companies (adopted April 20, 2009).

SEK pays a defined-contribution pension insurance amounting to 30 percent of the CEO's pensionable salary. The retirement age for the CEO is 65.

For the CEO, SEK pays premiums for insurance for sickness benefits for prolonged illness, other collective risk insurance corresponding to those applicable under the BTP plan, health care insurance under Skandia Privatvård Plus and travel insurance. Other benefits payable to the CEO include car and per diem allowances. The CEO is entitled to 6 months' notice prior to termination initiated by SEK and, furthermore, is entitled to severance pay corresponding to 18 months' salary. A deduction is made for any income arising from new employment.

The retirement age is 65 for all senior executives. The pension terms, conditions for termination of employment and other terms of employment for the senior executives follow the current Guidelines for Terms of Employment for Senior Executives in State-owned Companies (adopted April 20, 2009), where the BTP plan is included as an approved, collectively bargained, defined-benefit pension plan. Pension provisions for senior executives in SEK are limited to 30 percent of pensionable income for retirement and survivors' pension. Due to SEK's implementation of a defined-benefit pension plan, the BTP plan, resulting from a collective agreement between the Banking Institutions Employers' Organization (BAO) and the Financial Sector Union of Sweden, covering employees in the banking and finance industries, the contribution for retirement and survivors' pension can exceed 30 percent.

For all the senior executives, SEK pays premiums for insurance for sickness benefits for prolonged illness, other collective risk insurance arising out of applicable collective agreements as well as travel insurance and health insurance. Other benefits include car and per diem allowances.

Per Åkerlind and Sven-Olof Söderlund have notice periods of six months should termination be initiated by SEK and, furthermore, are entitled to severance pay corresponding to 18 months' salary. A deduction is made for any income arising from new employment. For other senior executives, the notice period upon termination initiated by SEK follows collective agreements. Upon resignation by the employee, the notice period is three or six months.

Peter Yngwe left his position as CEO April 28, 2014. Severance has been paid monthly and deductions have been made in the event of other income earned.

Pensions

The employees at SEK have a collectively bargained pension plan through the BTP plan, which is the most significant pension plan for salaried bank employees in Sweden. The BTP plan is funded by means of insurance with the insurance company SPP and SEB.

The total pension cost for defined benefit and defined contribution obligations are shown below

Skr mn	2015	2014
Service cost	-7	-5
Interest cost, net	-2	-1
Pension cost for defined benefit pensions, incl. payroll tax	-9	-6
Pension cost for defined contribution pension cost incl. payroll tax	-53	-53
Pension cost recognized in personnel costs	-62	-59
Actuarial gains and (losses) on defined benefit obligation during period	60	-57
Return above expected return, gains and (losses) on plan assets	-7	14
Change in the effect of the asset ceiling excluding interest	-4	-
Revaluation of defined benefit plans	49	-43

The following table specifies the net value of defined benefit pension obligations

Skr mn	2015	2014
Defined benefit obligations	215	267
Plan assets	-202	-201
Restriction to net defined benefit asset due to the asset ceiling	4	-
Provision for pensions, net obligation (see Note 21)	17	66

The following table shows the development of defined benefit obligations

Skr mn	2015	2014
Defined benefit obligation, opening balance	267	207
Service cost	7	5
Interest cost	7	7
Pension Payments incl. special payroll tax	-7	-7
Other	-	-2
Actuarial (gains) and losses, effect due to changed demographic assumptions	-	6
Actuarial (gains) and losses, effect due to changed financial assumptions	-51	54
Actuarial (gains) and losses, effect due to experience based outcome	-8	-3
Defined benefit obligation, closing balance	215	267

Notes

Note 5, continued

The following table shows the development of plan assets related to defined benefit obligation

Skr mn	2015	2014
Fair value of plan assets, opening balance	201	181
Expected return on plan assets	5	6
Contributions by the employer ¹	8	8
Benefits paid ²	-5	-6
Other	-	-2
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	-7	14
Fair value of plan assets, closing balance	202	201

¹ Expected contribution from the employer in the following year is Skr 8 million (2014: Skr 8 million) excluding payroll tax.

² Expected compensation paid in the following year is Skr 7 million (2014: Skr 7 million).

The following table shows the distribution of plan assets related to defined benefit obligation

Skr mn	2015	2014
Domestic equity investments	4	12
Foreign equity investments	12	12
Domestic government bonds	63	65
Domestic corporate bonds	63	56
Mortgage bonds	48	46
Properties	12	10
	202	201

The following table displays principal actuarial assumptions used end of year

%	2015	2014
Discount rate ¹	3.4	2.5
Assumption of early pension withdrawal	20.0	20.0
Expected salary increase	2.0	3.5
Expected inflation	1.6	1.6
Expected lifetime ²	DUS14	DUS14
Expected turnover	5.0	5.0

Sensitivity analysis of essential assumptions

	Negative outcome		Positive outcome	
¹ Discount rate	-1%	2.4%	+1%	4.4%
Defined benefit obligation		265		178
Service cost		6		3
Interest cost		6		8
² Expected lifetime	+1 year		-1 year	
Defined benefit obligation		224		207
Service cost		4		4
Interest cost		8		7

Net reconciliation of pension liabilities

Skr mn	2015	2014
Pension liabilities, opening balance	66	26
Net periodic pension cost	9	6
Contributions by the employer	-8	-7
Net pension payments	-1	-2
Revaluations recognized in other comprehensive income	-49	43
Pension liabilities, closing balance	17	66

Note 5, continued

Pension cost

Skr mn	Parent Company	
	2015	2014
Pension commitments provided for in the statement of financial position		
Pension costs for the year, excluding taxes	-1	-1
Pension commitments provided for through insurance contracts		
Pension costs for the year, excluding taxes	-61	-61
Net cost accounted for pensions, excluding taxes	-62	-62

Reconciliation of provisions for pensions

Skr mn	Parent Company	
	2015	2014
Opening balance, January 1	12	13
Provisions made / provision used	0	-1
Closing balance, December 31	12	12

Net interest is calculated using the discount rate of pension obligations, based on the net surplus or net deficit in the defined benefit plan.

Pension expense in 2015 for defined benefit pensions amounts to Skr 9 million (2014: Skr 6 million).

As of December 31, 2015, the expected weighted average remaining service time for active employees was 19.4 years, (2014: 20.8 years) the expected weighted average duration for the present value was 22.7 years (2014: 21.6 years) and the average salary for active employees was Skr 0.8 million (2014: Skr 0.7 million).

Discount rate

Swedish government bonds were previously used as the basis for calculating pension liabilities. Since January 1, 2013 the calculation has instead been based on the estimated interest curve of Swedish mortgage bonds, as this market is regarded as liquid enough to be used for this purpose. The discount rate is based on market expectations at the end of the accounting period, using bonds with the same duration as the pension liability.

Expected early retirement

According to the transitional rule for § 8 in the BTP-plan, the calculation includes the assumption that 20 percent of the employees use the possibility for early retirement. The earliest retirement age is 61 for employees born 1956 or earlier. Employees born 1967 or later have no right to retire before age 65.

Expected return on plan assets

Expected return on plan assets is equal to the discount rate as regulated in IAS 19.

Expected salary increase

The assumption of salary increase is based on SEK's assessment.

Expected inflation

The expected inflation is in line with Swedish inflation-linked bonds.

Expected employee turnover

Expected employee turnover is based on SEK's assessment of the long-term expected company staff attrition during one year.

Parent Company

In the Parent Company, the BTP plan is accounted for as a defined contribution plan. Defined benefit plans are not accounted for in accordance with IAS 19 but are accounted for in accordance with Swedish standards, including the Swedish law on pensions,

“Tryggandelagen” and regulations prescribed by the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority. The primary differences as compared to IAS 19 include the discount rate and the calculation of defined benefit obligations based on current salary levels without consideration of future salary increases.

Since 2011 all personnel are employed in the Parent Company

Average number of employees	2015	2014	2013	2012
Women	115	111	112	109
Men	136	132	131	122
Total average number of employees	251	243	243	231
...of which geographically located in Sweden	250	242	241	230
...of which geographically located in Singapore	1	1	2	1
Number of employees at year-end	2015	2014	2013	2012
Women	124	110	114	114
Men	139	131	135	121
Total number of employees	263	241	249	235
...of which geographically located in Sweden	262	240	247	233
...of which geographically located in Singapore	1	1	2	2
...of which full-time employees	257	236	244	227
...of which part-time employees	6	5	5	8
...of which permanent employees	254	237	240	228
...of which temporary employees	9	4	9	7
...of which managers	32	39	43	43
...of which non-management	231	202	206	192

Notes

Note 5, continued

Employees by age distribution	2015	2014	2013	2012
Total number of employees	263	241	249	235
... of which under the age of 30 years	22	19	24	22
... of which between 30 and 39 years	73	68	80	75
... of which between 40 and 49 years	90	91	87	87
... of which over 50 years	78	63	58	51
Employee turnover	2015	2014	2013	2012
Number of employees who left employment	17	22	16	16
...of which women	5	10	5	8
...of which men	12	12	11	8
...of which under the age of 30 years	2	2	1	1
...of which between 30 and 50 years	11	14	13	9
...of which over 50 years	4	6	2	6
...of which geographically located in Sweden	17	21	16	16
...of which geographically located in Singapore	0	1	-	-
Health, %	2015	2014	2013	2012
Absence due to sickness	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.6
Percentage of employees that use SEK's fitness allowance	79.0	93.0	93.0	84.0
Equality and diversity	2015	2014	2013	2012
Allocation of women/men on the Board of Directors	50/50	43/57	50/50	50/50
Allocation of women/men in SEK's executive management	50/50	57/43	43/57	43/57
Allocation of women/men in management positions	38/62	41/59	44/56	39/61
Allocation of women/men at SEK in total	47/53	46/54	46/54	48/52
Allocation of employees with foreign/swedish background ¹	30/70	29/71	29/71	28/72
Employee development	2015	2014	2013	2012
Percentage of employees who had a performance review (percent)	98	92	93	87
Average number of training days per employee (all employees are white-collar workers)	2	2	2	5

¹ Percentage of employees that state they are raised in another country or have at least one parent born in another country.

Note 6. Other administrative expenses

Skr mn	Consolidated Group		Parent Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Travel expenses and marketing	-9	-11	-9	-11
IT and information system (fees incl.)	-79	-80	-79	-80
Other fees	-40	-41	-40	-41
Premises ¹	-27	-27	-27	-27
Other	-9	-7	-9	-7
Total other administrative expenses	-164	-166	-164	-166

¹ SEK is a partner in rental agreements of office space in Stockholm, Gothenburg and Singapore.

Cost of operating leases

Skr mn	Consolidated Group		Parent Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Leases	-26	-26	-26	-26

The primary cost relates to SEK's office premises.

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows

Skr mn	Consolidated Group		Parent Company	
	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Within 1 year	-26	-26	-26	-26
Between 1 and 5 years	-145	-23	-145	-23
More than 5 years	-	-	-	-
Total future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases	-171	-49	-171	-49

Remuneration to auditors

Skr mn	Consolidated Group		Parent Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
<i>Ernst & Young:</i>				
Audit fee ¹	-11	-12	-11	-12
Audit related fee ²	0	0	0	0
Tax related fee ³	0	0	0	0
Total	-11	-12	-11	-12

¹ Fees related to audit of annual financial statements, reviews of interim financial statements, attestation services that are provided in connection with statutory, regulatory and stock exchange filings or engagements and services provided in connection with issuances of debt.

² Fees charged for assurance and related services that are related to the performance of audit or review of the financial statements.

³ Fees for professional services rendered by the principal independent auditors for tax compliance and tax advice.

In the financial statements remuneration to auditors is mainly included in Other administrative expenses.

Note 7. Tangible and intangible assets

Skr mn	Consolidated Group		Parent Company	
	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Buildings¹				
Acquisition cost at the beginning of the year/accumulated acquisitions	-	1	-	1
Sales or disposals of the year	-	-1	-	-1
Accumulated depreciation at the beginning of the year	-	-1	-	-1
Depreciation of the year	-	0	-	0
Reversed depreciation due to sale or disposals	-	1	-	1
Accumulated depreciation	-	0	-	0
Book value	-	-	-	-
Land¹				
Acquisition cost at the beginning of the year/accumulated acquisitions	-	0	-	0
Book value	-	-	-	-
Office and building equipment				
Acquisition cost at the beginning of the year	83	77	83	77
Sales or disposals of the year	-1	-3	-1	-3
Acquisitions of the year	8	9	8	9
Accumulated acquisitions	90	83	90	83
Accumulated depreciation at the beginning of the year	-57	-46	-57	-46
Reversed depreciation due to sale or disposals	1	2	1	2
Depreciation during the year	-13	-13	-13	-13
Accumulated depreciation	-69	-57	-69	-57
Book value	21	26	21	26
Intangible assets²				
Acquisition cost at beginning of the year	314	268	310	264
Sales or disposals of the year	0	0	0	0
Acquisitions of the year	59	46	59	46
Accumulated acquisitions	373	314	369	310
Accumulated depreciation at the beginning of the year	-179	-149	-175	-145
Impairment	-55	-	-55	-
Sales or disposals of the year	0	0	0	0
Depreciation of the year	-30	-30	-30	-30
Accumulated depreciation	-264	-179	-260	-175
Book value	109	135	109	135
Net book value				
Property, land and equipment	21	26	21	26
Intangible assets	109	135	109	135
Total net book value	130	161	130	161
Depreciation and impairment during the year according to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income				
	-98	-43	-98	-43

¹ Holiday Homes in Sälen was sold in December, 2014, generating a capital gain of Skr 1.6 million.

² Intangible assets consist of the capitalized portion of investments in IT systems. The average useful life for intangible assets is 5 years.

Note 8. Leasing

Financial leases – lessors

All SEK's leasing transactions are classified as financial leases. When making such classification all aspects regarding the leasing contract, including third party guarantees, are taken into account. A reconciliation between the gross investment in the leases and

the present value of minimum lease payments receivable at the end of the reporting period can be found below. Future lease payments receivable will mature in the following periods.

	Consolidated Group				Parent Company			
	December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014		December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014	
Skr mn	Gross investment	Present value of minimum lease payments	Gross investment	Present value of minimum lease payments	Gross investment	Present value of minimum lease payments	Gross investment	Present value of minimum lease payments
No later than one year	131	111	746	719	131	111	746	719
Later than one year and no later than five years	305	268	278	232	305	268	278	232
Later than five years	46	43	77	71	46	43	77	71
Total	482	422	1,101	1,022	482	422	1,101	1,022
Unearned finance income	-	60	-	79	-	60	-	79
Unguaranteed residual value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	482	482	1,101	1,101	482	482	1,101	1,101

All lease agreements are classified as Loans and receivables. The leases are included in the line item "Loans to the public" in the statement of financial position.

Note 9. Impairment and past-due receivables

Skr mn	Consolidated Group		Parent Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Credit losses ¹	-33 ²	-30	-33 ²	-30
Reversal of previous impairment ^{1,3}	279 ⁵	378 ⁴	279 ⁵	378 ⁴
Net impairment and reversals	246	348	246	348
Established losses ³	-211 ⁵	-277 ⁴	-211 ⁵	-277 ⁴
Recovered credit losses	1	2	0	0
Net credit losses	36	73	35	71
<i>of which related to loans⁷</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>of which related to liquidity investments⁷</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>62</i>
Reserve of impairment of financial assets				
Opening balance	-464	-757	-456	-749
Reserves used to cover write-downs	-9	-5	-9	-5
Net impairment and reversals	246	348	246	348
Currency effects ⁸	-9	-50	-9	-50
Closing balance	-236	-464	-228	-456
<i>of which related to loans⁷</i>	<i>-228</i>	<i>-236</i>	<i>-220</i>	<i>-228</i>
<i>of which related to liquidity investments⁷</i>	<i>-8</i>	<i>-228</i>	<i>-8</i>	<i>-228</i>

¹ The amount for 2015 includes a reversal of Skr 70 million related to bad debts not linked to a specific counterparty (2014: A provision of Skr 30 million). As a result, the reserve for bad debts not linked to a specific counterparty now amounts to Skr 170 million (year-end 2014: Skr 240 million). The reversal of the reserve was due to the sale of positions in the securitization transactions during 2015 and a change in the calculation of the risk parameters for credit risk in the calculation of the reserve. SEK establishes the reserve according to a methodology based on both quantitative and qualitative analysis of all exposures accounted for at amortized cost.

² A provision of Skr 33 million was made during 2015 in order to cover expected future credit loss.

³ SEK has previously had two assets in the form of CDOs, which are first-priority-tranches with end-exposure to the U.S. sub-prime market, see footnotes 4 and 5 below.

