

## CREDIT OPINION

19 January 2021

### Update

 Rate this Research

#### RATINGS

##### Swedish Export Credit Corporation

Domicile	Sweden
Long Term CRR	Aa1
Type	LT Counterparty Risk Rating - Fgn Curr
Outlook	Not Assigned
Long Term Debt	Aa1
Type	Senior Unsecured - Fgn Curr
Outlook	Stable
Long Term Deposit	Not Assigned

Please see the [ratings section](#) at the end of this report for more information. The ratings and outlook shown reflect information as of the publication date.

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## Swedish Export Credit Corporation

Update following assignment of junior senior unsecured note programme ratings

### Summary

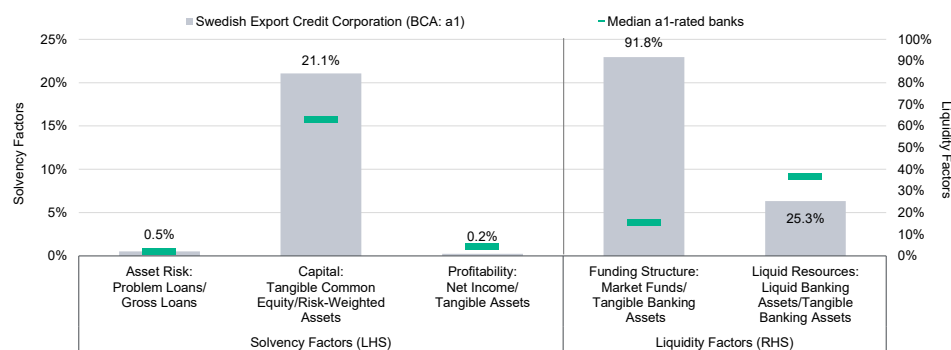
We consider [Swedish Export Credit Corporation](#) (SEK) to be a government related entity as it is fully owned by the [Government of Sweden](#) (Aaa, stable) and has a public policy mandate to support the Swedish export industry.

SEK's a2 BCA is supported by its public policy mandate to act as Sweden's export credit agency, strong asset quality and robust capital, balanced against its moderate profitability and high reliance on market funding.

SEK's long-term senior unsecured ratings of Aa1, with a stable outlook, benefit from a two-notch uplift from its a2 Baseline Credit Assessment (BCA) based on our Advanced Loss Given Failure (LGF) analysis, given the sizeable buffer of loss-absorbing liabilities. Following the owner's additional commitment to SEK during the coronavirus outbreak, we assess government support to be very high for all debt classes. This results into a two notches additional uplift to SEK's senior unsecured ratings.

Exhibit 1

#### Rating Scorecard - Key financial ratios



These represent our [Banks](#) methodology scorecard ratios, whereby asset risk and profitability reflect the weaker of either the three-year average or the latest annual figure. The capital ratio is the latest reported figure. Funding structure and liquid resource ratios reflect the latest fiscal year-end figures.

Source: Moody's Financial Metrics

## Credit strengths

- » A government owned entity with a public policy mandate to support the Swedish export industry
- » Strong asset quality, benefitting from guarantees and insurance
- » Robust capital

## Credit challenges

- » Moderate profitability
- » High reliance on wholesale funding, although largely match-funded

## Outlook

The outlook on SEK's senior unsecured debt ratings is stable, reflecting our expectation that the export credit agency's public policy role will be maintained along with an unchanged willingness to support from Swedish government.

## Factors that could lead to an upgrade

- » Increased support from the Government of Sweden in the form of a direct and unconditional guarantee could result in upward rating pressure.

## Factors that could lead to a downgrade

- » Significant downward pressure on SEK's BCA triggered by a dilution of its policy mandate to act as Sweden's export credit agency, or a lowering of Moody's assessment of likely government support could potentially put downward pressure on the ratings.

This publication does not announce a credit rating action. For any credit ratings referenced in this publication, please see the ratings tab on the issuer/entity page on [www.moody's.com](http://www.moody's.com) for the most updated credit rating action information and rating history.

