AB Svensk Exportkredit
Pillar 3 2022

Capital Adequacy and Risk Management (Pillar 3) Report 2022

This is SEK

Since 1962, SEK has offered loans that have enabled Swedish companies to grow by increasing production, employing more staff and selling products and services to clients across the globe. With lending in some 60 countries, SEK provides companies with competitive advantages even when conducting business internationally by granting access to an entire ecosystem of banks, companies and business partners across the globe.

Swedish companies are at the forefront of innovation, technology and digitalization for sustainable solutions. This creates new export opportunities as many countries transitions to a fossil-free society. SEK's mission is to strengthen companies' competitiveness by offering competitive financing, both in Sweden and abroad. A successful Swedish export industry with innovative solutions for sustainable development is one of Sweden's greatest contributions to the global climate transition.

SEK fulfills a well-defined function in companies' total lending portfolios. The company specializes in international export financing with the primary concern that Swedish exporters are able to succeed with more export transactions. This is exactly why SEK was founded: to create more business for Swedish exporters, and thereby contribute to jobs and growth in Sweden.

Mission

SEK's mission is to ensure access to financial solutions for the Swedish export industry on commercial and sustainable terms. SEK can finance industry's transition in Sweden and abroad. The mission also includes administration of the officially supported CIRR system.

Vision

A sustainable world through increased Swedish exports.

Core values

Be professional
Simplify difficulties
Building relationships

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Introduction

This report provides information about risks, risk management and capital adequacy in accordance with Pillar 3 of the Capital Adequacy Regulation. The content of this report conforms with the disclosure requirements of the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR), related technical standards adopted by the European Commission and additional requirements issued by the Swedish FSA.

1.1 About this report

The current banking regulation is based on the three "Pillars" concept.

Pillar 1 establishes minimum capital requirements; defines rules for the determination of the capital requirement relating to credit risks, market risks and operational risks.

Pillar 2 comprises a supervisory review and evaluation process (SREP) and requires institutions to undertake an internal capital adequacy process (ICAAP) as well as an internal liquidity adequacy assessment process (ILAAP).

Pillar 3 promotes market discipline and requires institutions to disclose key information, which allows investors and other market participants to understand their risk profiles. Disclosures in this report are governed by Pillar 3 requirements.

AB Svensk Exportkredit ("SEK" or the "Company") is a company domiciled in Sweden. The address of the Company's registered office is Fleminggatan 20, P.O. Box 194, SE-112 26 Stockholm, Sweden. The consolidated group consists of SEK and its wholly owned, inactive, subsidiary SEKETT AB.

The figures presented in this report refer to the Company as December 31, 2022, unless otherwise stated. The 2022 figures are highlighted in the tables. The comparative figures in this report refer to the same date or period in 2021, unless otherwise stated.

This report complements, and is to be read in conjunction with, the Annual and Sustainability Report. A detailed description of SEK's operations, business risk and sustainability risk can be found in the 2022 Annual and Sustainability Report. Further details on internal governance are disclosed in the Corporate Governance Report, which is an integral part of the Annual and Sustainability Report. The information in this report is not required to be subjected to external audit and, accordingly, is unaudited.

This report is produced in accordance with the Company's internal rules.

Stockholm, February 28, 2023

Jan Hoppe, CRO

1.2 SEK's operations

SEK is a credit market institution wholly owned by the Swedish state. SEK's mission is to ensure access to financial solutions for the Swedish export industry on commercial and sustainable terms. The mission includes making available fixed-interest export credits within the officially supported CIRR-system.

For information on SEK's offerings, please refer to SEK's Annual and Sustainability Report 2022.

Due to stable ownership in the form of the Swedish state, a solid balance sheet and a sound risk profile, SEK has high credit ratings and, therefore, has many opportunities to raise funds in the global capital markets.

Due to its mission, SEK's main exposure is to credit risk. SEK's credit portfolio is, however, of high quality with 92 percent of the net exposure rated as investment grade. SEK conducts no active trading and manages its market risk arising from customer cash flows by entering into hedging transactions with other counterparties and thereby swapping, when applicable, both lending and funding to floating interest rates. Having a match-funded balance sheet is a fundamental and integral part of SEK's business operations. SEK ensures that funding is available for the full maturity period for all of SEK's credit commitments – outstanding credits and agreed, but undisbursed credits. In doing so, SEK regards its credit facility with the Swedish National Debt Office of Skr 175 billon as available borrowing. To diversify funding risk, SEK is active in different capital markets, both regarding counterparties and regions. One element of SEK's mission is to always be able to offer customers new lending. Consequently, SEK always has lending capacity to ensure that, even in times of financial stress, new lending can take place. SEK complies with international standards in its environmental and social due diligence processes.

1.3 Highlights 2022 and key metrics

Market developments in 2022 were dominated by Russia's invasion of Ukraine, rising inflation and raised interest rates. The Swedish krona weakened sharply against the USD and EUR. Broad index declines in stock markets indicated poorer times ahead. In Sweden, the economic indicators showed that the economy was moving towards a worsening trajectory. In January 2023, the World Bank lowered its growth forecast for the world economy from the 3.0 percent predicted in the summer to 1.7 percent.

In 2022, SEK recorded no confirmed credit losses but provisions for expected credit losses were up year-on-year due to the prevailing macroeconomic uncertainty.

At the end of the year, the total capital ratio was 20.6 percent (2021: 21.6 percent), of which the Tier 1 capital ratio and the Common Equity Tier 1 ratio amounted to 20.6 percent (2021: 21.6 percent). The decline in the capital ratio primarily pertained to increased lending and a weaker Swedish krona.

SEK's total net exposure, after credit risk mitigation, has increased since the end of 2021 due to increased lending volumes, with the main increase being net exposures to central governments.

The leverage ratio amounted to 8.4 percent (2021: 9.3 percent) at year end. The year-on-year decrease in the leverage ratio was due to increased lending.

SEK's largest financial risks are credit risk in the amount of Skr 7.2 billion (2021: Skr 6.0 billion), market risk in the amount of Skr 1.5 billion (2021: Skr 1.2 billion), and operational risk in the amount of Skr 0.3 billion (2021: Skr 0.2 billion) in line with internally assessed capital adequacy.

Part of the MREL requirement must be met with own funds and subordinated eligible liabilities - senior non-preferred debt (SNP). The fully phased-in requirement as of January 1, 2024 currently amounts to Skr 32 bn of which at least Skr 27 bn should be met using own funds and SNP debt.

The market was volatile in 2022 with periods of limited access to liquidity in the system. Despite the above, SEK had healthy liquidity throughout the year with good capacity to manage operational and structural liquidity risk. This was confirmed, inter alia, by new lending capacity, which amounted to 96 days (2021: 125 days), and by the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR), which was 311 percent (2021: 463 percent) at year end. The net stable funding ratio (NSFR) amounted to 119 percent (2021: 139 percent) at year end.

Table 1: EU KM1 - Key metrics

Skr mn		a Dec 31, 2022	b Sep 30, 2022	c Jun 30, 2022	d Mar 31, 2022	e Dec 31, 2021
Available own funds (amounts)						
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	20,838	20,467	20,091	20,032	19,925
2	Tier 1 capital	20,838	20,467	20,091	20,032	19,925
3	Total capital	20,838	20,467	20,091	20,032	19,925
Risk-weighted exposure amounts						
4	Total risk exposure amount	100,926	102,416	101,898	94,307	92,140
Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)						
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	20.6	20.0	19.7	21.2	21.6
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	20.6	20.0	19.7	21.2	21.6
7	Total capital ratio (%)	20.6	20.0	19.7	21.2	21.6
Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)						
EU 7a	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (%)	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
EU 7b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
EU 7c	of which: to be made up of Tier 1 capital (percentage points)	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
EU 7d	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7
Combined buffer and overall capital requirement (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)						
8	Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
EU 8a	Conservation buffer due to macro-prudential or systemic risk					
9	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
EU 9a	Systemic risk buffer (%)					
10	Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)					
EU 10a	Other Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)					
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	3.3	3.3	2.5	2.5	2.5
EU 11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	15.0	14.9	14.2	14.2	14.2
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds	8.9	8.3	8.0	9.5	9.9
Leverage ratio						
13	Total exposure measure	248,596	244,300	236,333	217,391	215,198
14	Leverage ratio (%)	8.4	8.4	8.5	9.2	9.3
Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of total exposure measure)						
EU 14a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of					
EU 14b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)					
EU 14c	Total SREP leverage ratio requirements (%)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Leverage ratio buffer and overall leverage ratio requirement (as a percentage of total exposure measure)						
EU 14d	Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)					
EU 14e	Overall leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Liquidity Coverage Ratio						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value -	58,416	55,369	53,942	54,612	56,091
EU 16a	Cash outflows - Total weighted value	24,955	22,665	21,146	20,556	21,162
EU 16b	Cash inflows - Total weighted value	15,705	15,463	14,184	13,212	12,228
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	10,888	8,899	8,475	8,781	10,087
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	783.8	846.8	835.9	820.9	695.1
Net Stable Funding Ratio						
18	Total available stable funding	235,211	245,038	232,839	248,915	245,925
19	Total required stable funding	198,170	200,233	190,105	177,006	176,368
20	NSFR ratio (%)	118.7	122.4	122.5	140.6	139.4

Table 2: Key metrics for MREL

Total risk exposure amount and total exposure measure		Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)	Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)
Own funds eligible liabilitiesm ratios and components		**Dec 31, 2022**	**Dec 31, 2021**
1	Own funds and eligible liabilities	58,948	53,799
EU-1a	Of which own funds and subordinated liabilities	20,838	19,925
2	Total risk exposure amount of the resolution group (TREA)	100,926	92,140
3	Own funds and eligible liabilities as a percentage of TREA (row1/row2)	58.41	58.41
EU-3a	Of which own funds and subordinated liabilities	20.65	21.60
4	Total exposure measure of the resolution group	248,596	215,198
5	Own funds and eligible liabilities as percentage of the total exposure measure	23.71	25.00
EU-5a	Of which own funds or subordinated liabilities	8.38	9.30
Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities			
EU-7	MREL expressed as a percentage of TREA	13.50	
EU-9	MREL expressed as percentage of TEM	5.00	

Comments: The Q-SII requirements are not applicable for SEK.

2. Risk and capital management

SEK's risk management and controls are based on a sound risk culture, effective internal processes and a well-functioning control environment achieved through integrated internal controls, access to complete information, standardized risk measures and coherent and transparent risk reporting.

2.1 SEK's risk framework

Effective risk management and control in SEK are based on a sound risk culture, a common approach and a well-functioning control environment. SEK emphasizes the importance of high risk awareness among all personnel and of preventive risk management to keep risk exposure within the determined level.

SEK also has a risk framework, see *the Risk Framework* illustration below. 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 (see section 2.4). Within the restrictions of the capital target, the *risk appetite* is stated by risk class and comprises the risk to which the Board is prepared to expose SEK in order to achieve its strategic objectives (see section 2.5). *Risk governance* is specified in the form of a risk strategy and a risk policy as well as in SEK's risk culture, and in instructions, processes and limits (see section 2.3). These policy documents describe the risk management process and define what activities and operations are included in the process, and how they should be performed. The policy documents also indicate how responsibility is structured in terms of the execution, monitoring of and compliance with risk management.

2.2 SEK's risk management

SEK's risk management process comprises the following key elements:

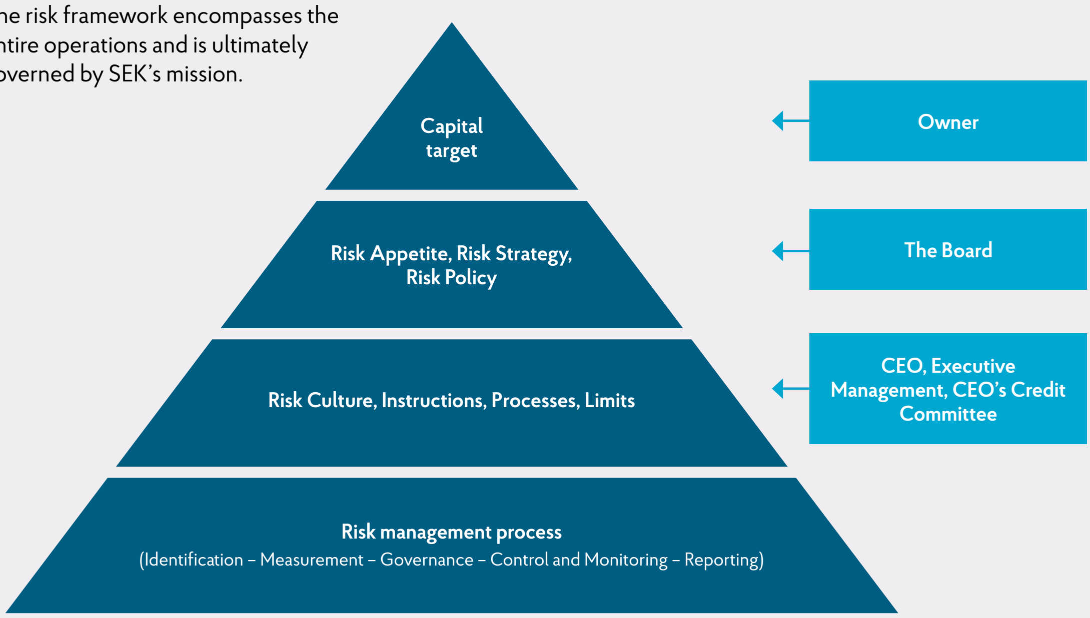
Risk identification
Risks are identified principally in new transactions, in changes in SEK's operating environment or internally in, for example, products, processes, systems and through annual risk analyses, encompassing all aspects of the Company. Both forward-looking and historical analyses, as well as testing are carried out.

Measurement
The size of the risks is measured on a daily basis for significant measurable risks or is 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 type, specified according to appropriate scales for probability and consequence.

Governance
SEK oversees the development of the business and make active use of risk-reduction capabilities. SEK controls the development of risks over time to ensure that the business is kept within the established risk appetite and limits. SEK has also established processes to ensure the continuity of business-critical processes and systems in the event of a crisis. Those processes are regularly evaluated and training are continually performed regarding the management of situations that require crisis and/or continuity planning.

SEK's risk framework

The risk framework encompasses the entire operations and is ultimately governed by SEK's mission.



Control and Monitoring

SEK's control functions control and monitor adherence to the Risk Framework as well as internal and external regulations in order to ensure that risk exposures are maintained at an acceptable level for SEK and that risk management is effective and appropriate.

Reporting

SEK's control functions reports detailed risk information covering all major risks, the capital and the liquidity situation as well as adherence to internal and external regulations to the CEO, the Executive Management and the Board on a quarterly basis. More overall information about risks and the capital situation is provided on a monthly basis. In addition, a daily report about risks and limits is provided to the management. The content and frequency of the risk reporting to the Board are defined in the Risk policy established by the Board.

2.3 Risk governance

The Board of Directors has the ultimate responsibility for SEK's organizational structure and administration of SEK's affairs, including overseeing and monitoring risk exposure and risk management, and for ensuring satisfactory internal control. The Board determines overall risk management, for example, by establishing the risk appetite and the risk strategy. These are determined annually in connection with the business plan. The Board also determines SEK's Risk policy and decides on issues relating to credits of great significance to SEK. In addition, the Board approves SEK's recovery plan. The Board has established the following committees that advise the Board on a continuous basis:

The Board's Finance and Risk Committee prepares, among other things, matters pertaining to general policies, strategies and risk appetite in all risk and capital-related issues. The Finance and Risk Committee sets 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 Finance and Risk Committee also approves methods for internal risk classification for different types of exposure classes.

The Board's Credit Committee prepares matters relating to credits and credit decisions that are of fundamental or otherwise significant importance to the company. Furthermore, the Board's Credit committee establishes limits and makes credit decisions that exceed the mandates of the SEK's Credit Committee.

The Board's Audit Committee monitors, among other things, the company's financial reporting and the efficiency of the company's internal controls, internal audit and risk management in terms of the financial reporting.

The Remuneration Committee prepares, among other things, matters relating to employment terms and conditions, salaries, pensions and other benefits for the CEO and the executive management, and general issues relating to salaries, pensions and other benefits.

- *For further information about the work of the Board, the number of directorships, recruitment and the diversity policy for the selection of members of the board, please refer to the Corporate Governance Report in SEK's Annual and Sustainability Report 2022.*
- *As to the policy on diversity with regard to selection of members of the Board, please refer to the Swedish State's Ownership Policy and principles for state-owned enterprises 2020, set out in section 3.2 Board composition.*

Division of responsibility for risk, liquidity and capital management in SEK

First line of defence

- Business and support operations
- Day-to-day management of risk, capital and liquidity in compliance with risk appetite and strategy
- Credit and sustainability analyses
- Daily control and follow-up of credit, market and liquidity risk

Second line of defence

- 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 to the Board

Third line of defence

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

SEK's *CEO* is responsible for the day-to-day management of business operations in accordance with the Board's guidelines, established policies and instructions. *The executive management* is tasked with supporting the CEO in the operational management of the company.

According to the Credit Instruction, all decisions pertaining to credits/exposures are taken by not less than two employees jointly. Accordingly, the CEO may not take any unilateral credit decision. The Board's Credit Committee has instead delegated the mandate to the company's *Credit Committee* (CC).

SEK has organized risk management and control according to *the three lines of defense principle* with a clear division of responsibilities between the business and support functions that own the risks, the control functions that independently control the risks, and the internal audit function that reviews the control functions.

The Chief Risk Officer (CRO) is responsible for the independent *Risk Control function* that has the responsibility to identify, monitor, measure and report risks in SEK's business. The CRO is appointed by the Board and reports directly to the CEO, and reports regularly to the Board of Directors and the CEO.

The Head of Compliance is responsible for t*he Compliance function*. The compliance function assignment comprises identifying risks that the company may not meet its obligations to legislation, regulations and other rules that apply to its operations requiring permits. The compliance function reports directly to the CEO. Reporting is made continuously to the CEO and quarterly in written and verbal form to the Board and the CEO.

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 applicable legislation. The internal audit reports its observations to the Board and the CEO. As of 2019, the external party conducting the internal audit is Deloitte.

2.4 Capital target

The Company's capital target, which is part of the Risk Framework, is established by the owner at a general meeting of shareholders. The capital target is designed to ensure that SEK has sufficient capital to support its strategy and that regulatory requirements are met, even in the event of deep economic downturns. In addition, SEK's own funds must also cover the volatility that may be expected under normal conditions. During 2022, SEK's capital target was kept unchanged. SEK's capital target is expressed as follows:

- SEK's total capital ratio is to exceed the capital requirement communicated by the Swedish FSA by 2 to 4 percentage points.
- SEK's Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio (CET1) is to exceed the capital requirement communicated by the Swedish FSA by at least 4 percentage points.

The margin above the capital requirement is to cover volatility that can be expected under normal circumstances.

As part of the most recent review and evaluation process, as of September 29, 2021, the Swedish FSA has informed SEK that in addition to the capital requirement pursuant to Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 on prudential requirements, SEK should hold additional capital (Pillar 2 guidance) of 1.5 percent of the total risk exposure amount and 0.15 percent of the total exposure measure for the leverage ratio. The risk- based Pillar 2 guidance and the leverage ratio guidance can both only be met with Common Equity Tier 1 capital. Pillar 2 guidance is not a binding requirement.

On December 31, 2022, SEK's total capital ratio requirements, including Pillar 2 guidance, and CET1 ratio requirements, including Pillar 2 guidance, amounted to 16.5 percent and 11.4 percent respectively (December 31, 2021: 15.7 percent and 10.6 percent respectively). The requirements including Pillar 2 guidance should be compared with a total capital ratio and CET1 ratio that amounted to 20.6 percent on December 31, 2022 (December 31, 2021: 21.6 percent).

2.5 Risk appetite

The Board decides SEK's risk appetite encompass all of the Company's significant risks and expresses the outer limits for the business operations. The risk appetite specifies the risk measurements that, in the opinion of the Board, provides information that is sufficient for the members of the Board to be well informed about the type and scope of the Company's risks. The risk appetite is strongly connected to the Company's loss capacity and thus to its equity. SEK's Risk Control function monitors and follows up on risk appetite limits regularly. At least on a quarterly basis, the Board is provided with a comprehensive update of the risk exposures' relationship to the risk appetite.

2.6 The Board's Risk declaration and Risk statement

The Board has decided on the following risk statement and risk declaration.

Risk declaration

The Board hereby declares that SEK's overall risk management is satisfactory in relation to the company's profile and strategy.

Risk statement

SEK's mission is to ensure access to financial solutions for the Swedish export industry on commercial and sustainable terms. SEK is therefore mainly exposed to credit risk. SEK's risk appetite for credit risk is moderate and for other risks low or low to moderate. As of December 31, 2022, the total internally assessed economic capital excluding any buffer amounted to Skr 9,184 million, or 9.1 percent of risk weighted assets, of which credit risk accounted for 7.1 percent, market risk 1.5 percent, operational risk 0.3 percent and other risks 0.2 percent.

To ensure that SEK is well capitalized in relation to SEK's risks and that SEK has a favorable liquidity situation, the owner (the Swedish state) stipulates SEK's risk appetite for capitalization and the Board SEK's risk appetite for liquidity risk. The owner has established that SEK's Total capital ratio shall be between 2 and 4 percentage points above the capital requirement communicated by the Swedish FSA and SEK's Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio shall be at least 4 percentage points above the capital requirement communicated by the Swedish FSA.

As of December 31, 2022, SEK's total capital ratio exceeds the total capital requirement (including the Pillar 2 guidance) with 4.1 percentage points. The leverage ratio amounted to 8.4 percent, well above the regulatory requirements and the internal limits set by the Board of Directors. SEK's Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) were 311 percent and 119 percent respectively, thus also well above the regulatory requirements and the internal limits set by the Board of Directors. Besides metrics as defined in the regulations, SEK monitors the internal metric New Lending Capacity, i.e. SEK is to have contingencies in a stressed scenario for new lending, including CIRR credits, of 60 days, without access to funding markets or using the loan facility with the Swedish National Debt Office. As of December 31, 2022, new lending capacity corresponded to 96 days.

Core risk management principles:

- SEK must be selective in its choice of counterparties and clients in order to ensure a high credit rating.
- SEK only lends to clients who have successfully undergone SEK's procedures for gaining understanding of the customer and its business relations (know your customer), and thus have business structures that comply with SEK's mission of promoting the Swedish export industry.
- The business operations (both lending and funding) are limited to products and positions that SEK has approved and has procedures for, whose risks can be measured and evaluated and where SEK complies with international sustainability risk guidelines.
- SEK's business strategy entails secure financing which has, at least, the same maturities as the funds lended.
- SEK uses derivatives to maintain market risk at a low level and with the aim of ensuring stable net interest income.

The risk profile of SEK in relation to the risk appetite is monitored and regularly followed up by the independent risk control function and is presented to the Management, the Board's Finance and Risk Committee and the Board. A more in-depth description of SEK's risk management and risk profile is presented in SEK's Annual and Sustainability Report 2022 and in this Pillar 3 Report.