⁴ Underlying assets, concerning one of these CDOs, were liquidated during 2014 and the final payment for the CDO has been obtained. The

reserve Skr 268 million related to the CDO was dissolved, the established loss amounted to Skr 259 million.

⁵ The other CDO was sold during 2015, as such the corresponding reserve was dissolved. A reversal of Skr 206 million (2014: Skr 4 million) was recorded during 2015 and the established loss amounted to Skr 211 million (2014: Skr - million). During 2014 part of the reserve was reversed in connection with an amortization. Consequently the reserve for this CDO was dissolved (year-end 2014: Skr 189 million). Gross book value before impairment was Skr 222 million at 2014.

⁶ SEK has had a restructured receivable where final settlement occurred during 2014. The result of the final settlement came to a reversal of Skr 46 million, and an established loss of Skr 18 million in 2014.

⁷ See Note 11 for definitions.

⁸ Currency effects are reported within Net results of financial transactions (see further Note 4).

Notes

Note 9, continued

Past-due receivables

Receivables past due have been recorded to reflect the amounts expected to actually be received at settlement.

Past-due and doubtful receivables at year-end Skr mn	Consolidated Group		Parent Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Past-due receivables:				
Aggregate amount of principal and interest less than, or equal to, 90 days past-due	387	5	387	5
Aggregate amount of principal and interest more than 90 days past-due ^{1,2}	358	11	358	11
Principle amount not past-due on such receivables ²	4923	144	4923	144

¹ Of the aggregate amount of principal and interest past due, Skr 97 million (year-end 2014: Skr 10 million) was due for payment more than three but less than, or equal to, six months before the end of the reporting period, Skr 64 million (year-end 2014: Skr 1 million) was due for payment more than six but less than, or equal to, nine months before the end of the reporting period and Skr 197 million (year-end 2014: Skr 0 million) was due for payment more than nine months before the end of the reporting period.

² As of 2015, SEK has two large unsettled amounts, which represent the main part of total loans outstanding. The first unsettled loan in question, which is under renegotiation, is fully covered by adequate guarantees and therefore no loan loss reserve has been made. The second unsettled loan developed during 2015 is to a large extent covered by adequate guarantees why expected future credit loss is limited in relation to the amount stated in Past-Due Receivables above. The credit loss reserve for the second unsettled loan is Skr 33 million.

Note 10. Taxes

Skr mn	Consolidated Group		Parent Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Income tax				
Adjustment previous year	0	1	0	1
Current tax	-348	-291	-348	-290
Deferred tax	0	-79	0	-
Total income tax	-348	-369	-348	-289
Income tax related to other comprehensive income				
Tax on items to be reclassified to profit or loss				
Current tax	-63	-6	-63	-6
Deferred tax	112	-69	112	-69
Tax on items not to be reclassified to profit or loss				
Deferred tax	-11	10	-	-
Income tax related to other comprehensive income	38	-65	49	-75
Reconciliation of effective tax rate				
The Swedish corporate tax rate, %	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0
Profit before taxes	1,535	1,629	1,541	1,279
National tax based on profit before taxes	-338	-358	-339	-281
Tax effects of:				
Non-deductible expenses	-2	-1	-2	-1
Imputed interest on tax allocation reserve	-5	-10	-5	-10
Dividend received	-	-	2	3
Other	-3	0	-4	0
Total tax	-348	-369	-348	-289
Effective tax expense in %	22.7	22.7	22.6	22.6

Note 10, continued

Skr mn	Consolidated Group		Parent Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Deferred tax assets concerning:				
Temporary differences, related to pensions	1	12	-	-
Other temporary differences	0	0	-	-
Total deferred tax assets	1	12	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities concerning:				
Untaxed reserves	721	721	-	-
Temporary differences, financial instruments				
– Cash-flow hedges	-	112	-	112
Total deferred tax liabilities	721	833	-	112
Net deferred tax liabilities (+) / tax assets (-)	720	821	-	112

No deductible loss carry forwards existed per December 31, 2015 or December 31, 2014.

Change in deferred taxes

Skr mn	Consolidated Group		Parent Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Opening balance	821	683	112	43
Change through profit or loss	0	79	-	-
Change in other comprehensive income	-101	59	-112	69
Total	720	821	0	112

Untaxed reserves

Skr mn	Parent Company	
	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Tax allocation reserve:		
Opening balance	3,280	2,911
Untaxed reserves from the merger of the subsidiary SEK Securities AB	-	13
Dissolution during the year	-454	-92
Allocation during the year	451	448
Closing balance	3,277	3,280
<i>Of which</i>		
2009 Tax allocation reserve	-	454
2010 Tax allocation reserve	1,232	1,232
2011 Tax allocation reserve	471	471
2012 Tax allocation reserve	257	257
2013 Tax allocation reserve	418	418
2014 Tax allocation reserve	448	448
2015 Tax allocation reserve	451	-

In the financial statements of the Consolidated Group, the untaxed reserves of the Group companies are allocated 78 percent to equity and 22 percent to deferred taxes included as deferred tax liabilities in the statement of financial position. Changes in the amounts reported as deferred taxes are included in taxes on net profit in the statement of comprehensive income.

Notes

Note 11. Loans and liquidity investments

SEK treats loans in the form of interest-bearing securities as a part of SEK's total loans. SEK's total loans and liquidity investments are calculated as follows:

Skr mn	Consolidated Group		Parent Company	
	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Loans:				
Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	48,107	53,140	48,107	53,140
Loans to credit institutions	29,776	25,510	29,776	25,510
Loans to the public	140,806	149,240	140,806	149,240
Less:				
Cash collateral under the security agreements for derivative contracts	-13,592	-9,668	-13,592	-9,668
Deposits with time to maturity exceeding three months	0	0	0	0
Total loans	205,097	218,222	205,097	218,222
Liquidity investments:				
Cash and cash equivalents ¹	2,257	7,099	2,234	7,096
Cash collateral under the security agreements for derivative contracts	13,592	9,668	13,592	9,668
Deposits with time to maturity exceeding three months	0	0	0	0
Treasuries/government bonds	2,006	3,458	2,006	3,458
Other interest-bearing securities except loans	40,831	66,398	40,831	66,398
Total liquidity investments	58,686	86,623	58,663	86,620
<i>of which</i>				
<i>issued by public authorities</i>	15,456	41,502	15,456	41,502
<i>quoted on an exchange</i>	71,641	87,289	71,641	87,289

¹ Cash and cash equivalents include, in this context, cash at banks where amounts can be immediately converted into cash and short-term deposits where the time to maturity does not exceed three months from trade date.

Regarding reserves, impairment and recovery see Note 9.

Interest-bearing securities not carried at fair value and that exceed or fall short of the amount contractually required to be at maturity are reported below with the amount that exceeds or falls short of the nominal amount.

Skr mn	Consolidated Group		Parent Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Sum of amounts exceeding nominal	14	8	14	8
Sum of amounts falling below nominal	-36	-28	-36	-28

Volume Development, Lending

Skr mn	Consolidated Group		of which the S-system				
	2015	2014	CIRR-loans 2015	Conces- sionary loans		Total 2015	Total 2014
				2015	2014		
Offers of long-term loans accepted	104,583	57,118	50,825	-	50,825	5,668	
Undisbursed loans at year-end	63,438	16,028	54,598	40	54,638	7,529	
Loans outstanding at year-end	205,097	218,222	43,128	949	44,077	48,298	

Note 11, continued

Outstanding loans as per loan type

Skr mn	Consolidated Group		Parent Company		of which the S-system	
	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Total lending for export of capital products	135,908	144,285	135,908	144,285	44,077	48,298
Other lending related to export	61,545	66,504	61,545	66,504	-	-
Lending related to infrastructure	7,644	7,433	7,644	7,433	-	-
Total lending	205,097	218,222	205,097	218,222	44,077	48,298

Outstanding loans as per business area

Skr mn	Consolidated Group		Parent Company		of which the S-system	
	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
End-customer finance	118,284	128,165	118,284	128,165	44,077	48,298
Corporate lending	86,813	90,057	86,813	90,057	-	-
Total lending	205,097	218,222	205,097	218,222	44,077	48,298

Note 12. Classification of financial assets and liabilities

The amounts reported concerns the Consolidated Group unless otherwise stated. The amounts reported for the Consolidated Group and the Parent Company are essentially the same.

Financial assets by accounting category:

Consolidated Group	December 31, 2015					Total
	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Derivatives used for hedge accounting	Available-for-sale	Loans and receivables ¹		
Skr mn	Held-for-trading ²	Designated upon initial recognition (FVO) ³				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	2,258	2,258
Treasuries/government bonds	-	-	-	2,006	-	2,006
Other interest-bearing securities except loans ⁴	-	1,568	-	38,061	1,202	40,831
Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	-	728	-	-	47,379	48,107
Loans to credit institutions	-	-	-	-	29,776	29,776
Loans to the public	-	-	-	-	140,806	140,806
Derivatives ⁵	6,213	-	6,459	-	-	12,672
Total financial assets	6,213	2,296	6,459	40,067	221,421	276,456

Financial liabilities by accounting category:

Consolidated Group	December 31, 2015				Total
	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Derivatives used for hedge accounting	Other financial liabilities ⁶		
Skr mn	Held-for-trading ²	Designated upon initial recognition (FVO) ⁷			
Borrowing from credit institutions	-	-	-	5,283	5,283
Borrowing from the public	-	-	-	61	61
Senior securities issued ⁸	-	58,926	-	169,286	228,212
Derivatives ⁵	17,628	-	6,003	-	23,631
Subordinated securities issued	-	-	-	2,088	2,088
Total financial liabilities	17,628	58,926	6,003	176,718	259,275

Notes

Note 12, continued

Financial assets by accounting category:

Consolidated Group	December 31, 2014					Total
	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		Derivatives used for hedge accounting	Available-for-sale	Loans and receivables ¹	
	Held-for-trading ²	Designated upon initial recognition (FVO) ³				
Skr mn						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	7,099	7,099
Treasuries/government bonds	-	-	-	3,458	-	3,458
Other interest-bearing securities except loans ⁴	-	1,670	-	57,320	7,408	66,398
Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	-	1,358	-	-	51,782	53,140
Loans to credit institutions	-	-	-	-	25,510	25,510
Loans to the public	-	-	-	-	149,240	149,240
Derivatives ⁵	9,042	-	6,975	-	-	16,017
Total financial assets	9,042	3,028	6,975	60,778	241,039	320,862

Financial liabilities by accounting category:

Consolidated Group	December 31, 2014				Total
	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Derivatives used for hedge accounting	Other financial liabilities ⁶	
	Held-for-trading ²	Designated upon initial recognition (FVO) ⁷			
Skr mn					
Borrowing from credit institutions	-	-	-	8,290	8,290
Borrowing from the public	-	-	-	63	63
Senior securities issued ⁸	-	82,262	-	191,577	273,839
Derivatives ⁵	13,319	-	5,567	-	18,886
Subordinated securities issued	-	-	-	1,945	1,945
Total financial liabilities	13,319	82,262	5,567	201,875	303,023

1 Of loans and receivables, 9 percent (year-end 2014: 9 percent) are subject to fair-value hedge accounting. The remaining 91 percent (year-end 2014: 91 percent) are not subject to hedge accounting and are therefore valued at amortized cost. During 2014, the derivatives designated as hedging instruments in cash-flow hedges were terminated and the hedging designation were discontinued.

2 The derivatives held for economic hedging is classified as held-for-trading in accordance with IAS39.

3 The amount of cumulative change in the fair value of financial assets attributable to changes in credit risk was Skr 0 million (2014: Skr 3 million), which decreased the value of financial assets. The change during 2015 amounted to Skr -3 million (2014: Skr 25 million) which decreased the value of financial assets and affected operating profit negatively.

4 During 2015 most of the Asset Backed Securities were sold. The remaining assets have been reclassified from loans and receivables to available-for-sale.

5 The derivatives fair value originating from credit risk amounted to Skr -23 million as of December 31, 2015, (year-end 2014: Skr -19 million). The change for the period January 1 to December 31, 2015, amounted

to Skr -4 million (2014: Skr -12 million), which negatively affected operating profit. This valuation was made on the counterparty level.

6 Of other financial liabilities, 72 percent (year-end 2014: 71 percent) are subject to fair-value hedge accounting, the remaining 28 percent (year-end 2014: 29 percent) are not subject to hedge accounting and are therefore valued at amortized cost.

7 Accumulated changes in the fair value of financial liabilities attributable to changes in SEK's credit spread amounted to Skr -384 million (year-end 2014: Skr -471 million), which represents a cumulative increase in the book value of liabilities. For the period January 1 to December 31, 2015, the credit risk component decreased by Skr 87 million, which decreased the value of financial liabilities and affected operating profit positively. For the period January 1 to December 31, 2014, the credit risk component increased by Skr 150 million, which increased the value of financial liabilities and affected operating profit negatively.

8 Repayments of long-term debt amounting to approximately Skr -74.5 billion (2014: Skr -67.7 billion) were effectuated and SEK's own debt repurchase and early redemption amounted to approximately Skr -41.0 billion (2014: Skr -25.8 billion).

Note 12, continued

Reclassification

As of July 1, 2008, and October 1, 2008, SEK reclassified certain assets, moving those assets to the category "loans and receivables" from the category "assets available-for-sale". The reason for the reclassification was that those assets had been illiquid due to the extraordinary market conditions which existed during late 2008 owing to the global financial crisis, and SEK assessed itself to be able to hold the assets to maturity. Therefore there was no need for impairment of such assets. The reclassified assets consist of interest-bearing fixed rate

bonds. At the time of the reclassification, the expected cash flows of the reclassified assets were equal to the contractual amounts, including principal and interest.

Had not SEK chosen the reclassification option, other comprehensive income would have decreased by Skr -5 million for the period January 1 to December 31, 2015 (2014: Skr -4 million).

Skr mn	December 31, 2015			December 31, 2014		
	Nominal value	Book value	Fair value	Nominal value	Book value	Fair value
Reclassified financial assets						
Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	420	439	440	533	569	576

Note 13. Financial assets and liabilities at fair value

The amounts reported concerns the Consolidated Group unless otherwise stated. The amounts reported for the Consolidated Group and the Parent Company are essentially the same.

Consolidated Group		December 31, 2015		
Skr mn		Book value	Fair value	Surplus value (+) / Deficit value (-)
Cash and cash equivalents		2,258	2,258	0
Treasuries/governments bonds		2,006	2,006	0
Other interest-bearing securities except loans		40,831	40,874	43
Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities		48,107	48,982	875
Loans to credit institutions		29,776	29,771	-5
Loans to the public		140,806	142,619	1,813 ¹
Derivatives		12,672	12,672	0
Total financial assets		276,456	279,182	2,726
Borrowing from credit institutions		5,283	5,267	-16
Borrowing from the public		61	61	0
Senior securities issued		228,212	229,128	916
Derivatives		23,631	23,631	0
Subordinated securities issued		2,088	2,077	-11
Total financial liabilities		259,275	260,164	889

Consolidated Group		December 31, 2014		
Skr mn		Book value	Fair value	Surplus value (+) / Deficit value (-)
Cash and cash equivalents		7,099	7,099	0
Treasuries/governments bonds		3,458	3,458	0
Other interest-bearing securities except loans		66,398	66,292	-106
Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities		53,140	54,664	1,524
Loans to credit institutions		25,510	25,533	23
Loans to the public		149,240	151,543	2,303 ¹
Derivatives		16,017	16,017	0
Total financial assets		320,862	324,606	3,744
Borrowing from credit institutions		8,290	8,350	60
Borrowing from the public		63	63	0
Senior securities issued		273,839	275,249	1,410
Derivatives		18,886	18,886	0
Subordinated securities issued		1,945	1,937	-8
Total financial liabilities		303,023	304,485	1,462

¹ Skr 1,452 million of the surplus value (year-end 2014: Skr 1,662 million) is related to CIRR loans within the S-system. See note 24 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information regarding the S-system.

Notes

Note 13, continued

The majority of financial liabilities and some of the financial assets in the statement of financial position are accounted for at full fair value or at a value that represents fair value for the components hedged in a hedging relationship. However, loans and receivables and other financial liabilities which are neither subject to hedge accounting nor carried at fair value using fair value option, are accounted for at amortized cost.

Determining fair value of financial instruments

The best evidence of fair value is quoted prices in an active market. The majority of SEK's financial instruments are not publicly traded, and quoted market values are not readily available.

Fair value measurements are categorized using a fair value hierarchy. The financial instruments have been categorized under the three levels of the IFRS fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs. The categorization of these instruments is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

SEK uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments based on valuation techniques:

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3: techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

For more information on determining the fair value of financial transactions, see Note 1.