## Key indicators

Exhibit 2

### Swedish Export Credit Corporation (Consolidated Financials) [1]

	09-20 <sup>2</sup>	12-19 <sup>2</sup>	12-18 <sup>2</sup>	12-17 <sup>2</sup>	12-16 <sup>2</sup>	CAGR/Avg. <sup>3</sup>
Total Assets (SEK Million)	362,299.9	295,274.0	280,367.0	247,864.0	278,809.0	7.2 <sup>4</sup>
Total Assets (USD Million)	40,480.4	31,542.8	31,623.3	30,273.5	30,690.3	7.7 <sup>4</sup>
Tangible Common Equity (SEK Million)	19,780.0	19,124.0	18,307.0	17,924.8	17,202.7	3.8 <sup>4</sup>
Tangible Common Equity (USD Million)	2,210.1	2,042.9	2,064.9	2,189.3	1,893.6	4.2 <sup>4</sup>
Problem Loans / Gross Loans (%)	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.3	2.0	0.8 <sup>5</sup>
Tangible Common Equity / Risk Weighted Assets (%)	21.1	21.6	21.0	21.4	23.0	21.6 <sup>6</sup>
Problem Loans / (Tangible Common Equity + Loan Loss Reserve) (%)	5.3	6.8	7.7	2.8	21.9	8.9 <sup>5</sup>
Net Interest Margin (%)	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6 <sup>5</sup>
PPI / Average RWA (%)	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.3 <sup>6</sup>
Net Income / Tangible Assets (%)	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3 <sup>5</sup>
Cost / Income Ratio (%)	31.0	31.1	41.1	34.1	36.7	34.8 <sup>5</sup>
Market Funds / Tangible Banking Assets (%)	93.8	91.8	92.0	90.5	91.1	91.8 <sup>5</sup>
Liquid Banking Assets / Tangible Banking Assets (%)	28.5	25.3	26.5	24.0	27.4	26.4 <sup>5</sup>

[1] All figures and ratios are adjusted using Moody's standard adjustments. [2] Basel III - fully loaded or transitional phase-in; IFRS. [3] May include rounding differences because of the scale of reported amounts. [4] Compound annual growth rate (%) based on the periods for the latest accounting regime. [5] Simple average of periods for the latest accounting regime. [6] Simple average of Basel III periods.

Sources: Moody's Investors Service and company filings

## Profile

Swedish Export Credit Corporation (SEK) is a credit institution that provides long-term financial solutions to the Swedish export sector. As of 30 September 2020, SEK reported total consolidated assets of SEK370.4 billion (€34 billion).

SEK has a public policy mandate from the Swedish government to support the Swedish export industry. The institution delivers on this mandate by lending to Swedish companies that export their products and services. In addition, it lends to foreign buyers of Swedish exports (end-customer financing), supporting Swedish companies and the economy.

SEK was established in 1962, under the joint ownership of the state and Swedish commercial banks, with a mandate of providing long-term credit solutions to Swedish exporters and their customers. SEK is wholly owned by the Swedish government managed through the Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation.

For more information, please see [Swedish Export Credit Corporation's Issuer Profile - Key Facts and Statistics - Q1 March 2020](#), published on 18 June 2020.

## Recent developments

We [expect](#) advanced economies to have collectively contracted in 2020, but this will be followed by growth in 2021. While an economic recovery is underway, the pace of improvement is asymmetric across countries. The recovery path is beset by uncertainty and will remain highly dependent on the development and distribution of a vaccine, effective pandemic management, government policy support and the level of disruption from new waves of the virus. However, the pandemic could have long-term consequences in four ways: an increase in populism and inward-looking policies in the event of a jobless recovery or a recovery that aggravates inequality; geopolitical realignment; a policy push for a "greener" economy; and a technological transformation that could raise productivity while making a large number of jobs obsolete. Even with a gradual recovery, we expect 2021 real GDP in advanced economies to be below the pre-pandemic levels. The recession in 2020 will weigh on the banks' asset quality and profitability.

Our [outlook](#) for the Swedish banking system remains stable. The expected contraction in 2020 will increase banks' problem loans and add to the pressure on their profitability.