Detailed risk statement

Risk class	Risk management	Risk profile	Risk appetite	Proportion of Economic capital
Credit risk				
Credit risk is the risk of default on debt that may arise from a borrower failing to make required payments. A credit risk can be of the following types: *Credit default risk* – The risk of loss arising from a debtor being unlikely to pay its loan obligations in full or the debtor is more than 90 days past due on any material credit obligation. Default risk may impact all credit-sensitive transactions, including loans, securities and derivatives. *Concentration risk* – The risk associated with any single exposure or group of exposures. It may arise in the form of single-name concentration, geography or industry concentration. *Country risk* – The risk of loss arising from a sovereign state freezing foreign currency payments (transfer/conversion risk) or when it defaults on its obligations (sovereign risk).	Lending must be based on in-depth knowledge of SEK's counterparties as well as counterparties' repayment capacity. Lending must also be aligned with SEK's mission based on its owner instruction. SEK's credit risks are mitigated through a risk-based selection of counterparties and managed through the use of guarantees, credit insurance, netting agreements and other types of collateral. Furthermore, SEK's lending is guided by the use of a normative credit policy, specifying principles for risk levels and lending terms. Concentrations that occur naturally as a result of the Company's mission are accepted, but the Company continuously works towards reducing the risk of concentration where this is possible.	SEK's lending portfolio is of a high credit quality. The Company's mission naturally entails certain concentration risks, such as geographical concentration risk in Sweden. The net risk is principally limited to counterparties with high creditworthiness, such as export credit agencies (ECAs), major Swedish exporters, banks and insurers. SEK invests its liquidity in high credit quality securities, primarily with short maturities.	Moderate (SEK's risk appetite for credit risk is higher than other risks.)	60.6%
Liquidity risk				
Liquidity and refinancing risk is the risk, within a defined period of time, of the Company not being able to refinance its existing assets or being unable to meet the need for increased liquidity. Liquidity risk also includes the risk of having to borrow funds at unfavorable interest rates or needing to sell assets at unfavorable prices in order to meet payment commitments. Liquidity risk encompasses refinancing risk and market liquidity risk.	SEK shall have diversified funding to ensure that funding is available through maturity for all credit commitments — credits outstanding as well as agreed but undisbursed credits. The size of SEK's liquidity investments must ensure that new lending can take place even during times of financial stress.	SEK has secured its funding for all its credit commitments, including those agreed but not yet disbursed. In addition, the size of SEK's liquidity investments allow new lending to continue at a normal pace, even during times of stress. As a consequence of SEK having secured its funding for all its credit commitments, the remaining term to maturity for available funding is longer than the remaining term to maturity for lending.	Low	–
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. A distinction is made between market risk of non-market valued assets and liabilities and fair valued assets and liabilities. Market risk includes price risk in connection with sales of assets or the closing of exposures.	SEK conducts no active trading. The core of SEK's market risk strategy is to borrow funds in the form of 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 to ensure that SEK has sufficient liquidity. The aim is to hold assets and liabilities to maturity.	SEK's business model leads to exposures towards market movements, mainly to interest rates, basis spreads, credit spreads and foreign exchange rates.	Low	12.3%

Risk class	Risk management	Risk profile	Risk appetite	Proportion of Economic capital
Operational risk				
Operational risk is the risk of losses resulting from inappropriate, inadequate or faulty internal processes or procedures, systems, human error, or from external events. Operational risk includes legal, IT and information security risk.	SEK manages the operational risk on an ongoing basis through mainly efficient internal control procedures, performing risk analysis before changes, focus on continuous improvements and business continuity management. Costs to reduce risk exposures must be in proportion to the effect that such measures have.	Operational risks arise in all parts of the business. The vast majority of incidents that have occurred are minor events that are rectified promptly within each function. Overall operational risk is low as a result of effective internal control measures and a focus on continuous improvement.	Low	2.6%
Compliance risk				
Compliance risk is the risk of failure to meet obligations pursuant on the one hand to legislation, ordinances and other regulations, and on the other hand, to internal rules.	SEK works continuously to develop tools and knowledge to help identify the Company's compliance risks. The Company analyses and monitors compliance risks with the intention of continuously reducing the risk of non-compliance with regulations.	SEK's operations lead to exposure to the risk of failing to comply with current regulatory requirements and ordinances in markets in which the Company operates.	Low	–
Business and strategic risk				
Business risk is the risk of an unexpected decline in revenue resulting from, for example, changes to competitive conditions with a decrease in volumes and/or falling margins. Strategic risk is the risk of lower revenue because strategic initiatives fail to achieve the pursued results, inefficient organizational changes, improper implementation of decisions, unwanted effects from outsourcing, or the lack of adequate response to changes in the regulatory and business environment. Strategic risk focuses on large-scale and structural risk factors.	SEK's executive management is responsible for identifying and managing the strategic risks and monitoring the external business environment and developments in the markets in which SEK conducts operations and for proposing the strategic direction to the Board. A risk analysis in the form of a self-assessment concerning strategic risk is to be conducted each year.	SEK's strategic risks mainly arise through changes in the external operating environment, such as market conditions, which could result in limited lending opportunities for SEK, and regulatory reforms from two perspectives: (1) the impact of these reforms on SEK's business model; and (2) the requirements on the organization resulting from increased regulatory complexity.	Low to moderate	–
Sustainability risk and ESG factors				
Sustainability risk is the risk that SEK's operations directly or indirectly impact their surroundings negatively with respect to business ethics, corruption, climate and the environment, human rights and labor conditions. Human rights includes the child's rights perspective; labor conditions encompasses gender equality and diversity; and ethics includes tax transparency. *ESG factors* are environmental, social and governance-related factors that could potentially have a positive or negative effect on the financial position or solvency of SEK's counterparties and, ultimately, SEK's financial risks.	Sustainability risks are managed according to a risk-based approach. In cases of heightened sustainability risk, a detailed sustainability review is performed and measures could be required in order to mitigate environmental and social risks. Requirements are based on national and international regulations and guidelines within the areas of environment and climate, anti-corruption, human rights including labor conditions and business ethics including tax. ESG factors have been integrated into SEK's assessment of counterparties' creditworthiness and the Company will also start work to review the potential impact of the ESG factors on other types of risks.	SEK is indirectly exposed to sustainability risks in connection to its lending activities. High sustainability risks could occur in financing of large projects or businesses in countries with high risk of corruption or human rights violations.	Low to moderate	–

2.7 Internal capital adequacy and liquidity adequacy assessment process

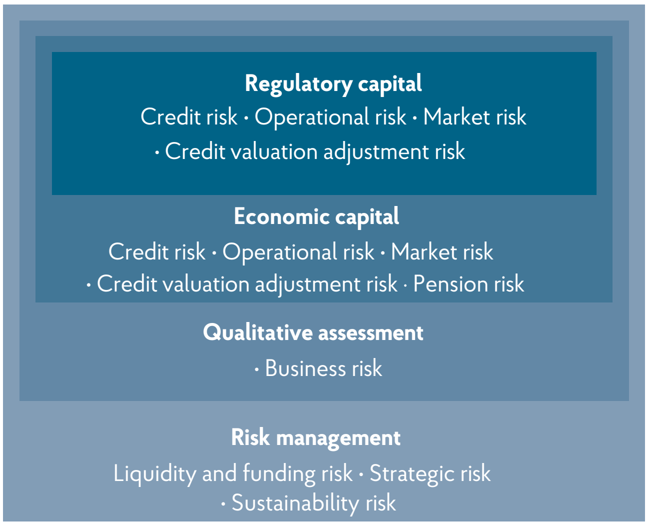
Purpose and governance

The internal capital adequacy process (ICAAP) and internal liquidity assessment process (ILAAP) are an integral part of SEK's strategic planning, whereby SEK's Board establishes SEK's capital target and risk appetite.

The purpose of the ICAAP is to ensure that SEK has sufficient capital to meet the regulatory capital requirements, under both normal and stressed circumstances and to support a high level of creditworthiness. The capital held by SEK is to meet capital requirements corresponding to all the risks that SEK is, or may become, exposed to. The capital assessment is based on SEK's internal views on risks and the development of risk as well as risk measurement models, risk governance and risk mitigating activities. It is linked to the business planning and establishes a strategy for maintaining appropriate capital levels. Changes in capital requirements due to new or amended regulations, as well as changes in other standards, are part of this assessment. The assessment is performed as a minimum for the forthcoming period of three years in the business plan.

The ILAAP process ensures that SEK adequately identifies and measures its liquidity risk, holds adequate liquidity at all times in relation to its risk profile and uses sound risk management systems and processes to support it. This process takes place in connection with the ICAAP process. An assessment of the liquidity needs during the planning period is performed. Liquidity requirements and the composition of SEK's counterbalancing capacity, for the forthcoming period in the business plan are assessed in order to ensure that SEK has enough liquidity to realize the business plan and meet regulatory requirements.

SEK believes that capital does not constitute a risk-reducing factor for certain types of risks; e.g. for strategic and liquidity risk for which SEK applies active risk mitigation. The chart below describes how SEK groups and analyzes its risks in the ICAAP process.



Stress testing and internally assessed capital requirement

The macroeconomic environment is one of the major risk drivers for SEK's earnings and financial stability. To arrive at an appropriate assessment of SEK's capital strength, stressed scenarios representing severe conditions are taken into consideration. Stress testing is used to assess the safety margin above the formal minimum capital requirement that is required to reach the capital target set by the Board within a three-year planning period. To assess the capital requirement under severe financial circumstances, stress scenarios are developed taking into account relevant global and local factors affecting SEK's business model and also SEK's net risk exposure.

When performing the internal calculation of how much capital that is needed, SEK uses other methods than those used to calculate the regulatory capital requirement. SEK's assessment is based on SEK's internal calculation of economic capital. Economic capital (EC) is a measure that is developed to capture the risks that SEK has in its specific business.

In addition to the internally assessed economic capital, SEK also takes into consideration the total capital requirement that the Swedish FSA calculates regarding SEK in the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP). The capital requirement according to Swedish FSA is the minimum capital that SEK needs to hold. See section 2.4 Capital target.

2.8 New regulation – impact on SEK

This section covers such new regulations or supervisory requirements that will have a significant impact on risk and capital management and that either have come into force but are yet to be applied or that are currently under legislative considerations in the EU or in Sweden.

Changes in IRB models (default definition and risk parameters)

As part of the IRB revision, the EBA has published Guidelines on PD estimation, LGD estimation and the treatment of defaulted assets (EBA/GL/2017/16. The objective of these guidelines is to harmonize the concepts and methods used in the estimation of credit risk parameters for the IRB approach. Institutions should also identify deficiencies in the implementation of the PD and LGD and apply a margin of conservatism. The revision to the IRB framework requires SEK to apply for authorization of the new PD models. The application for new PD models were submitted to the SFSA during 2021, but is still pending at the time of publication of the Pillar 3 report given the prolonged processing time with the SFSA. The delay in processing from the SFSA will not affect SEK's compliance with the new requirements.

Ibor transition

Following the decisions on moving from LIBOR rates to risk free rates (RFR, SEK has carried out a dedicated project in order to ensure that the company efficiently manages the transitions to new reference rates. The transition of the trading system has been finalized without any major issues. All new contracts are issued with RFR and for all old contracts with financial counterparties the terms for conversion to RFR are known. Some LIBOR contracts with non-financial counterparties are still to be renegotiated and resolved.

Initial margin

The final phase of the implementation of the European Markets Infrastructure Regulation (EMIR and its supplementing regulations is ongoing. Starting from September 2022 SEK is required to exchange initial margins for OTC derivatives, with trade date after first of September. Initial margins are collaterals held and deposited by both parties in a derivate transaction. The intention is to mitigate any losses that could occur due to market volatility during the time between the default of a counterparty and the liquidation of the position. SEK has internal systems and processes for calculation and monitoring of initial margins and have agreed on threshold values with counterparties on when documentation and processes for exchanging initial margins should be initiated. SEK is developing functionality and processes for exchanging initial margins, this work will be finalized during 2023. Initial margin requirement will build-up gradually with new contracts from the implementation date. Hence, the work will be finalized before initial margins build up to the threshold value 50 EUR mn.[1]

Minimum requirements on own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)

SEK has been deemed systemically important for the Swedish financial system by the Swedish National Debt Office and is subject to the MREL requirement (minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities).

Part of the MREL requirement must be met with own funds and subordinated eligible liabilities - senior non-preferred debt (SNP). The fully phased-in requirement as of January 1, 2024 currently amounts to Skr 32 bn (around USD 2.9 bn) of which at least Skr 27 bn (around USD 2.5 bn) should be met using own funds and SNP debt.

SEK is in compliance with minimum and target levels for 2022 using own funds and eligible senior unsecured bonds.

EU implementation of Basel IV

In Q4, 2021, the EU Commission published a proposal on how Basel IV should be implemented in the EU. In the proposal, which covers changes both to CRR ("CRR III") and to CRD ("CRD VI"), the implementation is postponed from the deadline set by the Basel Committee (January 1, 2023) to January 1, 2025.

The EU Commission's proposal follows the requirements of the revised Basel standards where SEK expects a net positive effect on REA, primarily driven by a reduction in REA under the revised IRB framework. SEK is not expected to be affected negatively by the new output floor, and the revised frameworks for CVA and operational risk are expected to generate a small increase to current capital requirements.

Revisions to the IRB framework

Under the proposal of the EU Commission, in line with the revised Basel standards, several key components of the REA calculation under the IRB framework are being changed. The removal of the scaling factor of 1.06 as well as a decrease in LGD for large corporates from 45% to 40% is expected to generate a net reduction of SEK's REA. While other changes such as higher input floors for probability of default for large corporates and institutions, the removal of the double default factor as well as increased conversion factors for off-balance sheet assets are expected to lead to an increase of SEK's REA for credit risk. These will be offset by the overall decrease generated by the changes to LGD and the removal of the scaling factor.

Output floor

The EU Commission proposes an output floor of 72.5 percent. A bank using internal models to calculate its risk weighted exposures will not be able to reduce its overall risk weighted exposures below 72.5 percent of the risk weighted exposures that would have applied using the revised standardized approach to each risk. The output floor will be phased in starting with a 50% output floor requirement beginning January 1, 2025 and with implementation of the requirement until 72.5% 2030.

A large portion of SEK's exposures are guaranteed by the Swedish Export Credit Agency (or other ECA's) which under the standardized approach would receive a risk weight of 0%. Hence, the new output floor restrictions proposed by the EU Commission is deemed to have limited impact on SEK's REA and capital requirements for credit risk.

Revised standardized approach for credit risk

Due to the implementation of the new output floor, SEK is required to calculate the capital requirement for credit risk based on both the IRB and on the standardized approach. Since SEK applies IRB for the majority of the company's portfolios, the revised standardized approach will have to be implemented for all portfolios. While SEK does not expect the revised standardized approach to have any material impact on the company's capital requirements as stated above, the new requirements will require development and implementation of new segmentation data, calculations and general analysis and reporting capabilities.

Operational risk

In line with the revised Basel standards, the EU Commission proposes to replace all current approaches to calculate the capital requirement for operational risk with a new standardized approach. Under the new approach, a new business indicator is introduced where a higher margin coefficient is applied the larger the business indicator is. SEK estimates that the company's business indicator will not exceed EUR 1 bn, and as such SEK will be able to apply the lowest of the margin coefficients of 12% which is lower than the average coefficient that SEK applies under the current standardized approach.
Due to changes to the calculation of the business indicator, SEK expects the capital requirement to increase under the new standardized approach. The increase is not deemed to be material in relation to SEK's total capital requirement.
The Commission also proposing to remove the incurred loss multiplier requirement introduced by the Basel Committee. Instead, additional data quality requirements with regards to historical loss data are introduced as part of the SREP review. The new requirements are not expected to require any material development or implementation cost for SEK.

Revisions to the alternative standardized approach for market risk (ASA-MR)

In 2021, SEK implemented the new alternative standardized approach for market risk. The new requirements were initially only applied for reporting purposes, and were not applied for the calculation of the capital requirements for market risk in the banking book.

In the EU Commissions proposal, the ASA-MR will replace the current capital requirement for market risk January 1, 2025. The EU Commission also introduces several changes to the calibration of risk factors and other model parameters. The changes are assessed to have a negligible impact on SEK's capital requirement under the ASA-MR.

[1] Commission delegated regulation 2016/2251, article 29

Sustainability
Multiple initiative have been implemented, and are ongoing, to accommodate the sustainability perspective in the regulative framework. The frameworks for supervision (SREP-framework) and internal governance have been updated, and more will follow in the years 2023-2025, requiring risks related to sustainability to be integrated within the existing business and risk frameworks. The ESG-risk disclosure framework in Pillar 3 will be phased in from 2023-2025, starting with qualitative information on how sustainability risk is integrated in governance, business strategy and processes, risk management and qualitative data on transition- and physical risk. CSRD reporting requirements are partly developed and will be phased in starting from 2024. SEK continuously develops its internal rules, processes, reporting, risk classification, systems and disclosure procedures to be compliant with existing and future regulations governing risk management, disclosure and reporting of ESG risk.

3. Capital position

SEK's own funds remain in excess of the capital requirements and in line with the stated capital target. SEK has sufficient capital to support the export industry, in times of sustainable transition, both during economic booms and during more stressful economic conditions.

3.1 Summary of capital position

SEK's own funds fully exceed both regulatory capital requirements and internally assessed capital levels. As of December 31, 2022, SEK's own funds amounted to Skr 20,838 million (year-end 2021: Skr 19,925 million), the capital requirement according to the Swedish FSA, including buffers, amounted to Skr 16,622 million (year-end 2021: Skr 14,468 million) and the internally assessed economic capital amounted to Skr 11,881 million (year-end 2021: Skr 9,354 million).

Two parallel capital requirements must be met, a risk-based requirement and a requirement for leverage ratio. For SEK, the risk-based minimum capital requirement exceeds the leverage ratio requirement and thus becomes the binding requirement.

As illustrated in Chart 3, SEK is well capitalized in relation to regulatory capital requirements and its internal risk assessment. SEK's capital ratios decreased in 2022. The decrease in capital ratios compared with year-end 2021 was driven primarily by rising volumes in the lending portfolio and a weaker Swedish Krona against the USD and the euro. The decrease in the capital ratios was partly mitigated by an increase in retained earnings.

SEK does not apply IFRS9 transitional rules for expected losses. The capital adequacy ratios already reflect the full impact of IFRS 9 with regard to expected loss.

Chart 3: Capital situation as of December 31, 2022

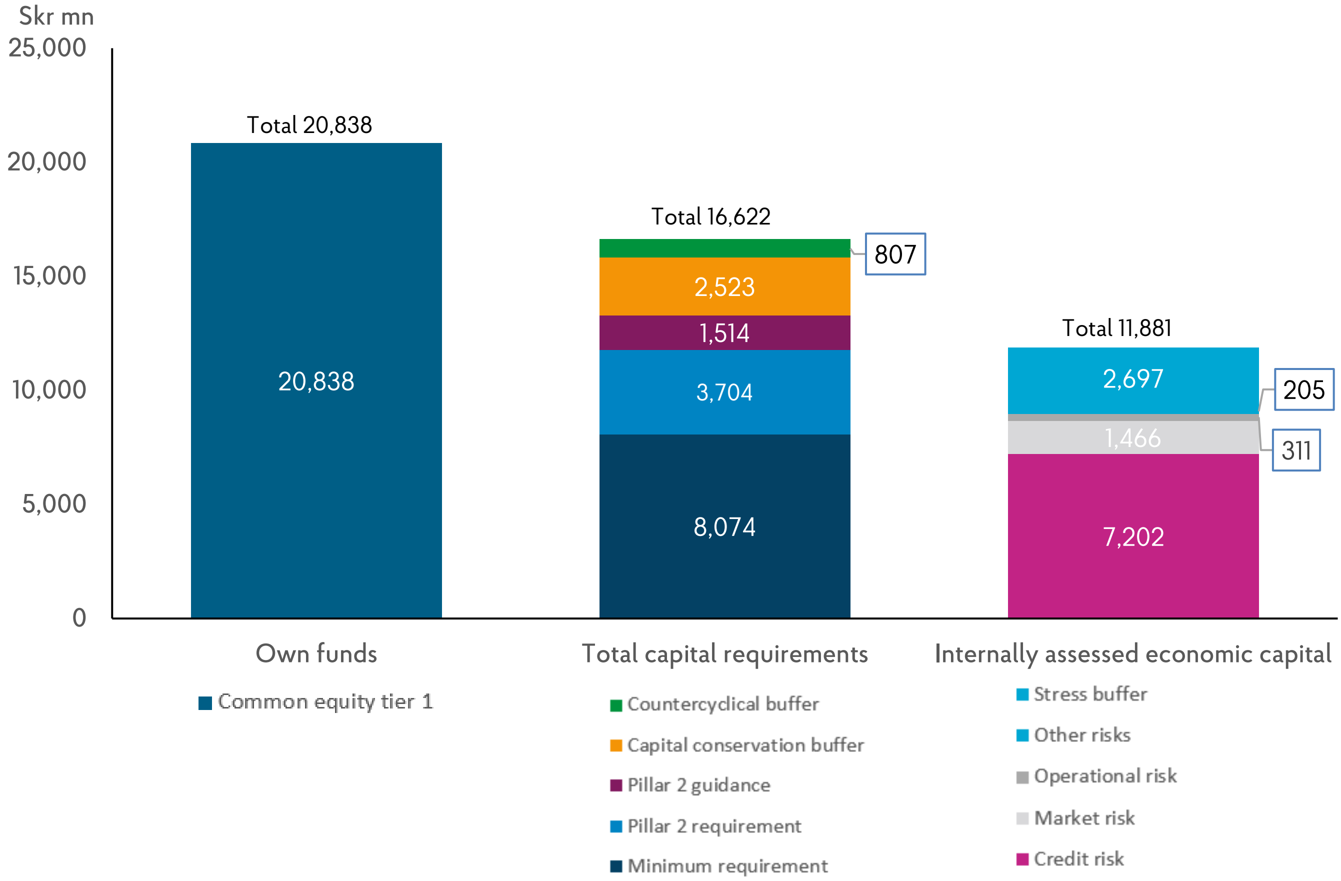


Table 4: SEKs capital position

Skr mn	2022	2021
Own funds		
Common Equity Tier 1 capital	20 838	19 925
Tier 1 capital	20 838	19 925
Total own funds	20 838	19 925
Risk exposure amount		
Risk exposure amount (REA)	100 926	92 140
Capital ratios		
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio %	20,6	21,6
Tier 1 capital ratio %	20,6	21,6
Total capital ratio %	20,6	21,6
Common Equity Tier 1 capital available to meet buffers %	8,9	9,9
Leverage		
Exposure measure for the leverage ratio	248 596	215 198
Leverage ratio %	8,4	9,3

Chart 5: Capital ratios 2010-2022

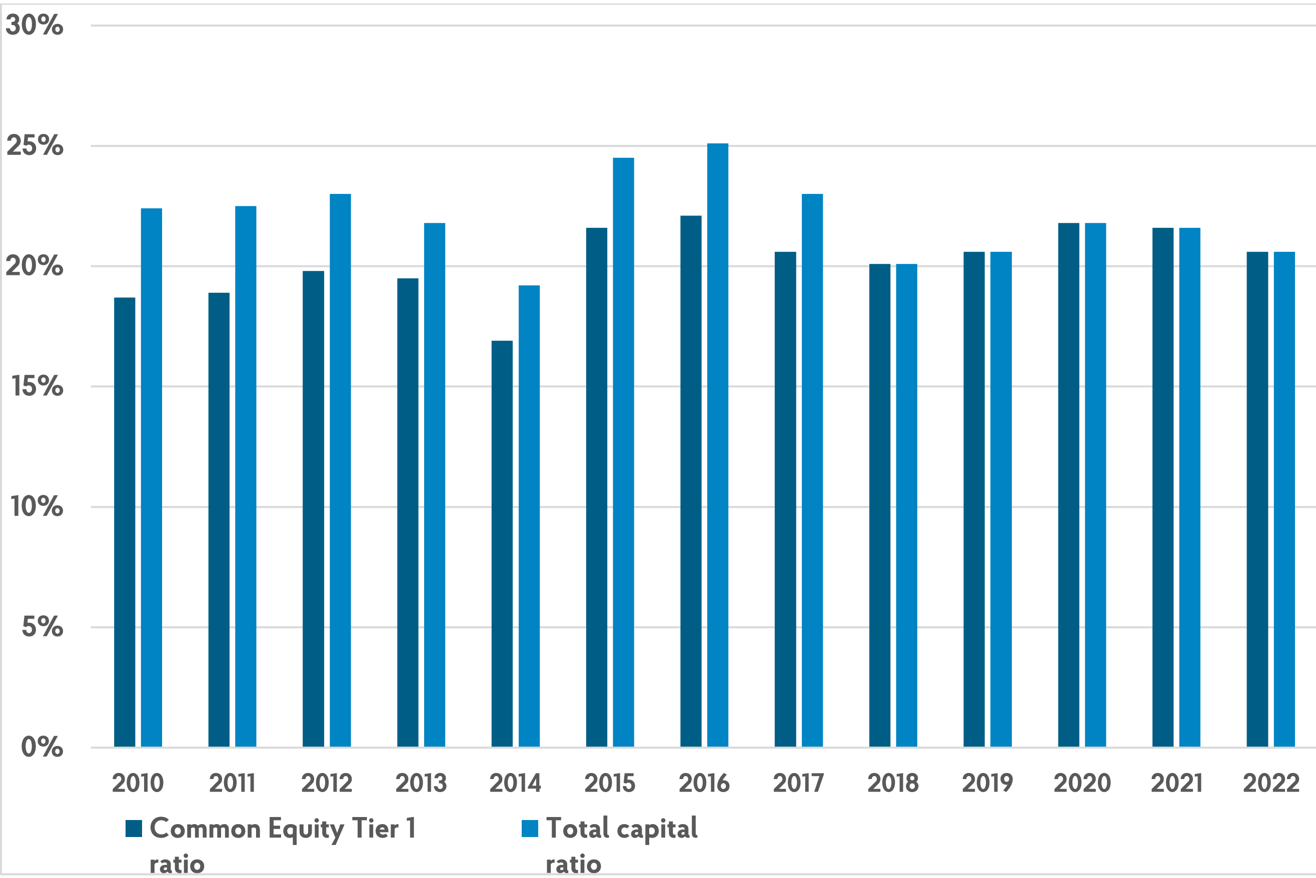


Table 4 above presents an overview of SEK's own funds and key capital ratios. Capital ratios are expressed as the quotients of the relevant capital measure and the total risk exposure amount (REA). The ratios express how much capital an institution holds in relation to the risk that it faces. SEK's capital position remains stable even in the longer perspective as illustrated in Chart 5.