In the process of estimating or deriving fair values for items accounted for at amortized cost, certain assumptions have been made. In those cases where quoted market values for the relevant items are available, such market values have been used.

The table below shows the fair values of the items carried at amortized cost or fair value. They are distributed according to the fair value hierarchy.

Financial assets reported at amortized cost in fair value hierarchy

Consolidated Group		December 31, 2015				
Loans and accounts receivable		Fair value			Book value	
Skr mn	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Total	
Cash and cash equivalents	2,258	-	-	2,258	2,258	
Treasuries/governments bonds	-	-	-	-	-	
Other interest-bearing securities except loans	-	1,245	-	1,245	1,202	
Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	1,833	46,421	-	48,254	47,379	
Loans to credit institutions	-	29,771	-	29,771	29,776	
Loans to the public	-	142,619	-	142,619	140,806	
Total financial assets in fair value hierarchy	4,091	220,056	-	224,147	221,421	

Financial liabilities reported at amortized cost in fair value hierarchy

Consolidated Group		December 31, 2015				
Other financial liabilities		Fair value			Book value	
Skr mn	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Total	
Borrowing from credit institutions	-	5,267	-	5,267	5,283	
Borrowing from the public	-	61	-	61	61	
Senior securities issued	-	170,202	-	170,202	169,286	
Subordinated securities issued	-	2,077	-	2,077	2,088	
Total financial liabilities in fair value hierarchy	-	177,607	-	177,607	176,718	

Financial assets reported at amortized cost in fair value hierarchy

Consolidated Group		December 31, 2014				
Loans and accounts receivable		Fair value			Book value	
Skr mn	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Total	
Cash and cash equivalents	7,099	-	-	7,099	7,099	
Treasuries/governments bonds	-	-	-	-	-	
Other interest-bearing securities except loans	489	6,813	-	7,302	7,408	
Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	2,303	51,003	-	53,306	51,782	
Loans to credit institutions	-	25,533	-	25,533	25,510	
Loans to the public	-	151,543	-	151,543	149,240	
Total financial assets in fair value hierarchy	9,891	234,892	-	244,783	241,039	

Note 13, continued

Financial liabilities reported at amortized cost in fair value hierarchy

Consolidated Group		December 31, 2014				
Skr mn		Fair value			Book value	
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Total
Borrowing from credit institutions	-	8,350	-	-	8,350	8,290
Borrowing from the public	-	63	-	-	63	63
Senior securities issued	-	192,987	-	-	192,987	191,577
Subordinated securities issued	-	1,937	-	-	1,937	1,945
Total financial liabilities in fair value hierarchy	-	203,337	-	-	203,337	201,875

Financial assets reported at fair value in fair value hierarchy

Consolidated Group		December 31, 2015							
Skr mn		Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				Available-for-sale			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treasuries/governments bonds	-	-	-	-	-	2,006	-	-	2,006
Other interest-bearing securities except loans	1,191	116	261	1,568	1,244	36,817	-	38,061	
Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	271	457	-	728	-	-	-	-	
Loans to credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Loans to the public	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Derivatives	13	10,771	1,888	12,672	-	-	-	-	
Total financial assets in fair value hierarchy	1,475	11,344	2,149	14,968	3,250	36,817	-	40,067	

Financial liabilities reported at fair value in fair value hierarchy

Consolidated Group		December 31, 2015			
Skr mn		Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Borrowing from credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowing from the public	-	-	-	-	-
Senior securities issued	-	20,217	38,709	58,926	58,926
Derivatives	23	19,169	4,439	23,631	23,631
Subordinated securities issued	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities in fair value hierarchy	23	39,386	43,148	82,557	82,557

During the period January to December 2015 no assets or liabilities were transferred between Level 1 and Level 2. Transfers to Level 3 of both assets and liabilities totalled Skr 236 million due to non observable market data.

Financial assets reported at fair value in fair value hierarchy

Consolidated Group		December 31, 2014							
Skr mn		Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				Available-for-sale			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treasuries/governments bonds	-	-	-	-	-	3,458	-	-	3,458
Other interest-bearing securities except loans	1,291	113	266	1,670	1,321	55,999	-	57,320	
Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	855	503	-	1,358	-	-	-	-	
Loans to credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Loans to the public	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Derivatives	12	12,439	3,566	16,017	-	-	-	-	
Total financial assets in fair value hierarchy	2,158	13,055	3,832	19,045	4,779	55,999	-	60,778	

Notes

Note 13, continued

Financial liabilities reported at fair value in fair value hierarchy

Consolidated Group		December 31, 2014			
		Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss			
Skr mn		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Borrowing from credit institutions		-	-	-	-
Borrowing from the public		-	-	-	-
Senior securities issued		-	27,504	54,756	82,260
Derivatives		44	15,624	3,218	18,886
Subordinated securities issued		-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities in fair value hierarchy		44	43,128	57,974	101,146

During the period January to December 2014 no assets or liabilities were transferred between Level 1 and Level 2. Transfers to Level 3 of both assets and liabilities totaled Skr 8 million due to non-observable market data.

Financial assets at fair value in level 3

Consolidated Group		2015							
Skr mn	January 1, 2015	Purchases	Settlements & sales	Transfers to level 3	Transfers from level 3	Gains (+) and losses (-) through profit or loss ¹	Gains and losses in comprehensive income	December 31, 2015	Of which unrealized gains (+) and losses (-) through profit or loss
Other interest-bearing securities except loans	266	261	-260	0	-	-7	-	261	-5
Derivatives	3,566	113	-2,060	22	-	247	-	1,888	-857
Total financial assets at fair value in level 3	3,832	374	-2,320	22	-	240	-	2,149	-862

Financial liabilities at fair value in level 3

Consolidated Group		2015							
Skr mn	January 1, 2015	Issues buy-backs	Settlements & sales	Transfers to level 3	Transfers from level 3	Gains (-) and losses (+) through profit or loss ¹	Gains and losses in comprehensive income	December 31, 2015	Of which unrealized gains (-) and losses (+) through profit or loss
Senior securities issued	54,756	11,970	-30,443	214	-	2,211	-	38,709	-2,520
Derivatives	3,218	1,099	-1,081	-	-	1,202	-	4,439	1,526
Total financial liabilities at fair value in level 3	57,974	13,069	-31,524	214	-	3,413	-	43,148	-994

Financial assets at fair value in level 3

Consolidated Group		2014							
Skr mn	January 1, 2014	Purchases	Settlements & sales	Transfers to level 3	Transfers from level 3	Gains (+) and losses (-) through profit or loss ¹	Gains and losses in comprehensive income	December 31, 2014	Of which unrealized gains (+) and losses (-) through profit or loss
Other interest-bearing securities except loans	262	-	-	-	-	4	-	266	5
Derivatives	3,631	-20	-1,453	-	-	1,408	-	3,566	3,114
Total financial assets at fair value in level 3	3,893	-20	-1,453	-	-	1,412	-	3,832	3,119

Note 13, continued

Financial liabilities at fair value in level 3

Consolidated Group

2014

Skr mn	January 1, 2014	Issues buy-backs	Settle-ments & Transfers to level 3	Transfers from level 3	Gains (-) and losses (+) through profit or loss ¹	Gains and losses in compre-hensive income	December 31, 2014	Of which unrealized gains (-) and losses (+) through profit or loss
Senior securities issued	55,393	11,419	-24,316	8	-	12,252	54,756	3,803
Derivatives	3,508	920	-460	-	-	-750	3,218	-23
Total financial liabilities at fair value in level 3	58,901	12,339	-24,776	8	-	11,502	57,974	3,780

¹ Gains and losses through profit or loss is reported as net results of financial transactions. The unrealized fair value changes for assets and liabilities held as of December 31, 2015 amount to Skr 0.1 billion profit (year-end 2014: Skr 0.7 billion loss) and are reported as net results of financial transactions.

Uncertainty of valuation of Level 3 instruments

As the estimation of the parameters included in the models to calculate the market value of level-3-instruments is associated with subjectivity and uncertainty, SEK has, in accordance with IFRS 13, conducted an analysis of the difference in fair value of level-3-instruments using other reasonably possible parameter values. Option models and discounted cash flows are used to value the instruments in level 3. For level-3-instruments with a longer duration where extrapolated discount curves are used, a sensitivity analysis has been conducted with regards to the interest. The revaluation of the portfolio is made by an interest rate shift of +/- 10 basis points. For the level-3-instruments that are significantly affected by different types of correlations, which are not based on observable market data, a revaluation has been made by shifting the correlations. The base for this sensitivity analysis is therefore revaluation of the relevant part of the portfolio, where the correlations have been adjusted by +/- 10 percentage points. After the

revaluation is performed, the max/min value for each transaction is singled out. For level-3-instruments that are significantly affected by non-observable market data such as SEK's own creditworthiness, a revaluation has been made by shifting the credit curve. The revaluation is made by shifting the borrowing spreads by +/- 10 basis points, which has been assessed as a reasonable change of SEK's borrowing spread. The analysis shows the impact of the non-observable market data on the market value. In addition to this, the market value will be affected by observable market data. The result of the analysis corresponds with SEK's business model where issued securities are linked with a hedging derivative. This means that an increase or decrease in fair value of the issued security, excluding SEK's own credit spread, is offset by an equally large increase or decrease of fair value in the derivative due to the underlying market data in the security which is also used to evaluate the derivative.

Notes

Note 13, continued

Sensitivity analysis – level 3

Assets		December 31, 2015				
Skr mn	Fair value	Unobservable input	Range of estimates for unobservable input ¹	Valuation method	Sensitivity max	Sensitivity min
Interest rate	261	Credit spreads	10BP - (10BP)	Discounted cash flow	0	0
Sum other interest-bearing securities except loans	261				0	0
Equity	178	Correlation	0.41 - (0.74)	Option Model	0	0
Interest rate	1,015	Correlation	0.18 - (0.20)	Option Model	-178	173
FX	695	Correlation	0.71 - (0.74)	Option Model	7	-9
Other	0	Correlation	0.70- (0.14)	Option Model	-1	1
Sum Derivatives	1,888				-172	165
Sum Assets	2,149				-172	165

Liabilities		December 31, 2015				
Skr mn	Fair value	Unobservable input	Range of estimates for unobservable input ¹	Range of estimates for unobservable input ¹	Sensitivity max	Sensitivity min
Equity	-10,655	Correlation	0.41 - (0.74)		5	-6
		Credit spreads	10BP - (10BP)	Discounted cash flow	18	-18
Interest rate	-23,865	Correlation	0.18 - (0.20)	Option Model	181	-174
		Credit spreads	10BP - (10BP)	Discounted cash flow	110	-110
FX	-4,049	Correlation	0.71 - (0.74)	Option Model	-52	49
		Credit spreads	10BP - (10BP)	Discounted cash flow	91	-91
Other	-140	Correlation	0.70 - (0.14)	Option Model	1	-1
		Credit spreads	10BP - (10BP)	Discounted cash flow	5	-5
Sum senior securities issued	-38,709				359	-356
Equity	-1,175	Correlation	0.41 - (0.74)	Option Model	-5	6
Interest rate	-2	Correlation	0.18 - (0.20)	Option Model	-1	2
FX	-3,104	Correlation	0.71 - (0.74)	Option Model	44	-39
Other	-158	Correlation	0.70 - (0.14)	Option Model	0	0
Sum Derivatives	-4,439				38	-31
Sum Liabilities	-43,148				397	-387
Total effect on profit or loss²					225	-222

¹ Represents the range of correlations that SEK has determined market participants would use when pricing the instruments. The structures are represented both in the bond and in the derivative hedging the bond. The sensitivity analysis is based on a consistent shift in interval for correlation between 0.1 and -0.1. The correlation is expressed as a value between 1 and -1, where 0 indicates no relationship, 1 indicates maximum positive relationship and -1 indicates maximum negative relationship, the maximum correlation in the range of unobservable inputs can thus be from 1 to -1. The table presents the scenario analysis of the effect on Level 3 instruments, with maximum positive and negative changes.

² Of the total impact on profit or loss the sensitivity effect from SEK's own credit spread was Skr 224 million at maximum scenario and Skr -224 million at minimal scenario.

Note 13, continued

Sensitivity analysis – level 3

December 31, 2014						
Assets						
Skr mn	Fair value	Unobservable input	Range of estimates for unobservable input ¹	Valuation method	Sensitivity max	Sensitivity min
Interest rate	266	Credit spreads	10BP – (10BP)	Discounted cash flow	-1	1
Sum other interest-bearing securities except loans	266				-1	1
Equity	372	Correlation	0.76 – (0.46)	Option Model	0	0
Interest rate	2,064	Correlation	0.11 – (0.20)	Option Model	-186	169
FX	1,120	Correlation	0.77 – (0.59)	Option Model	21	-20
Other	10	Correlation	0.87 – (0.59)	Option Model	0	1
Sum Derivatives	3,566				-165	150
Sum Assets	3,832				-166	151

December 31, 2014						
Liabilities						
Skr mn	Fair value	Unobservable input	Range of estimates for unobservable input ¹	Range of estimates for unobservable input ¹	Sensitivity max	Sensitivity min
Equity	-9,919	Correlation	0.76 – (0.46)	Option Model	3	-2
		Credit spreads	10BP – (10BP)	Discounted cash flow	9	-9
Interest rate	-28,214	Correlation	0.11 – (0.20)	Option Model	188	-170
		Credit spreads	10BP – (10BP)	Discounted cash flow	124	-124
FX	-16,245	Correlation	0.77 – (0.59)	Option Model	-63	63
		Credit spreads	10BP – (10BP)	Discounted cash flow	84	-84
Other	-377	Correlation	0.87 – (0.59)	Option Model	0	-1
		Credit spreads	10BP – (10BP)	Discounted cash flow	12	-12
Sum senior securities issued	-54,755				357	-339
Equity	-1,201	Correlation	0.76 – (0.46)	Option Model	-2	1
Interest rate	-3	Correlation	0.11 – (0.20)	Option Model	-6	5
FX	-1,892	Correlation	0.77 – (0.59)	Option Model	39	-41
Other	-123	Correlation	0.87 – (0.59)	Option Model	0	0
		Credit				
Sum Derivatives	-3,219				31	-35
Sum Liabilities	-57,974				388	-374
Total effect on profit or loss²					222	-223

¹ Represents the range of correlations that SEK has determined market participants would use when pricing the instruments. The structures are represented both in the bond and the derivative hedging the bond. The sensitivity analysis is based on a consistent shift in interval for correlation between 0.1 and -0.1. The correlation is expressed as a value between 1 and -1, where 0 indicates no relationship, 1 indicates maximum positive relationship and -1 indicates maximum negative relationship, the maximum correlation in the range of unobservable inputs can thus be from 1 to -1. The table presents the scenario analysis of the effect on Level 3 instruments, with maximum positive and negative changes.

² Of the total impact on profit or loss the sensitivity effect from SEK's own credit spread was Skr 228 million at maximum scenario and Skr -228 million at minimal scenario.

Note 14. Derivatives

The amounts reported concern the Consolidated Group unless otherwise stated. The amounts reported for the Consolidated Group and the Parent Company are essentially the same.