## Detailed credit considerations

### A government owned entity with a public policy mandate to support the Swedish export industry

SEK is a wholly owned agency by the Swedish government with the mission to support the country's export industry by providing both Swedish exporters and their foreign customers with corporate and export lending, structured financing, project financing, trade financing and leasing solutions. SEK does not take deposits and funds these loans by actively borrowing in the global wholesale markets.

SEK has a public policy mandate as it manages the export credit system on behalf of the government - and in line with the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development's (OECD) rules on state support - and collaborates extensively with Exportkreditnämnden, a Swedish government agency that guaranteed around 38% of SEK's lending as of year-end 2019.

The Swedish government has generally supported its fully owned companies in the past, and SEK in particular. During the global financial crisis, SEK received a capital injection of SEK5.4 billion and a credit facility at the Swedish National Debt Office (SNDO), and during the pandemic in spring 2020, the credit facility at the SNDO was increased to SEK200 billion (see liquidity section). The commitment as an owner and the proven support by the Swedish government to SEK result in our assessment of a very high probability of government support for SEK's senior, junior senior (often referred to as senior non-preferred) and subordinated debt classes.

As a company established with an explicit public policy mandate, SEK benefits from an entrenched franchise in a niche market. These conditions provide stability to SEK's all aspects of SEK's operations, and results in a low risk profile. This feature is reflected in a qualitative positive adjustment of one notch for Business Diversification in our scorecard.

### SEK's BCA is supported by Sweden's sound operating environment

We assess that SEK's Macro Profile reflects the average Macro Profile of the countries in which the institution has its net exposures (after taking guarantees and credit derivatives into consideration). SEK's combined Strong+ Macro Profile is in line with that of Sweden (see [Sweden's Macro Profile: Strong+](#), published on 19 November 2020), where the institution had around 76% of its net exposures at the end of September 2020. The remaining exposures are mostly towards other European countries for which the combined Macro Profile is Strong.

### Good asset quality, benefitting from guarantees and insurance despite the difficult economic environment

SEK's problem loan ratio has been consistently low, which reflects the credit institution's good asset quality, underwriting standards and guarantees. The ratio improved to 0.45% as of end September 2020, down from 0.63% as of year-end 2019.

As of end September 2020, SEK's outstanding loans grew by 13.7% as a result of the pandemic to SEK247 billion (compared to SEK218 billion as of year-end 2019), of which 47% were to exporters and 53% to end-customers. 52% of the new lending originated during the first three quarters of 2020 was provided to Swedish exporters, while 48% was granted directly to end-customers.

SEK underwrites loans at prevailing fixed or floating market interest rates (70% of its book as of end September 2020), as well as loans under the State Support System (the S-system, a state-support credit system, including CIRP, which accounts for the remaining 30% of the book), which is administered on behalf of the state in return for a fixed compensation. As of end September 2020, 24% of SEK's net credit exposure was outside Sweden, including relatively small exposures in weaker countries such as Italy, Spain and Portugal.

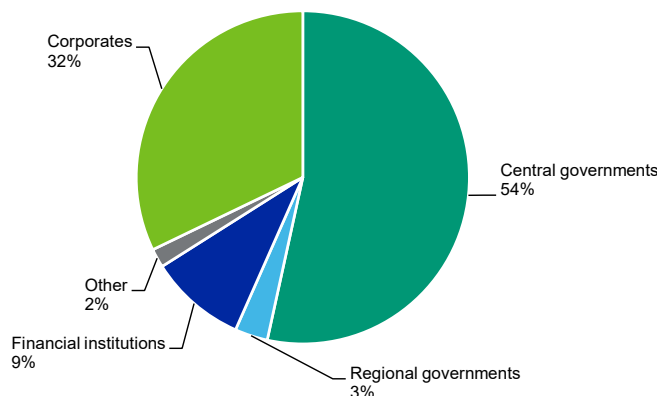
Because of the nature of its lending, SEK has significant single name concentration, also after taking the guarantees into account.