3.2 Capital requirements

The following capital requirements are applicable for SEK:

- The minimum capital requirement in accordance with the CRR combined with buffer requirements, and restrictions on large exposures.
- The capital requirement according to the Swedish FSA including buffer requirements.
- The minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities according to the Resolution Act, determined by the Swedish National Debt Office.
- The internally assessed economic capital including buffer requirements.
- The leverage ratio requirement.

Minimum capital requirement including buffer requirements

The CRR establishes the minimum capital requirement expressed as a percentage of the total risk exposure amount (REA), which is to be covered by an institution's own funds at all times. The minimum own funds requirement is 8 percent of the total risk-weighted exposure amount (REA). The requirement is calculated for credit risks, market risks, and operational risks. Table EU OV1 on page 43 presents SEK's total own funds requirements (minimum capital requirement) specified by calculation methods, risk categories and exposure classes. The methods for calculating the REAs for credit, market and operational risks are described in more detail in the respective chapters 4, 6 and 7 of this report. Exposure at default (EAD) is the basis for the calculation of the REA for credit risk, and comprises a measure of the amount that is assumed to be the full exposure at the time of a default. The minimum capital requirement is calculated at 8 percent of the REA.

Buffer requirements

In addition to minimum capital requirements, certain capital buffer requirements must be fulfilled. The mandatory capital conservation buffer is 2.5 percent (year-end 2021: 2.5 percent). The countercyclical buffer rate that is applied to exposures located in Sweden was increased from 0 percent to 1 percent as of September 29, 2022. As of December 31, 2022, the capital requirement related to relevant exposures in Sweden was 71 percent (year-end 2021: 68 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. On June 21, 2022, the Swedish FSA decided to further increase the countercyclical buffer rate to 2 percent, which will take effect on June 22, 2023. Buffer rates activated in other countries may impact SEK, but the potential effect is limited since most buffer requirements from relevant credit exposures relate to Sweden. As of December 31, 2022, the contribution to SEK's countercyclical capital buffer from buffer rates in other countries was 0.09 percentage points (year-end 2021: 0.03 percentage points).

As of December 31, 2022, SEK's combined buffer requirement in form of a Capital conservation buffer and a Countercyclical buffer requirement was Skr 3,330 million (year-end 2021: 2,333).

SEK has not been classified as a systemically important institution according to the Swedish FSA, and therefore the systemic risk buffer requirements for such institutions that came into force on January 1, 2016 do not apply to SEK.

The capital requirement according to Swedish FSA

In addition to the minimum capital requirements including buffer requirements established by the CRR, the Swedish FSA establishes an additional capital requirement that SEK needs to meet in the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP). The additional capital requirement according to Pillar 2 includes requirements for credit risk related concentration risk, interest rate risk and additional market risk and pension risk. As illustrated in Chart 3 on page 17 as of December 31, 2022, SEK's Pillar 2 requirement was Skr 3,704 million (year-end 21: 3,382). The Pillar 2 requirement corresponds to 3.67 percent calculated on the total risk exposure amount.

As part of the most recent review and evaluation process, as of September 29, 2021, the Swedish FSA has informed SEK that SEK should hold additional capital (Pillar 2 guidance) of 1.50 percent of the total risk exposure amount. In contrast to the Pillar 2 requirement, the Pillar 2 guidance is not a binding requirement. As of December 31, 2022, SEK's Pillar 2 guidance was Skr 1,514 million (year-end 2021: 1,382).

Internally assessed economic capital

As a part of the ICAAP, SEK calculates the total need of capital to cover all risks SEK is exposed to, including the capital needed in a stressed scenario. See section 2.7 for more information regarding the internally assessed economic capital.

Table 6: Internally assessed economic capital

Skr mn	2022	Percentage of REA	2021	Percentage of REA
Credit risk	7,202	7.1	6,038	6.6
Market risk	1,466	1.5	1,247	1.4
Operational risk	311	0.3	225	0.2
Other	205	0.2	234	0.3
Internal capital requirement[1]	9,184	9.1	7,744	8.5
Stress buffer	2,697	2.7	1,610	1.7
Total capital	11,881	11.8	9,354	10.2

[1] Exluding capital buffers

Large exposures

According to the CRR, a large exposure is defined as an aggregated exposure to a single counterparty or a group of connected counterparties that accounts for at least 10 percent of an institution's Tier 1 capital. The value of such exposures to a single counterparty or a group of connected counterparties should not exceed 25 percent of an institution's Tier 1 capital.

For these purposes, credit risk mitigation may be considered and some exposures, most notably certain exposures to central governments, may be fully or partially excluded. SEK has defined internal limits to manage large exposures, which restrict the size of such exposures beyond what is stated in the CRR. Identification of possible connections between counterparties from a risk perspective forms an integral part of SEK's credit process, and SEK has developed guidelines for the identification of connected counterparties.

Table 7: SEK's large exposures as a percentage of own funds

	2022	2021
The aggregate amount of SEK's large exposures %	235.6	229.2
Exposures between 10% and 20%	18 exposures, totaling Skr 49,092 mn	18 exposures, totaling Skr 45,664 mn
Exposures > 20%	none	none

Leverage ratio

The leverage ratio is defined as the quotient of the Tier 1 capital and an exposure measure. The exposure measure consists of assets, derivatives (special treatment are applied for derivatives) and off-balance-sheet credit risk exposures, which are weighted with a factor depending on the type of exposure. SEK does not apply IFRS9 transitional rules for expected losses. The leverage ratio already reflects the full impact of IFRS 9 with regard to expected losses.

The leverage ratio is managed in accordance with SEK's risk management process, see Chapter 2 in this report. Capital requirements including the leverage ratio is measured and monitored on a quarterly basis and reported to the President and the Board of Directors quarterly.

The leverage ratio as of December 31, 2022 was 8.4 percent (year-end 2021: 9.3 percent). The numerator of the ratio that is the Tier 1 capital amounts to Skr 20,838 million (year-end 2021: 19,925) and the increase of 5 percent compared to the previous year was primarily attributable to an increase in retained earnings. The denominator of the ratio that is the exposure measure amounted to Skr 248,596 million (year-end 2021: 215,198). The increase in 2022 is mainly due to higher volumes in the lending portfolio. The method to measure counterparty risk exposure related to derivatives is based on the standardized approach for counterparty risk.

A capital base requirement of 3 percent, calculated on the total leverage ratio exposure measure, was introduced in 2021. As part of the most recent review and evaluation process, as of September 29, 2021, the Swedish FSA has informed SEK that SEK should hold additional capital (Pillar2 guidance) of 0.15 percent of the total exposure amount. In contrast to the capital base requirement of 3 percent, the Pillar 2 guidance is not a binding requirement.

SEK has a leverage ratio that well exceeds both of the above requirements.

3.3 Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities

The Swedish National Debt Office (the Debt Office) decides on plans for how Swedish banks and other financial institutions are to be managed in a crisis situation. The Swedish National Debt Office, in its role as the Swedish resolution authority, makes an annual assessment of which banks and financial institutions are systemically important, i.e., their significance for the financial system as a whole. Resolution applies only for systemically important banks or other financial institutions.

SEK is a systemically important institution according to the Swedish National Debt Office's assessment. The Swedish National Debt Office also sets minimum requirements for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL) for those institutions to ensure resolvability. In December, 2022, the Swedish National Debt Office communicated the MREL requirements for SEK applicable from January 1, 2024, including intermediate requirements to be met as of January 1, 2023.

For 2023, SEK must meet a minimum level of at least: (i) 13.5 percent of the total risk exposure amount (REA); and (ii) 5 percent of the total Leverage ratio exposure measure (LRE), using own funds and subordinated eligible liabilities. As of December 31, 2022, part (i) was the higher requirement for SEK and the outcome was 17.3 percent of REA.

This minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL) is met in whole using SEK's own funds excluding the CET1 capital used to meet the combined buffer requirements. The requirement that should be met as of January 1, 2024 amounts to (i) 27.34 percent of REA, and (ii) 6 percent of LRE, of which at least (i) 23.34 percent of REA, and (ii) 6 percent of LRE should be met using own funds and subordinated eligible liabilities.

The Swedish National Debt Office has also communicated target levels for 2023. The target level for own funds and eligible liabilities is: (i) 23.34 percent of REA; and (ii) 5 percent of LRE. As of December 31, 2022, part (i) was the higher requirement for SEK and the outcome was 55.1 percent of REA.

3.4 Overview of own funds

Consolidation of SEK pursuant to the supervisory regulations differs from the consolidated financial statements, since the wholly owned and non-active subsidiary, SEKETT AB, which is the only company in the Group aside from the Parent Company, is not a financial company. Since no subsidiary is an institute pursuant to the CRR definition, subsidiaries are not subject to the supervisory regulations on an individual basis.

3.5 Differences between accounting and regulatory exposure amounts

This section identifies the differences between regulatory and accounting consolidation.

Regulatory consolidation of SEK differs insignificantly from the accounting consolidation, as SEKETT AB is not a financial company and no consolidation of SEK pursuant to the supervisory regulation was made. The differences that arise between the regulatory and the accounting framework are explained by different regulations. The accounting framework is governed by the IFRS and the regulatory framework by the CRR.

The main difference for the items subject to the credit risk framework are off balance items that are included in its exposure values as opposed to the accounting scope. Moreover provisions are not part of risk-weighting in the IRB Foundation framework for credit risk.

For counterparty credit risk, the main differences arise due to different netting rules between the risk and accounting frameworks. Moreover, different rules apply for recognition of collaterals. Additionally, capital has to be set aside for potential future exposure of derivatives in the counterparty risk framework. There is also a minor difference in scope of instruments between the risk and accounting frameworks.

For market risk, the minimum capital requirement is calculated for foreign exchange and commodity risk. All SEK's positions subject to commodity risk are in foreign currency. Consequently, the carrying values of items subject to the market risk framework presented in Table EU LI1 on page 98 are assets and liabilities exclusively denominated in foreign currency. The difference between the regulatory exposure amount and carrying values in Table EU LI2 on page 99 is mainly due to different treatment of derivatives with one leg denominated in Skr. Furthermore, the net position is calculated differently in the risk and the accounting framework.

4. Credit risk

A credit risk is defined as the risk of default that may arise from a credit or credit-like commitment not being fulfilled. SEK mitigates credit risk through the methodical and risk-based evaluation of counterparties, and to a large extent, by using guarantees and in certain cases collateral. Credit granting is performed in accordance with SEK's mission based on the owner's instructions and is primarily based on the borrower/counterparty's repayment ability.

4.1 Credit risk management

Internal governance and responsibility

SEK's credit risk is governed by the Risk Policy, the Credit Policy, the Credit Instruction, and other governing documents issued by the Board, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), the Chief Risk Officer (CRO) and the Chief Credit Officer (CCO). These governing documents set out the framework for the level of credit risk assumed by SEK, and describe decision-making bodies and their mandates, the credit process, fundamental principles for limits and problem loan management. In addition, the Board decides on the risk strategy, including credit strategy, risk appetite as well as the overall limits the Company will operate within. The Board also decides on the Company's Sustainable finance policy. All governing documents are reviewed annually. The risk control function is part of SEK's second line of defense and is responsible for credit risk reporting, following up exposures versus limits and for escalating deviations. If a limit breach of risk appetite occurs it is promptly escalated by the CRO to the CEO and the Board's Finance and Risk Committee and the Board of Directors as appropriate. For a description of SEK's risk appetite for credit risk see section 2.5.

Overall responsibility for the relationship with SEK's counterparties lies with relationship managers. They are responsible for assessing customers' product needs, credit risk (with the support of credit analysts) and sustainability risk, limit and exposure management, and assume ultimate responsibility for credit risk and its impact on SEK's income statement and balance sheet.

The Credit function is part of SEK's first line of defense and is responsible for credit analysis of SEK's counterparties and the credit process. The Risk function monitors and validates SEK's credit risk management and credit risk assessments, and ensures controls of compliance with limit and credit decisions. The Compliance function, which is also part of SEK's second line of defense, monitors compliance with the credit policies set by the Board. The Internal Audit function, which is part of the third line of defense, reviews and evaluates SEK's credit risk management.

To limit credit risks and concentrations, SEK has established limits that reflect the Company's risk appetite for credit risks. The risk overall limits for credit risks are decided by the Board and the limits are reviewed at least annually.

Credit risk mitigation

SEK's credit risk is mitigated through the risk-based selection of counterparties. To a large extent SEK relies on guarantees in its lending, primarily for export credits, buyer's credits etc.

The guarantors are generally government export credit agencies as well as financial institutions and, to a lesser extent, non-financial corporations and insurance companies. Credit risk is re-allocated to a guarantor's limit and thus when disclosing credit risk net exposures, the majority of SEK's guaranteed credit exposure is shown as exposure to sovereign counterparties. The most significant guarantor for SEK is the Swedish Credit Export Agency (EKN),

Limit and credit decision structure

The Board

Decisions concerning limits, credit and sustainability matters that are of fundamental significance or in some other way of major importance to SEK.

The Board's Credit Committee

Decisions concerning limits, credit and sustainability matters that exceed the Credit Committee's decision-making mandate. Decisions concerning project or project-related financing of category A as defined in the Equator Principles or Common Approaches.

The Credit Committee

Decisions concerning limits, credit or sustainability matters within the Credit Committee's decision-making mandate. Establishment, approval and annual review of limits (including country, counterparty and treasury limits) as well as changes in contractual terms of a credit risk-related nature with a negative impact on SEK's credit risk for counterparties.

Moreover, the Committee's mandate encompasses decisions on amendments of sustainability-related conditions with a negative impact on SEK's sustainability risk and decisions together with Head of Sustainability concerning project or project-related financing of category B+ as defined in the Equator Principles or Common Approaches. It also encompasses decisions together with Head of Sustainability regarding lending or liquidity investment in countries with a particularly high risk of corruption, money laundering, terrorist financing or human rights violations and also decision of principle importance regarding sustainability risk.

The Rating Committee

Decisions on internal rating, except for the decisions under Authorization according to the description below.

Authorization

Two or more employees together are empowered to make: credit decisions within the limit and within the credit norm subject to authorization as described in the credit instruction; and decisions on Internal ratings for non-IRB counterparties and counterparties that are fully guaranteed (by an export credit agency (ECA)/bank/insurance company/exporter).

Normative credit instruction

1. Risk level

2. Lending terms

which explains the significant concentration risk for central governments and Sweden.

SEK also relies on collateral in order to reduce credit risks, primarily to hedge counterparty credit risk exposures from derivatives (see section 4.6). Approved collateral under the ISDA Credit Support Annex comprises cash. Any collateral that SEK is entitled to receive has to be managed and documented in such a manner that the collateral fulfills its function and can be used in the intended manner if needed. When a credit decision is made, the creditor's assessed creditworthiness and ability to repay, and, where applicable, the value of the collateral are taken into account. The credit decision may be made on the condition that certain collateral is provided. According to internal rules, collateral and netting arrangements are, however, not allowed to reduce the outstanding exposure in SEK's risk measurements except for counterparty credit risk exposures from derivatives. On-balance sheet netting is not applied. SEK has guidelines for estimation of the market value of collateral. These guidelines are used (when collateral is included) before a credit is granted and, at least, upon annual review of the credit. If the market value of the collateral changes it should be evaluated in accordance with the guidelines. The Credit Norm provides guidance on when collateral is required.

4.2 Credit risk measurement

Internal risk based method (IRB)

SEK applies the Foundation IRB approach (FIRB approach) for the purpose of calculating capital requirements for credit risk. FIRB is applied to all credit risk exposures, except to exposure to counterparties that have been exempted from IRB by the approval of the Swedish FSA. The exempted counterparties are treated under the Standardized approach and constitute only a small fraction of the total exposure. Under the IRB approach, institutes apply own estimates of risk parameters to calculate capital requirements according to the Basel risk weight formula. Under the FIRB approach, institutes apply own estimates of the probability of default (PD), while values prescribed by the CRR are used for loss given default (LGD) and credit conversion factors (CCF).

In February 2007, when the Basel II framework was implemented into national law, The Swedish FSA granted SEK permission to apply the Foundation IRB approach for exposures to institutions and corporate counterparties. In 2017, the Swedish FSA granted SEK further permission to apply the FIRB approach for exposures to sovereigns.

The above mentioned exemption from the IRB approach has been granted for the following exposures (the exemption is valid as long as these exposures are of lesser significance in terms of size and risk profile):

- Exposures to small and medium-sized companies (with an annual turnover not exceeding 50 million euro)
- Exposures in the Customer Finance business area
- Guarantees issued in favor of small and medium-sized companies

Probability of default

Probability of default (PD), in the context of the IRB approach, is the likelihood that a counterparty will default within a period of twelve months. SEK's internal rating methodology does not in itself imply specific PD estimates for rated counterparties, but constitutes a relative assessment, classifying counterparties into homogeneous groups (rating grades) with respect to credit risk. Financial institutions applying the IRB approach commonly calibrate rating grades of low default portfolios to long run PD estimates by mapping the internal rating scale to the rating scale of an external rating agency. The institution can then apply the external rating agency's default statistics to calculate PD estimates to meet prudential regulatory requirements. Applying this practice, SEK calibrates its internal rating grades to Standard & Poor's rating scale and default data, as SEK's rating scale and definition of default are broadly aligned with those of Standard & Poor's.

A new definition of default was implemented January 1, 2021 in order to meet new EBA guidelines and regulatory technical standards. For details about SEK's definition of default in financial reporting. Due to numerous other guidelines and regulatory technical standards entered into force at the end of 2021, SEK has developed PD models to ensure full future compliance with all applicable regulatory requirements regarding the IRB approach.

Internal rating methodologies

SEK's internal rating methodology is of central importance when calculating capital requirements under the IRB approach. The rating methodology aims to assign internal ratings (i.e. rating grades) to counterparties, using different methods for corporates, insurance companies, financial institutions, sovereigns, regional governments and specialized lending. In order to align the internal credit ratings with SEK's business model of mainly long-term lending with matched funding, SEK has chosen a through-the-cycle rating approach. Rating grades thus reflect the willingness and ability of an obligor to meet its financial obligations through an entire economic cycle.

SEK uses an expert-based internal rating methodology based on both qualitative and quantitative risk factors. The three driving factors in SEK's internal credit risk assessment for financial institutions are systemic risk, bank specific risk, and government support. For assessment of insurance companies and corporates, the two driving factors are business risk and financial risk. Regarding specialized lending (project finance), the internal credit risk assessment has eight driving factors that define the rating: country risk, legal risk, credit risks, construction risks, operation risks, economic risks, structural risks and (in the case of specialized lending or project finance) transaction-specific risks.

Rating Committee

For IRB exposures, the decision concerning an internal rating for a counterparty is made by SEK's Rating Committee. The Rating Committee's task is to evaluate internal rating proposals in order to: (i) establish internal ratings for new counterparties (ii) when considered relevant, review ratings for existing counterparties; and (iii) review internal ratings for existing counterparties at least on an annual basis. Committee members are appointed from the Credit function by the CEO.

A rating that has been established by the Rating Committee or that has been established pursuant to a specific mandate, may not be appealed against or amended by any other decision body at SEK. In addition, some specific rating decisions are taken by two employees within the Credit function subject to authorization as described in the credit instruction. Under the accounting standard IFRS 9, all counterparties must receive an internal rating. Therefore, even non-IRB counterparties have been assigned an internal rating since IFRS 9 came into force.

Integration of the IRB approach

The IRB approach is used as an integrated part of SEK's credit management processes, for internal profitability analysis, for calculation of internal capital requirements and reporting.
IRB risk grades are also used to allocate decision mandates in the credit approval process and to report credit risk trends to management and the Board.

Credit risk quantification and Pillar 1 capital requirements

As an institution adopting the FIRB approach, SEK uses internal PD estimates only. All other parameters of the Basel formula, i.e. loss given default (LGD) and credit conversion factors (CCF's), are prescribed by the CRR and thus not estimated. The risk exposure amount (REA) is calculated using exposure at default (EAD), which constitutes a measure of the amount that is assumed to be the full exposure to the counterparty at the time of a default. For on-balance sheet exposures, the EAD is the gross value of the exposure without taking provisions into account. For off-balance-sheet exposures, the EAD is calculated using a CCF which estimates the future utilization level of unutilized credit. The two risk parameters that primarily quantify the credit risk of an exposure are PD and LGD. Using the two parameters and the EAD, it is possible to calculate the expected loss (EL) for a given counterparty exposure (PD×LGD×EAD=EL).

The risk exposure amount is calculated using the Basel risk weight formula. The Basel Formula calculates capital requirements for credit risk at the 99.9 percent confidence level. Under the IRB approach, the regulatory capital requirement depends only on the unexpected loss (UL). Minimum capital requirements must be sufficient to cover UL, while loan provisions should, in principle, cover EL, thus rendering the capital requirement for expected credit losses redundant.

The standardized approach

Under the standardized approach, EAD is generally calculated in the same way as under the IRB approach, although credit conversion factors may differ and specific provisions are deducted from the exposure. Institutions also allocate their exposures among the prescribed exposure classes and assign the exposures the designated risk weights that have been assigned for each respective exposure class. External credit assessments may be used to determine the credit quality of an exposure, in which case risk weights are assigned based on the external rating. To determine risk weights, financial institutions utilize correspondence tables between the credit rating agency's rating scale and the credit quality scale established by regulators. When available, SEK uses the external ratings from Standard & Poor's and Moody's for each counterparty under the standardized approach.

Governance and validation of rating systems

Rating methods are developed by SEK's Credit function in co-operation with SEK's Credit Risk Control unit. Material changes in models and validation reports, are reported to the Executive management and approved by the Board's Finance and Risk committee.

Credit risk models (rating models xcluded) and estimates of risk parameters are developed, implemented and validated by the Risk function. However, staff who validate risk parameters are not the same as those involved in model design and development. New or revised models and estimates are also reviewed by the Model and Valuation Committee, taking into account any findings made by the validation function. In addition, models and estimates alongside a validation report, are reported to the Executive Management. Finally, the Board's Finance and Risk Committee approves all new models and estimates and material changes made to existing models.

The Risk function also performs a yearly quantitative and qualitative validations of SEK's IRB system. Validation aims to ensure that SEK's IRB system has a satisfactory rating capability, prediction level and stability. The results of the validation are reported to the Executive Management and overall validation conclusions are reported to the Board's Finance and Risk Committee.

The Internal Audit function performs a review of SEK's rating system at least on an annual basis. In addition, the Internal Audit function also reviews all new or revised credit risk models that require approval from the Swedish FSA.
The CEO and CRO inform the Board about all significant planned changes regarding the design and use of the IRB system.