Consolidated Group Derivatives by categories Skr mn	December 31, 2015			December 31, 2014		
	Assets Fair value	Liabilities Fair value	Nominal amounts	Assets Fair value	Liabilities Fair value	Nominal amounts
Interest rate-related contracts	5,582	8,225	221,515	6,421	7,730	204,820
Currency-related contracts	6,548	13,745	116,290	8,759	9,349	151,933
Equity-related contracts	542	1,497	16,089	819	1,416	15,453
Contracts related to commodities, credit risk, etc.	-	164	1,978	18	391	3,674
Total derivatives	12,672	23,631	355,872	16,017	18,886	375,880

Consolidated Group of which derivatives used for economic hedges, accounted for as held-for-trading under IAS39 Skr mn	December 31, 2015			December 31, 2014		
	Assets Fair value	Liabilities Fair value	Nominal amounts	Assets Fair value	Liabilities Fair value	Nominal amounts
Interest rate-related contracts	3,535	6,296	114,279	3,834	5,295	88,546
Currency-related contracts	2,136	9,671	71,631	4,371	6,218	98,075
Equity-related contracts	542	1,497	16,089	819	1,416	15,453
Contracts related to commodities, credit risk, etc.	-	164	1,978	18	390	3,674
Total derivatives	6,213	17,628	203,977	9,042	13,319	205,748

Consolidated Group of which derivatives used for hedge accounting ¹ Skr mn	December 31, 2015			December 31, 2014		
	Assets Fair value	Liabilities Fair value	Nominal amounts	Assets Fair value	Liabilities Fair value	Nominal amounts
Interest rate-related contracts	2,047	1,929	107,236	2,587	2,436	116,274
Currency-related contracts	4,412	4,074	44,659	4,388	3,131	53,858
Equity-related contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contracts related to commodities, credit risk, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total derivatives	6,459	6,003	151,895	6,975	5,567	170,132

¹ Of which cash-flow hedges

¹ Of which fair-value hedges

Consolidated Group Derivatives used as fair-value hedge Skr mn	December 31, 2015				
	≤ 1 month	1 month ≤ 3 months	3 months ≤ 1 year	1 year ≤ 5 years	> 5 years
Cash inflows (assets)	47	238	700	3,428	459
Cash outflows (liabilities)	8	56	-977	-1,526	-869
Net cash inflow	55	294	-277	1,902	-410

Note 14, continued

Consolidated Group		December 31, 2014				
		≤ 1 month	1 month ≤ 3 months	3 months ≤ 1 year	1 year ≤ 5 years	> 5 years
Derivatives used as fair-value hedge						
Skr mn						
Cash inflows (assets)		81	510	2,231	4,183	1,003
Cash outflows (liabilities)		-85	-203	-574	-1,806	-1,146
Net cash inflow		-4	307	1,657	2,377	-143

Cash-flow hedges reclassified to profit or loss during the year

Skr mn	2015	2014
Interest income	217	294
Interest expense	-	-
Total	217	294

In accordance with SEK's policies with regard to counterparty, interest rate, currency exchange-rate, and other exposures, SEK uses, and is a party to, different kinds of derivative instruments, mostly various interest rate-related and currency exchange-rate-related contracts. These contracts are carried at fair value in the statements of financial position on a contract-by-contract basis.

SEK uses derivatives (primarily) to hedge risk exposure inherent in financial assets and liabilities. Derivatives are measured at fair value by using market quoted rates where available. If market quotes are not available, valuation models are used. SEK uses models to adjust the net exposure fair value for changes in counterparties' credit quality. The models used include both directly observable and non-observable market parameters. Some credit default swap contracts are derivatives and are accordingly classified as financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, whereas others are classified as financial guarantees and therefore carried at amortized cost. As of December 31, 2015, the total nominal amount of financial guarantees documented as derivatives and classified as financial guarantees was Skr 2,975 million (year-end 2014: Skr 4,854 million).

The majority of SEK's derivative contracts are what are known as OTC (over the counter) derivatives, i.e. derivative contracts that

are not transacted on an exchange. SEK's derivative transactions that are not transacted on an exchange are entered into under ISDA Master Netting Agreements. In general, under such agreements the amounts owed by each counterparty in respect of all transactions outstanding in the same currency under the agreement are aggregated into a single net amount payable by one party to the other. In certain circumstances, for example when a credit event such as a default occurs and all outstanding transactions under the agreement are terminated, the termination value is assessed and only a single net amount is due or payable in settlement of all transactions. SEK endeavors to only enter into derivatives transactions with counterparties in jurisdictions where such netting is enforceable when such events occur.

The above ISDA arrangements do not meet the criteria for off-setting in the statement of financial position. This is because such agreements create a right of set-off of recognized amounts that is enforceable only following an event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of SEK or the counterparties. In addition, SEK and its counterparties do not intend to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

The ISDA Master Netting Agreements are complemented by supplementary agreements providing for the collateralization of counterparty exposure. SEK receives and accepts collateral in the form of cash. Such collateral is subject to the standard industry terms of ISDA Credit Support Annex.

The disclosures set out in the tables below include financial assets and financial liabilities that are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement that cover similar financial instruments. SEK only enters into derivative transactions that are subject to enforceable master netting agreements or similar agreements. SEK has no financial assets or liabilities that are offset in the statement of financial position.

Financial assets subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements

Skr mn	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
	Derivatives	Derivatives
Gross amounts of recognized financial assets	12,672	16,017
Amounts offset in the statement of financial position	-	-
Net amounts of financial assets presented in the statement of financial position	12,672	16,017
Amounts subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement not offset in the statement of financial position related to:		
Financial instruments	-8,733	-8,585
Cash collateral received	-3,558	-6,762
Net amount	381	670

Financial liabilities subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements

Skr mn	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
	Derivatives	Derivatives
Gross amounts of recognized financial liabilities	23,631	18,886
Amounts offset in the statement of financial position	-	-
Net amounts of financial liabilities presented in the statement of financial position	23,631	18,886
Amounts subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement not offset in the statement of financial position related to:		
Financial instruments	-8,733	-8,585
Cash collateral paid	-9,614	-7,125
Net amount	5,284	3,176

Notes

Note 15. Shares

Venantius AB is domiciled in Stockholm, Sweden, and is wholly owned by AB Svensk Exportkredit. The net profit for the year amounts to Skr 1 million (2014: Skr 2 million).

Shares in subsidiaries Skr mn	December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014	
	Book value	Number of shares	Book value	Number of shares
Venantius AB (reg no 556449-5116)	17	5,000,500	17	5,000,500

Note 16. Other assets

Skr mn	Consolidated Group		Parent Company	
	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Realized claim against the State	13	12	13	12
Unrealized claim against the State for revaluation of derivatives of the S-system	974	1,153	974	1,153
Current tax claim	-	2	-	2
Cash receivables, funding operations	797	658	797	658
Other	70	228	70	228
Total	1,854	2,053	1,854	2,053

Note 17. Prepaid expenses and accrued revenues

Skr mn	Consolidated Group		Parent Company	
	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Interest revenues accrued	1,932	2,057	1,932	2,057
Prepaid expenses and other accrued revenues	40	33	40	33
Total	1,972	2,090	1,972	2,090

Note 18. Debt**Debt as per categories**

Skr mn	Consolidated Group December 31, 2015			Parent Company December 31, 2015		
	Total debt excluding senior securities issued	Total senior securities issued	Total	Total debt excluding senior securities issued	Total senior securities issued	Total
Exchange-rate related contracts	-	58,049	58,049	-	58,049	58,049
Interest rate related contracts	5,283	153,926	159,209	5,283	153,926	159,209
Equity related contracts	-	16,072	16,072	-	16,072	16,072
Contracts related to raw materials, credit risk etc	61	165	226	61	165	226
Total debt outstanding	5,344	228,212	233,556	5,344	228,212	233,556
Of which denominated in:						
Swedish Kronor			3,244			3,244
Other currencies			230,312			230,312

Skr mn	Consolidated Group December 31, 2014			Parent Company December 31, 2014		
	Total debt excluding senior securities issued	Total senior securities issued	Total	Total debt excluding senior securities issued	Total senior securities issued	Total
Exchange-rate related contracts	-	80,675	80,675	-	80,675	80,675
Interest rate related contracts	8,353	160,728	169,081	8,382	160,728	169,110
Equity related contracts	-	15,326	15,326	-	15,326	15,326
Contracts related to raw materials, credit risk etc	-	17,110	17,110	-	17,110	17,110
Total debt outstanding	8,353	273,839	282,192	8,382	273,839	282,221
Of which denominated in:						
Swedish Kronor			5,358			5,388
Other currencies			276,834			276,833

Contracts have been categorized based on the contracts' main properties. If all properties were taken into account, a transaction could be contained in several categories.

SEK has the following major Borrowing programs in place:

Borrowing programs Skr mn	Value outstanding ¹	
	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
<i>Medium-term note programs:</i>		
Unlimited Euro Medium-Term Note Programme	117,239	150,558
Unlimited SEC-registered U.S. Medium-Term Note Programme	99,295	98,252
Unlimited Swedish Medium-Term Note Programme	247	319
Skr 8,000,000,000 Swedish Medium-Term Note Programme	105	1,340
Unlimited MTN/STN AUD Debt Issuance Programme	1,842	1,425
<i>Commercial paper program:</i>		
USD 3,000,000,000 U.S. Commercial Paper Programme	3,340	4,761
USD 4,000,000,000 Euro-Commercial Paper Programme	1,251	5,388

¹ Amortized cost excluding fair value adjustments.

Note 19. Other liabilities

Skr mn	Consolidated Group		Parent Company	
	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Liabilities to subsidiaries	-	0	-	0
Current tax liability	-	-	-	-
Cash payables, debt purchases	1,354	2,672	1,354	2,673
Other	283	382	283	381
Total	1,637	3,054	1,637	3,054

Note 20. Accrued expenses and prepaid revenues

Skr mn	Consolidated Group		Parent Company	
	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Interest expenses accrued	1,768	1,867	1,768	1,867
Other accrued expenses and prepaid revenues	144	147	144	147
Total	1,912	2,014	1,912	2,014

Note 21. Provisions

Skr mn	Consolidated Group		Parent Company	
	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Pension liabilities (see Note 5)	17	66	12	12
Long term employee benefit	13	21	13	20
Termination reserve	9	10	0	-
Total	39	97	25	32

Note 22. Subordinated debt securities

Skr mn	Consolidated Group		Parent Company	
	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Fixed Rate Resetable Dated Subordinated Instruments ¹	2,088	1,945	2,088	1,945
Total subordinated debt outstanding	2,088	1,945	2,088	1,945
Of which denominated in:				
Swedish kronor	-	-	-	-
Foreign currencies	2,088	1,945	2,088	1,945

¹ Nominal value USD 250 million fixed rate resettable dated subordinated instruments due November 14, 2023 (the dated subordinated instruments) were issued by SEK, 556084-0315, under the regulatory framework in effect on November 14th, 2013 (the issue date) at a price of 99.456 percent of the aggregate nominal amount. English law applies to the dated subordinated instruments.

SEK's dated subordinated instruments will bear interest (i) from (and including) the issue date, to (but excluding) November 14, 2018 (the optional redemption date (call)) at the rate of 2.875 per cent per annum payable semi annually in arrears on May 14 and November 14 in each year commencing on May 14, 2014 and ending on November 14, 2018 and (ii) from (and including) the optional redemption date (call) to (but excluding) November 14, 2023 (the maturity date) at a rate of 1.45 per cent per annum above the applicable swap rate for USD swap transactions with a maturity of five years determined in accordance

with market convention and payable semi-annually in arrears on May 14 and November 14 in each year commencing on May 14, 2019 and ending on the maturity date.

Unless previously redeemed or purchased and cancelled, SEK's dated subordinated instruments will be redeemed at their principal amount on the maturity date. Subject to certain conditions as provided in the applicable terms and conditions, the dated subordinated instruments may be redeemed at the option of SEK in whole, but not in part, (i) on the optional redemption date (call), (ii) at any time for certain withholding tax reasons or (iii) at any time upon the occurrence of a capital event (as defined in the applicable terms and conditions), in each case at their principal amount together with interest accrued to (but excluding) the date of redemption. Redemption is subject to the prior consent of the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority.

Total interest cost during 2015 related to subordinated debt amounts to Skr 51 million (2014: Skr 59 million) of which Skr 8 million (2014: Skr 7 million) represents accrued interest. The accrued interest related to the subordinated debt, has been included in the item "Accrued expenses and prepaid revenues".

Subordinated debt means debt for which, in the event of the obligor being declared bankrupt, the holder would be repaid after other creditors, but before shareholders.

Note 23. Equity

Skr mn	Consolidated Group		Parent Company	
	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2015	December, 31 2014
Share capital	3,990	3,990	3,990	3,990
Legal reserve	-	-	198	198
Reserves/Fair value reserve				
<i>Hedge reserve</i>	228	398	228	398
<i>Fair value reserve</i>	-1	5	-1	5
Retained earnings	12,611	11,764	9,862	9,044
Total Equity	16,828	16,157	14,277	13,635

The total number of shares is 3,990,000 with a quota value of Skr 1,000.

The hedge reserve comprises the cumulative effective portion of hedging derivatives in connection with cash-flow hedges and is reported in other comprehensive income. The hedge reserve is reported net after-tax.

The fair value reserve is displayed as after-tax difference between fair value and amortized cost recognized through other comprehensive income related to available-for-sale securities. In the cases in which an asset available-for-sale is included in a hedge relationship, the reserve includes the difference between the fair value and the amortized cost value revalued at fair value with regard to the risk being hedged. The difference normally consists of the cumulative change in the credit spread. After reclassification as of July 1, 2008, the fair value reserves are amortized over the remaining life of these reclassified assets. From 2009 new assets in the category available-for-sale have been acquired. Of the reserve represented interest-bearing securities with positive changes in fair value amounted to Skr 25 million (2014: Skr 16 million), Skr -22 million, (2014: Skr -13 million) represented interest-bearing securities with negative changes in fair value and

Skr 0 million (2014: Skr 0 million) remained from the reclassification in 2008.

The entire equity is attributable to the shareholder of the Parent Company.

According to the Swedish Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies, the non-distributable capital for the Consolidated Group at year-end amounted to Skr 6,744 million (2014: Skr 6,746 million) and distributable capital amounted to Skr 10,084 million (2014: Skr 9,411 million). For the parent company non-distributable capital at year-end amounted to Skr 4,188 million (2014: Skr 4,188 million) and distributable reserves amounted to Skr 10,089 million (2014: Skr 9,447 million).

The Legal reserve reported in the Parent Company represents previous demands for statutory provision to non-distributable capital. The requirement was abolished January 1, 2006, and prior provisions remain.

For information on the objectives, policies and processes for managing capital, see Report of the directors and the section on Risk and Capital Management.

Notes

Note 24, continued

Note 24. S-system

SEK administers, for a compensation of 0.25 percent on outstanding loans, the Swedish State's export credit support system, and the State's related aid credit program (together the "S-system"). In accordance with its assignment in an owner's instruction to the company issued by the Swedish State, SEK manages the granting of loans in the S-system. The remuneration from the S-system to SEK in accordance with the owner's instruction, which amounted to Skr 123 million for the period (2014: Skr 117 million), is shown

as a part of interest revenues in the statement of comprehensive income for SEK, see Note 1(d). The assets and liabilities of the S-system are included in SEK's statement of financial position. CIRR loans (Commercial Interest Reference Rate) represent one of the two loan types in the S-system, the other being concessionary loans. The net result in the S-system for 2015 amounted to Skr 112 million (2014: Skr 53 million), of which the net result for the CIRR loans represented Skr 164 million (2014: Skr 100 million).

Statement of comprehensive income for the S-system

Skr mn	2015	2014
Interest revenues	1,222	1,112
Interest expenses	-1,001	-972
Net interest revenues	221	140
Interest compensation	13	32
Remuneration to SEK	-123	-117
Foreign exchange effects	1	-2
Reimbursement to (-) / from (+) the State	-112	-53
Net result	0	0

Statement of financial position for the S-system (included in SEK's statement of financial position)

Skr mn	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Cash and cash equivalents	1	25
Loans	44,077	48,298
Derivatives	213	75
Other assets	1,133	1,211
Prepaid expenses and accrued revenues	328	302
Total assets	45,752	49,911
Liabilities	44,215	48,271
Derivatives	1,186	1,230
Accrued expenses and prepaid revenues	351	410
Equity	-	-
Total liabilities and equity	45,752	49,911
Commitments		
Committed undisbursed loans	54,638	7,528
Binding offers	2,273	49,833

Results under the S-System by type of loan

Skr mn	CIRR loans		Concessionary loans	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Net interest revenues	271	185	-50	-45
Interest compensation	13	32	-	-
Remuneration to SEK	-120	-115	-2	-2
Foreign exchange effects	0	-2	-	-
Total	164	100	-52	-47

Note 25. Capital adequacy

The total capital ratio of SEK as a consolidated group¹, calculated according to the capital requirements regulation (CRR)² which came into effect on January 1, 2014, was as of December 31, 2015 24.5 percent (year-end 2014: 19.2 percent). The Tier 1 capital ratio was 21.6 percent (year-end 2014: 16.9 percent) and the Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio was 21.6 percent (year-end 2014: 16.9 percent). As of December 31, 2015, the Basel I floor increased the total capital requirement resulting in a total capital ratio of 23.4 percent (year-end 2014: 19.2 percent). The capital requirement according to the internal ratings based approach (IRB) for exposures to corporate and financial institutions has decreased due to changes in the risk parameters during 2015. The Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio is 1.9 percentage points higher due to the above stated changes. For further information on capital adequacy, risks, and CRR see the section "Risk and capital management".

¹ In this note the term "Consolidated group" corresponds to "the consolidated situation", as defined by CRR. See Note 1(b) for details.

² Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of June 26, 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012.