SEK uses various mechanisms to mitigate credit risk under its operations: most importantly, the agency transfers a sizeable part of its private-sector credit risk by collaborating with export credit agencies. This results in a high exposure to governments, which consequently represented 54% of SEK's net exposure as of end September 2020 (see Exhibit 3). Additionally, SEK uses credit default swaps (CDS) to mitigate credit risk. This effectively transfers credit risk to the CDS counterparties whose creditworthiness could deteriorate. To minimise this credit counterparty risk, SEK has signed Internal Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) agreements and credit support annexes with all counterparties with whom it enters into derivatives contracts. In addition, SEK is working with private insurance companies to mitigate credit risk.

Exhibit 3

**SEK's net exposures as of end September 2020**

A significant proportion of SEK's net exposures is to central and regional governments



Source: Company reports

Our assigned a1 Asset Risk score reflects SEK's low problem loan ratio and its guarantees, as well as its high single name concentration.

**Strong capital with significant headroom**

Our assigned Capital score of aa2 reflects SEK's strong capital position. Large volumes of capital above regulatory limits enable the bank to increase its balance sheet considerably. Considering the agency's role as a promoter of Swedish exports, we would expect its balance sheet to grow during the current crisis, ensuring that Swedish exporters have continued access to credit.

SEK reported Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital and total capital ratios of 20.3% as of end September 2020, slightly lower than 20.6% as of year-end 2019, because of sizeable loan growth. The CET1 and total capital ratio requirements as of end September 2020 were 9.8% and 14.7%, respectively, leading to a solid headroom of 10.5 percentage points for the CET1 ratio and 5.6 percentage points for the total capital ratio. SEK's capital target is to exceed the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authorities (SFSA) requirements for the CET1 ratio by four percentage points and the total capital ratio by two to four percentage points. We expect that SEK's capital ratios will decline a couple of percentage points because of volume growth over the short- to medium-term.

SEK's tangible common equity to risk-weighted assets ratio declined slightly to 21.1% as of end September 2020 (21.6% as of year-end 2019). SEK's dividend policy is a 30% ordinary payment of its annual profit, but the dividend for 2019 was cancelled in accordance with the supervisor's guidance due to the pandemic.

SEK reported a 5.1% Tier 1 leverage ratio as of end September 2020, equivalent to Moody's-adjusted tangible common equity/tangible assets of 5.5% as of the same date.

**Lower profitability despite increased lending volumes**

SEK reported an operating profit of SEK802 million for the first three quarters of 2020, down from SEK933 million in the year-earlier period. The decline was driven by lower net results of financial transactions because of changes in market values as well as an increase in the provision for expected credit losses.

As a result, the reported return on equity (ROE) deteriorated to 4.3% for the first three quarters of 2020, down from 5.3% a year earlier. SEK targets a long-term 6% ROE.

Net interest income (NII) was SEK1,427 million for the first three quarters of 2020, an 11% year-on-year increase. NII benefited from a lower resolution fee (SEK64 million for the first three quarters of 2020, compared with SEK127 million in the year-earlier period). Higher lending volumes offset lower returns from liquid assets bearing near zero interest rates and higher borrowing cost.

Net results of financial transactions declined to a negative SEK4 million in the first three quarters of 2020 (SEK113 million during the same period 2019), due to significant volatility in the financial markets.

The bank's loan-loss provisions increased to SEK160 million during the first three quarters of 2020 from SEK8 million in the year-earlier period because of increased provisioning of Stage 1 exposures by SEK107 million, Stage 2 exposures by SEK46 million and Stage 3 exposures by SEK27 million, as a result of the deteriorating operating environment.

SEK's Moody's adjusted cost-to-income ratio stood at 31.0% for the first three quarters of 2020, almost unchanged from 31.6% in the same period a year earlier (year-end 2019: 31.1%).

We expect SEK's profitability to be affected by the pandemic in 2020 through higher unrealised losses on the securities and lending portfolio.

Our assigned ba2 Profitability score captures SEK's stable - driven by its mandate and stable business model - although moderate, profitability.

#### **Fully reliant on market funding but with strong name recognition**

SEK's assigned funding score of baa2 reflects SEK's full reliance on wholesale funding markets, although refinancing risks are mitigated by its broadly matched funding, funding diversification, strong name recognition and market access along with a large liquidity portfolio. SEK's risk appetite ensures a diversified funding profile to fund all credit commitments through maturity, and sizeable liquidity to be able to support new lending even during times of financial stress.