Method for internally assessed economic capital (credit risk modeling)

Internally assessed economic capital with regard to credit risk is based on a calculation of value at risk (VaR), calculated with a 99.9 percent confidence level, and comprises a central part of the company's internal capital adequacy assessment. The calculation of VaR forms the basis for SEK's internal assessment of the amount of capital that should be allocated for credit risk. The minimum capital requirement and Pillar 2 Additional capital requirement are analyzed against internally assessed economic capital in detail using what is referred to as decomposition, whereby every significant difference in approach between the methods is analyzed separately. The table shows parameters that are essential for the quantification of credit risk and how they are set for the Foundation IRB approach, used by SEK, and for economic capital.

Two central components that characterize a portfolio credit risk model are: (i) a model for asset correlations between counterparties as a proxy for default and market value changes; and (ii) a model for the probability of defaults for individual counterparties. SEK uses a simulation-based system to calculate the risk for credit portfolios, in which the correlation model are calibrated on correlation from historically observed defaulted counterparties.

The counterparties' probability of default is based on the same PD estimate that is used in the minimum capital requirement calculation. SEK's model also takes into consideration rating migrations and the unrealized value changes that these migrations result in. The output from the model comprises a probability distribution of the credit portfolio's value for a specific time horizon – normally a period of one year. This probability distribution makes it possible to quantify the credit risk for the portfolio and, thereby, an estimate of the economic capital. Quantification is carried out by calculating VaR, based on the probability distribution, at the confidence level of 99.9 percent.

Table 8: The difference between the IRB approach under Pillar 1 and internally assessed economic capital

Risk parameters	Foundation IRB approach	Economic capital
Probability of default (PD)	Internal estimate	Internal estimate
Exposure at default (EAD)	Conversion factors[1]	Internal estimate
Loss given default (LGD)	45%[1]	Internal estimate
Maturity (M)	2.5 years[1]	Internal estimate
Correlations	Basel formula[2]	Internal estimate

[1] Risk parameters according to the CRR. 45% and 2.5 years are normally applicable.

[2] The correlation coefficient is calculated in the Basel risk weight formula

4.3 Credit risk monitoring

SEK's exposures are analyzed and reported regularly for risk concentration due to: (i) the size of individual exposures; (ii) the geographical location; and (iii) industry affiliation. The analysis includes both direct exposure and indirect exposure. The aforementioned concentration risks are taken into account in SEK's calculation of economic capital for credit risk, where they contribute to higher capital requirements than the minimum requirement. For monitoring and control of large exposures, SEK has defined internal limits, which place further restrictions on the size of such exposures beyond those referred to in the CRR.

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 and reviewed more frequently. The intention is, at an early stage, to identify exposures with an elevated risk of loss and to take action in order to reduce the risk of default, adjust the exposure and minimize credit losses, and to ensure that the rating reflects the real risk pertaining to the counterparty. The Board and other relevant committees and decision bodies receive information about counterparties with higher risk, and that are under more regular monitoring. For more information regarding impairment and past due exposures see section 4.4 In addition, stress testing is an important credit risk management tool for SEK. Stress tests and stress scenarios are not only performed under the ICAAP framework, but are also carried out on a regular basis in accordance with SEK's framework for stress testing. Stress tests include macroeconomic scenarios, rating migration analysis and reverse scenarios.

The effects of these factors and scenarios are analyzed on SEK's large exposures, expected loss and capital requirements. In addition, SEK's stress test program includes annual stress tests for climate-related transitions risk. Stress tests are conducted to assess the impact that climate-related changes may have on SEK's risk profile and financial position. Stress tests form an integral part of the risk reporting to the Board and the Management.

The regular risk reporting, to the Board and other relevant committees and decision bodies, includes information on the distribution of counterparties and exposures by risk classes, risk estimates for each product and risk class, and migration between risk classes. It also contains information about the results of the stress tests that are applied and the company's use of credit risk protection.

Climate-related risk

Definitions

Climate-related risks consist of two major categories: transition risks and physical risks. Transition risks include policy, legal, technology, and market changes due to adaptation of new requirements related to climate change. Physical risks are related to physical impacts of climate change, such as event-driven acute physical risks and longer-term shifts in climate patterns, such as sea level rise. In the stress test in 2022, SEK focused on transition risks, since physical risks were estimated to have limited impact on SEK's credit portfolio.

Scenarios

The stress tests are based on two scenarios developed by the International Energy Agency's (IEA's) future forecast, World Energy Outlook:

***Stated Policies Scenario*:** The scenario aims to provide a sense of where today's policy ambitions seem likely to take the energy sector. It incorporates not just the policies and measures that governments around the world have already put in place, but also the likely effects of announced policies, including the Nationally Determined Contributions made for the Paris Agreement.

***Net Zero by 2050 Scenario*:** Outlines an integrated and stronger approach to achieving internationally agreed objectives on climate change, air quality and universal access to modern energy. An energy path is determined with the objective of net zero emissions by the year 2050 and an average global temperature increase of approximately maximum of 1.5 degrees Celsius.

Stress parameters

The stress test is conducted by applying estimated changes in credit ratings due to climate-related transition risks to SEK's credit portfolio.

Time frame

The stress test measures the impact of climate-related transitions risks on SEK's total capital ratio in the short term (less than 3 years), medium term (between 3 and 10 years) and long term (more than 10 years).

4.4 Credit risk exposure and credit quality

SEK applies the accounting standard IFRS 9 for impairment of financial instruments. The model for calculating expected credit losses (ECL) is based on exposures being in one of three different stages:

Stage 1 covers all exposures from initial recognition. Stage 1 also includes exposures where the credit risk is no longer significantly higher compared to initial recognition and which have therefore been reclassified from Stage 2. In Stage 1, the ECL calculation should correspond to provisions based on expected credit losses for the forthcoming 12-month period (12mECL).

Stage 2 covers exposures where the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. Stage 2 also includes exposures where the counterparty/exposure is no longer in default and which have therefore been reclassified from Stage 3. In Stage 2, the provision is based on expected credit losses over the remaining lending period of the asset (LTECL).

Stage 3 covers the exposures that are in default. An individual assessment is made for these exposures.

The ECL calculation is based on LTECL. 12mECL comprises the part of LTECL that arises from expected credit losses based on the probability of default (PD) within 12 months of the reporting date. Both LTECL and 12mECL are calculated on an individual basis. When an exposure moves between the stages different probation times are applied depending on the cause.

The ECL is based on SEK's objective expectation of how much it will lose on the exposure given its knowledge on the reporting date and after taking into consideration what could occur in the future. The LGD should incorporate actual future expectations, in other words, all cash flows including guarantees. The calculation of ECL is Point-in-Time and the included parameters PD, LGD and EAD are all Point-in-Time and should not be confused with the corresponding parameters for capital adequacy. SEK's impairment calculation takes into account forward-looking information and it entails three scenarios: a base scenario; a downturn scenario; and an upturn scenario. For more information about SEK's ECL-calculation, see Note 1 in SEK's Annual and Sustainability Report 2022.

From January 2021, SEK applies the same definitions of default in the financial reporting under IFRS 9 and under the capital adequacy framework. Under IFRS 9, SEK determines only individual, specific provisions for Stage 3 exposures. No general provisions are made in that stage. When there are objective circumstances indicating that the financial asset may need to be written down in accordance with IFRS9 an individual reservation test is made. The provision proposals from account managers and credit analysts are confirmed by the CCO before they are prepared and recommended by the Credit Committee. The Board's Credit Committee decides on provisions. Finally, the Board determines the financial statements and, consequently, final provisions.

4.5 Counterparty credit risk

Counterparty credit risk management

Counterparty credit risk arises when SEK enters into derivative transactions with a counterparty. The purpose of SEK's derivatives transactions is to mitigate market risks. SEK addresses counterparty credit risk in derivatives transactions in a number of ways. Firstly, counterparty credit risk is restricted through credit limits in the ordinary credit process. SEK has sub-limits that constrain counterparty credit risk exposures from derivative contracts. Secondly, SEK's counterparty credit risk in derivatives is sought to be reduced by ensuring that derivatives transactions are subject to netting agreements in the form of ISDA Master Agreements. SEK only enters into derivatives transactions with counterparties in jurisdictions where such netting is enforceable. Thirdly, the ISDA Master Agreements are complemented by supplementary agreements providing for the collateralization of counterparty credit exposure. The supplementary agreements are in the form of ISDA Credit Support Annexes (CSA's), providing for the regular transfer and re-transfer of collateral. There are no thresholds in SEK's CSA's which imply that SEK needs to post additional collateral in the case that any rating agency were to lower SEK's rating. Additionally, SEK is monitoring the new initial margin requirements for non-centrally cleared transactions according to the European Markets Infra-structure Regulation (EMIR). See section 4.2 "Credit risk mitigation" for more information regarding policies related to guarantees and collateral.

Central clearing reduces bilateral counterparty credit risk. SEK clears, in accordance with EMIR, the interest-rate derivatives with central counterparties. No transactions with material specific correlation risk have been identified.

SEK's counterparty credit risk exposures are analyzed and reported to the management and the Board of Directors regularly. In addition, SEK's stress test program also includes counterparty credit risk exposures.

Counterparty credit risk measurement

SEK measures the exposures from counterparty risk by using the standardized approach ("SA-CCR") according to CRR. The exposure values under the standardized approach consist of two components; the replacement cost and potential future exposure. In addition, the supervisory alpha is applied which increases the overall exposure by 40 percent. The replacement cost represents the current exposure and takes into consideration any margin agreements with counterparties, which is the case for all SEK's counterparties. The potential future exposure represents the potential change in the value of the transactions in the future. It is composed by a multiplier, which allows for partial recognition of excess collateral, and an aggregated add-on derived from asset class specific add-ons. The asset class specific add-ons allow for netting between similar transactions and supervisory factors are applied to reflect volatility. The standardized approach is also used for calculation of minimum capital requirements and internally assessed economic capital for counterparty credit risk exposures.

As of December 31, 2022, the derivate exposure amounted to Skr 6,355 million (year-end 2021: Skr 5,975 million), see table EU CCR1 on page 83. A large portion of SEK's derivative contracts are OTC (over the counter) derivatives, meaning derivative contracts that are not exchange-traded products. A capital requirement for Credit valuation adjustment risk (CVA) is to 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 in CRR.

5. Liquidity risk

Liquidity and refinancing risk is the risk, within a defined period of time, of the company not being able to refinance its existing assets or being unable to meet the need for increased liquidity. Liquidity risk also includes the risk of having to borrow funds at unfavorable interest rates or needing to sell assets at unfavorable prices in order to meet payment commitments. Liquidity risk encompasses refinancing risk and market liquidity risk.

5.1 Liquidity risk management

Internal governance and responsibility

SEK's liquidity risk is governed by the Risk Policy, Risk Appetite, Risk Strategy and the Funding- and liquidity strategy, issued by the Board. The governance of liquidity risk shall ensure that liquidity risk stays within set limits as well as within the tolerance of SEK's Risk Appetite and Risk strategy and that internal and external rules are fulfilled. All instructions are re-established annually.

The CFO is responsible for identifying and steering the liquidity risks within SEK. The CFO has operational responsibility for the management, follow-up and analysis of the liquidity risks and ensuring compliance with short-term and long-term liquidity risk limits. The CRO is responsible for the independent control of liquidity risks within SEK including the measurement, reporting, and follow-up of exposures versus limits, and also for escalating potential deviations to executive management, the Board's Risk and Finance Committee and the Board as appropriate. Short-term liquidity risk is monitored and managed on a daily basis, while long-term liquidity risk is monitored on a regular basis and reported to the Executive Committee and the Board as appropriate.

Risk mitigation

Match funding of the company's balance sheet is a fundamental and integral part of SEK's business operations. This means that funding must be available for the full maturity period for all of SEK's credit commitments, outstanding as well as agreed but undisbursed credits. SEK includes its Skr 175 billion loan facility with the Swedish National Debt Office as available funding. The loan facility may be used to finance CIRR credits and also for commercial export financing up to Skr 13 billion and it is renewed annually. The loan facility functions as a reserve to be used at times when SEK's funding markets are not available.

The primary tool to avoid a shortfall the short term is to control the maturity profile of the liquidity portfolio. The liquidity portfolio consists of the liquidity reserve with high quality assets, and other liquid assets. A sound maturity profile is maintained by adapting the volume of overnight deposits in accordance with current needs and market conditions.
To ensure availability to long-term funding SEK maintains access to a diversified funding base by actively raising funds in different markets, currencies and maturities.

5.2 Liquidity risk measurement

The Risk Control function is responsible for the liquidity risk measurement methods and metrics within SEK. In order to quantify and manage short- and long-term liquidity risks, a range of customized measures and metrics are used to assess the cash flows under normal and stressed market conditions. Liquidity gaps are identified through measurement of cumulative net cash flows arising from assets, liabilities and off-balance-sheet positions in various time buckets.

Liquidity risk from an Operational perspective

The liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) is used to address short-term liquidity. The LCR measures the available unencumbered high quality liquid assets (HQLAs) against net cash outflows arising in a 30-day stress scenario period. SEK calculates the LCR according to the requirement in the CRR.

The main drivers affecting the LCR outcome are issued unsecured debt and currency derivative transactions. The LCR by currency is affected both by maturing funding transactions and by derivative flows, whereas the consolidated LCR is primarily affected by maturing funding transactions. The LCR fluctuates over time depending on the in- and outflows related to the main drivers.

Collateralization of derivative exposure plays an important part in credit risk reduction and liquidity management. In the LCR calculation, in addition to cash flows, related to derivatives exposures, the historical look-back approach is used to cover and manage possible derivative transactions related outflows in a stressed scenario. SEK has requirements to fulfill a consolidated LCR of 100% and in the currencies EUR and USD, and for other significant currencies a requirement of 75%. Appropriate liquidity buffers are held in all these currencies, and the LCR:s in these currencies are closely monitored.

Besides the regulatory defined metric LCR, SEK monitors the internal metric New Lending Capacity, i.e., SEK is to have contingencies in a stressed scenario for new lending, including CIRR-credits, of at least 60 days, without access to funding markets or using the loan facility with the Swedish National Debt Office. At year-end 2022, new lending capacity corresponded to 96 days (year-end 2021: 125).

Liquidity risk from a Structural perspective

The net stable funding ratio (NSFR) is used to measure the long-term structural liquidity risk. The NSFR measures the amount of stable funding available to a financial institution against the required amount of stable funding. Minimum requirement to fulfill an NSFR ratio of 100%, as stipulated in the CRR, is in place since June 2021. The main driver for the change in NSFR during the year is the increased amount of long-term lending, while available stable funding has decreased. See details in EU LIQ2 on page 76.

From a long-term perspective, no additional funding is required to manage commitments with regard to existing credits since SEK's balance sheet is match funded. This policy, stated in the Risk Appetite, is measured and monitored through the reporting of maturity profiles for lending and borrowing. As a consequence, the remaining maturity of the funding is longer than the remaining maturity of the lending.

Some of SEK's structured long-term borrowing includes early-redemption clauses that will be triggered if certain market conditions are met. Thus, the actual maturity for such contracts is uncertain. The reporting of maturity profiles assumes that such borrowing is to be repaid at the first possible redemption opportunity. This assumption is an expression of the precautionary principle that the Company applies concerning liquidity management.

Stress testing and contingency plan
SEK performs regular stress tests for liquidity risk by applying various scenarios, including market-wide stress scenarios, company-specific stress scenarios and a combinations of the two. The stress test results as of December 31, 2022 show that SEK's survival period exceeds 1 year in all scenarios described above, including the liquidity portfolio and loan facility. This is in line with the company's liquidity policy, to have the ability to ensure readiness to make payments in the form of agreed but undisbursed credits and payments under collateral agreements. The results also show that SEK has appropriate resources to meet the liquidity needs from granting new credits in accordance with the established business plan for the coming year.

The stress test results are important input for SEK's contingency funding plan, which governs the management of liquidity crises. The plan describes what constitutes a liquidity crisis according to SEK and what measures SEK intends to take if such a crisis was to occur.

5.3 Liquidity risk monitoring

Liquidity risk is monitored through regular analysis and reporting to the Board, CEO and the CFO function. Board reports are produced on a regular basis and include follow-up of the LCR, NSFR, internal measurements, liquidity composition and liquidity stress tests. An internal liquidity assessment process (ILAAP) that complements the ICAAP process is also performed once a year. The process relies on results of designated liquidity risk stress tests and is designed to identify liquidity gaps against the desired level of liquidity adequacy.

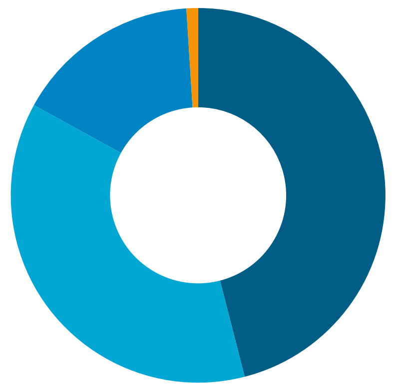
5.4 Exposure and capital requirements

Liquidity portfolio
A fundamental concept in SEK's liquidity and funding risk management is that the liquidity investments will be held to maturity. Instead of selling assets as funds are needed, the maturity profiles of the liquidity investments are matched against funds expected to be paid out. SEK's liquidity investments ensure lending capacity at times of market stress, or if market conditions are deemed disadvantageous. This is an important part of the company's business model and necessary to meet SEK's policy on liquidity risk.

To meet the financing requirements for long-term lending, liquid assets surpluses are invested in assets with high credit quality. As of December 31, 2022, the amount of SEK's liquidity investments amounted to Skr 76.1 billion (year-end 2021: Skr 67.5 billion). The chart provides a breakdown of SEK's liquidity investments by exposure class/type as of December 31, 2022.

Liquidity reserve
SEK's liquidity reserve is a part of the liquidity portfolio and mainly consists of level 1 assets where the majority comprise highly rated sovereign and central bank exposures, and covered bonds. All assets are LCR eligible according to the CRR. See note 26 in SEK's Annual and Sustainability Report, 2022.

Chart 9: SEK's liquidity investments as of December 31, 2022 (and 2021), by exposure class/type



Funding portfolio
To secure access to large volumes of funding and to ensure that insufficient liquidity in individual funding sources does not pose an obstacle to operations, SEK issues bonds with different structures, currencies and maturities. In addition, SEK also carries out issues in many different geographical markets. As a general rule, SEK converts the proceeds from bonds denominated in other foreign currencies than EUR, USD and Skr to EUR or USD by using derivatives. See the following charts 46, 47 and 48 that illustrate some of the aspects of the diversification of SEK's funding. Total market funding amounted to Skr 332.0 billion as of December 31, 2022 (year-end 2021: 279.2).

Some of SEK's structured long-term borrowing includes early-redemption clauses that will be triggered if certain market conditions are met. For market funding, the volume was 10 percent as of December 31, 2022 (year-end 2021: 11 percent). Short-term funding, for maturities up to one year, is conducted under the US Commercial Paper program (UCP) and the European Commercial Paper program (ECP). Short-term funding amounted to Skr 25.9 billion at end of December 2022.

Chart 10: Market funding as of December 31, 2022 (and 2021), by issue and currency

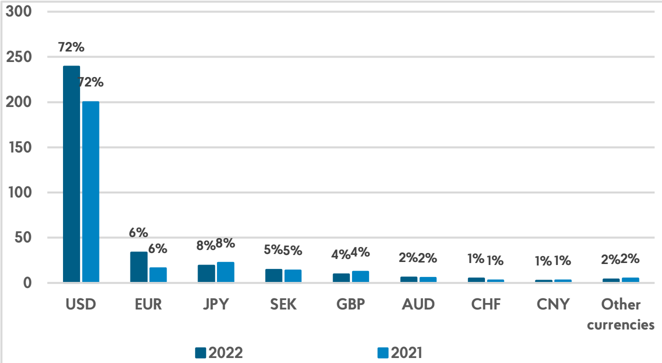


Chart 11.Market funding as of December 31, 2022 (and 2021), by structure and type

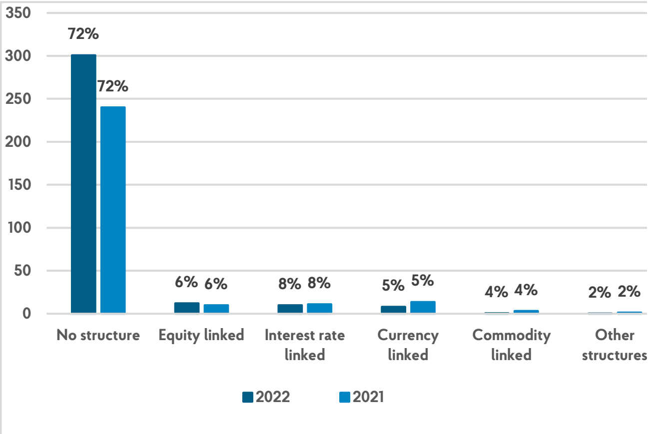
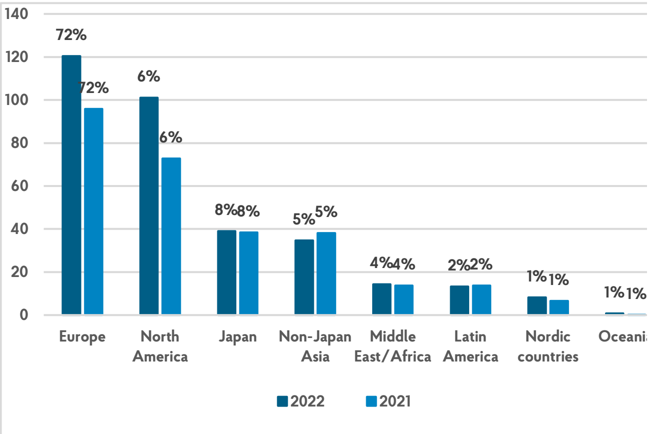


Chart 12: Market funding as of December 31, 2022 (and 2021), by region



Liquidity risks during 2022

The market was quite volatile during 2022 with periods of limited access to liquidity in the system. Russian invasion of Ukraine, high inflation figures, aggressive rate hiking cycles from major central banks and increased focused on economic statistics have narrowed the funding windows and increased the importance of correct timing of funding transactions. Still SEK's liquidity has been good during the year and the capacity for managing operational and structural liquidity risk has been good.

As of December 31, 2022, the volume of LCR eligible assets was Skr 73.0 billion (year-end 2021: 53.7) and SEK fulfilled the LCR regulatory requirements by having an LCR ratio at an aggregate level of 311 percent (year-end 2021: 463), a ratio for EUR of 296 percent, a ratio for USD of 644 percent, a ratio in JPY of 157 percent and a ratio in Skr of 122 percent. As of December 31, 2022, the NSFR was 119 percent (year-end 2021: 139). During 2022, SEK issued green bonds amounting to a volume of 9.0 billion (2021:Skr. 6.1 billion).

Internally assessed economic capital for liquidity risk

SEK does not allocate capital for liquidity risk. SEK regards liquidity risk as being, primarily, a contingent risk, since it would be typically caused by credit losses or other problems in its own business in a general economic downturn or in a financial crisis. Although liquidity risk may arise due to the aforementioned reasons, SEK believes that the likelihood and impact of a liquidity crisis are alleviated or mitigated if the exposure is limited and if the company has a solid contingency plan and professional risk management. Accordingly, SEK focuses primarily on prudent and professional liquidity risk management.

5.5 Asset encumbrance

The only source of asset encumbrance for SEK are cash collaterals to swap with counterparties for derivatives having negative fair value according to the ISDA Master Agreements and their related ISDA Credit Support Annex. The ISDA Credit Support Annex allows parties to establish bilateral mark-to-market arrangements under English law relying on transfer of title to collateral in the form of cash and upon event of default, the inclusion of collateral values within the closeout netting provided by Section 6 of the ISDA Master Agreement. Only the parent company has encumbered assets.

Both the reporting of asset encumbrance and the reporting of (E)HQLA eligibility are performed on an individual basis. There is no difference in pledged and transferred assets in accordance with the accounting framework and the reporting of encumbered assets since only cash collaterals are encumbered assets. Because of the frequent settlement of cash collaterals related to fair value of derivatives, over-collaterization is expected to be limited and highly temporary.