OWN FUNDS – Adjusting items

Skr mn	Consolidated Group		Parent Company	
	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Share capital ¹	3,990	3,990	3,990	3,990
Retained earnings	11,404	10,522	8,667	8,055
Accumulated other comprehensive income and other reserves	247	385	425	601
Independently reviewed interim profit net of any foreseeable charge or dividend	830	882	840	611
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments	16,471	15,779	13,922	13,257
Equity- portions of untaxed reserves	-	-	2,556	2,558
Additional value adjustments due to prudent valuation	-429	-560	-429	-560
Intangible assets	-109	-135	-111	-137
Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash-flow hedges	-228	-386	-228	-386
Gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing	290	366	290	366
Exposure amount of securitisation positions, which qualify for a risk-weight of 1,250% ²	-	-216	-	-216
Regulatory adjustments relating to unrealized gains pursuant to CRR Article 468 ³	-	-62	-	-62
Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 capital	-476	-993	2,078	1,563
Total Common Equity Tier 1 capital	15,995	14,786	16,000	14,820
Additional Tier 1 capital	-	-	-	-
Total Tier 1 capital	15,995	14,786	16,000	14,820
Tier 2-eligible subordinated debt ⁴	2,088	1,953	2,088	1,953
Credit risk adjustments ⁵	9	51	9	51
Total Tier 2 capital	2,097	2,004	2,097	2,004
Total Own funds	18,092	16,790	18,097	16,824
Total Own funds according to Basel I floor	18,083	16,739	18,088	16,773

¹ For a detailed description of the instruments constituting equity, see Note 23.

² In accordance with CRR, securitized assets with a risk weight of 1250 percent are deducted from own funds, as an alternative to calculating risk exposure amounts for those assets. The deducted amount is the net book value for such assets.

³ In accordance with FFFS 2014:12, unrealized gains on assets classified as available for sale are not deducted from own funds from January 1, 2015.

⁴ For a detailed description of the instruments constituting Tier 2-eligible subordinated debt, see Note 22.

⁵ Expected loss amount calculated according to the IRB-approach is a gross deduction from own funds. The gross deduction is decreased by impairment related to exposures for which expected loss is calculated. Excess amounts of such impairment will increase own funds. This increase is limited to 0.6 percent of SEK's risk exposure amount according to the IRB-approach related to exposures to corporates and financial institutions. As of December 31, 2015, the limitation rule had no effect (year-end 2014: no effect).

Notes

Note 25, continued

Minimum capital requirements exclusive of buffers

Skr mn	Consolidated group						Parent Company					
	December 31, 2015			December 31, 2014			December 31, 2015			December 31, 2014		
	EAD ¹	Risk exposure amount	Min. capital req.	EAD amount	Risk exposure amount	Min. capital req.	EAD	Risk exposure amount	Min. capital req.	EAD	Risk exposure amount	Min. capital req.
Credit risk standardized method												
Central governments	141,235	760	61	158,666	736	59	141,235	760	61	158,666	736	59
Regional governments	13,999	-	-	20,891	-	-	13,999	-	-	20,891	-	-
Multilateral development banks	24	-	-	319	-	-	24	-	-	319	-	-
Corporates	1,441	1,441	115	1,207	1,207	96	1,440	1,440	115	1,206	1,206	96
Total credit risk standardized method	156,699	2,201	176	181,083	1,943	155	156,698	2,200	176	181,082	1,942	155
Credit risk IRB method												
Financial institutions ²	51,805	16,437	1,315	67,293	24,186	1,935	51,782	16,431	1,314	67,290	24,185	1,935
Corporates ³	81,575	46,990	3,760	79,344	49,042	3,923	81,575	46,990	3,759	79,344	49,042	3,923
Securitization positions	756	241	19	6,308	3,643	291	756	241	19	6,308	3,643	291
Assets without counterparty	129	129	10	134	134	11	146	146	12	151	151	13
Total credit risk IRB method	134,265	63,797	5,104	153,079	77,005	6,160	134,259	63,807	5,105	153,093	77,021	6,162
Credit valuation adjustment risk	n.a.	2,403	192	n.a.	3,340	267	n.a.	2,403	192	n.a.	3,339	267
Foreign exchange-rate risks	n.a.	1,570	126	n.a.	1,529	123	n.a.	1,570	126	n.a.	1,530	123
Commodities risk	n.a.	19	1	n.a.	27	2	n.a.	19	1	n.a.	27	2
Operational risk	n.a.	3,969	318	n.a.	3,473	278	n.a.	3,958	317	n.a.	3,449	276
Total	290,964	73,959	5,917	334,162	87,317	6,985	290,957	73,958	5,917	334,175	87,308	6,985
Adjustment according to Basel I floor	n.a.	3,262	261	n.a.	-	-	n.a.	3,271	262	n.a.	-	-
Total incl. Basel I floor	n.a.	77,221	6,178	n.a.	87,317	6,985	n.a.	77,230	6,178	n.a.	87,308	6,985

¹ Exposure at default (EAD) shows the size of the outstanding exposure at default.

² Of which counterparty risk in derivatives: EAD 4,138 million (year-end 2014: Skr 5,699 million), Risk exposure amount of Skr 1,656 million (year-end 2014: Skr 2,844 million) and Capital requirement of Skr 132 million (year-end 2014: Skr 228 million).

³ Of which related to specialized lending: EAD Skr 4,085 million (year-end 2014: Skr 2,834 million), Risk exposure amount of Skr 2,806 million (year-end 2014: Skr 1,984 million) and Capital requirement of Skr 224 million (year-end 2014: 159 million).

Note 25, continued

Credit risk by PD grade

The tables illustrate the exposure at default (EAD), the portion of the exposure that will be lost in the event of a default (LGD) and the probability of default or cancellation of payments by a counterparty (PD) for the exposure classes where PD is estimated internally. Average PD is calculated without consideration of PD floors. Average PD and LGD are weighted by EAD, average risk weight is the quotient of risk exposure amount and EAD. The amounts reported concern the Consolidated Group, the amounts for the Parent Company are essentially the same.

Consolidated Group	December 31, 2015					December 31, 2014				
	AAA to AA- 0.01- 0.04%	A+ to AA- 0.05- 0.12%	BBB+ to BBB- 0.17- 0.35%	BB+ to B- 0.58- 8.68%	CCC to D 28.52- 100%	AAA- to AA- 0.02%- 0.05%	A+ to A- 0.07- 0.15%	BBB+ to BBB- 0.21- 0.44%	BB+ to B- 0.79- 10.05%	CCC to D 28.98- 100%
Skr mn										
Financial institutions										
EAD	13,072	34,287	2,004	2,442	-	21,138	40,848	4,964	228	-
Average PD in %	0.04	0.08	0.22	0.58	-	0.05	0.10	0.33	0.79	-
Average LGD in %	41.3	40.9	45.0	45.0	-	42.4	42.1	45.0	45.0	-
Average risk weight in %	21.6	28.6	64.9	102.3	-	25.9	35.9	75.3	115.2	-
Corporates										
EAD	3,614	16,073	36,940	20,784	79	4,621	17,051	35,200	19,588	50
Average PD in %	0.04	0.11	0.22	0.94	79.71	0.04	0.14	0.31	1.06	28.98
Average LGD in %	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0
Average risk weight in %	18.6	33.8	52.1	93.2	74.8	19.2	37.6	58.1	97.9	263.7

Credit risks

For risk classification and quantification of credit risk, SEK uses an internal ratings-based (IRB) approach. The Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority has approved SEK's IRB approach. Specifically, SEK applies the Foundation Approach. Under the Foundation Approach, the company determines the probability of default within one year (PD) of each of its counterparties, while the remaining parameters are established in accordance with CRR. Certain exposures are, by permission from the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority, exempted from application of the IRB approach, and, instead, the standardized approach is applied. SEK has permanent exemptions for exposures to Swedish central and regional governments, as well as permanent exemptions for some non-material exposures. Also, SEK has time-limited exemptions until December 31, 2015 for its exposures to central and regional governments outside Sweden and to multilateral development banks. SEK has applied to the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority for approval of an IRB approach for those exposures with time-limited exemptions. SEK has also applied for a temporary prolongation of the time-limited exemptions until an IRB approach for the affected exposures is approved. Minimum capital requirements for these exposures will increase when an IRB approach is applied. Counterparty risk exposure amounts in derivatives are calculated in accordance with the *mark-to-market method*.

Credit valuation adjustment risk

Credit valuation adjustment risk shall be calculated for all OTC derivative contracts, except for credit derivatives used as credit protection and transactions with a qualifying central counterparty. SEK calculates this capital requirement according to the *standardized method*.

Foreign exchange-rate risks

Foreign exchange-rate risk is calculated according to the *standardized approach*, whereas the *scenario approach* is used for calculating the gamma and volatility risks.

Commodities risk

Capital requirements for commodity risk are calculated in accordance with the *simplified approach* under the *standardised approach*. The *scenario approach* is used for calculating the gamma and volatility risks.

Operational risks

Capital requirement for operational risk is calculated according to the *standardized approach*. The company's operations are divided into business areas as defined in the CRR. The capital requirement for each area is calculated by multiplying a factor depending on the business area by an income indicator. The factors applicable for SEK are 15 percent and 18 percent. The income indicators consist of the average operating income for the past three financial years for each business area.

Transitional rules

CRR states that the previously applicable transitional rules, i.e. the Basel I floor, will continue to apply until 2017. According to the transitional rules, the capital requirement should be calculated in parallel on the basis of the Basel I rules. To the extent that the Basel-I-based capital requirement, reduced to 80 percent, exceeds the capital requirement based on CRR, the capital requirement under the above mentioned Basel I-based rules should constitute the minimum capital requirement. Other transitional arrangements concerning CRR have no significant effect on SEK.

Notes

Note 25, continued

Capital adequacy analysis

	Consolidated group		Parent Company	
	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Capital ratios excl. of buffer requirements¹				
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	21.6%	16.9%	21.6%	17.0%
Tier 1 capital ratio	21.6%	16.9%	21.6%	17.0%
Total capital ratio	24.5%	19.2%	24.5%	19.3%
Institution specific Common Equity Tier 1 capital requirement incl. buffers²	7.7%	7.0%	7.7%	7.0%
of which Capital conservation buffer	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
of which Countercyclical Buffer	0.7%	-	0.7%	-
of which Systemic Risk Buffer	-	-	-	-
Common Equity Tier 1 capital available to meet institution specific requirement³	20.1%	15.4%	20.1%	15.5%
Total capital ratio according to Basel I floor⁴	23.4%	19.2%	23.4%	19.3%

¹ Capital ratios excl. of buffer requirements are the quotients of the relevant capital measure and the total risk exposure amount. The minimum requirements according to CRR, which without regard to transitional period already have come into force in Sweden, are 4.5 percent, 6.0 percent and 8.0 percent for Common Equity Tier 1 capital, Tier 1 capital and total Own Funds, respectively.

² Inclusive of the minimum requirement of 4.5 percent, expressed as a percentage of total risk exposure amount.

³ Common Equity Tier 1 capital, as a percentage of the total risk exposure amount, available to meet the institution specific Common Equity Tier 1 capital requirement. SEK does not have any additional Tier 1 capital, hence Common Equity Tier 1 capital is required to meet the difference between the minimum requirements on Tier 1 capital and Common Equity Tier 1 capital with the result that this indicator is 1.5 percentage points less than the Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio.

⁴ Refers to the so called Basel I floor. The minimum requirement is 8.0 percent.

SEK shall meet capital buffer requirements with Common Equity Tier 1 capital. SEK has not been classified as a systemically important institution. The capital buffer requirements for systemically important institutions that will come into force January 1, 2016 will hence not apply to SEK. There is no systemic risk buffer applicable for SEK that is active at the moment. A countercyclical buffer rate of 1.0 percent shall be applied to exposures located in Sweden as of September 13, 2015 and going forward. As of December 31, 2015 the capital requirement related to relevant exposures in Sweden is 65 percent (year-end 2014: 61 percent) of the total relevant

capital requirement regardless of location, this fraction is also the weight applied on the Swedish buffer rate when calculating SEK's countercyclical capital buffer. The Swedish countercyclical buffer rate will increase to 1.5 percent as of June 27, 2016. Buffer rates activated in other countries may have effects on SEK, but as most capital requirements from relevant credit exposures are related to Sweden the potential effect is limited. As of December 31, 2015, the contribution to SEK's countercyclical buffer from buffer rates in other countries was 0.01 percentage points (year-end 2014: no effect).

Leverage ratio

	Consolidated Group	
	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Skr mn		
Exposure measure for the leverage ratio		
On-balance sheet exposures	256,889	299,374
Off-balance sheet exposures	39,161	37,187
Total exposure measure	296,050	336,561
Leverage ratio	5.4%	4.4%

A leverage ratio measure has been introduced by the CRR and, starting in 2015, must be disclosed at least annually. Currently, there is no minimum requirement as to what a company's leverage ratio should be. The leverage ratio is defined as the quotient of the Tier 1 capital and an exposure measure. The definition of the leverage ratio was changed as of January 19, 2015. The exposure measure consists of assets and off-balance sheet credit risk exposures, the latter of which are weighted with a factor depending on the type of exposure. Special treatment is given to, inter alia, derivatives. The changes to the definition have also been reflected in the leverage ratio as of December 31, 2014.

Internally assessed economic capital excl. buffer

	Consolidated Group	
	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Skr mn		
Credit risk	7,944	9,099
Operational risk	318	315
Market risk	1,447	1,693
Other risks	238	-
Total	9,947	11,107
Economic capital as percentage of Own funds	55.0%	66.2%

SEK regularly conducts an internal capital adequacy assessment process, during which the company determines how much capital is needed in order to cover its risks. The result of SEK's assessment of capital adequacy is presented above. For more information regarding the internal capital adequacy assessment process and its methods, please see the Risk and Capital management section.

Note 26. Risk information

For further risk information, see the section "Risk and Capital Management" on pages 43-62.

The amounts reported concern the Consolidated Group unless otherwise stated. The consolidated situation of SEK, as defined by the CRR, does not differ from the consolidation for accounting purposes. The amounts reported for the Consolidated Group and the Parent Company are essentially the same. The table of credit quality as per category in the statement of financial position and the table illustrating the link between statement of financial position categories and exposures according to CRR contain book values. Other tables show amounts in accordance with the capital adequacy calculations, however before application of credit conversion factors.

Credit risk

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk. The amounts are nominal values except for derivatives which are reported at book values.

Consolidated Group	December 31, 2015		
	Maximum exposure to Credit Risk		
Skr mn	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Assets available for sale	Loans and receivables
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	2,258
Treasuries/government bonds	-	2,005	-
Other interest-bearing securities except loans	1,481	37,965	1,210
Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	708	-	46,773
Loans to credit institutions	-	-	29,750
Loans to the public	-	-	203,622
Derivatives	12,672	-	-
Total financial assets	14,861	39,970	283,613

Consolidated Group	December 31, 2014		
	Maximum exposure to Credit Risk		
Skr mn	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Assets available for sale	Loans and receivables
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	7,099
Treasuries/government bonds	-	3,454	-
Other interest-bearing securities except loans	1,521	57,093	7,632
Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	1,289	-	51,085
Loans to credit institutions	-	-	26,895
Loans to the public	-	-	162,892
Derivatives	16,017	-	-
Total financial assets	18,827	60,547	255,603

Maximum exposure to credit risk for "Loans to credit institutions" and "Loans to the public" includes undisbursed loans at year-end, entered at nominal value.

The table below displays the credit quality after risk mitigation (net) as per category in the statement of financial position. The amounts are book values. SEK uses guarantees, credit default swaps and insurance as credit risk protection, see also section Risk and capital management, page 43-62.

Consolidated Group	December 31, 2015					Book value
	AAA	AA+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to B-	CCC to D	
Cash and cash equivalents	-	2,258	-	-	-	2,258
Treasuries/government bonds	1,586	420	-	-	-	2,006
Other interest-bearing securities except loans	7,550	32,384	897	-	-	40,831
Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	3,804	15,862	22,469	5,972	-	48,107
Loans to credit institutions	9,403	17,133	760	2,480	-	29,776
Loans to the public	78,698	29,415	17,631	15,005	57	140,806
Derivatives	-	12,091	581	-	-	12,672
Total financial assets	101,041	109,563	42,338	23,457	57	276,456
Committed undisbursed loans	59,227	1,980	1,025	1,206	-	63,438

Notes

Note 26, continued

Consolidated Group		December 31, 2014					
Skr mn	AAA	AA+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to B-	CCC to D	Book value	
Cash and cash equivalents	6,250	849	-	-	-	7,099	
Treasuries/government bonds	2,267	1,191	-	-	-	3,458	
Other interest-bearing securities except loans	17,328	46,711	1,453	873	33	66,398	
Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	9,572	15,086	22,744	5,738	-	53,140	
Loans to credit institutions	9,981	8,276	7,025	228	-	25,510	
Loans to the public	84,924	34,494	16,442	13,355	25	149,240	
Derivatives	-	13,135	2,883	-	-	16,017	
Total financial assets	130,322	119,742	50,547	20,194	58	320,862	
Committed undisbursed loans	12,863	1,783	588	794	-	16,028	

The credit quality of financial assets is evaluated by use of internal or external rating.