As of end September 2020, SEK reported outstanding debt (including borrowing from credit institutions) of SEK325 billion, or 88% of its balance sheet. This reliance on confidence-sensitive funding is mitigated by funding diversification (virtually all long-term funding is issued in foreign currencies, with the largest concentration - about 72% - in US dollars followed by the Japanese yen - at 11% - as of end September 2020) and a strong track record of market access. Refinancing risks are limited as assets and liabilities are matched both by maturity and in terms of currencies, directly or through the use of derivatives.

Although SEK is a registered credit institution, formally subject to the EU's Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD), Moody's expects that the Government of Sweden would inject capital - if needed - well ahead of any potential breach of SEK's minimum regulatory requirements, significantly reducing the risk of loss to all creditor classes.

SEK is considered a systemically important financial institution by the SNDO and, therefore, needs to fulfil the recapitalisation amount of the minimum requirement of own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL) with subordination requirements fulfilled by 1 January 2024. The current MREL requirement would imply a senior non-preferred issuance needs of around SEK12 billion. However, the implementation of the updated EU Bank Resolution and Recovery Directive (BRRD2), which we expect to be finalised early in 2021, could prompt SEK to reduce its senior non-preferred issuance volume as banks likely will be allowed to use surplus capital instruments to meet the subordination requirements.

#### **SEK holds a large liquidity portfolio**

SEK reported liquidity investments of SEK78.6 billion as of end September 2020, up from SEK63.6 billion at year-end 2019. The lender reported an LCR of 337% as of end September 2020, significantly down from 620% at year-end 2019. SEK's LCR tend to show important fluctuations during the year due to variations in funding maturities.

Whereas SEK does not have direct access to the Riksbank, SEK benefits from a SEK200 billion credit facility with the SNDO, which SEK can use to finance the state-supported export financing system, the Commercial Interest Rate Reference (CIRR) System. The CIRR system allows exporters' clients to obtaining financing at fixed interest rates and are governed by the OECD's Arrangement on Officially Supported Export Credits. The credit facility was increased to SEK200 billion from SEK125 billion during the first quarter of 2020, of which SEK15 billion can be used by SEK to fund other types of lending.

Our a3 Liquidity score reflects SEK's large liquidity portfolio.

## Environmental, social and governance considerations

In line with our general view for the banking sector, SEK has a low exposure to environmental risks and a moderate exposure to social risks. Furthermore, as a government-owned entity, SEK has strict guidance relating to environmental issues, for example, it does not permit lending to coal-fired power generators. SEK's policy is to refrain from participating in transactions for which the environmental impact is deemed unacceptable and inconsistent with international guidelines. See our [environmental](#) and [social](#) risk heat maps for further information.

Within their current mandate to support the export industry SEK will also contribute to the transition to a more sustainable world, in particular to restart the economy and to reach the Swedish climate goals outlined in the Paris Agreement. SEK has experience of financing renewable energy and sustainable infrastructure internationally, and has identified four priority areas in need of transition including transportation, energy, shipping and smart cities.

The most relevant social risks for banks arise from the way they interact with their customers. Social risks are particularly high in the area of data security and customer privacy, which are mitigated by sizeable technology investments and banks' long track record of handling sensitive client data. Fines and reputational damage because of product mis-selling or other types of misconduct are a further social risk. SEK conducts separate sustainability reviews for project-related financing in line with OECD's Common Approaches for Officially Supported Export Credits and Environmental and Social Due Diligence based on the sustainability standards of the International Finance Corporation as well as the Equator Principles. Other social risks in terms of customer relations or change in consumer preferences, which are generally relevant for the banking industry, are less important for SEK, given that the bank does not engage in retail activities. Overall, we believe banks, including SEK, face moderate social risks.

The widening spread of the pandemic, the deteriorating global economic outlook, falling oil prices, and asset price declines are creating a severe and extensive credit shock across many sectors, regions and markets. The combined credit effects of these developments are unprecedented. We further regard the pandemic as a social risk under our ESG framework, given the substantial implications for public health and safety.