Encumbered assets in the form of cash collaterals are only denominated in USD, EUR, CHF, GBP and SEK. The item *Other assets* in C060 *Carrying amount of unencumbered assets* shown in table EU AE1 on page 78 is not available for encumbrance in the normal course of business.

6. 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. A distinction is made between market risk of non-market valued assets and liabilities and fair valued assets and liabilities. Market risk includes price risk in connection with sales of assets or the closing of exposures.

6.1 Market risk management

Internal governance and responsibility

SEK's market risk is governed by the Risk Policy, the Market Risk Instruction, and other governing documents issued by the Board, the CEO, and the CRO. These documents, which are re-established at least annually, set out the framework for market risk assumed by SEK. This includes the limit structure that defines the permitted market risk exposures and SEK's management of market risks.

The Board decides on the market risk strategy and risk appetite setting overall limits for the Company to operate within. For a description of SEK's risk appetite, see chapter 2. Risk and capital management. The risk appetite for market risk is low.

The first line of defense is responsible for the day-to-day management of market risk. The second line of defense, the risk control function, is responsible for monitoring and reporting market risks and for the timely escalation of limit breaches to the executive management, the Board's Risk and Finance Committee, and the Board as appropriate. Market risks are measured, analyzed and reported to management on a daily basis. A more thorough analysis of markets, market risk trends and stress tests of the portfolio is performed and reported to management on a monthly basis, and to the Board and the Board's Finance and Risk Committee quarterly. For a more detailed description of SEK's risk framework, see chapter 2. Risk and capital management.

Market risk and risk mitigation

SEK conducts no active trading and SEK's core business model entails that all transactions are held to maturity. SEK funds itself by issuing debt, both plain vanilla and structured, which is swapped to a floating interest rate. Funds that are not immediately used for lending are retained to provide lending capacity in the form of liquidity investments and a liquidity reserve, both having short interest-rate lock-in periods. Lending is either granted at or swapped to floating interest rates. Duration of funding typically matches the duration of lending and the liquidity investments' maturity profile is adjusted to match the agreed lending transactions. The main market risk for SEK is interest-rate risk, which therefore is well integrated in SEK's market risk framework. Other important market risk factors for the Company are spread risks and foreign exchange risk.

SEK's strategy for managing market risk mainly aims to ensure a stable net interest income. The interest-rate risks and currency risks related to net interest income that results from residual mismatches between the interest-rate fixing dates in different currencies are hedged with derivatives.

6.2 Market risk measurement

SEK limits and measures market risks to both net interest income and value. For the latter, both economic value and accounting value are considered.

Risk affecting net interest income (NII)

- Focus is on how market risk affects earnings over short- to medium term periods.
- Measures the risk to net interest income, excluding unrealized gains or losses, resulting from residual mismatches between interest-rate fixing dates in and between different currencies.

Risk affecting economic value of equity (EVE)

- Focus is on how market risk affects long-term value.
- Measures risk with all transactions on the balance sheet fair valued. The EVE is for example used for the supervisory shock scenarios as defined in EBA/GL/2018/02 and interest-rate risk specific measures.

Risk affecting own funds and equity (OF and EQ)

- Focus is on how market risk affects capital.
- Measures risk with transactions valued according to accounting classifications.

The main methods for measuring market risk affecting own funds in terms of unrealized value changes are Value-at-Risk (VaR) and stressed Value-at-Risk (sVaR). These measures are reported for the Company as a whole as well as separately for the liquidity portfolio. VaR and sVaR are complemented by risk specific measures as well as various stress tests.

Value-at-Risk and stressed Value-at-Risk

VaR is a statistical technique used to measure and quantify the level of financial risk over a specific time frame at a predefined confidence level. SEK uses a historical simulation VaR model that applies historic market movements to current positions and estimates the expected loss for a time horizon of one day. Market parameters used as risk factors include interest rates, basis spreads, credit spreads, foreign exchange, equities and equity indices, commodity indices and volatilities.

The VaR simulations are based on two years of daily market movements, while stressed VaR is based on daily market movements during a one-year stressed period. The stressed period is calibrated regularly in order to select the most unfavorable one-year period for SEK. VaR and stressed VaR are calculated daily for the potential impact on own funds and hence includes positions measured at fair value in the balance sheet, excluding effects from changes in own credit spread, plus foreign exchange risk originating from positions held at amortized cost. The main risk drivers for the daily VaR are interest rates, basis spreads and credit spreads.

Risk specific measures
VaR and stressed VaR are supplemented by risk specific measures including interest-rate risk, spread risks and foreign exchange risk.

Interest-rate risk
Interest-rate risk is defined as the risk to both net interest income and value being affected in an adverse manner as a result of movements in interest rates. The risk to net interest income (NII) from movements in interest rates pertains to SEK's overall business profile, particularly mismatches between interest bearing assets and liabilities in terms of volumes and repricing periods. The risk is calculated as the effect on the NII during the next year under the condition that interest-rate fixings, new financing and investments take place after an interest-rate change of 100 basis points.

SEK hedges interest-rate risk for all positions, regardless of accounting classification, in order to reduce volatility to the NII, which implies cash flow based hedging.

The interest-rate risk affecting EVE is calculated as the change in present value from a 100 basis point upward parallel shift of all yield curves and as a 50 basis point rotation of all yield curves, respectively. Furthermore, the effect on EVE is also calculated from the supervisory shock scenarios as specified in EBA/GL/2018/02. Table EU IRRBB1 on page 82 shows the effect on EVE in each of the six supervisory shock scenarios. The worst outcome for SEK is represented by an upward parallel shock of all yield curves, and amounted to Skr -840 million at year-end 2022. For NII, the table presents the outcome from an upward and downward parallel shock of 100 basis points over a 12 month period, as used for internal measurements. The most negative effect on NII is given by the downward shock scenario, and amounted to Skr -153 million at year-end 2022. The downward shock scenario for NII does not include the maturity dependent floor as used for EVE. For both EVE and NII, positive changes in each currency are weighted by a factor of 50 percent. SEK does not have any non-maturing deposits.

Spread risks
SEK's main spread risks are credit spread risk in assets, credit spread risk in own debt, cross-currency basis spread risks, and tenor basis spread risks.

Credit spread risk in assets measures unrealized gains or losses due to changes in credit spreads for bond holdings in SEK's liquidity portfolio measured at fair value through profit and loss. Credit spread risk in assets is calculated as the change in present value after a 100 basis point increase of all credit spreads.

Credit spread risk in own debt measures the impact on SEK's equity in the form of unrealized gains or losses from changes in SEK's own credit spread. Credit spread risk in own debt is calculated as the change in present value after a 20 basis point shift in SEK's own credit spread.

In cases where borrowing and lending are not matched in terms of currency, the future cost of converting borrowing to the desired currency is dependent on cross-currency basis spreads. Consequently, changes in cross-currency basis spreads may have an effect on SEK's future NII. The risk to NII from cross-currency basis spreads is measured as the impact on SEK's future earnings resulting from an assumed cost increase of 20 basis points for transfer between currencies using cross-currency basis swaps.

The cross-currency basis price risk measures a potential impact on SEK's own funds as a result of an increase in cross-currency basis spreads by 20 basis points. The risk is attributable to cross-currency swaps used by SEK to mitigate foreign-exchange and interest-rate risk exposures.

Tenor basis spread risk measures unrealized gains or losses due to tenor basis spread changes. The risk is calculated as the change in present value after an increase by 10 basis points of the one-month tenor curve and six-month tenor curve, respectively.

Foreign exchange risk
SEK's foreign exchange risk exposure mostly arises due to differences between revenues and costs in foreign currency, but also due to unrealized fair value changes in the assets and liabilities in foreign currencies that are held to maturity. In accordance with SEK's risk strategy, foreign exchange exposures related to unrealized fair value changes are not hedged. This is because unrealized fair value changes mainly comprise effects that even out over time. The foreign exchange risk excluding unrealized fair value changes is limited and kept at a low level by matching assets and liabilities in terms of currencies or through the use of derivatives. In addition, SEK regularly exchanges accrued gains and losses in foreign currency to Skr.

Other risks
SEK issues structured bonds together with matching swaps, which hedges the structured cash flows perfectly. The valuation of the issued bonds takes SEK's own credit spread into account, whereas the valuation of the matching swaps is not affected by this credit spread. This generates some minor residual risks in equity, commodity and volatility, which are measured using a variety of stress tests.

Stress testing
SEK regularly stress tests the market risk by applying historical extreme market movements (historical stress tests) and extreme movements that could potentially occur in the future (hypothetical or forward-looking scenarios). The latter includes the previously mentioned supervisory shock scenarios for EVE as specified in EBA/GL/2018/02 as well as reversed stress tests. Stress testing provides management with a view of the potential impact that large market movements in individual risk factors as well as broader market scenarios could have on SEK's portfolio and also ensures that risk measurement remains effective.

Economic capital for market risk
The regulatory Pillar 1 requirement for market risk covers foreign exchange and commodity risks. The latter is very low, and arises from SEK's structured funding. Table EU MR1 on page 81 shows the risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs) according to the standardized approach as of December 31, 2022. The corresponding minimum capital requirement at year-end 2022 amounted to Skr 66 mn (year-end 2021: Skr 52 mn).

The regulatory Pillar 2 requirement includes all market risk factors that are inherent in SEK's portfolio so that SEK is able to withstand stress related to market movements. SEK's internal assessment of how much capital should be allocated for market risk is based on analyses of historical scenarios and stress tests. In the calculation of economic capital, SEK includes three main components: (i) stressed Expected Shortfall (sES) for OF, (ii) stress testing for EVE and (iii) NII risk. The internal capital requirement is set to the largest of these components.
Component (i), the calculation of sES, is based on the

stressed VaR model described above and is defined as the average of the 2.5% most negative daily PnL outcomes from the historic simulations, scaled to a quarterly horizon. The stress test component (ii) is based on a set of separate stress tests for individual risk classes aggregated without any diversification benefits, and the NII component (iii) captures the short-term effect of the interest-rate changes on SEK's earnings and therefore a short-term solvency effect indirectly through profitability. At year-end 2022, the internally assessed capital requirement for market risk amounted to Skr 1,466 million (year-end 2021: Skr 1,247 million).

7. Non-financial risk

Non-financial risk consists of operational risk, business and strategic risk and sustainability risk. Operational risk includes legal risk, IT and information security risk.

7.1 Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of losses stemming from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. Operational risk includes legal risks, IT risks and information security risks.

Operational risk management

Internal governance and responsibility

SEK's operational risk is governed by the Risk Policy, the Operational Risk Instruction, and other governing documents issued by the Board, the CEO, and the CRO. These documents, which are re-established at least annually, set out the framework for operational risk assumed by SEK. The Board decides on the operational risk strategy and risk appetite setting overall limits for the Company to operate within. For a description of SEK's risk appetite, see chapter 2. Risk and capital management. The risk appetite for operational risk is low.

Operational risk exists in potentially all functions within SEK. Managers have a responsibility for effective management of operational risk within their own function. To support operational risk management, SEK works in compliance with policy documents in accordance with SEK's risk framework. The risk function is responsible for monitoring, analyzing and reporting aggregated risk levels, and for monitoring the appropriateness and efficiency of the company's operational risk management. The Risk function reports to the CEO, the Board's Finance and Risk Committee and the Board.

Risk identification

The following tools and processes are used throughout the organization to identify and manage operational risk.

Risk workshops

SEK conducts yearly risk workshops with all functions in order to identify and assess operational risks. The workshops are based on self-assessments for which the risk control function performs an independent reasonability control. The aggregated outcome of the workshops are reported to executive management, which performs a company-wide assessment of the total risk.

Action plans are developed for the management or reduction of identified risks. Any identified risk that is not within the risk appetite of the Company is reduced to an acceptable level. The independent risk control function conducts an aggregated analysis and monitoring of all identified risks and action plans. The material risks are analyzed and monitored individually. The annual risk analyzes are conducted in coordination with business planning and the internal capital adequacy assessment process as part of the strategic planning.

Incident management

SEK views incident reports as an important component of its continuous improvement measures. When operational risk events/incidents occur, the immediate focus lies on resolving the direct event in order to minimize potential damage. After having resolved the incident, the root cause for material incidents is analyzed to understand why it occurred, and remedial actions are determined and followed up in order to prevent recurrence. Incidents are reported to the independent risk function and affected parties. The Company encourages staff to report incidents and applies no materiality criteria for reporting incidents.

Key risk indicators

SEK follows a selection of indicators that give an early warning of increased levels of operational risk. If an increased level is indicated the independent risk control function analyzes the reason behind the increase and follows up on the mitigating actions, if needed.

Internal control

The purpose of the internal control framework is to ensure that identified risks relating to financial reporting, operational risk and compliance risk are reduced to an acceptable level. To ensure correct and reliable financial reporting as well as control of operational and regulatory risks, SEK applies a framework for internal control based on *the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) framework for internal control, COSO 2013*. The controls are carried out at a company-wide level, and include general IT controls and transaction-based controls in significant processes. The process owners together with the independent risk control function are analyzing the completeness of implemented internal controls at least annually and the process owners are responsible for making amendments if necessary. Monitoring and testing activities are carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the year to ensure control effectiveness with regards to design and operational implementation. This testing is performed by staff who are independentfrom the individuals who carry out the controls.

New product approval process

In order to maintain the risk level within the risk appetite and not expose the Company to unwanted risk when making changes to or developing new products, processes and systems, the Company has a new product approval process which includes approval of *the New Product Approval Committee*. The committee consists of members from the independent risk control function, compliance function and from other relevant functions within the Company affected by and familiar with the matters. Before changes are implemented, the affected functions analyze what consequences might arise in terms of their processes, system support and any applicable regulations. When identifying significant consequences that need to be addressed, the adjustments must be implemented before the new product, process or system can be approved.

IT and Information security risk
The identification of risks related to information security, including cyber security risk, is integrated in the operational risk workshops conducted with all functions. SEK manages information security risks by identifying risks in the logical, technical and physical domains and by monitoring that control processes for information security are effective and in line with the defined risk appetite and relevant legislation. SEK regularly conducts reviews and tests of its business continuity and crisis plans in order to ensure continuous availability of business critical processes. The requirements for the regular reviews are part of the information security framework. The Company has access to separate backup office facilities with sufficient capacity for staff to run critical business processes, including IT operations and maintenance.

Measurement of operational risk
SEK measures operational risk on an on-going basis and reports operational risks at least each quarter. The risk analysis is based on an assessment of expected loss from operational risks, the scope of losses due to incidents, key risk indicators and whether any breaches of rules related to the operations requiring permits have occurred.

The conclusion regarding SEK's operational risks is, among other, based on an assessment of the following five material components:

- Risks identified in risk workshops and in the ongoing business;
- Monitoring and follow-up on incidents;
- The amount of losses from reported incidents;
- Key risk indicators;
- Effectiveness of internal controls relating to financial reporting, operational risk and compliance.

Monitoring
Operational risk appetite
The risk control function monitors compliance with the risk appetite on a continuous basis. Compliance with the risk appetite is followed up with a forward looking evaluation, i.e. one-year expected loss from identified risks. The backward looking evaluation, i.e. actual realized losses, is followed up continuously as a key risk indicator.

Incidents
Chart 13 shows reported business incidents per incident type. The loss resulting from reported incidents as of December 31, 2022, was Skr 0.1 million (Year-end 2021: Skr 0.3 million). Only a small portion of the incidents resulted in a loss.

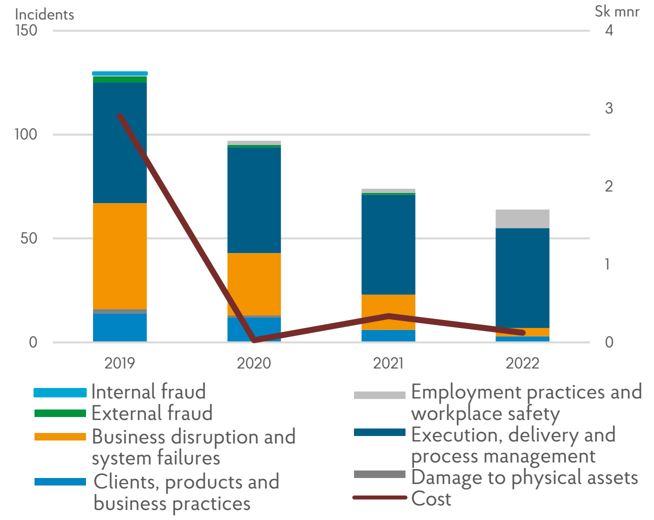
Internal controls
The risk control function monitors and reports both the overall appropriateness of implemented internal controls as well as the results from the testing activities to the Executive Management and to the Audit Committee.

Operational risks during 2022
SEK's operational risks have fluctuated over the year. However, Russia's war against Ukraine, high geopolitical risk and overall instable financial markets have not affected SEK's ability to maintain operations, including financial reporting systems, internal control over financial reporting as well as disclosure controls and procedures.

Reported business incidents, see Chart 11, have decreased during the year. Further, no incidents classified as high risk have been reported in 2022. In the beginning of the year, some operational risks were re-classified with a higher risk classification due to a higher level of cyber security risks. These risks were reduced again by the end of the year.

New products, processes and systems, approved by the New Product Approval Committee have decreased to 12 during the year (Year-end 2021: 25).

Chart 13: Business incidents per incident type



Exposure and capital requirements
Over the years, the Company's ability to manage operational risk have improved through a long-term initiative focusing on continuous improvement, well-documented procedures and higher awareness of the importance of managing operational risk. In 2022, 64 incidents were reported (Year-end 2021: 74 incidents). The majority of these incidents were minor events that were rectified promptly within the respective functions. Total losses due to incidents have been maintained at a low level.

The minimum capital requirement for operational risk is calculated according to the standardized approach. The Company's operations are divided into business areas in this respect as defined in the CRR. The minimum 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. As of December 31, 2022, the minimum capital requirements for operational risk amounted to Skr 316 million (Year-end 2021: Skr 290 million). See table EU OR1 on page 91.

SEK quantifies the internally assessed economic capital for operational risk based on the actual identified operational risks in the Company and considers an assessment of the consequence and probability that events were to occur. SEK's internally assessed economic capital for operational risk as of December 31, 2022, amounts to Skr 311 million (Year-end 2021: Skr 225 million).

7.2 Compliance risk and financial crime, etc.

The compliance function is responsible for assessing and monitoring the risk of business activities subject to supervision, not being conducted in compliance with laws and regulations. The compliance function assists the organization in identifying and assessing the risk of legal or regulatory sanctions, material financial loss, or loss to reputation that SEK may suffer as a result of its failure to comply with the applicable regulations. This assessment covers new legislation, internal regulations and the risk of conflicts of interest.

Money laundering and terrorist financing risks are identified pursuant to the Swedish Act on Measures against Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing. SEK's work to prevent financial crime mainly consist of the following: risk assessment procedures, internal rules and policies, know your customers including risk classification procedures, transaction monitoring including sanction screening procedures and reporting procedures. The work is performed on a risk-based approach. For more information, please refer to SEK's Annual and Sustainability Report 2022.

All relevant employees and consultants within SEK receive regular training and information within this area, which includes information and training in significant changes in money laundering and sanction-related laws and regulations, in trends and patterns as well as new methods used in money laundering and terrorist financing. SEK has appointed responsible roles and functions in the area and has a formalized process for reporting suspected money laundering to the Swedish Financial Intelligence Unit.

Risk appetite for compliance risk

The compliance function monitors compliance with the risk appetite for compliance risk on a continuous basis. SEK does not accept material or systematic non-compliance with legislation, other external regulations, or internal regulations.

7.3 Business and strategic risk

SEK defines business risk as the risk of an unexpected decline in revenues as a result of a reduction in volumes (for example due to competitive conditions) and/or pressure on margins. Strategic risk is defined as the risk of lower revenues resulting from strategic initiatives that fail to achieve the pursued results, inefficient organizational changes, improper implementation of decisions, unwanted effects from outsourcing, or the lack of adequate response to changes in the regulatory and business environment. Strategic risk focuses on large-scale and structural risk factors.

SEK's management is responsible for identifying and managing business and strategic risks and for monitoring the external business environment and developments in the markets in which SEK conducts operations. The management is also responsible for proposing the strategic direction to the Board. An annual risk assessment is performed for both business and strategic risks in the form of a self-assessment.

In stressed conditions, when the financial sector's lending capacity generally falls SEK's net interest earnings tend to increase. However, it is also in these situations that it is considered most likely that SEK might suffer substantial loan losses. The negative earnings effect of increased loan losses thus tends to be somewhat compensated by increased net interest earnings over time, which has been demonstrated by both past years' and 2022's performance as well as simulated stress scenarios.

SEK's strategic risk mainly arises from changes in the external operating environment, such as market conditions, which could result in limited lending opportunities for SEK and regulatory reforms from two perspectives: (1) the impact of these reforms on SEK's business model and (2) the requirements on the organization resulting from increased regulatory complexity.

7.4 Sustainability risk

SEK defines sustainability risk as the risk that SEK's operations directly or indirectly impact its surroundings negatively in respect of ethics, corruption, climate and the environment, human rights and labor conditions. Ethics includes tax transparency, human rights includes the child's rights perspective and labor conditions include gender equality as well as diversity. Sustainability risk means that SEK's risk concept is broadened to also include how the environment, including the climate is affected by SEK's operations.

ESG factors are environmental, social and governance-related factors that could potentially have a positive or negative effect on the financial position or solvency of SEK's counterparties and, ultimately, SEK's financial risks. For more information on ESG risks see section 9.

Sustainability risk management

Sustainability risks are managed according to a risk-based approach. When a business enquiry is received, initial screening procedures are performed and potential sustainability risks are identified using the compiled information about the transaction. Potential sustainability risks are identified and assessed based on levels for the country, counterparty or transaction. See a detailed description SEK's process for managing sustainability risks in SEK's Annual and Sustainability Report 2022.

SEK's measures to manage sustainability risks are subject to national and international regulations and guidelines, along with the state's ownership policy and guidelines for state-owned companies and SEK's owner instruction, pertaining to anti-corruption, climate and environmental consideration, human rights and labor conditions. Based on international sustainability guidelines, SEK sets requirements on the operations and projects the Company finances in order to mitigate negative environmental and societal impacts. The international guidelines pursued by SEK are described in the Sustainability Notes in SEK's Annual and Sustainability Report 2022.

Sustainability risk monitoring

SEK measures sustainability risk on an ongoing basis and reports the risk level at least quarterly. Potential sustainability risks are identified and assessed in conjunction with new business opportunities. at country, counterparty, and or business transaction level.

- *Country level*
  Countries are classified according to the risk of corruption, negative impact on human rights, including labor conditions and the risk of money laundering, financing of terrorism and non-transparent tax jurisdiction.

- *Counterparty level*
  Checks are conducted as part of know your customer, including checks of ownership and checks against international sanction lists, as well as whether the counterparty has been involved in significant sustainability-related incidents.

- *Business transaction level*
  i) Projects and project-related financing are classified based on their potential societal and environmental impact according to the OECD's framework for export credits or the Equator Principles. 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.
  ii) Other business transactions are analyzed to assess the risk of corruption, negative environmental or climate impact, negative effects on human rights and labor conditions and the risk of money laundering, financing of terrorism and non-transparent tax jurisdiction.

Sustainability risk is monitored through regular analysis and reporting to the Board of Directors. Project or project-related funding with an identified elevated sustainability risk is monitored via continuous checks of compliance with the agreed sustainability clauses.

In addition SEK performs stress tests for financial climate-related transitions risk annually. The results of the scenario analyzes and stress tests are reported to the Executive Management and to the Board's Finance and Risk Committee.

8. Remuneration policy

SEK's Remuneration Policy forms part of the company's Human Resources Policy. SEK has a remuneration system that is consistent with the company's business objectives and risk strategy, its corporate culture and values, and the actions taken to avoid conflicts of interest.