The table below illustrates the link between the statement of financial position categories and net exposures according to CRR.

Consolidated Group		December 31, 2015						
Skr bn	Book value	Adjustment from Book value to Exposure ¹	Central government-ments	Regional government-ments	Multilateral develop-ment banks	Financial institu-tions	Corporates	Securiti-zation positions
Treasuries/government bonds	2.0	0.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	-
Other interest-bearing securities except loans	40.8	0.2	4.5	6.4	-	27.7	1.6	0.8
Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	48.1	0.1	4.4	-	0.0	5.6	38.2	-
Loans to credit institutions including cash and cash equivalents ¹	32.1	-13.6	3.6	6.5	-	8.3	0.1	-
Loans to the public	140.8	1.7	95.4	1.1	-	5.5	40.5	-
Derivatives	12.7	-8.5	-	-	-	4.2	-	-
Total financial assets	276.5	-20.1	109.9	14.0	0.0	51.3	80.4	0.8
Contingent assets and liabilities and Commitments ²	69.8	-	62.7	-	-	0.8	6.3	-
Total	346.3	-20.1	172.6	14.0	0.0	52.1	86.7	0.8

Consolidated Group		December 31, 2014						
Skr bn	Book value	Adjustment from Book value to Exposure	Central government-ments	Regional government-ments	Multilateral develop-ment banks	Financial institu-tions	Corporates	Securiti-zation positions
Treasuries/government bonds	3.5	0.0	3.5	-	-	-	-	-
Other interest-bearing securities except loans	66.4	-0.1	3.0	12.6	0.3	41.7	2.4	6.3
Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	53.1	-0.7	10.2	-	0.0	7.7	34.5	-
Loans to credit institutions including cash and cash equivalents ¹	32.7	-10.2	10.3	6.4	-	5.4	0.4	-
Loans to the public	149.2	-0.5	99.4	1.9	-	6.2	41.2	-
Derivatives	16.0	-10.3	-	-	-	5.7	-	-
Total financial assets	320.9	-21.8	126.4	20.9	0.3	66.7	78.5	6.3
Contingent assets and liabilities and Commitments ²	71.2	-	64.5	-	-	0.8	5.9	-
Total	392.1	-21.8	190.9	20.9	0.3	67.5	84.4	6.3

¹ Skr 13.6 billion (2014: Skr 9.7 billion) of the book value for Loans to credit institutions is cash collateral provided by SEK.

² Contingent assets and liabilities and Commitments, except cash collateral.

Reduction in derivative exposures from applying netting under current ISDA Master Agreements according to CRR regarding counterparty risk in derivative transactions amounts to Skr 3.9 billion (2014: Skr 7.2 billion). For further information regarding counterparty risk in derivative transactions under CRR, see section "Risk and Capital Management".

Note 26, continued

Total credit exposures Consolidated Group

Amounts expressing net exposures are reported after taking into consideration effects of guarantees and credit default swaps. Amounts expressing gross exposures are reported without taking into consideration effects of guarantees and credit default swaps. Both of these amounts are calculated in accordance with capital adequacy calculations, but before the application of credit conversion factors. In tables showing the geographic distribution of exposures, North America excludes Central America.

Total net exposures

Skr bn	Loans and interest-bearing securities				Undisbursed loans, derivatives, etc				Total			
	December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014		December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014		December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Central governments	109.9	43.6	126.5	42.5	62.7	84.6	64.4	88.8	172.6	52.9	190.9	51.6
Regional governments	14.0	5.6	20.9	7.0	-	-	-	-	14.0	4.3	20.9	5.6
Multilateral development banks	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Financial institutions	47.0	18.5	61.0	20.5	5.0	7.0	6.5	9.0	52.0	16.0	67.5	18.2
Corporates	80.6	32.0	82.8	27.8	6.2	8.4	1.6	2.2	86.8	26.6	84.4	22.8
Securitization positions	0.8	0.3	6.3	2.1	-	-	-	-	0.8	0.2	6.3	1.7
Total	252.3	100.0	297.8	100.0	73.9	100.0	72.5	100.0	326.2	100.0	370.3	100.0

Credit exposures allocation between IRB-approach and the standardized approach

Skr bn	December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014	
	Net exposures	Share %	Net exposures	Share %
Standardized approach				
Central governments	172.6	52.9	190.9	51.6
Regional governments	14.0	4.3	20.9	5.6
Multilateral development banks	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Corporates	1.4	0.4	1.2	0.3
Sum Standardized approach	188.0	57.6	213.3	57.6
IRB method				
Financial institutions	52.0	16.0	67.5	18.2
Corporates	85.4	26.2	83.2	22.5
Securitization positions	0.8	0.2	6.3	1.7
Sum IRB method	138.2	42.4	157.0	42.4
Total	326.2	100.0	370.3	100.0

Credit exposures by region and exposure class

Gross exposure by region and exposure class, as of December 31, 2015

Skr bn	Middle East/ Africa	Asia excl. Japan	Japan	North America	Oceania	Latin America	Sweden	West	Central-	Total
								European countries excl. Sweden	East European countries	
Central governments	2.2	9.9	-	1.3	-	42.8	1.2	2.2	-	59.6
Regional governments	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	5.6	1.1	0.0	7.3
Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0
Financial institutions	2.5	4.7	0.0	4.7	2.2	2.1	13.4	17.6	0.4	47.6
Corporates	20.1	19.9	3.8	26.6	0.3	12.5	67.7	48.7	11.3	210.9
Securitization positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	0.8
Total	25.4	34.5	3.8	32.6	2.5	57.4	87.9	70.4	11.7	326.2

Notes

Note 26, continued

Gross exposure by region and exposure class, as of December 31, 2014

Skr bn	Middle East/ Africa	Asia excl. Japan	Japan	North America	Oceania	Latin America	Sweden	West European countries excl. Sweden	Central-East European countries	Total
Central governments	2.2	8.4	-	0.4	-	43.0	7.9	4.8	0.0	66.7
Regional governments	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	11.8	0.5	-	13.0
Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	0.3
Financial institutions	1.5	3.6	0.2	12.5	4.0	2.0	14.2	23.5	0.4	61.9
Corporates	17.6	22.5	14.0	27.0	0.5	12.1	70.2	45.2	12.9	222.0
Securitization positions	-	-	-	1.1	1.2	-	-	4.1	-	6.4
Total	22.0	34.5	14.2	41.0	5.7	57.1	104.1	78.4	13.3	370.3

Net exposure by region and exposure class, as of December 31, 2015

Skr bn	Middle East/ Africa	Asia excl. Japan	Japan	North America	Oceania	Latin America	Sweden	West European countries excl. Sweden	Central-East European countries	Total
Central governments	-	4.9	-	5.9	-	0.8	137.6	20.3	3.1	172.6
Regional governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.7	1.3	-	14.0
Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0
Financial institutions	2.5	4.6	0.5	3.9	2.2	2.1	8.6	27.2	0.4	52.0
Corporates	1.1	1.4	0.5	5.5	-	1.8	60.0	16.3	0.2	86.8
Securitization positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	0.8
Total	3.6	10.9	1.0	15.3	2.2	4.7	218.9	65.9	3.7	326.2

Net exposure by region and exposure class, as of December 31, 2014

Skr bn	Middle East/ Africa	Asia excl. Japan	Japan	North America	Oceania	Latin America	Sweden	West European countries excl. Sweden	Central-East European countries	Total
Central governments	-	3.5	-	4.4	-	0.8	155.7	23.9	2.6	190.9
Regional governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.5	2.4	-	20.9
Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	0.3
Financial institutions	1.4	3.3	0.3	11.5	4.0	1.9	9.1	35.6	0.4	67.5
Corporates	0.7	0.9	2.3	5.6	0.1	1.0	58.9	14.4	0.5	84.4
Securitization positions	-	-	-	1.0	1.2	-	-	4.1	-	6.3
Total	2.1	7.7	2.6	22.5	5.3	3.7	242.2	80.7	3.5	370.3

Note 26, continued

Effect of credit risk mitigation by exposure class and type of protection

The tables below displays by gross exposure class the amounts subject to, or not subject to, credit risk mitigation where guarantees or credit default swaps has been accounted for in the capital adequacy calculations. Credit insurance issued by insurance companies is included in guarantees. Protected amounts are displayed by the exposure class of the issuer of the protection and by the type of protection. The tables hence displays those types of credit risk mitigation that transforms gross exposures to net exposures.

Effect of credit risk mitigation, as of December 31, 2015

Skr bn	Gross exposures by exposure class						Total
	Central govern-ments	Regional govern-ments	Multilateral development banks	Financial institutions	Corporates	Securitization positions	
Amounts related to credit risk mitigation issued by:							
Central governments	51.3	0.6	-	1.9	110.5	-	164.3
<i>of which guarantees by the Swedish Export Credit Agency</i>	49.9	0.6	-	1.5	84.3	-	136.3
<i>of which guarantees by other export credit agencies</i>	1.4	-	-	0.4	21.9	-	23.7
<i>of which other guarantees</i>	-	-	-	-	4.3	-	4.3
Regional governments	-	0.0	-	6.7	0.6	-	7.3
Financial institutions	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	13.0	-	13.0
<i>of which credit default swaps</i>	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	4.0
<i>of which other guarantees</i>	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	9.0	-	9.0
Corporates	-	0.1	-	0.0	2.0	-	2.1
<i>of which credit insurance from insurance companies</i>	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	1.3
<i>of which other guarantees</i>	-	0.1	-	0.0	0.7	-	0.8
Total mitigated exposures	51.3	0.7	-	8.6	126.1	-	186.7
Non-mitigated exposures ¹	8.3	6.7	0.0	38.9	84.8	0.8	139.5
Total	59.6	7.4	0.0	47.5	210.9	0.8	326.2

¹ Exposures where the issuer of the credit risk mitigation belongs to the same group as the counterpart of the protected exposure has been included in "Non-mitigated exposures". Those amounts are for corporate exposures Skr 17.6 bn and for financial institutions Skr 1.3 bn.

Effect of credit risk mitigation, as of December 31, 2014

Skr bn	Gross exposures by exposure class						Total
	Central govern-ments	Regional govern-ments	Multilateral development banks	Financial institutions	Corporates	Securitization positions	
Amounts related to credit risk mitigation issued by:							
Central governments	51.5	0.6	-	2.6	122.8	-	177.5
<i>of which guarantees by the Swedish Export Credit Agency</i>	50.0	0.6	-	1.9	95.4	-	147.9
<i>of which guarantees by other export credit agencies</i>	1.5	-	-	0.7	23.4	-	25.6
<i>of which other guarantees</i>	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	4.0
Regional governments	1.7	0.0	-	6.6	0.2	-	8.6
Financial institutions	0.1	-	-	0.2	15.1	-	15.4
<i>of which credit default swaps</i>	-	-	-	-	5.8	-	5.8
<i>of which other guarantees</i>	0.1	-	-	0.2	9.3	-	9.6
Corporates	-	0.1	-	0.4	1.7	-	2.2
<i>of which credit insurance from insurance companies</i>	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	0.9
<i>of which other guarantees</i>	-	0.1	-	0.4	0.8	-	1.3
Total mitigated exposures	53.3	0.7	-	9.8	139.8	-	203.6
Non-mitigated exposures ¹	13.5	12.3	0.3	52.1	82.2	6.3	166.7
Total	66.8	13.0	0.3	61.9	222.0	6.3	370.3

¹ Exposures where the issuer of the credit risk mitigation belongs to the same group as the counterpart of the protected exposure has been included in "Non-mitigated exposures". Those amounts are for corporate exposures Skr 18,4 bn and for financial institutions Skr 1,5 bn.

Notes

Note 26, continued

Gross exposures European countries, excluding Sweden by exposure classes, as of December 31, 2015

Skr bn	Central governments	Regional governments	Multilateral development banks	Financial institutions	Corporates	Securitization positions	Total
Spain	-	-	-	0.2	17.5	-	17.7
The Netherlands	-	-	-	5.4	3.2	-	8.6
United Kingdom	-	-	-	3.4	5.1	-	8.5
Russia	-	-	-	-	7.9	-	7.9
Finland	-	0.3	-	0.4	6.8	-	7.5
Denmark	-	0.7	-	1.8	2.9	-	5.4
France	-	-	-	1.7	3.7	-	5.4
Luxembourg	1.4	-	0.0	0.0	1.9	-	3.3
Poland	-	-	-	-	3.1	-	3.1
Norway	-	-	-	2.0	1.1	-	3.1
Italy	-	-	-	-	2.4	-	2.4
Switzerland	-	-	-	1.2	1.1	-	2.3
Germany	0.4	0.1	-	1.6	0.1	-	2.2
Ireland	-	-	-	-	1.2	0.8	2.0
Iceland	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	1.2
Austria	0.4	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.4
Latvia	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.3
Portugal	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.2
Hungary	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
Greece	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
Other countries	-	0.0	-	0.1	0.2	-	0.3
Total	2.2	1.1	0.0	18.1	59.9	0.8	82.1

Gross exposures European countries, excluding Sweden by exposure classes, as of December 31, 2014

Skr bn	Central governments	Regional governments	Multilateral development banks	Financial institutions	Corporates	Securitization positions	Total
Spain	-	-	-	0.2	13.4	0.8	14.4
United Kingdom	-	-	-	5.4	6.0	0.4	11.8
The Netherlands	-	-	-	5.8	3.7	0.2	9.7
Russia	-	-	-	-	9.6	-	9.6
Finland	-	0.5	-	1.6	7.4	-	9.5
France	1.2	-	-	1.9	4.1	-	7.2
Denmark	0.2	-	-	1.8	2.7	-	4.7
Ireland	-	-	-	0.3	1.5	2.5	4.3
Germany	2.4	-	-	0.9	0.2	-	3.5
Norway	-	-	-	2.2	1.0	-	3.2
Luxembourg	1.0	-	0.3	0.0	1.9	-	3.2
Poland	-	-	-	-	2.7	-	2.7
Switzerland	-	-	-	1.7	0.4	-	2.1
Italy	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	1.4
Austria	-	-	-	1.3	0.0	-	1.3
Iceland	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	1.1
Latvia	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.6
Portugal	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.4
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	0.4
Greece	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
Other countries	0.0	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.4
Total	4.8	0.5	0.3	23.6	58.4	4.1	91.7

Note 26, continued

Net exposures European countries, excluding Sweden by exposure classes, as of December 31, 2015

Skr bn	Central governments	Regional governments	Multilateral development banks	Financial institutions	Corporates	Securitization positions	Total
France	10.9	-	-	4.4	0.0	-	15.3
United Kingdom	1.3	-	-	4.7	3.2	-	9.2
Finland	1.1	0.5	-	0.8	5.8	-	8.2
Germany	3.7	0.1	-	2.7	1.0	-	7.5
The Netherlands	-	-	-	5.6	1.4	-	7.0
Denmark	0.1	0.7	-	3.3	2.5	-	6.6
Norway	0.6	-	-	3.4	0.3	-	4.3
Poland	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	3.1
Luxembourg	1.4	-	0.0	0.0	0.8	-	2.2
Switzerland	-	-	-	1.4	0.6	-	2.0
Ireland	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.8	1.1
Iceland	0.6	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.8
Spain	-	-	-	0.4	0.1	-	0.5
Austria	0.4	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.5
Belgium	-	-	-	0.4	0.0	-	0.4
Latvia	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.3
Portugal	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Estonia	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1
Italy	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other countries	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	0.3
Total	23.4	1.3	0.0	27.6	16.5	0.8	69.6

Net exposures European countries, excluding Sweden by exposure classes, as of December 31, 2014

Skr bn	Central governments	Regional governments	Multilateral development banks	Financial institutions	Corporates	Securitization positions	Total
France	12.6	-	-	6.1	-	-	18.7
United Kingdom	1.8	-	-	8.6	2.7	0.4	13.5
Germany	4.7	1.7	-	2.2	1.1	-	9.7
Finland	1.4	0.7	-	2.1	4.9	-	9.1
The Netherlands	-	-	-	5.8	1.1	0.2	7.1
Denmark	0.4	-	-	3.3	2.2	-	5.9
Norway	0.7	-	-	3.5	0.3	-	4.5
Ireland	-	-	-	-	0.5	2.5	3.0
Poland	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	2.7
Switzerland	-	-	-	2.0	0.4	-	2.4
Spain	-	-	-	0.3	1.0	0.8	2.1
Austria	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	1.4
Luxembourg	1.0	-	0.3	0.0	0.0	-	1.3
Iceland	0.6	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.8
Latvia	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.6
Italy	0.4	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.4
Portugal	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.4
Belgium	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.3
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other countries	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	-	0.3
Total	26.5	2.4	0.3	36.0	14.9	4.1	84.2

Net exposures to counterparties in Ireland, Italy, Portugal and Spain amounted to Skr 1.9 billion at December 31, 2015 (year-end 2014: Skr 5.9 billion). SEK does not have any net exposures to counterparties in Greece.