Governance is highly relevant for SEK, as it is for all participants in the banking industry. Corporate governance weaknesses can lead to a deterioration in a company's credit quality, while governance strengths can benefit its credit profile. Governance risks are largely internal rather than externally driven. Although we do not have any particular concern around SEK's corporate governance, which is regulated by law and influenced by its public ownership structure, it remains a key credit consideration and requires ongoing monitoring.

## Source of facts and figures cited in this report

Unless noted otherwise, the bank-specific figures originate from bank's reports and Moody's Banking Financial Metrics. All figures are based on our own chart of accounts and may be adjusted for analytical purposes. Please refer to the document [Financial Statement Adjustments in the Analysis of Financial Institutions](#), published on 9 August 2018.

## Support and structural considerations

### Loss Given Failure (LGF) analysis

We apply our Advanced LGF analysis for SEK as the institution - as a registered credit institution - is subject to the EU BRRD, which we consider an Operational Resolution Regime. For this analysis, we assume that equity and losses stand at 3% and 8%, respectively, of tangible banking assets in a failure scenario.

Our Advanced LGF analysis indicates a very low loss given failure for senior unsecured creditors, resulting in a two-notch uplift of the relevant ratings, from the bank's a2 Adjusted BCA. SEK's junior senior and subordinated (P) ratings are positioned one LGF notch below the bank's Adjusted BCA as per our LGF analysis.



### Government support considerations

Moody's assesses government support to be very high for all SEK's debt classes. This is based on the 100% ownership by the Swedish government, its public policy mandate to support the country's export industry (including managing the CIR system) along with the owner's demonstrated support in terms of capital injections and credit facilities in the past.

The commitment as an owner and the proven support by the Swedish government to SEK result in our assessment of a very high probability of government support for SEK's senior, junior senior and subordinated debt classes, which results in a two notches uplift to SEK's senior unsecured obligations, resulting in Aa1 ratings, a four notches uplift to the (P) junior senior, resulting in (P)Aa2 ratings, and a three notches uplift to the subordinated ratings, resulting in (P)Aa3 ratings. The rating differential to junior senior unsecured ratings reflects the structural subordination of the subordinated debt class, as well as the small residual risk that the holders' capital instruments might be treated differently in the case of stress.

### Counterparty Risk Ratings (CRRs)

CRRs are opinions of the ability of entities to honour the uncollateralised portion of non-debt counterparty financial liabilities (CRR liabilities) and also reflect the expected financial losses in the event such liabilities are not honoured. CRR liabilities typically relate to transactions with unrelated parties. Examples of CRR liabilities include the uncollateralised portion of payables arising from derivatives transactions and the uncollateralised portion of liabilities under sale and repurchase agreements. CRRs are not applicable to funding commitments or other obligations associated with covered bonds, letters of credit, guarantees, servicer and trustee obligations, and other similar obligations that arise from a bank performing its essential operating functions.

#### The CRRs of SEK are positioned at Aa1/Prime-1

The CRRs are positioned three notches above SEK's Adjusted BCA of a1, reflecting extremely low loss given failure from the high volume of instruments that are subordinated to CRR liabilities. In addition, a very high probability of government support results in a further one notch uplift.

### Counterparty Risk (CR) Assessment

The CR Assessment is an opinion of the counterparty risk related to a bank's covered bonds, contractual performance obligations (servicing), derivatives (for example, swaps), letters of credit, and liquidity facilities. The CR Assessments are distinct from debt and deposit ratings in that they consider only the risk of default rather than both the likelihood of default and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default.

#### The CR Assessment of SEK is positioned at Aa1(cr)/Prime-1(cr)

The CR Assessment is positioned three notches above the a1 BCA, based on the buffer against default provided by senior unsecured and subordinated debt, along with one notch of government support.

## Methodology and scorecard

### About Moody's Bank Scorecard

Our scorecard is designed to capture, express and explain in summary form our Rating Committee's judgement. When read in conjunction with our research, a fulsome presentation of our judgement is expressed. As a result, the output of our scorecard may materially differ from that suggested by raw data alone (though it has been calibrated to avoid the frequent need for strong divergence). The scorecard output and the individual scores are discussed in rating committees and may be adjusted up or down to reflect conditions specific to each rated entity.