8.1 Remuneration guidelines

SEK's remuneration guidelines aim to create the preconditions to promote an attractive and healthy workplace. SEK has a remuneration system that is consistent with the company's business objectives and risk strategy, its corporate culture and values, and the actions taken to avoid conflicts of interest. SEK's Remuneration Policy forms part of the company's Human Resources Policy, which was subject to annual renewal by SEK's Board on March 24, 2022. The material changes compared with the previous Remuneration Policy encompassed changes to harmonize with the EBA-regulations GL/2021/04. The changes include a clarification that all remuneration is paid in cash and that all remuneration is categorized as fixed or variable. Remuneration of senior executives is detailed in the company's Remuneration Report, which is published on the company's website following the AGM. Board remuneration is set out in the Annual Report and information about the Board's work and meetings is presented in the Company Report on the website. The Board determines total remuneration of senior executives (the CEO, executive management and the head of the control functions). Total remuneration must meet the criteria of being reasonable and balanced, it should also be competitive, capped and appropriate as well as promote good ethics and corporate culture. Remuneration should not be higher than at comparable companies and should be reasonable.

Remuneration should promote reaching SEK's established business and operating targets and may comprise the following components: fixed cash salary, severance pay, pension benefits and other benefits. Senior executives should not receive variable remuneration. Guidelines for the remuneration of senior executives are decided by the general meeting of shareholders and provide guidance for the total remuneration of other employees.

The company only provides variable remuneration in the form of one discretionary scheme, individual variable remuneration (IVR). No other form of variable remuneration is permitted. Variable remuneration must apply an appropriate balance between the fixed and variable components.

The right to severance pay is only permitted if regulated in the employment contract and may not exceed 12 months' salary. Employment contracts entered into prior to 2017 limit severance pay to not more than 18 months' salary. No severance payment is payable in the event of notice being given by the employee.

Any compensation packages utilized to replace or settle previous employment contracts must comply with the company's remuneration guidelines.

8.2 Guidelines for individual variable remuneration (IVR)

SEK's sole scheme for variable remuneration comprises a discretionary Individual Variable Remuneration (IVR) scheme for employees in the sales organization (Client Relationships and International Finance). The scheme aims to motivate performance among employees with direct business responsibility for the purpose of achieving the business plan goals. Variable remuneration never encompasses senior executives or personnel in the company's control functions.

IVR measures outcomes in terms of monthly salaries, which are paid in cash. If employment started during the year, the outcome is weighted by the length of service during the year. Moreover, the outcome is adjusted down in the case of part-time employment, unpaid leave and extended sick leave. Variable remuneration to an individual can amount to not more than three monthly salaries and never exceeds an amount equivalent to EUR 50,000. SEK is thus able to set and disburse variable remuneration in cash, which is consistent with the exceptions under CRD (Directive 2013/36/EU), Art. 94.3, and Section 7a of the Swedish FSA's regulations (FFFS 2011:1) regarding remuneration structures in credit institutions.

Outcome testing

Before an individual receives any IVR payment, this is subject to testing at three different levels: company, primary function and individual. The variable remuneration could be determined to be zero at the company, primary function and individual levels.

The test at company level is the basis for any IVR outcome. The outcome at company level is conditional on the actual return exceeding a predetermined target. If appropriate and as determined by the Board, the actual return is adjusted for the impact of non-operational items. In addition, a risk adjustment is implemented through raising the target level if the company's total risk assumption, measured as the risk exposure amount (REA), exceeds the budget by more than 5 percent.

Of the profit that corresponds to any excess return, one tenth accrues to the IVR at company level. The risk adjustment is primarily driven by credit risk but also, to a lesser extent, by market risk and operational risk. The outcome at company level is capped at a maximum of two months' salary, calculated on the basis of all company employees entitled to IVR.

In the case of a positive outcome at company level, the next step is to test at primary function level, which assesses the primary function level outcome in relation to the primary function's quantitative targets. If the targets have not been reached, the outcome at company level is reduced for all members of the primary function. The remainder after this test comprises the primary function level outcome, which is thus capped at a maximum of two months' salary, calculated for all of the primary function's employees entitled to IVR.

The final test is at individual level. This test assesses the behavior and performance of individuals. For each individual, the outcome following individual level testing is subject to a floor of zero and a ceiling of 1.5 times the primary function level outcome or an amount equivalent to EUR 50,000. Accordingly, the maximum outcome for any individual is three months' salary or an amount equivalent to EUR 50,000. The total outcome for all employees encompassed by IVR in a primary function must be within the primary function level outcome.

Decisions on company level IVR outcomes are taken by the Board under advisement from the CEO.

Deferred disbursement

The company applies deferred disbursement for all IVR outcomes. This entails that for all employees encompassed by IVR, the first disbursement of 40 percent is paid one year after vesting, and thereafter in three disbursements of 20 percent each in each of the three subsequent years.

Prerequisites for disbursement

Decisions on IVR disbursement are taken by the Board under advisement from the CEO. The Board may decide that remuneration that is subject to deferred disbursement may be withheld, in part or in full, if it subsequently transpires that the performance criteria have not been fulfilled. The same applies if disbursement would not be justifiable by the company's financial situation. Examples of the above include if the company's capital situation were to significantly deteriorate, if the company needs to receive state support, or if the business is no longer able to continue to operate. Moreover, 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 that income year.

In addition to the above, the disbursement of variable remuneration requires that, prior to the relevant disbursement date, employees have not:

- engaged in inappropriate risk-taking behavior;
- insured or contracted away the risk of part or full payment of variable remuneration being withheld or the downward adjustment or loss of variable remuneration subject to deferred disbursement;
- terminated their employment;
- been dismissed by the company on objective grounds;
- committed any criminal act against the company; or
- acted in breach of the company's Code of Conduct or other (material) internal rules.

Decision data for disbursement

Measurement and monitoring used as a basis for granting or disbursing variable remuneration must be based on verified data that has been examined by the company's independent control functions and on assessments, made by the manager of the individual concerned, of the individual's performance and behavior.

8.3 Identified staff

An yearly analysis is conducted with the aim 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 sound and efficient risk management and to restrict excessive risk-taking. SEK has identified the following categories of employees who have a material impact on the company's risk profile: The Board of Directors, executive management, head of the control function, employees entitled to significant remuneration in the preceding fiscal year, staff members with managerial responsibility for customers or business units, decision makers on the Risk Committee, middle managers in the control function, account managers and credit analysts with delegated mandates to decide on material credits, decision makers on the Credit Committee, and decision makers on the New Product Approval Committee (NPAC).

8.4 Follow-up and reporting

The Board's Remuneration Committee is tasked with ensuring that SEK's internal audit, together with the Committee, annually reviews and evaluates the company's discretionary individual variable remuneration system and also reviews whether the remuneration system complies with the company's human resources 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.

9. Disclosure of ESG risks

SEK applies two perspectives to its works with sustainability risks. This means that SEK not only analyzes and discloses on the potential impact of SEK's financing on the environment (impact-out) but also the potential financial impact of ESG factors and risks on SEK (impact in). The impact-out perspective is also described in section 7.3.

9.1 Business strategy and processes

SEK has integrated environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors and risks into the company's overall business model, strategy and financial planning. It is primarily in SEK's lending and borrowing transactions that significant ESG *impact in* and *impact out* risks arise in SEK's business model. To capture ESG factors and risks SEK has started to develop processes and methods to identify, manage, monitor and control the exposure to ESG risks. In addition, SEK has extended the time horizon for strategic planning.

Objectives, targets and limits

SEK has set and communicated the following environmental-related targets:

1. SEK's balance sheet shall reach net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2045.

To reach this target, SEK's assessment is that the financing of fossil fuel assets initially needs to be limited and subsequently discontinued. In addition, risks and exposure to other sectors exposed to transition risks and physical risk are analyzed and disclosed. An important component of SEK's strategy to reach this target is also to engage with customers and finance their transition. For a more detailed description and disclosures please refer to SEK's Annual and Sustainability Report 2022.

2. The share of green loans in SEK's lending portfolio shall increase to 50 percent by 2030.

The long-term sustainability target concerning green loans in the lending portfolio has been broken down into sub-targets for the coming business plan periods. The short-term targets for green loans are:

- 11 percent green loans in the lending portfolio as of 2022;
- 17 percent green loans in the lending portfolio as of 2023; and
- 25 percent green loans in the lending portfolio as of 2024.

For a more detailed description of SEK's strategy to reduce climate-related risks, please refer to SEK's Annual and Sustainability Report 2022.

ESG related limitations

SEK's risk appetite, which aims to clarify the level and direction of the Company's risks that the board can accept in order to achieve the Company's strategic goals, includes sustainability and ESG-related limitations, these are:

1. SEK shall participate in transactions that are handled in a responsible and sustainable manner.
2. SEK's transactions and relationships shall be characterized by good business ethics.
3. SEK does not accept corruption or other financial crime in transactions financed by SEK.
4. Human rights shall be respected in transactions financed by SEK.
5. SEK shall have a restrictive approach to transactions with a negative impact on the climate. SEK's approach to fossil fuels is further regulated in SEK's Sustainable finance policy.
6. SEK shall apply a risk-based approach to sustainability risk management.
7. SEK shall integrate ESG factors into credit assessments of counterparties.

Engagement with new or existing customers on their strategies

SEK believes that engagement with counterparties and stakeholders is important in terms of addressing and managing ESG risks. In addition to setting policies and offering sustainability-labeled loans (green-, social- and sustainability-linked loans) to customers, SEK participates in working groups, partnership and initiatives that contribute to solving sustainability-related issues such as:

- Sustainable business network for state-owned companies;
- The Equator Principles;
- The OECD's working groups for Common Approaches for Officially Supported Export Credits and Environmental and Social Due Diligence;
- Transparency International Business Group;
- ICC Sweden's CSR reference group;
- UN Global Compact's Swedish network¸ and
- Enact, sustainability reporting network.

For further information on how sustainability and ESG risks are integrated into the business strategy and processes including objectives, targets, strategic initiatives and activities for sustainable finance, please refer to SEK's Annual and Sustainability Report 2022.

9.2 Governance

Responsibilities of the management body

SEK's sustainability efforts are primarily governed by the State Ownership Policy and guidelines for state-owned enterprises as well as the owner instruction. International guidelines, primarily the various frameworks from the OECD and the UN as well as the Equator Principles, guide SEK's sustainability efforts. For further information on existing and new regulations effecting SEK, please refer to section 2.7 New regulation – impact on SEK.

The Board of Directors are ultimately responsible for ensuring that an active and forward-looking sustainable development and ESG work is conducted within SEK. The Board of Directors decides on SEK's Sustainable finance policy, which stipulates the basic sustainability-linked principles and positions for credit granting and liquidity investment. The Board of Directors also decides on sustainability related strategies, goals and targets. The Board of Directors monitors and evaluates SEK's sustainability work mainly through reporting from the first and second line of defense functions.

For a more detailed description of SEK's Governance framework in please refer to SEK's Annual and Sustainability Report 2022.

Internal capital and liquidity assessment processes
The capital adequacy assessment is based on SEK's internal assessments of the Company's risks and their development, as well as assessments of risk measurement models, risk governance and risk management. Integration of ESG-factors in the assessment has started but will be developed further in the coming years. For further information, please refer to section 2.6.

Remuneration
SEK's remuneration system aims to motivate performance among employees with direct business responsibility for the purpose of achieving the business plan goals. These goals includes sustainability related targets. For further information on the remuneration system, please refer to section 8.

9.3 Risk management

SEK's risk framework
Sustainability and ESG are included in SEK's overall risk management and control which is based on a sound risk culture, a shared approach and an effective control environment

Active sustainability and ESG risk management is fundamental for ensuring that SEK identifies risks in a timely manner, and thus being able to respond to the risks. SEK manages risks through the risk appetite, risk policies and risk limits; data and methodology; risk measurement, monitoring and mitigation and by testing resilience to certain risks.

Control and monitoring – SEK checks and monitors compliance with capital targets, risk appetite, limits, risk management and internal and external regulations to ensure that risk exposures are kept at acceptable level and that risk management is effective and appropriate. When relevant, sustainability and ESG risks are integrated into these processes.

Reporting – SEK reports on the overall risks levels to the CEO, the Finance and Risk Committee and the Board at least once each quarter. Sustainability and ESG risks are part of these processes, both from impact-in and impact-out perspective.

For further information on the risk framework, see section 2 in this report and SEK's Annual and Sustainability Report 2022.

Methodological approaches for assessing and evaluating ESG risks
SEK performs scenario analysis and stress tests for transition risks to assess how ESG-risks can effect SEK's risk profile. See further information on how SEK work with identifying and managing climate-related risks and opportunities, scenario analysis and stress tests in section 4.4 and in SEK's Annual and Sustainability Report 2022. SEK has also started to assess exposure to physical risk in the lending portfolio. The results are presented in the table Physical risk on page 97. SEK is working on the method and data availability to further improve the analysis of physical risk and the assessment of its effects on SEK.

ESG factors have been integrated into SEK's assessment of counterparties' creditworthiness. In the coming year, SEK will start a process to review the potential impact of ESG factors on other types of risks. For information on SEK's loan origination process and the process for implementing ESG factors in the credit rating process, please refer to SEK's Annual and Sustainability Report 2022.

SEK has started to develop a process and method to analyze the lending portfolio against the targets in the Paris agreement with the aim of reaching the Company's long-term climate-related targets. The results of this work will be reported both internally and externally within the next years.

Glossary

BCBS	Basel Committee on Banking Supervision
BRRD	Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CCF	Credit Conversion Factor
CCP	Central counterparty
CDS	Credit Default Swap
CET1	Common equity tier 1
CIRR	Commercial Interest Reference Rate
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CRD	Capital Requirements Directive
CRO	Chief Risk Officer
CRR	EU Capital Requirements Regulation (EU Regulation No 575/2013)
CSA	Credit Support Annex
CVA	Credit valuation adjustment
EAD	Exposure at default
EBA	European Banking Authority
EC	Economic capital
ECL	Expected credit losses
EIOPA	European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority
EKN	Swedish Exports Credits Guarantee Board
EL	Expected loss
EMIR	European Market Infrastructure Regulation
EQ	Equity
ES	Expected Shortfall
ESG	Environmental Social Governance
ESMA	European Securities and Markets Authority
EU	European Union
EVE	Economic Value of Equity
€STR	Euro short-term rate
FFFS	Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority regulations and general guidelines
FRTB	Fundamental Review of the Trading Book
FSA	Financial Supervisory Authority
GICS	Global Industries Classification Standard
GL	Guidelines
HQLA	High-quality liquid assets
IAS	International Accounting Standard
ICAAP	Internal capital adequacy assessment process
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce
ILAAP	Internal liquidity adequacy assessment process
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
IRB	Internal ratings-based approach
IRRBB	Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book
ISDA	International Swaps and Derivatives Association
IVR	Individual Variable Remuneration
KYC	Know your customer
LCR	Liquidity Coverage Ratio
LGD	Loss given default
LIBOR	London interbank offered rate
LRE	Leverage ratio exposure measure
M	Maturity
MB	Management body
MREL	Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities
NII	Net interest income
NPAC	New Product Approval Committee
NSFR	Net Stable Funding Ratio
O/N	Over-night deposit
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OTC	Over-the-counter
OF	Own funds
PD	Probability of default of a counterparty within one year
PnL	Profit and loss
REA	Risk exposure amount
RWEA	Risk weighted exposure amount
SA-CCR	Standardized Approach for Measuring Counterparty Credit Risk
SEC	Security Exchange Commission
SES	Stressed Expected Shortfall
SRMR	Single Resolution Mechanism Regulation
SNP	Senior non-preferred
SME	Small and medium sized entities
SOFR	Secured overnight referencing rate
SONIA	Sterling overnight index average
SOX	Sarbanes-Oxley Act
SREP	The Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process
STIBOR	Stockholm interbank offered rate
sVaR	Stressed Value-at-Risk
UL	Unexpected loss
UN	United Nations
VaR	Value-at-Risk

Tables

Table 14: EU OV1 - Overview of total risk exposure amounts

		a	b	c
		Total risk exposure amounts (TREA)		Total own funds requirements
Skr mn		Dec 31, 2022	Sep 30, 2022	Dec 31, 2022
1	Credit risk (excluding CCR)	91,571	92,560	7,326
2	*of which the standardized approach*	*3,089*	*3,244*	*247*
3	*of which the Foundation IRB (F-IRB) approach*	*84,070*	*84,968*	*6,726*
4	*of which slotting approach*	*4,412*	*4,348*	*353*
EU 4a	*of which equities under the simple risk weighted approach*			
5	*of which the Advanced IRB (A-IRB) approach*			
6	Counterparty credit risk – CCR	4,588	5,103	367
7	*of which the standardized approach*	*1,630*	*1,874*	*130*
8	*of which internal model method (IMM)*			
EU 8a	*of which exposures to a CCP*	*393*	*348*	*31*
EU 8b	*of which credit valuation adjustment – CVA*	*2565*	*2881*	*205*
9	*of which other CCR*			
15	Settlement risk			
16	Securitization exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)			
17	*of which SEC-IRBA approach*			
18	*of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)*			
19	*of which SEC-SA approach*			
EU 19a	*of which 1250%/deduction*			
20	Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)	819	1131	66
21	*of which the standardized approach*	*819*	1131	*66*
22	*of which IMA*			
EU 22a	Large exposures			
23	Operational risk	3,949	3,622	316
EU 23a	*of which basic indicator approach*			
EU 23b	*of which standardized approach*	*3,949*	3,622	*316*
EU 23c	*of which advanced measurement approach*			
24	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)			
29	Total	100,926	102,416	8,074

Table 15: EU CCyB1 - Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation CCyB

Dec 31, 2022		a	b	f	g	h	j	k	l	m
		General credit exposures		Total exposure value	Own fund requirements					
Skr mn	Breakdown by country:	Exposure value under the standardised approach	Exposure value under the IRB approach	Total	Relevant credit risk exposures - Credit risk	Relevant credit exposures – Market risk	Total	Risk-weighted exposure amounts	Own fund requirements weights (%)	Countercyclical buffer rate (%)
1	Norway	26	6,161	6,186	194		194	2,425	3.15	2.00
2	Denmark		3,667	3,667	78		78	973	1.26	2.00
3	Iceland		104	104	5		5	62	0.08	2.00
4	Czech Rep.		166	166	8		8	98	0.13	1.50
5	Sweden	59	110,452	110,510	4,349		4,349	54,367	70.69	1.00
6	Estonia		110	110	4		4	45	0.06	1.00
7	Slovakia		52	52	3		3	39	0.05	1.00
8	Finland		6,578	6,578	328		328	4,098	5.33	
9	United States	368	4,418	4,786	193		193	2,417	3.14	
10	Great Britain	43	3,443	3,486	178		178	2,226	2.89	
11	Chile		3,698	3,698	169		169	2,107	2.74	
	Other countries*	2,619	10,019	12,639	644		644	8,054	10.49	
	Total	**3,114**	**148,868**	**151,982**	**6,153**		**6,153**	**76,911**	**100**	

[1]Other countries include countries with own funds requirement below 1% and with no existing CCyB rate.

Table 16: EU CCyB2 – Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer

		a	a
Skr mn		Dec 31, 2022	Dec 31, 2021
1	Total risk exposure amount	100,926	92,140
2	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer rate (%)	0.80	0.00
3	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement	807	30

Table 17: EU CCA – Main features of regulatory own funds instruments

Dec 31, 2022		a
1	Issuer	AB Svensk Exportkredit
2	Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	N/A
2a	Public or private placement	Private
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Swedish law
3a	Contractual recognition of write down and conversion powers of resolution authorities	N/A
	Regulatory treatment	
4	*Current treatment taking into account, where applicable, transitional CRR rules*	Common equity tier 1 capital
5	*Post-transitional CRR rules*	Common equity tier 1 capital
6	*Eligible at solo/(sub-) consolidated/solo & (sub-) consolidated*	Solo
7	*Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)*	Equity
8	Amount recognized in regulatory capital or eligible liabilities (Currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	20,838
9	Nominal amount of instrument	3,990
EU-9a	Issue price	20,838
EU-9b	Redemption price	N/A
10	Accounting classification	Equity
11	Original date of issuance	1962
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual
13	*Original maturity date*	N/A
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	N/A
15	*Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount*	N/A
16	*Subsequent call dates, if applicable*	N/A
	Coupons/dividends	
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	N/A
18	Coupon rate and any related index	N/A
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	N/A
EU-20a	*Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)*	N/A
EU-20b	*Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)*	N/A
21	*Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem*	N/A
22	*Noncumulative or cumulative*	Non-cumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible
24	*If convertible, conversion trigger(s)*	N/A
25	*If convertible, fully or partially*	N/A
26	*If convertible, conversion rate*	N/A
27	*If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion*	N/A
28	*If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into*	N/A
29	*If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into*	N/A
30	Write-down features	No
31	*If write-down, write-down trigger(s)*	N/A
32	*If write-down, full or partial*	N/A
33	*If write-down, permanent or temporary*	N/A
34	*If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism*	N/A
34a	Type of subordination (only for eligible liabilities)	N/A
EU-34b	Ranking of the instrument in normal insolvency proceedings	1
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation	Lowest next senior is Senior unsecured debt
	(specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	No
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	N/A
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A
37a	Link to the full term and conditions of the instrument (signposting)	

Table 18: EU CC1 – Composition of regulatory own funds

Skr mn		a Dec 31, 2022	a Dec 31, 2021	b Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
1	**Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts**	**3,990**	**3,990**	**3**
	of which: Instrument type 1			
	of which: Instrument type 2			
	of which: Instrument type 3			
2	Retained earnings	16,132	15,518	5
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	212	323	4
EU-3a	Funds for general banking risk			
4	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (3) CRR and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from CET1			
5	Minority interests (amount allowed in consolidated CET1)			
EU-5a	Independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend	1,009	601	6
6	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments	21,343	20,432	
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments				
7	Additional value adjustments (negative amount)	-474	-395	
8	Intangible assets (net of related tax liability) (negative amount)	-44	-99	1
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) CRR are met) (negative amount)			
11	Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges of financial instruments that are not valued at fair value	97		
12	Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts	-94	-111	
14	Gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing	24	103	2
15	Defined-benefit pension fund assets (negative amount)			
27a	**Other regulatory adjustments**	**-14**	**-5**	
28	**Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)**	**-505**	**-507**	
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital**	**20,838**	**19,925**	
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments				
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments				
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)**	**20,838**	**19,925**	
Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments				
Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments				
59	**Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)**	**20,838**	**19,925**	
60	**Total Risk exposure amount**	**100,926**	**92,140**	
Capital ratios and requirements including buffers				
61	Common Equity Tier 1 capital %	20.6	21.6	
62	Tier 1 capital %	20.6	21.6	
63	Total capital %	20.6	21.6	
64	Institution CET1 overall capital requirements %	9.9	9.1	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement %	2.5	2.5	
66	of which: countercyclical capital buffer requirement %	0.8		
EU-67b	of which: additional own funds requirements to address the risks other than the risk of excessive leverage %	2.4	2.1	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffer (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) %	8.9	9.9	
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)				
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2				
77	Cap on inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under standardized approach	39		
78	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to the application of the cap)	8		
79	Cap for inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under internal ratings-based approach	541		
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2014 and 1 Jan 2022)				

Table 19: EU CC2 – reconciliation of regulatory own funds to

Skr mn		Dec 31, 2022	Dec 31, 2021	
		a-b		c
		Balance sheet as in published financial statements		Reference
Assets – Breakdown by asset classes according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements				
1	Cash and cash equivalents	4,060	11,128	
2	Treasuries/government bonds	15,048	10,872	
3	Other interest-bearing securities except loans	57,144	45,880	
4	Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	54,257	46,578	
5	Loans to credit institutions	22,145	20,775	
6	Loans to the public	207,737	180,288	
7	Derivatives	10,304	8,419	
8	Shares in subsidiaries	0	0	
9	Tangible and intangible assets	307	331	
10	*of which: intangible assets deducted from CET1*	44	99	1
11	Other assets	310	7,452	
12	Prepaid expenses and accrued revenues	4,162	1,913	
13	Total assets	375,474	333,638	
Liabilities – Breakdown by liability classes according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements				
1	Borrowing from credit institutions	7,153	5,230	
2	Borrowing from the public		10,000	
3	Debt securities issued	319,117	279,770	
4	*of which: gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing*	24	*103*	*2*
5	Derivatives	13,187	14,729	
6	Other liabilities	10,242	1,167	
7	Accrued expenses and prepaid revenues	4,172	1,875	
8	Provisions	27	21	
9	Total liabilities	353,898	312,792	
Shareholders' Equity				
1	Share capital	3,990	3,990	3
2	Legal reserve	198	198	4
3	Fund for internally developed software	111	125	4
4	Fair value reserve	-97		4
5	Retained earnings	16,132	15,518	5
6	Net profit for the year	1,242	1,015	
7	*of which: independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend*	1,009	*601*	*EU-5a 6*
8	**Total shareholders' equity**	**21,576**	**20,846**	

Comments:
Amounts in the Balance sheet as in the published financial statements of the Parent Company are same as under the regulatory scope of consolidation since regulatory reporting under CRR is made on an individual basis.