Gross exposures to counterparties in Greece amounted to Skr 0.1 billion as of December 31, 2015 (year-end 2014: Skr 0.1 billion). Gross exposures to counterparties in Ukraine amounted to Skr 0.1 billion as of December 31, 2015 (year-end 2014: Skr 0.1 billion).

Notes

Note 26, continued

These gross exposures are guaranteed in full by counterparties in other countries. Gross exposures to counterparties in the Russian Federation amounted to Skr 7.9 billion as of December 31, 2015

(year-end 2014: Skr 9.6 billion. Net exposure to counterparties in the Russian Federation amounted to Skr 0.1 billion as of December 31, 2015 (year-end 2014: Skr 0.1 billion).

Corporate exposures by industry (GICS)

Skr bn	December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014	
	Gross exposure	Net exposure	Gross exposure	Net exposure
IT and telecom	73.6	8.4	83.1	9.4
Industrials	49.1	33.9	46.1	32.9
Financials	22.3	7.2	23.7	5.7
Materials	22.9	14.7	27.0	12.8
Consumer goods	15.9	12.2	16.4	12.5
Utilities	14.8	4.1	13.7	5.0
Health Care	6.2	5.4	5.9	5.1
Energy	5.6	0.9	5.7	1.0
Other	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0
Total	210.9	86.8	222.0	84.4

Asset-Backed Securities held

The tables below include current aggregated information regarding SEK's total net exposures (after effects related to risk-coverage) related to asset-backed securities held and to current creditworthiness. Ratings in the table are stated as the second lowest

of the credit ratings from Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch. When only two credit ratings are available the lowest is stated. All of these assets represent first-priority tranches, and they have all been credit rated 'AAA'/'Aaa' by Standard & Poor's or Moody's at acquisition.

Net exposures

Skr mn	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
'AAA'	756	3,744
'AA+'	-	4
'AA'	-	206
'AA-'	-	152
'A+'	-	111
'A'	-	419
'A-'	-	143
'BBB+'	-	163
'BBB'	-	-
'BBB-'	-	425
'BB+'	-	150
'BB'	-	387
'B+'	-	174
CDO rated 'CCC'	-	33
Total	756	6,111

Note 26, continued

Market risk

The positions that SEK secure, relating to market risk, can be positions that are not valued at fair value in the statement of financial position in accordance with IFRS. Thus, the financial risk estimated by SEK may differ from the changes in value recognized in operating profit or in other comprehensive income.

SEK assumes a one-percentage-point change in the market rate, as a parallel shift, for the sensitivity analyses relating to interest

rate risk. SEK assesses a reasonable assumption that the average change in market rates will not exceed one percentage point over the next year. Negative interest rates are allowed in the sensitivity calculations since 2015. Negative interest rates were not allowed in the sensitivity calculations in 2014.

Change in value if the market interest rate rises by one percentage point

The impact on the value of assets and liabilities, including derivatives, when market interest rates rise by one percentage point (+1%).

Consolidated Group	2015			2014		
	Total	of which financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	of which financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total	of which financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	of which financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
Skr mn						
Foreign currency	68	306	-58	-3	347	-65
Swedish Skr	4	93	-10	12	107	-23
	72	399	-68	9	454	-88

Change in value if the market interest rate rises by one percentage point

The impact on the value of assets and liabilities, including derivatives, when market interest rates decline by one percentage point (-1%).

Consolidated Group	2015			2014		
	Total	of which financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	of which financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total	of which financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	of which financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
Skr mn						
Foreign currency	-62	-280	68	48	-74	17
Swedish Skr	79	-93	21	-12	-29	5
	17	-373	89	36	-103	22

Assets, liabilities and derivatives denominated in foreign currencies

Assets, liabilities and derivatives denominated in foreign currencies (i.e. currencies other than Swedish kronor) have been converted to Swedish kronor at the year-end exchange-rates between such currencies and Swedish kronor. The relevant exchange-rates for the currencies representing the largest portions of the Consolidated Group in the statement of financial position reported assets and liabilities are presented in table below (expressed in Swedish

kronor per unit of each foreign currency). The portion at year-end represents portion of aggregated volumes of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency. Foreign currency positions at year-end represent the net of all assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position in each currency. The amounts are book values.

Currency	December 31, 2015			December 31, 2014		
	Exchange-rate	Portion at year-end, %	Foreign currency position	Exchange-rate	Portion at year-end, %	Foreign currency position
SKR	1	93	n.a.	1	92	n.a.
EUR	9.1350	3	-539	9.5155	3	-522
USD	8.3524	1	252	7.8117	0	-48
JPY	0.06935	1	-136	0.06536	2	-270
CHF	8.4287	1	203	7.9123	1	227
MXN	0.4832	0	-74	0.5291	0	-79
Other	-	1	-223	-	2	-340
Total foreign currency position		100	-517		100	-1,032

The FX risk is limited to the accrued net income in foreign currency and is hedged regularly. In accordance with SEK's policies for risk management, foreign currency positions related to unrealized fair value changes are not hedged. At year-end, foreign currency positions excluding unrealized changes in fair value amounted to Skr 2 million (year-end 2014: Skr 14 million).

Notes

Note 26, continued

Skr mn	December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014	
	Consolidated Group	Parent Company	Consolidated Group	Parent Company
Total assets	280,411	280,403	325,166	325,180
of which denominated in foreign currencies	226,981	226,981	291,899	291,899
Total liabilities	263,583	262,849	309,009	308,265
of which denominated in foreign currencies	227,498	227,498	292,931	292,931

Liquidity risk

Contractual flows

Skr mn	December 31, 2015							
	Maturity ≤ 1 month	Maturity 1 month ≤ 3 months	Maturity 3 months ≤ 1 year	Maturity 1 year ≤ 5 years	Maturity > 5 years	Sum Cash Flow	Discount effect	Book value
Financial Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	2,258	-	-	-	-	2,258	-	2,258
Treasuries/government bonds	-	1	2,016	-	-	2,017	-11	2,006
Other interest-bearing securities except loans	3,291	10,820	14,257	12,933	-	41,301	-470	40,831
Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	494	1,520	7,882	27,389	15,010	52,295	-4,188	48,107
Loans to credit institutions	595	14,493	2,163	7,414	6,350	31,015	-1,239	29,776
Loans to the public	3,672	7,410	23,958	84,285	33,774	153,099	-12,293	140,806
Derivatives	408	385	1,426	6,256	7,450	15,925	-3,253	12,672
Total	10,718	34,629	51,702	138,277	62,584	297,910	-21,454	276,456

Skr mn	December 31, 2015							
	Maturity ≤ 1 month	Maturity 1 month ≤ 3 months	Maturity 3 months ≤ 1 year	Maturity 1 year ≤ 5 years	Maturity > 5 years	Sum Cash Flow	Discount effect	Book value
Financial Liabilities								
Borrowing from credit institutions	-382	-4,866	-	-	-	-5,248	-35	5,283
Borrowing from the public	-	-	-61	-	-	-61	-	61
Senior securities issued	-5,641	-17,278	-56,549	-128,725	-46,298	-254,491	26,279	228,212
Derivatives	-95	-807	-2,772	-4,835	-2,116	-10,625	-13,006	23,631
Subordinated securities issued	-	-	-	-	-2,088	-2,088	-	2,088
Total	-6,118	-22,951	-59,382	-133,560	-50,502	-272,513	13,238	259,275
Commitments								
Committed undisbursed loans	0	-5,517	-11,112	-10,493	27,122	0	-	63,438
Cash flow surplus (+) / deficit (-)	4,600	6,161	-18,792	-5,776	39,204	25,397		
Accumulated cash flow surplus (+) / deficit (-)	4,600	10,761	-8,031	-13,807	25,397	25,397		

Note 26, continued

In addition to the instruments in the statement of financial position and committed undisbursed loans, SEK has outstanding binding offers of Skr 2.3 billion as well as additional available funds consisting of a credit facility with the Swedish National Debt Office of Skr 80 billion, which can be used within the the Swedish State's export credit support system. In December 2015, the Swedish parliament decided that the credit facility for 2016 should amount to Skr 125 billion. With regard to liabilities with maturity between 3 month and five years, SEK has the intention to refinance these through borrowing on the financial markets. Repayments subject to notice for liabilities and hedging derivatives are treated as if notice were to be given immediately, whether it is SEK or the counterparty that has the right to demand early redemption. Assets with repayments subject to notice are assumed to occur on the maturity date. "Subordinated securities issued" which consists of a Dated Subordinated Instrument, were assumed be repaid at the

time of the first redemption date. The scenario for liabilities and hedging derivatives is not likely to be the real outcome.

Differences between book values and future cash flows for financial assets and financial liabilities are reported in the column "Discount effect". Cash flows for cash collaterals are assumed to have the same maturity profile as related derivatives.

Items other than financial instruments with an approximate expected recovery time within less than 12 months: other assets; prepaid expenses and accrued revenues, other liabilities; and accrued expenses and prepaid revenues. All other balance sheet items, other than financial instruments, have an approximate expected recovery time of 12 months or more. For information regarding liquidity risk, see section "Risk and Capital Management". The amounts above include interest, except for committed undisbursed loans.

Consolidated Group		December 31, 2014						
Skr mn	Maturity ≤ 1 month	Maturity 1 month ≤ 3 months	Maturity 3 months ≤ 1 year	Maturity 1 year ≤ 5 years	Maturity > 5 years	Sum Cash Flow	Discount effect	Book value
Financial Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	7,099	-	-	-	-	7,099	-	7,009
Treasuries/government bonds	2,381	874	235	-	-	3,490	-32	3,458
Other interest-bearing securities except loans	2,797	9,460	32,773	20,923	1,217	67,170	-772	66,398
Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	553	280	5,352	34,064	16,936	57,185	-4,045	53,140
Loans to credit institutions	418	748	11,035	7,955	6,820	26,976	-1,466	25,510
Loans to the public	5,568	7,740	24,978	90,556	42,154	170,996	-21,756	149,240
Derivatives	1,508	3,144	2,258	6,174	9,000	22,084	-6,067	16,017
Total	20,324	22,246	76,631	159,672	76,127	355,000	-34,138	320,772

Consolidated Group		December 31, 2014						
Skr mn	Maturity ≤ 1 month	Maturity 1 month ≤ 3 months	Maturity 3 months ≤ 1 year	Maturity 1 year ≤ 5 years	Maturity > 5 years	Sum Cash Flow	Discount effect	Book value
Financial Liabilities								
Borrowing from credit institutions	430	-	-8,716	-	-	-8,286	-4	8,290
Borrowing from the public	0	-	0	-63	-	-63	0	63
Senior securities issued	-9,890	-26,672	-59,656	-153,685	-55,360	-305,263	31,424	273,839
Derivatives	-143	-673	-675	-3,463	-3,142	-8,096	-10,790	18,886
Subordinated securities issued	-	-	-63	-2,114	-	-2,177	232	1,945
Total	-9,603	-27,345	-69,110	-159,325	-58,502	-323,885	20,862	303,023
Commitments								
Committed undisbursed loans	-375	-1,205	-10,013	-4,268	15,861	0		16,028
Cash flow surplus (+) / deficit (-)	10,346	-6,304	-2,492	-3,921	33,486	31,115		
Accumulated cash flow surplus (+) / deficit (-)	10,346	4,042	1,550	-2,371	31,115	31,115		

Note 27. Transactions with related parties

SEK defines related parties to the Parent Company as:

- the shareholder, i.e. the Swedish State
- companies and organizations that are controlled through a common owner, the Swedish State
- subsidiaries
- key management personnel
- other related parties

SEK defines related parties to the Consolidated Group as:

- the shareholder, i.e. the Swedish State
- companies and organizations that are controlled through a common owner, the Swedish State
- key management personnel
- other related parties

The Swedish State owns 100 percent of the company's share capital. By means of direct guarantees extended by the Swedish National Debt Office and The Swedish Export Credits Guarantee Board, EKN, 36 percent (Year-end 2014: 39 percent) of the company's outstanding loans on December 31, 2015 were guaranteed by the State. The remuneration for guarantees during 2015 amounted to Skr 75 million (2014: Skr 150 million). SEK administers, for compensation, the Swedish State's export credit support system, and the State's related concessionary credit program (together referred to as the "S-system", see Note 1(d) and Note 24.

During 2015 SEK had a Skr 80 billion (2014: Skr 80 billion) credit facility with the Swedish National Debt Office which was entirely related to the State's export credit support (CIRR). In December 2015, the credit facility was extended for 2016, though the facility amount has changed to Skr 125 billion. SEK has not yet utilized the credit facility.

SEK enters into transactions in the ordinary course of business with entities that are partially or wholly-owned or controlled by the State. SEK also extends export credits (in the form of direct or pass-through loans) to entities related to the State. Transactions with such parties are conducted on the same terms (including interest rates and repayment schedules) as transactions with unrelated parties. The Consolidated Group's and the Parent Company's transactions do not differ significantly. Internal transactions between the Parent Company and the subsidiaries amount to Skr - million (year-end 2014: Skr - million) for other assets, Skr - million (year-end 2014: Skr - million) for other liabilities, Skr - million (2014: Skr - million) for interest incomes and Skr 0 million (2014: Skr 1 million) for interest expenses from the Parent Company's point of view. For further information see Note 1 (b), "Basis of consolidation" and Note 15, "Shares".

Key management personnel include the following positions:

- The Board of Directors
- The Chief Executive Officer
- Other members of the Executive Committee

For information about remuneration and other benefits to key management personnel see Note 5, "Personnel expenses".

Other related parties include close family members of key management personnel as well as companies which are controlled by key management personnel or controlled by close family members to key management personnel.

The following table further summarizes the Consolidated Group's transactions with its related parties:

	2015					
	The shareholder, i.e. the Swedish State		Companies and organizations controlled through a common owner, the Swedish State		Total	
Skr mn	Assets/ liabilities	Interest income/ interest expense	Assets/ liabilities	Interest income/ Interest expense	Assets/ liabilities	Interest income/ Interest expense
Treasuries/government bonds	250	0	-	-	250	0
Other interest-bearing securities except loans	-	-	633	8	633	8
Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	-	-	1,700	20	1,700	20
Loans to credit institutions	-	-	2,291	23	2,291	23
Loans to the public	-	-	866	9	866	9
Due from the State	987	-	-	-	987	-
Total	1,237	0	5,490	60	6,727	60
Borrowing from credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowing from the public	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senior securities issued	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	164	-	-	-	164	-
Total	164	-	-	-	164	-

Note 27, continued

Skr mn	2014					
	The shareholder, i.e. the Swedish State		Companies and organizations controlled through a common owner, the Swedish State		Total	
	Assets/ liabilities	Interest income/ interest expense	Assets/ liabilities	Interest income/ Interest expense	Assets/ liabilities	Interest income/ Interest expense
Treasuries/government bonds	1,640	4	-	-	1,640	4
Other interest-bearing securities except loans	-	-	523	5	523	5
Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	-	-	1,700	35	1,700	35
Loans to credit institutions	-	-	1,949	18	1,949	18
Loans to the public	-	-	753	7	753	7
Due from the State	1,165	-	-	-	1,165	-
Total	2,805	4	4,925	65	7,730	69
Borrowing from credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowing from the public	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senior securities issued	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	100	-	-	-	100	-
Total	100	-	-	-	100	-

Note 28. Events after the reporting period

No events with significant impact on the information in this report have occurred after the end of the reporting period. At the Extraordinary General Meeting on January 21, 2016, a new capital target for SEK was decided. The capital target is that SEK's total capital ratio under normal circumstances shall exceed the capital requirement communicated by the Swedish FSA with 1 to 3 percentage points. According to the result of the Swedish FSA's supervisory review and evaluation process shall SEK have a total capital ratio of 16.3 percent during 2015. SEK's total capital ratio as of December 31, 2015 was 24.5 percent.

Proposal for the distribution of profits

All amounts are in Skr million, unless otherwise indicated.