## Rating methodology and scorecard factors

Exhibit 4

### Swedish Export Credit Corporation

Macro Factors							
Weighted Macro Profile		Strong +	100%				
Factor	Historic Ratio	Initial Score	Expected Trend	Assigned Score	Key driver #1	Key driver #2	
Solvency							
Asset Risk							
Problem Loans / Gross Loans	0.5%	aa2	↔	a1	Quality of assets	Single name concentration	
Capital							
Tangible Common Equity / Risk Weighted Assets (Basel III - transitional phase-in)	21.1%	aa1	↓	aa2	Expected trend		
Profitability							
Net Income / Tangible Assets	0.2%	b1	↑	ba2	Earnings quality	Expected trend	
Combined Solvency Score		a1		a2			
Liquidity							
Funding Structure							
Market Funds / Tangible Banking Assets	91.8%	caa3	↔	baa2	Term structure	Market funding quality	
Liquid Resources							
Liquid Banking Assets / Tangible Banking Assets	25.3%	a3	↔	a3	Stock of liquid assets		
Combined Liquidity Score		b1		baa1			
Financial Profile				a3			
Qualitative Adjustments				Adjustment			
Business Diversification				1			
Opacity and Complexity				0			
Corporate Behavior				0			
Total Qualitative Adjustments				1			
Sovereign or Affiliate constraint				Aaa			
BCA Scorecard-indicated Outcome - Range				a1 - a3			
Assigned BCA				a2			
Affiliate Support notching				0			
Adjusted BCA				a2			
Balance Sheet		in-scope (SEK Million)		% in-scope	at-failure (SEK Million)	% at-failure	
Other liabilities		39,836		11.0%	39,836	11.0%	
Senior unsecured bank debt		311,595		86.0%	311,595	86.0%	
Equity		10,869		3.0%	10,869	3.0%	
Total Tangible Banking Assets		362,300		100.0%	362,300	100.0%	

Debt Class	De Jure waterfall		De Facto waterfall		Notching		LGF	Assigned	Additional Notching	Preliminary Rating Assessment
	Instrument	Sub-volume + ordination subordination	Instrument	Sub-volume + ordination subordination	De Jure	De Facto	Notching Guidance vs. Adjusted BCA	LGF notching		
Counterparty Risk Rating	89.0%	89.0%	89.0%	89.0%	3	3	3	3	0	aa2
Counterparty Risk Assessment	89.0%	89.0%	89.0%	89.0%	3	3	3	3	0	aa2 (cr)
Senior unsecured bank debt	89.0%	3.0%	89.0%	3.0%	2	2	2	2	0	aa3
Junior senior unsecured bank debt	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	a3
Dated subordinated bank debt	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	a3

Instrument Class	Loss Given Failure notching	Additional notching	Preliminary Rating Assessment	Government Support notching	Local Currency Rating	Foreign Currency Rating
Counterparty Risk Rating	3	0	aa2	1	Aa1	Aa1
Counterparty Risk Assessment	3	0	aa2 (cr)	1	Aa1(cr)	
Senior unsecured bank debt	2	0	aa3	2	Aa1	Aa1
Junior senior unsecured bank debt	-1	0	a3	4	(P)Aa2	(P)Aa2
Dated subordinated bank debt	-1	0	a3	3	(P)Aa3	(P)Aa3

[1] Where dashes are shown for a particular factor (or sub-factor), the score is based on non-public information.

Source: Moody's Investors Service

## Ratings

Exhibit 5

Category	Moody's Rating
<b>SWEDISH EXPORT CREDIT CORPORATION</b>	
Outlook	Stable
Counterparty Risk Rating	Aa1/P-1
Baseline Credit Assessment	a2
Adjusted Baseline Credit Assessment	a2
Counterparty Risk Assessment	Aa1(cr)/P-1(cr)
Issuer Rating	Aa1
Senior Unsecured	Aa1
Junior Senior Unsecured MTN	(P)Aa2
Subordinate MTN	(P)Aa3
Commercial Paper	P-1
Other Short Term	(P)P-1

Source: Moody's Investors Service

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