Table 20: EU LR1 – LRSum: Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures

		a	a
		Dec 31, 2022	Dec 31, 2021
Skr mn		Applicable amount	Applicable amount
1	Total assets as per published financial statements	375,474	333,647
2	Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of prudential consolidation		
3	(Adjustment for securitized exposures that meet the operational requirements for the recognition of risk transference)		
4	(Adjustment for temporary exemption of exposures to central banks (if applicable))		
5	(Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognized on the balance sheet pursuant to the applicable accounting framework but excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (i) of Article 429a(1) CRR)		
6	Adjustment for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting		
7	Adjustment for eligible cash pooling transactions		
8	Adjustment for derivative financial instruments	-3,619	-2,112
9	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (SFTs)		
10	Adjustment for off-balance-sheet items (i.e., conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance-sheet exposures)	39,130	29,974
11	(Adjustment for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced Tier 1 capital)		
EU-11a	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) of Article 429a(1) CRR)		
EU-11b	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (j) of Article 429a(1) CRR)		
12	Other adjustments	-162,389	-146,311
13	Total exposure measure	248,596	215,198

Table 21: EU LR2 – LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure

		a	b	a	b
		CRR leverage ratio exposures		CRR leverage ratio exposures	
Skr mn		Dec 31, 2022	Jun 30, 2022	Dec 31, 2021	Jun 30, 2021
On-balance-sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)					
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs, but including collateral)	365,427	351,502	317,140	304,862
3	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	-13,440	-12,220	-10,417	-12,535
6	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)	-138	-173	-99	-106
7	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)	351,849	339,109	306,624	292,221
Derivative exposures					
8	Replacement cost associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions (i.e., net of eligible cash variation margin)	1,648	2,180	1,132	103
9	Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions	5,037	5,840	5,175	5,015
13	Total derivatives exposures	6,685	8,020	6,307	5,118
Securities financing transaction (SFT) exposures					
18	Total securities financing transaction exposures				
Other off-balance-sheet exposures					
19	Off-balance-sheet exposures at gross notional amount	80,351	71,368	60,141	68,296
20	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	-41,221	-33,348	-30,167	-32,390
22	Off-balance-sheet exposures	39,130	38,020	29,974	35,906
Excluded exposures					
EU-22f	(Excluded guaranteed parts of exposures arising from export credits)	-149,068	-148,816	-127,706	-118,122
EU-22k	(Total exempted exposures)	-149,068	-148,816	-127,706	-118,122
Capital and total exposure measure					
23	Tier 1 capital	20,838	20,091	19,925	19,710
24	Total exposure measure	248,596	236,333	215,198	211,607
Leverage ratio					
25	Leverage ratio (%)	8.4	8.5	9.3	9.7
EU-25	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of the exemption of public sector investments and promotional loans) (%)	8.4	8.5	9.3	9.8
25a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) (%)	8.4	8.5	9.3	9.7
26	Regulatory minimum leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
EU-26a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)				
EU-26b	*of which: to be made up of CET1 capital*				
27	Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)				
EU-27a	Overall leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Choice on transitional arrangements and relevant exposures					
EU-27b	Choice on transitional arrangements for the definition of the capital measure				

Disclosure of mean values					
28	Mean of daily values of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivable				
29	Quarter-end value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables				
30	Total exposure measure (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	248,596	236,333	215,198	211,607
30a	Total exposure measure (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	248,596	236,333	215,198	211,167
31	Leverage ratio (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables) %	8.4	8.5	9.3	9.7
31a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables) %	8.4	8.5	9.3	9.7

Table 22: EU LR3 – LRSpl: Split-up of on balance sheet exposures

		a	a
		CRR leverage ratio exposures	CRR leverage ratio exposures
Skr mn		**Dec 31, 2022**	**Dec 31, 2021**
EU-1	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs, and exempted exposures), of which:**	**234,693**	**203,681**
EU-2	Trading book exposures		
EU-3	Banking book exposures, of which:	234,693	203,681
EU-4	Covered bonds	11,968	13,009
EU-5	Exposures treated as sovereigns	75,636	50,336
EU-6	Exposures to regional governments, MDB, international organizations and PSE, not treated as sovereigns	110	5,552
EU-7	Institutions	14,025	21,724
EU-8	Secured by mortgages of immovable properties		
EU-9	Retail exposures		
EU-10	Corporates	132,349	112,608
EU-11	Exposures in default	117	93
EU-12	Other exposures (e.g. equity, securitizations, and other non-credit obligation assets)	489	359

Table 23: EU CR1 – Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions

Skr mn	Dec 31, 2022														
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
	Gross carrying amount/nominal amount						Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions						Accumulated partial write-off	Collateral and financial guarantees	
	Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures			Performing exposures – accumulated impairment and provisions			Non-performing exposures – accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to					
		Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2		Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3		Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2		Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3		On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures
Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	3,805	3,805													
Loans and advances	228,692	190,085	34,395	2,543		2,543	-114	-95	-19	-69		-69		158,559	2,376
Central banks	5,827	5,516	312				0	0	0					5,827	
General governments	33,230	3,504	25,530	1,178		1,178	-1	0	0	0		0		32,895	1,178
Credit institutions	11,422	11,422					-2	-2						665	
Other financial corporations	10,451	10,451					-4	-4						5,806	
Non-financial corporations	167,763	159,193	8,554	1,365		1,365	-108	-89	-19	-69		-69		113,365	1,198
of which SMEs	*126*	*116*	*9*	*37*		*37*	*-1*	*-1*	*0*	*-8*		*-8*		*47*	24
Households															
Debt securities	126,791	123,907	2,884				-27	-23	-3					14,288	
Central banks	7,631	7,631													
General governments	26,567	26,567													
Credit institutions	17,955	17,955													
Other financial corporations	20,123	20,123													
Non-financial corporations	54,515	51,631	2,884				-27	-23	-3					14,288	
Off-balance-sheet exposures	80,302	53,561	21,520	37		37	-13	-12	-1					69,718	37
Central banks	1,823	1,823					0	0						1,823	
General governments	34,098	8,672	20,206				0	0	0					33,998	
Credit institutions	6,695	6,695					0	0						6,695	
Other financial corporations	405	405					0	0							
Non-financial corporations	37,281	35,967	1,314	37		37	-13	-11	-1					27,202	37
Households															
Total	439,590	371,359	58,800	2,580		2,580	-154	-130	-23	-69		-69		242,565	2,413

2021-12-31

Skr mn	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
	Gross carrying amount/nominal amount						Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions							Collateral and financial guarantees	
	Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures			Performing exposures – accumulated impairment and provisions			Non-performing exposures – accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions			Accumulated partial write-off		
		Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2		Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3		Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2		Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3		On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures
Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	10,702	10,702													
Loans and advances	198,451	163,776	34,600	2,228		2,228	-92	-67	-20	-43		-43		138,724	2,109
Central banks	3,425		3,425											3,425	
General governments	27,880	4,776	23,103	811,000		811,000								27,116	811,000
Credit institutions	11,123	11,123					-3	-3						750	
Other financial corporations	10,097	10,097		29,000		29,000	-5	-5						5,610	29,000
Non-financial corporations	145,926	137,779	8,072	1,388		1,388	-84	-60	-20	-43		-43		101,822	1,269
of which SMEs	*209,000*	*173,000*	*36,000*	*35,000*		*35,000*	*-5*	*-1*	*-4*	*-2*		*-2*		*74*	32,000
Households															
Debt securities	103,547	99,772	3,775				-21	-14	-7					11,230	
Central banks	3,000	3,000													
General governments	17,809	17,809													
Credit institutions	16,123	16,123													
Other financial corporations	22,016	20,377	1,639				-5		-5					2,240	
Non-financial corporations	44,599	42,463	2,136				-16	-14	-2					8,989	
Off-balance-sheet exposures	60,046	31,570	28,466	95,000		95,000	-8	-7						51,343	95,000
Central banks	3,704		3,704											3,704	
General governments	38,801	14,247	24,554											38,701	
Credit institutions															
Other financial corporations	8,000	8,000													
Non-financial corporations	17,532	17,315	207,000	95,000		95,000	-7	-7						8,938	95,000
Households															
Total	372,746	305,820	66,841	2,323		2,323	-121	-88	-27	-43		-43		201,297	2,204

Table 24: EU CR1-A – Maturity of exposures

		Dec 31, 2022					
		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Net exposure value					
Skr mn		On demand	<= 1 year	> 1 year <= 5 years	> 5 years	No stated maturity	Total
1	Loans and advances		58,870	132,474	39,708		231,052
2	Debt securities		73,453	40,439	12,871		126,764
3	**Total**		**132,323**	**172,913**	**52,579**		**357,816**

Table 25: EU CR2 – Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances

Dec 31, 2022		a
Skr mn		Gross carrying amount
10	Initial stock of non-performing loans and advances	2,228
20	Inflows to non-performing portfolios	583
30	Outflows from non-performing portfolios	-268
40	Outflows due to write-offs	
50	Outflow due to other situations	-268
60	Final stock of non-performing loans and advances	2,543

Table 26: EU CR3 – CRM techniques overview: Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques

Dec 31, 2022		a	b	c	d	e
			Secured carrying amount			
					Of which secured by financial guarantees	
Skr mn		Unsecured carrying amount		Of which secured by collateral		Of which secured by credit derivatives
1	Loans and advances	70,171	160,881		160,881	
2	Debt securities	112,479	14,285		14,285	
3	**Total**	**182,649**	**175,166**		**175,166**	
4	*of which non-performing exposures*	*112*	*2,362*		*2,362*	
EU-5	*of which defaulted*	115	6,573			

Table 27: EU CR4 – standardised approach – Credit risk exposure and CRM effects

Dec 31, 2022		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Exposures before CCF and before CRM		Exposures post CCF and post CRM		RWAs and RWAs density	
Skr mn	Exposure classes	On-balance-sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures	On-balance-sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures	RWAs	RWAs density (%)
1	Central governments or central banks						
2	Regional government or local authorities						
3	Public sector entities						
4	Multilateral development banks						
5	International organisations						
6	Institutions						
7	Corporates	3,998	150	3,012		2,987	99
8	Retail						
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property						
10	Exposures in default	122		102		102	100
11	Exposures associated with particularly high risk						
12	Covered bonds						
13	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment						
14	Collective investment undertakings						
15	Equity						
16	Other items						
17	Total	4,120	150	3,114		3,089	99

Dec 31, 2021		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Exposures before CCF and before CRM		Exposures post CCF and post CRM		RWAs and RWAs density	
Skr mn	Exposure classes	On-balance-sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures	On-balance-sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures	RWAs	RWAs density (%)
1	Central governments or central banks						
2	Regional government or local authorities						
3	Public sector entities						
4	Multilateral development banks						
5	International organisations						
6	Institutions						
7	Corporates	3,396	10	2,990	5	2,990	100
8	Retail						
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property						
10	Exposures in default	107		74		74	100
11	Exposures associated with particularly high risk						
12	Covered bonds						
13	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment						
14	Collective investment undertakings						
15	Equity						
16	Other items						
17	Total	3,503	10	3,064	5	3,064	100

Table 28: EU CR5 – standardized approach

Dec 31, 2022

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	s	o	p
									Risk weight									
Skr mn	Exposure classes		2%	4%	10%	20%	35%	50%	70%	75%	100%	150%	250%	370%	1250%	Others	Total	Of which unrated
1	Central governments or central banks																	
2	Regional government or local authorities																	
3	Public sector entities																	
4	Multilateral development banks																	
5	International organizations																	
6	Institutions																	
7	Corporates										3,012						3,012	3,012
8	Retail exposures																	
9	Exposures secured by mortgages on immovable property																	
10	Exposures in default										102						102	102
11	Exposures associated with particularly high risk																	
12	Covered bonds																	
13	Exposures to institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment																	
14	Units or shares in collective investment undertakings																	
15	Equity exposures																	
16	Other items																	
17	Total										3,114						3,114	3,114

Dec 31, 2021

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	s	o	p
									Risk weight									
Skr mn	Exposure classes		2%	4%	10%	20%	35%	50%	70%	75%	100%	150%	250%	370%	1250%	Others	Total	Of which unrated
1	Central governments or central banks																	
2	Regional government or local authorities																	
3	Public sector entities																	
4	Multilateral development banks																	
5	International organizations																	
6	Institutions																	
7	Corporates										2,990						2,990	2,990
8	Retail exposures																	
9	Exposures secured by mortgages on immovable property																	
10	Exposures in default										74						74	74
11	Exposures associated with particularly high risk																	
12	Covered bonds																	
13	Exposures to institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment																	
14	Units or shares in collective investment undertakings																	
15	Equity exposures																	
16	Other items																	
17	Total										3,064						3,064	3,064

Table 29: EU CR6 – IRB approach – Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range

Dec 31, 2022

A-IRB / PD Range	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures pre-CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF	Exposure post CCF and post CRM	Exposure weighted average PD (%)	Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD (%)	Exposure weighted average maturity (years)	Risk weighted exposure amount after supporting factors	Density of risk weighted exposure amount %	Expected loss amount	Value adjustments and provisions
Skr mn a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Foundation Total												
0.00 to <0.15	101,794	20,889	95	304,056	0.02	14,800	44	2.5	23,619	7.8	16	-3
0.00 to <0.10	84,263	7,062	94	288,479	0.01	13,000	44	2.5	18,530	6.4	9	0
0.10 to <0.15	17,531	13,826	99	15,577	0.11	1,800	45	2.5	5,089	32.7	7	-2
0.15 to <0.25	118,184	14,707	96	49,234	0.20	5,300	45	2.5	22,871	46.5	44	-21
0.25 to <0.50	32,229	3,244	98	23,470	0.32	3,300	45	2.5	14,014	59.7	33	-18
0.50 to <0.75	19,641	2,978	91	15,689	0.50	3,900	45	2.5	11,625	74.1	36	-21
0.75 to <2.50	41,682	26,177	97	13,996	0.95	5,600	45	2.5	13,291	95.0	60	-41
0.75 to <1.75	40,440	23,506	97	13,916	0.94	4,900	45	2.5	13,188	94.8	59	-40
1.75 to <2.5	1,242	2,671	100	81	2.32	700	45	2.5	102	126.8	1	-1
2.50 to <10.00	15,434	8,368	95	181	4.78	400	45	2.5	314	173.6	4	-12
2.5 to <5	5,363	6,225	98	151	4.09	200	45	2.5	256	170.3	3	-12
5 to <10	10,071	2,143	80	30	8.27	200	45	2.5	57	190.6	1	0
10.00 to <100.00	2,152	110	100	3	28.91	100	45	2.5	8	263.7	0	-9
10 to <20												
20 to <30	2,152	110	100	3	28.91	100	45	2.5	8	263.7	0	-9
30.00 to <100.00												
100.00 (Default)	6,578	5,257	100	15	100.00	300	45	2.5			7	-15
Sub-total (exposure class)	337,695	81,729	772	406,644	0.12	33,700	45	2.5	85,741	21.1	200	-140
Total (all exposures classes)	337,695	81,729	772	406,644	0.12	33,700	45	2.5	85,741	21.1	200	-140

A-IRB / PD Range	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Foundation central governments												
0.00 to <0.15	61,087		94	242,594	0.00	5,700	45	2.5	11,000	4.5	4	0
0.00 to <0.10	61,087		94	242,594	0.00	5,700	45	2.5	11,000	4.5	4	0
0.10 to <0.15												
0.15 to <0.25												
0.25 to <0.50												
0.50 to <0.75												
0.75 to <2.50	23,397	22,876	100	15	2.05	100	45	2.5	18	122.5	0	0
0.75 to <1.75	22,328	20,205										0
1.75 to <2.5	1,069	2,671	100	15	2.05	100	45	2.5	18	122.5	0	0
2.50 to <10.00	11,106	7,724										0
2.5 to <5	1,307	5,600										0
5 to <10	9,799	2,125										0
10.00 to <100.00												
10 to <20												
20 to <30												
30.00 to <100.00												
100.00 (Default)	4,556	5,220										0
Sub-total (exposure class)	100,146	35,821	194	242,609	2.05	5,800	45	2.5	11,018	4.5	4	-1
Total (all exposures classes)	337,695	81,729	772	406,644	0.12	33,700	45	2.5	85,741	21.1	200	-140

Dec 31, 2022

Skr mn PD Range	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures pre-CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF	Exposure post CCF and post CRM	Exposure weighted average PD (%)	Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD (%)	Exposure weighted average maturity (years)	Risk weighted exposure amount after supporting factors	Density of risk weighted exposure amount %	Expected loss amount	Value adjustments and provisions
Foundation institutions												
0.00 to <0.15	19,761	13,183	99	32,133	0.06	5,200	32	2.5	5,481	17.1	4	0
0.00 to <0.10	19,761	6,108	100	30,340	0.05	4,400	32	2.5	5,026	16.6	3	0
0.10 to <0.15		7,075	93	1,793	0.11	800	45	2.5	455	25.4	0	0
0.15 to <0.25	110	216	100	332	0.16	300	45	2.5	183	54.9	0	0
0.25 to <0.50	757		100	757	0.32	100	45	2.5	592	78.3	1	0
0.50 to <0.75		7	100	7	0.50	100	45	2.5	7	96.9	0	0
0.75 to <2.50			91	70	1.25	100	45	2.5	93	133.9	0	0
0.75 to <1.75			91	70	1.25	100	45	2.5	93	133.9	0	0
1.75 to <2.5												
2.50 to <10.00												
2.5 to <5												
5 to <10												
10.00 to <100.00												
10 to <20												
20 to <30												
30.00 to <100.00												
100.00 (Default)												
Sub-total (exposure class)	20,627	13,406	490	33,299	0.07	5,800	32	2.5	6,356	19.1	5	0
Total (all exposures classes)	337,695	81,729	772	406,644	0.12	33,700	45	2.5	85,741	21.1	200	-140
Foundation corporates/others												
0.00 to <0.15	20,946	7,706	98	29,329	0.08	3,900	45	2.5	7,138	24.3	8	-2
0.00 to <0.10	3,415	954	97	15,545	0.06	2,900	45	2.5	2,504	16.1	1	0
0.10 to <0.15	17,531	6,752	100	13,784	0.11	1,000	45	2.5	4,635	33.6	7	-2
0.15 to <0.25	118,075	14,491	96	48,902	0.20	5,000	45	2.5	22,688	46.4	44	-21
0.25 to <0.50	31,473	3,244	98	22,713	0.32	3,200	45	2.5	13,421	59.1	32	-18
0.50 to <0.75	19,641	2,970	91	15,682	0.50	3,800	45	2.5	11,618	74.1	36	-21
0.75 to <2.50	18,285	3,301	97	13,912	0.94	5,400	45	2.5	13,179	94.7	59	-40
0.75 to <1.75	18,111	3,301	97	13,846	0.94	4,800	45	2.5	13,095	94.6	58	-40
1.75 to <2.5	174		100	66	2.38	600	45	2.5	84	127.8	1	0
2.50 to <10.00	4,328	643	95	181	4.78	400	45	2.5	314	173.6	4	-12
2.5 to <5	4,055	625	98	151	4.09	200	45	2.5	256	170.3	3	-12
5 to <10	273	18	80	30	8.27	200	45	2.5	57	190.6	1	0
10.00 to <100.00	2,152	110	100	3	28.91	100	45	2.5	8	263.7	0	-9
10 to <20												
20 to <30	2,152	110	100	3	28.91	100	45	2.5	8	263.7	0	-9
30.00 to <100.00												
100.00 (Default)	2,022	37	100	15	100.00	300	45	2.5	0	0.0	7	-15
Sub-total (exposure class)	216,922	32,503	775	130,736	0.33	22,100	45	2.5	68,367	52.3	190	-139
Total (all exposures classes)	337,695	81,729	772	406,644	0.12	33,700	45	2.5	85,741	21.1	200	-140

Table 30: EU CR 6-A - Scope of the use of IRB and SA approaches

Dec 31, 2022		a	b	c	d	e
Skr mn		Exposure value as defined in Article 166 CRR for exposures subject to IRB approach	Total exposure value for expo- sures subject to the Standard- ized approach and to the IRB approach	Percentage of total exposure value subject to the perma- nent partial use of the SA (%)	Percentage of total exposure value subject to IRB Approach (%)	Percentage of total exposure value subject to a roll-out plan (%)
1	Central governments or central banks	259,168	259,168			100
1.1	*of which Regional governments or local authorities*		23,324			*100*
1.2	*of which Public sector entities*		6,492			*100*
2	Institutions	33,580	33,580			100
3	Corporates	142,341	145,456	2.00		98
3.1	*of which Corporates – Specialized lending, excluding slotting approach*					
3.2	*of which Corporates – Specialized lending under slotting approach*		6,718			*100*
4	Retail					
5	Equity					
6	Other non-credit obligation assets					
7	Total	435,090	438,205	1.00		99

Dec 31, 2021		a	b	c	d	e
Skr mn		Exposure value as defined in Article 166 CRR for exposures subject to IRB approach	Total exposure value for expo- sures subject to the Standard- ized approach and to the IRB approach	Percentage of total exposure value subject to the perma- nent partial use of the SA (%)	Percentage of total exposure value subject to IRB Approach (%)	Percentage of total exposure value subject to a roll-out plan (%)
1	Central governments or central banks	209,213	209,213			100
1.1	*of which Regional governments or local authorities*		15,302			*100*
1.2	*of which Public sector entities*		3,007			*100*
2	Institutions	41,161	41,161			100
3	Corporates	119,048	122,120	3.00		97
3.1	*of which Corporates – Specialized lending, excluding slotting approach*					
3.2	*of which Corporates – Specialized lending under slotting approach*		5,798			*100*
4	Retail					
5	Equity					
6	Other non-credit obligation assets					
7	Total	369,422	372,494	1.00		99

Table 31: EU CR7-A – IRB approach – Disclosure of the extent of the use of CRM techniques

		Dec 31, 2022													
Foundation-IRB		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n
			Credit risk Mitigation techniques											Credit risk Mitigation methods in the calculation of RWEAs	
			Funded credit Protection (FCP)									Unfunded credit Protection (UFCP)			
				Part of exposures covered by Other eligible collaterals (%)				Part of exposures covered by Other funded credit protection (%)							
Skr mn		Total exposures	Part of exposures covered by Finan- cial Collater- als (%)		Part of exposures covered by Immov- able property Collater- als (%)	Part of exposures covered by Receiv- ables (%)	Part of exposures covered by Other physical collateral (%)		Part of exposures covered by Cash on deposit (%)	Part of exposures covered by Life insurance policies (%)	Part of exposures covered by Instru- ments held by a third party (%)	Part of exposures covered by Guar- antees (%)	Part of exposures covered by Credit Deriva- tives (%)	RWEA without substitu- tion effects (reduction effects only)	RWEA with substitu- tion effects (both reduction and substitu- tion effects)
1	Central governments and central banks	127,011												5,958	11,018
2	Institutions	25,917												3,476	4,334
3	Corporates	252,355												78,697	72,778
3.1	*of which Corporates – SMEs*														
3.2	*of which Corporates – Specialized lending*	13,218												4,412	4,412
3.3	*of which Corporates – Other*	239,137												74,285	68,366
4	Total	405,283												88,131	88,131

Table 32: EU CR8 – RWEA flow statements of credit risk exposures under the IRB approach