The results of the Consolidated Group's and the parent company's operations during the year and its financial position at December 31, 2015, can be seen in the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position and statement of cash flows for the Consolidated Group as well as the income statement, balance sheet and statement of cash flows for the parent company and related Notes. The following proposal regarding distribution of profits relates to the parent company.

At the disposal of the Annual General Meeting	10,089
The Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer propose that the Annual General Meeting dispose of these funds as follows:	
• Dividend to the shareholder of Skr 89.25 per share, amounting to	356
• Remaining disposable funds to be carried forward	9,733
	10,089

The financial position of the company and the Group is good as evidenced by the annual report for 2015. From the equity of the Parent Company and the Group has 0.3 percent, constituting unrealized changes in value, been added due to valuation of financial instruments at fair value, as of December 31, 2015.

The own funds for the Group amounted to, as of December 31, 2015, Skr 18,092 million resulting in a total capital adequacy ratio of 24.5 percent. It is the assessment of the

Board of Directors that the proposed dividend has coverage in equity. The own funds and the volume of liquidity investments will, even after the proposed dividend continue to be satisfactory in relation to the line of business the company operates in, and the company is assumed to fulfill its obligations in the short and long term. Thus, it is the assessment of the Board of Directors that the proposed dividend is justifiable considering the demands with respect to the size of the company's and the Group's equity, which are imposed by the nature, scope and risks associated with the business, and the company's and the Group's need for consolidation, volume of liquidity investments and financial position in general.

The Board of the Directors and the Chief Executive Officer confirm that the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, IFRS, as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB) and endorsed by the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 dated July 19, 2002 and generally accepted accounting principles in Sweden, respectively, and give a true and fair view of the consolidated group's and parent company's financial position and results of operations. The Report of the Directors for the Consolidated Group and parent company provides a true and fair overview of the Consolidated Group's and parent company's business activities, financial position and results of operations as well as the significant risks and uncertainties which the parent company and its subsidiaries are exposed to.

Stockholm, February 23, 2016

Lars Linder-Aronson
Chairman of the Board

Cecilia Ardström
Director of the Board

Jan Belfrage
Director of the Board

Susanne Lithander
Director of the Board

Lotta Mellström
Director of the Board

Ulla Nilsson
Director of the Board

Jan Roxendal
Director of the Board

Teppo Tauriainen
Director of the Board

Catrin Fransson
Chief Executive Officer

Our audit report on these annual accounts was submitted on February 23, 2016.
Ernst & Young AB

Erik Åström
Authorized Public Accountant

Audit report

To the annual meeting of the shareholders of Aktiebolaget Svensk Exportkredit,
corporate identity number 556084-0315

Report on the annual accounts and consolidated accounts

We have audited the annual accounts and consolidated accounts of Aktiebolaget Svensk Exportkredit for the financial year 2015. The annual accounts and consolidated accounts of the company are included on pages 6–144.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director for the annual accounts and consolidated accounts

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these annual accounts in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies and consolidated accounts in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by International Accounting Standards Board and also adopted by the EU, and the Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors and the Managing Director determine is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts and consolidated accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these annual accounts and consolidated accounts based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts and consolidated accounts are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the annual accounts and consolidated accounts. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the company's preparation and fair presentation of the annual accounts and consolidated 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 company'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 Managing Director, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts.

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the parent company as of 31 December 2015 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies, and the consolidated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the group as of 31 December 2015 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by International Accounting Standards Board and also adopted by the EU, and the Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies. A corporate governance statement has been prepared. The statutory administration report and the corporate governance statement are consistent with the other parts of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts.

We therefore recommend that the annual meeting of shareholders adopt the income statement and balance sheet for the Parent Company and the statement of comprehensive income and the statement of financial position of the Consolidated Group.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In addition to our audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, we have examined the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss and the administration of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director of Aktiebolaget Svensk Exportkredit for the financial year 2015.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director

The Board of Directors is responsible for the proposal for appropriations of the company's profit or loss, and the Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for administration under the Companies Act, and the Banking and Financing Business Act.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion with reasonable assurance on the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss and on the administration based on our audit. We conducted the audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden.

As a basis for our opinion on the Board of Directors' proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss, we examined the Board of Directors' reasoned statement and a selection of supporting evidence in order to be able to assess whether the proposal is in accordance with the Swedish Companies Act.

As a basis for our opinion concerning discharge from liability, in addition to our audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, we examined significant decisions, actions taken and circumstances of the company in order to determine whether any member of the Board of Direc-

tors or the Managing Director is liable to the company. We also examined whether any member of the Board of Directors or the Managing Director has, in any other way, acted in contravention of the Companies Act, the Banking and Financing Business Act, the Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies or the Articles of Association.

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

Opinions

We recommend to the annual meeting of shareholders that the profit be appropriated in accordance with the proposal in the statutory administration report and that the members of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director be discharged from liability for the financial year.

Stockholm, February 23, 2016
Ernst & Young AB

Erik Åström
Authorized Public Accountant

About the Sustainability Report

SEK reports its sustainability efforts in accordance with the international Global Reporting Initiative (GRI G4-Core) standard. SEK's Sustainability Report for 2014 was published in March 2015. We comply with the GRI framework and guidelines in our presentation of results for the reporting period. The report corresponds to GRI In Accordance core level and the selected indicators are reported in the GRI report on pages 149–150. The 2015 Sustainability Report has been reviewed by Ernst & Young.

Scope and boundaries of the Sustainability Report

SEK's Sustainability Report for the 2015 fiscal year covers the Parent Company and all subsidiaries. That is, companies whose financial and operational policies and procedures are controlled by the Parent Company. To varying degrees, SEK exercise influence over large defined projects that SEK finances. SEK reports on its governance and management of social and environmental risks in its lending in accordance with the GRI's supplement for the financial services sector. SEK's operations are limited to Commercial and Corporate Banking under the GRI's definition. Accounting policies pertaining to individual indicators are stated in conjunction with the reporting of the respective indicator. For more information, please contact SEK's Head of Sustainability.

Significant sustainability aspects

Significant sustainability aspects reflect SEK's significant economic, environmental and social impact, and the areas that can materially influence our stakeholders' assessments and decisions. A combination of internal and external factors have been used to establish what information the sustainability report should contain. These include SEK's mission and sustainability-related circumstances, issues highlighted by our stakeholders, societal expectations and our influence on suppliers and clients. Export credits are regulated by international standards and agreements that SEK is expected to apply, refer to the table on page 71.

SEK's method for defining material sustainability aspects comprises three steps:

- Stakeholder dialogues identify relevant sustainability issues and aspects as well as the sustainability-related circumstances within which we operate.
- The executive management prioritizes material sustainability aspects and validates the content of the Sustainability Report.
- The sustainability strategy and targets are established by the Board in connection with the business plan.

SEK's main impact is downstream in the production chain, that is, in connection with our lending.

Changes in the 2015 Sustainability Report

Sustainability indicators have been expanded in the 2015 Sustainability Report to include more environmental indicators for our own operations. In 2014, we reported our own indicator Sustainable Financing. This indicator has been replaced by relevant indicators for product responsibility under the GRI's supplement for the financial services sector. Otherwise, no significant departures were made for the reporting period and no significant restatements were made of information provided in previous reports.

Sustainability-related circumstances and the precautionary principle

We identify our material sustainability aspects based on the circumstances in which we operate. SEK's sustainability-related circumstances and updates of the sustainability strategy are part of SEK's yearly business planning. SEK follows the precautionary principle by managing risks of negative social and environmental impact in accordance with international guidelines.

Scope of the Sustainability Report

SEK's material impact on economic, social and environmental issues arise among its clients, in other words, outside of SEK's operations and control. This means that, through its role as lender, SEK has clear limits in its reporting of information about projects and businesses financed by the company. In many cases, Swedish business confidentiality legislation limits SEK's ability to report information about individual transactions. Non-disclosure of business confidentiality is a key component of SEK's business ethics measures. Requirements for greater transparency about the social and environmental impacts of large projects arise through the development of international standards with which SEK complies, particularly within the OECD. SEK is actively involved in efforts to improve transparency at international level. SEK has a responsibility to the Swedish export industry, to ensure that disclosure requirements are reasonable, based on requirements in competitor countries in line with agreed standards and practice.

Stakeholder engagement principles

Stakeholders consist of groups and individuals that can reasonably be expected to be affected by our operations or whose actions can reasonably be expected to materially impact our ability to create value over time. Stakeholders may consist of financial capital providers, employees, clients, suppliers, business partners, local communities, non-governmental organizations, environmental groups, legislators and decision-makers. Our key stakeholders are identified by the executive management. The following table lists forms of dialogue with our various key stakeholders.

Measurement of environmental impact

SEK measures the indirect environmental impact of green loans based on the method stated in the International Financial Institution Framework for a Harmonised Approach to Greenhouse Gas Accounting, November 2012 and in accordance with SEK's Framework for Green Bonds, September 2014. The estimated reduction in carbon dioxide is based on calculations received by SEK from project owners, exporters or from environmental reports prepared in connection with the project. The estimates are prepared on a project basis, using a typical year once the project has been completed, and are reported in proportion to SEK's share of the total project financing.

Reporting of the environmental effects of SEK's operations are measured according to the GHG Protocol and apply operational control as the consolidation method. The method states how the emissions should be categorized and ranked (based on SEK's control over the emissions source). The GHG Protocol categorizes emissions according to three scopes with control declining as scope increases. The climate reporting utilizes the number of annual full-time equivalents (FTEs) at the end of the year, which was 263. The majority of the values stated comprise measured values. The standards applied in the calculations pertain to material, taxi journeys and commuting.

All environmental data is associated with a degree of uncertainty. This is attributable to scientific uncertainty regarding the measurement methods as well as uncertainties surrounding the data that the measurement methods are applied to. This applies particularly to the measurement of indirect environmental impact from green loans, where SEK relies on project data and information prepared and supplied by the exporter. Uncertainty also exists vis-à-vis SEK's share of financed projects, which is based on assumptions by SEK.

Categorization of green projects

Green projects are categorized as light green or dark green. Light green projects comprise innovations that

lead to or aim for significant or demonstrable progress towards the goal of sustainable development. The definition follows the EU's definition of ECO innovation. Dark green projects comprise a subset of light green projects and follow SEK's framework for green bonds. Dark green projects are financed through SEK's green bonds and reductions in CO₂ emissions are estimated for these projects. SEK's framework for green bonds contains eight categories of Swedish exports of environmental expertise with certain limitations. These limitations mean, among other things, the exclusion of any fossil fuel in the definition and that only small-scale hydropower or the expansion of existing hydropower can be included as dark green projects.

Measurement of indirect economic and social impact

The indirect impact of SEK's new lending on Sweden's GDP and employment is calculated using sector-based multipliers developed by Statistics Sweden, according to the SNI 2007 standard. This model calculates the Swedish content in an export order or in an investment. SEK finances many different types of transactions and not all of them necessarily fit this model precisely. These calculations can therefore only be made at a general level and the results should be interpreted with caution. The figures reported for 2015 exclude the loan to Brazil for the Gripen purchase.

The EC8 indicator is also considered a material aspect but is only partly reported in line with G4. This is because SEK's control of the indicator is still under development.

Policy for external assurance

In accordance with the owner policy and the Board's decision, external assurance is provided by the company's auditors.

GRI-report

Those indicators that SEK reports in its Annual Report and 2015 Sustainability Report in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI G4 – Core) are listed below.

Indicator	Indicator's content	Reference	Externally assured
GENERAL STANDARD DISCLOSURES			
G4-1	Statement from the organization's most senior decision-maker	Pages 2-3	✓
G4-3	Name of the organization	Page 86	✓
Organizational profile			
G4-4	Primary brands, products and services	Pages 10-11	✓
G4-5	Location of the organization's head office	Page 86	✓
G4-6	Countries where the organization operates	Page 86	✓
G4-7	Nature of ownership and legal form	Page 86	✓
G4-8	Markets served	Pages 16-17	✓
G4-9	Scale of the organization	Pages 0 and 86	✓
G4-10	Employees	Page 104	✓
G4-11	Collective bargaining agreements	Page 98	✓
G4-12	Description of the organization's supply chain	Page 32	✓
G4-13	Significant changes during the reporting period	Page 63	✓
G4-14	Precautionary principle	Page 147	✓
G4-15	External regulatory frameworks, standards and principles	Page 71	✓
G4-16	Memberships of labor and/or industry associations	Page 30	✓
Identified material aspects and boundaries			
G4-17	List all entities included in the financial statements	Page 86	✓
G4-18	The process for defining the report content and the aspect boundaries	Page 147	✓
G4-19	List of material aspects	Page 28	✓
G4-20	Aspect boundaries within the organization	Page 147	✓
G4-21	Aspect boundaries outside the organization	Page 147	✓
G4-22	The effect of any restatements of information provided in previous reports, and the reasons for such restatements	Page 147	✓
G4-23	Significant changes from previous reporting periods in the scope and aspect boundaries	Page 147	✓
Stakeholder engagement			
G4-24	List of stakeholder groups engaged by the organization	Page 26	✓
G4-25	Basis for identification and selection of stakeholders	Page 27	✓
G4-26	Stakeholder engagement principles	Page 147	✓
G4-27	Key topics and concerns that have been raised through stakeholder engagement	Page 28	✓
Report profile			
G4-28	Reporting period	Page 147	✓
G4-29	Publication date of most recent report	Page 147	✓
G4-30	Reporting cycle	Page 147	✓
G4-31	Contact point for questions regarding the report or its contents	Page 147	✓

Indicator	Indicator's content	Reference	Externally assured
G4-32	The report has been prepared in line with the G4 – Core option	Page 147	✓
G4-33	External assurance	Page 148	✓
G4-34	Report on the governance structure of the organization, including the Board's committees	Pages 63-67	✓
Ethics and integrity			
G4-56	The organization's values, principles, standards and norms of behavior in the form of codes of conduct and codes of ethics	Page 72	✓
SPECIFIC STANDARD DISCLOSURES			
Indirect economic impact			
Management approach		Pages 12 and 23	✓
G4-EC8	Significant indirect economic impact	Page 37	✓
Environmental			
Management approach – energy		Page 31	✓
G4-EN3	Energy consumption within the organization	Page 37	✓
G4-EN6	Reduction of energy consumption	Page 37	✓
Management approach – emissions		Page 31	
G4-EN16	Total direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions	Page 37	✓
G4-EN17	Other indirect greenhouse gas emissions	Page 37	✓
Social			
Diversity and Equal Opportunity			
Management approach		Page 34	
G4-LA12	Composition of Board of Directors and management, and breakdown of employees per category according to gender, age group and other indicators of diversity.	Page 104	✓
Human rights			
Management approach		Pages 31 and 71	✓
G4-HR1	Credit decisions that have undergone human rights screening	Page 37	✓
Anti-corruption			
Management approach		Pages 30 and 71	✓
G4-SO3	Analysis of operations for risks related to corruption	Page 30	✓
G4-SO4	Training on anticorruption policies and procedures	Page 37	✓
Product responsibility			
Management approach		Pages 21, 30 and 71	✓
G4-FS6	Lending portfolio broken down by region and sector	Pages 16-17	✓
G4-FS8	Products with environmental benefits	Pages 11 and 37	✓

Auditor's Limited Assurance Report on AB Svensk Exportkredit's Sustainability Report

To AB Svensk Exportkredit

Introduction

We have been engaged by the Board of Directors of AB Svensk Exportkredit to undertake a limited assurance engagement of AB Svensk Exportkredit's Sustainability Report for the year 2015. The Company has defined the scope of the Sustainability Report to the pages referred to in the GRI index on the pages 149-150.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Executive Management for the Sustainability Report

The Board of Directors and the Executive Management are responsible for the preparation of the Sustainability Report in accordance with the applicable criteria, as explained on page 147-148, and are the parts of the Sustainability Reporting Guidelines (published by The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)) which are applicable to the Sustainability Report, as well as the accounting and calculation principles developed by the Company. This responsibility also includes the internal control relevant to the preparation of a Sustainability Report that is free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

Responsibilities of the Auditor

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the Sustainability Report based on the limited assurance procedures we have performed.

We conducted our limited assurance engagement in accordance with RevR 6 Assurance of Sustainability Reports issued by FAR. A limited assurance engagement consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for

the preparation of the Sustainability 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 extent 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. The procedures performed consequently 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 Board of Directors and the Executive Management as described above. We consider these criteria suitable for the preparation of the Sustainability Report.

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

Conclusion

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

Stockholm, February 23, 2016
Ernst & Young AB

Erik Åström
Authorized Public Accountant



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