Dec 31, 2022		a	a
Skr mn		Risk weighted exposure amount 2022	Risk weighted exposure amount 2021
1	Risk weighted exposure amount as at the end of the previous reporting period	84,940	87,526
2	Asset size (+/-)	7,813	1,943
3	Asset quality (+/-)	-3,352	1,494
4	Model updates (+/-)	-851	
5	Methodology and policy (+/-)		
6	Acquisitions and disposals (+/-)		
7	Foreign exchange movements (+/-)	5,065	911
8	Other (+/-)	-21	266
9	Risk weighted exposure amount as at the end of the reporting period	93,593	92,140

Table 33: CR9 – IRB approach – Back-testing of PD per exposure class (fixed PD scale)

Foundation-IRB **Dec 31, 2022**

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
Central Governments	PD range (%)	Number of obligors at the end of previous year	Of which number of obligors which defaulted in the year	Observed average default rate (%)	Exposures weighted average PD (%)	Average PD (%)	Average historical annual default rate (%)
	0.00 to <0.15	64				0.01	
	0.00 to <0.10	64				0.01	
	0.10 to <0.15						
	0.15 to <0.25						
	0.25 to <0.50						
	0.50 to <0.75						
	0.75 to <2.50	1			2.05	1.51	
	0.75 to <1.75	1				1.51	
	1.75 to <2.5				2.05		
	2.50 to <10.00	10	2	20.00		4.88	
	2.5 to <5	6				3.60	
	5 to <10	4	2	50.00		6.80	
	10.00 to <100.00	1				44.36	
	10 to <20						
	20 to <30						
	30.00 to <100.00	*1*				44.36	
	100.00 (Default)						

Foundation-IRB **Dec 31, 2022**

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
Institutions	PD range (%)	Number of obligors at the end of previous year	Of which number of obligors which	Observed average default rate (%)	Exposures weighted average PD (%)	Average PD (%)	Average historical annual default
	0.00 to <0.15	62			0.06	0.07	
	0.00 to <0.10	55			*0.05*	*0.06*	
	0.10 to <0.15	*7*			*0.11*	*0.11*	
	0.15 to <0.25	5			0.16	0.17	
	0.25 to <0.50	1			0.32	0.32	
	0.50 to <0.75	1			0.50	0.50	
	0.75 to <2.50	1			1.25	1.25	
	0.75 to <1.75	1			*1.25*	*1.25*	
	1.75 to <2.5						
	2.50 to <10.00						
	2.5 to <5						
	5 to <10						
	10.00 to <100.00						
	10 to <20						
	20 to <30						
	30.00 to <100.00						
	100.00 (Default)						

Foundation-IRB		Dec 31, 2022					
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
Corporates/ Others		Number of obligors at the end of previous year					
	PD range (%)		Of which number of obligors which defaulted in	Observed average default rate (%)	Exposures weighted average PD (%)	Average PD (%)	Average historical annual default rate (%)
	0.00 to <0.15	44			0.08	0.08	
	0.00 to <0.10	26			*0.06*	*0.05*	
	0.10 to <0.15	*18*			*0.11*	*0.11*	
	0.15 to <0.25	69			0.20	0.20	
	0.25 to <0.50	37			0.32	0.32	
	0.50 to <0.75	36			0.50	0.50	
	0.75 to <2.50	90			0.94	1.21	1.97
	0.75 to <1.75	74			*0.94*	*0.96*	*1.40*
	1.75 to <2.5	16			*2.38*	*2.38*	*11.11*
	2.50 to <10.00	10			4.78	5.76	3.08
	2.5 to <5	6			*4.09*	*4.09*	*0.70*
	5 to <10	4			*8.27*	*8.27*	*9.62*
	10.00 to <100.00	8	1	12.50	28.91	28.91	25.00
	10 to <20						
	20 to <30	8	1	*12.50*	*28.91*	*28.91*	*25.00*
	30.00 to 100						
	100.Default)	11			100.00	100.00	

Table 34: CR 9.1 IRB approach – Back-testing of PD per exposure class (only for PD estimates according to point (f) of Article 180(1) CRR)

Foundation-IRB — **Dec 31, 2022**

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
			Number of obligors in the end of previous year				
Central Governments	PD range (%)	External rating equivalent		Of which number of obligors which defaulted in the year	Observed average default rate (%)	Average PD (%)	Average historical annual default rate (%)
	0.00	AAA	34				
	0.01	AA+	23			0.01	
	0.01	AA	5			0.01	
	0.02	A+	1			0.02	
	0.07	A-	1			0.07	
	1.51	BB-	1			1.51	
	2.50	B+	2			2.50	
	4.14	B	4			4.14	
	6.80	B-	4	2	50	6.80	
	44.36	CCC	1			44.36	

Foundation-IRB — **Dec 31, 2022**

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
			Number of obligors in the end of previous year				
Institutions	PD range (%)	External rating equivalent		Of which number of obligors which defaulted in the year	Observed average default rate (%)	Average PD (%)	Average historical annual default rate (%)
	0.03	AAA	2			0.03	
	0.03	AA+	1			0.03	
	0.04	AA-	13			0.04	
	0.06	A+	19			0.06	
	0.08	A	20			0.08	
	0.11	A-	7			0.11	
	0.16	BBB+	4			0.16	
	0.22	BBB	1			0.22	
	0.32	BBB-	1			0.32	
	0.50	BB+	1			0.50	
	1.25	BB-	1			1.25	

Foundation-IRB — **Dec 31, 2022**

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
			Number of obligors in the end of previous year				
Foundation Corporates/ Others	PD range (%)	External rating equivalent		Of which number of obligors which defaulted in the year	Observed average default rate (%)	Average PD (%)	Average historical annual default rate (%)
	0.03	AAA	1			0.03	
	0.03	AA+	2			0.03	
	0.03	AA	1			0.03	
	0.04	AA-	6			0.04	
	0.06	A+	10			0.06	
	0.08	A	6			0.08	
	0.11	A-	18			0.11	
	0.16	BBB+	25			0.16	
	0.22	BBB	44			0.22	

	0.32	BBB-	37			0.32	
	0.50	BB+	36			0.50	
	0.77	BB	45			0.77	2.52
	1.25	BB-	29			1.25	
	2.38	B+	16			2.38	2.13
	4.09	B	6			4.09	1.49
	8.27	B-	4			8.27	9.62
	28.91	CCC	8	1	12.50	28.91	25.00
	100.00	D	11			100.00	

Table 35: EU CR10 – Specialized lending and equity exposures under the simple risk weighted approach

		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Dec 31, 2022					
Skr mn		Specialized lending: Project finance (Slotting approach)					
Regulatory categories	**Remaining maturity**	**On-balance sheet exposure**	**Off-balance sheet exposure**	**Risk weight (%)**	**Exposure value**	**Risk weighted exposure amount**	**Expected loss amount**
Category 1	Less than 2.5 years	160	186	25	299	136	
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	2776	629	70	3248	2037	13
Category 2	Less than 2.5 years	207	749	70	726	504	3
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	1488	98	90	1519	1367	12
Category 3	Less than 2.5 years	1	418	115	314	361	9
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	6		115	6	6	0
Category 4	Less than 2.5 years			250			
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years			250			
Category 5	Less than 2.5 years						
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years						
Total	Less than 2.5 years	367	1353		1339	1001	12
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	4270	727		4773	3411	25

Comments:
Total exposure related to specialized lending is reported on "Specialized lending: Project finance (Slotting approach)" as the vast majority of the exposure is included in this category.

		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Dec 31, 2021					
Skr mn		Specialized lending: Project finance (Slotting approach)					
Regulatory categories	**Remaining maturity**	**On-balance sheet exposure**	**Off-balance sheet exposure**	**Risk weight (%)**	**Exposure value**	**Risk weighted exposure amount**	**Expected loss amount**
Category 1	Less than 2.5 years	164	382	50	451	209	
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	2.301	711	70	2.834	1.705	11
Category 2	Less than 2.5 years	162	683	70	694	486	3
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	954	72	90	969	872	8
Category 3	Less than 2.5 years			115			
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years		368	115	276	318	8
Category 4	Less than 2.5 years			250			
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years			250			
Category 5	Less than 2.5 years						
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years						
Total	Less than 2.5 years	326	1065		1	695	3
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	3	1		4	3	27

Comments:
Total exposure related to specialized lending is reported on "Specialized lending: Project finance (Slotting approach)" as the vast majority of the exposure is included in this category.

Table 36: EU CQ1 – Credit quality of forborne exposures

		Dec 31, 2022							
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount of exposures with forbearance measures				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		Collateral received and financial guarantees received on forborne exposures	
			Non-performing forborne						
Skr mn		Performing forborne		Of which defaulted	Of which impaired	On performing forborne exposures	On non-performing forborne exposures		Of which collateral and financial guarantees received on non-performing exposures with forbearance measures
5	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits								
10	Loans and advances	603	1,116	1,116	1,116	-2	-53	1,224	992
20	Central banks								
30	General governments								
40	Credit institutions								
50	Other financial corporations								
60	Non-financial corporations	603	1,116	1,116	1,116	-2	-53	1,224	992
70	Households								
80	Debt Securities								
90	Loan commitments given		37	37	37			37	37
100	Total	603	1,152	1,152	1,152	-2	-53	1,261	1,028

Table 37: EU CQ3 – Credit quality of performing and non-performing exposures by past due days

		Dec 31, 2022											
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount											
		Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures								
Skr mn			Not past due or past due 30 days	Past due > 30 days 90 days		Unlikely to pay that are not past due or are past due 90 days	Past due > 90 days 180 days	Past due > 180 days 1 year	Past due > 1 year 2 years	Past due > 2 years 5 years	Past due > 5 years 7 years	Past due > 7 years	Of which defaulted
5	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	3,805	3,805										
10	*Loans and advances*	228,692	228,684	8	2,543	2,432		111					2,543
20	*Central banks*	5,827	5,827										
30	*General governments*	33,230	33,230		1,178	1,178							1,178
40	*Credit institutions*	11,422	11,422										
50	*Other financial corporations*	10,451	10,451										
60	*Non-financial corporations*	167,763	167,754	8	1,365	1,254		111					1,365
70	*of which SMEs*	126	126		37	37							37
80	*Households*												
90	Debt securities	126,791	126,791										
100	*Central banks*	7,631	7,631										
110	*General governments*	26,567	26,567										
120	*Credit institutions*	17,955	17,955										
130	*Other financial corporations*	20,123	20,123										
140	*Non-financial corporations*	54,515	54,515										
150	Off-balance-sheet exposures	80,302			37								37
160	*Central banks*	1,823											
170	*General governments*	34,098											
180	*Credit institutions*	6,695											
190	*Other financial corporations*	405											
200	*Non-financial corporations*	37,281			37								37
210	*Households*												
220	Total	439,590	359,280	8	2,580	2,432		111					2,580

Table 38: EU CQ4 – Quality of non-performing exposures by geography

		Dec 31, 2022						
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
		Gross carrying/nominal amount						
			Of which non-performing					
Skr mn				Of which defaulted	Of which subject to impairment	Accumulated impairment	Provisions on off-balance sheet commitments and financial guarantees given	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
10	On-balance-sheet exposures	361,831		6,758		-210		
	Brazil	24,538		9		-3		
	Finland	12,632				-7		
	France	10,116				-3		
	Germany	12,686				0		
	Other countries	85,045		5,893		-91		
	Sweden	145,592		76		-102		
	United Kingdom of	9,488				-2		
	United States of	61,735		781		-3		
80	Off-balance-sheet exposures	80,338		5,257			-13	
	Angola	1,823					0	
	Brazil	22,290					-2	
	Côte d'Ivoire	2,671					0	
	Ghana	5,220		5,220			0	
	Other countries	5,147					0	
	Poland	6,695					0	
	Saudi Arabia	5,912					0	
	Sweden	10,685					-8	
	Turkey	5,753					-1	
	United Kingdom of	3,700					-1	
	United States of	10,442		37			0	
150	Total	442,170		12,015		-210	-13	

Comments:

Columns b and d of template EU CQ4 are left blank since SEK's NPL ratio is lower than 5% in accordance with Article 8.3 of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2021/637.

Skr mn		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
		Dec 31, 2021						
		Gross carrying/nominal amount	Of which non-performing	Of which defaulted	Of which subject to impairment	Accumulated impairment	Provisions on off-balance sheet commitments and financial guarantees given	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
010	On-balance-sheet exposures	314,927		2,233		-157		
	Brazil	21,174				-6		
	Finland	7,816				-4		
	Germany	9,281						
	Other countries	86,743		1,493		-77		
	Sweden	131,128		26		-62		
	United kingdom	8,007				-3		
	United States	50,778		714		-5		
080	Off-balance-sheet exposures	60,141		105			-8	
	Angola	3,704						
	Brazil	23,214						
	Denmark	1,303						
	Finland	2,187						
	Ghana	8,286						
	Other countries	5,847						
	Sweden	6,576						
	Turkey	5,541						
	United kingdom	3,482		105			-8	
150	**Total**	**375,068**		**2,338**		**-157**	**-8**	**-8**

Comments:

Columns b and d of template EU CQ4 are left blank since SEK's NPL ratio is lower than 5% in accordance with Article 8.3 of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2021/637.

Table 39: EU CQ5 – Credit quality of loans and advances to non-financial corporations by industry

		Dec 31, 2022					
		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Gross carrying amount					Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
			Of which non-performing		Of which loans and advances subject to impairment		
Skr mn				Of which defaulted		Accumulated impairment	
10	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	135				0	
20	Mining and quarrying	4,761				-2	
30	Manufacturing	26,273		197		-19	
40	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	7,365		35		-8	
50	Water supply						
60	Construction	6,877		12		-5	
70	Wholesale and retail trade	7,140				-15	
80	Transport and storage	6,679		883		-41	
90	Accommodation and food service activities	276				-1	
100	Information and communication	68,400		197		-8	
110	Financial and insurance activities	742				-1	
120	Real estate activities	12,966		21		-28	
130	Professional, scientific and technical activities	2,739				-3	
140	Administrative and support service activities	218		2		-2	
150	Public administration and defense, compulsory social security						
160	Education						
170	Human health services and social work activities	23		9		-2	
180	Arts, entertainment and recreation						
190	Other services	24,534		25		-42	
200	Total	169,128		1,381		-177	

Comments:
Columns b and d of template EU CQ5 are left blank since SEK's NPL ratio is lower than 5% in accordance with Article 8.3 of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2021/637.

Table: 40: EU LIQ1 - Quantitative information of LCR

Skr mn		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Total unweighted value (average)				Total weighted value (average)			
EU 1a	Quarter ending on	Q4 2022	Q3 2022	Q2 2022	Q1 2022	Q4 2022	Q3 2022	Q2 2022	Q1 2022
EU 1b	Number of data points used in the calculation of averages	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
High quality liquid assets									
1	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					58,416	55,369	53,942	54,612
Cash outflows									
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	1,979	1,809	1,505	1,265	297	271	226	190
3	Stable deposits								
4	Less stable deposits	1,979	1,809	1,505	1,265	297	271	226	190
5	Unsecured wholesale funding	11,263	10,059	8,564	8,248	11,263	10,059	8,564	8,248
6	Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks								
7	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	833	933	933	933	833	933	933	933
8	Unsecured debt	10,429	9,126	7,631	7,315	10,429	9,126	7,631	7,315
9	Secured wholesale funding								
10	Additional requirements	51,907	45,200	41,268	39,377	11,585	10,372	10,032	10,028
11	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	7,004	6,431	6,518	6,713	7,004	6,431	6,518	6,713
12	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products								
13	Credit and liquidity facilities	44,903	38,770	34,750	32,665	4,582	3,942	3,514	3,315
14	Other contractual funding obligations	1,692	1,843	2,208	1,978	1,692	1,843	2,208	1,978
15	Other contingent funding obligations	4,746	4,753	4,645	4,509	119	119	116	113
16	Total cash outflows					24,955	22,665	21,146	20,556
Cash inflows									
17	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)								
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	12,518	11,730	11,840	11,091	10,514	9,918	10,119	9,623
19	Other cash inflows	5,192	5,545	4,065	3,589	5,192	5,545	4,065	3,589
EU-19a	(Difference between total weighted inflows and total weighted outflows arising from transactions in third countries where there are transfer restrictions or which are denominated in non-convertible currencies)								
EU-19b	(Excess inflows from a related specialised credit institution)								
20	Total cash inflows	17,709	17,276	15,905	14,679	15,705	15,463	14,184	13,212
EU-20a	Fully exempt inflows								
EU-20b	Inflows subject to 90% cap								
EU-20c	Inflows subject to 75% cap	17,709	17,276	15,905	14,679	15,705	15,463	14,184	13,212
Total adjusted value									
EU-21	Liquidity buffer					58,416	55,369	53,942	54,612
22	Total cash outflows					10,888	8,899	8,475	8,781
23	Liquidity coverage ratio %					784	847	836	821

Table: 41: EU LIQ2 – Net Stable Funding Ratio

		Dec 31, 2022				
		a	b	c	d	e
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
Skr mn (in currency amount)		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	> = 1yr	
Avail						
1	Capital items and instruments	20,838				20,838
2	*Own funds*	*20,838*				*20,838*
3	*Other capital instruments*					
4	Retail deposits		12,567		*2,180*	*12,862*
5	*Stable deposits*					
6	*Less stable deposits*		12,567		*2,180*	*12,862*
7	Wholesale funding:		74,902	57,391	*172,078*	*200,773*
8	*Operational deposits*					
9	*Other wholesale funding*		74,902	57,391	*172,078*	*200,773*
10	Interdependent liabilities					
11	Other liabilities:	322	14,441		739	739
12	*NSFR derivative liabilities*	322				
13	*All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the*		*14,441*		*739*	*739*
14	**Total available stable funding (ASF)**					**235,211**
Required stable funding (RSF) Items						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					1,189
EU-	Assets encumbered for a residual maturity of one year or more					
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational					
17	Performing loans and securities:		34,892	21,846	*215,321*	*184,567*
18	*Performing securities financing transactions with financial*					
19	*Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions*		*1,966*	*315*	2,051	2,405
20	*Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to*		*23,423*	*19,603*	213,231	180,215
21	*With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the*		*9,952*	*10,627*	112,724	83,560
22	*Performing residential mortgages, of which:*					
23	*With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the*					
24	*Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not*		*9,502*	*1,928*	*39*	1,947
25	Interdependent assets					
26	Other assets:		11,160	339	*6,474*	*8,403*
27	*Physical traded commodities*					
28	*Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and*		*797*			*678*
29	*NSFR derivative assets*					
30	*NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation*		*9,948*			*497*
31	*All other assets not included in the above categories*		415	339	*6,474*	*7,228*
32	Off-balance-sheet items		80,231			*4,012*
33	**Total RSF**					**198,170**
34	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**119**

		a	b	c	d	e
		Dec 31, 2021				
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				
Skr mn		**No maturity**	**< 6 months**	**6 months to < 1yr**	**> = 1yr**	**Weighted value**
Avail						
1	Capital items and instruments	19,925				19,925
2	*Own funds*	*19,925*				*19,925*
3	*Other capital instruments*					
4	Retail deposits		14,062	190	*1,639*	*13,753*
5	*Stable deposits*					
6	*Less stable deposits*		14,062	190	*1,639*	*13,753*
7	Wholesale funding:		46,969	43,491	*184,619*	*211,364*
8	*Operational deposits*					
9	*Other wholesale funding*		46,969	43,491	*184,619*	*211,364*
10	Interdependent liabilities					
11	Other liabilities:	424	3,111		883	883
12	*NSFR derivative liabilities*	424				
13	*All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the*		*3,111*		*883*	*883*
14	**Total available stable funding (ASF)**					**245,925**
Required stable funding (RSF) Items						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					1,202
EU-	Assets encumbered for a residual maturity of one year or more					
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational					
17	Performing loans and securities:		50,431	19,878	*177,007*	*159,319*
18	*Performing securities financing transactions with financial*					
19	*Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions*		*9,938*	*249*	1,437	2,555
20	*Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to*		*30,269*	*17,423*	175,547	153,367
21	*With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the*		*10,638*	*8,944*	98,472	73,798
22	*Performing residential mortgages, of which:*					
23	*With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the*					
24	*Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not*		*10,223*	*2,205*	*24*	3,397
25	Interdependent assets					
26	Other assets:		10,975	10,954	*22,049*	*12,846*
27	*Physical traded commodities*				–	–
28	*Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and*				*554*	*471*
29	*NSFR derivative assets*					
30	*NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation*				10,149	*507*
31	*All other assets not included in the above categories*		273	252	*11,347*	*11,868*
32	Off-balance-sheet items		60,016			*3,001*
33	**Total RSF**					**176,368**
34	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**139**

Table 42: EU AE1 – Encumbered and unencumbered assets

Dec 31, 2022

Skr mn		Carrying amount of		Fair value of		Carrying amount of		Fair value of	
			Of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA		Of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA		Of which EHQLA and HQLA		Of which EHQLA and HQLA
		010	030	040	050	060	080	090	100
10	Assets of the disclosing institution	10,721				362,409	72,276		
30	Equity instruments								
40	Debt securities					126,764	72,276	126,265	72,276
50	*of which: covered bonds*					*11,968*	*11,968*	*11,921*	*11,968*
60	of which: securitizations								
70	*of which: issued by general governments*					*26,567*	*7,631*	*26,462*	*7,631*
80	*of which: issued by financial corporations*					*33,741*	*52,677*	*33,609*	*52,677*
90	*of which: issued by non-financial corporations*					*54,488*		*54,274*	
120	Other assets	10,721				235,645			

Dec 31, 2021

Skr mn		Carrying amount of encumbered assets		Fair value of encumbered assets		Carrying amount of unencumbered assets		Fair value of unencumbered assets	
			Of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA		Of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA		Of which EHQLA and HQLA		Of which EHQLA and HQLA
		010	030	040	050	060	080	090	100
10	Assets of the disclosing institution	10,418				322,592	53,712		
30	Equity instruments								
40	Debt securities					103,526	53,712	105,194	53,712
50	*of which: covered bonds*					*13,010*	*13,010*	*13,220*	*13,010*
60	of which: securitizations								
70	*of which: issued by general governments*					*17,809*	*17,809*	*18,096*	*17,809*
80	*of which: issued by financial corporations*					*28,125*	*22,893*	*28,578*	*22,893*
90	*of which: issued by non-financial corporations*					*44,583*		*45,301*	
120	Of which other assets	10,418				219,066			

Table 43: EU AE2 – Collateral received and own debt securities issued

Dec 31, 2022

Skr mn		Fair value of encumbered	Of which notionally eligible EHQLA	Unencumbered: Fair value of collateral	Of which EHQLA and HQLA
		010	030	040	060
130	Collateral received by the disclosing institution				
140	Loans on demand				
150	Equity instruments				
160	Debt securities				
220	Loans and advances other than loans on demand				
230	Other collateral received				
240	Own debt securities issued other than own covered bonds or securitizations				
241	Own covered bonds and securitizations issued and not yet pledged				
250	**Total collateral received and own debt securities issued**	10,721			

Dec 31, 2021

Skr mn		Fair value of encumbered collateral received or own debt securities issued	Of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA	Unencumbered: Fair value of collateral received or own debt securities issued available for encumbrance	Of which EHQLA and HQLA
		010	030	040	060
130	Collateral received by the disclosing institution				
140	Loans on demand				
150	Equity instruments				
160	Debt securities				
240	Own debt securities issued other than own covered bonds or securitizations				
241	Own covered bonds and securitizations issued and not yet pledged				
250	**Total collateral received and own debt securities issued**	10,418			

Table 44: EU AE3 – Sources of encumbrance

		Dec 31, 2022	
		Matching liabilities, contingent liabilities or securities lent	Assets, collateral received and own debt securities issued other than covered bonds and securitizations encumbered
Skr mn		**010**	**030**
010	Carrying amount of selected financial liabilities	7,880	10,721

		Dec 31, 2021	
		Matching liabilities, contingent liabilities or securities lent	Assets, collateral received and own debt securities issued other than covered bonds and securitizations encumbered
Skr mn		**010**	**030**
010	Carrying amount of selected financial liabilities	9,017	10,418

Table 45: EU MR1 – Market risk under the standardized approach

Skr mn		Dec 31, 2022 a RWEAs
	Outright products	
1	Interest rate risk (general and specific)	
2	Equity risk (general and specific)	
3	Foreign exchange risk	729
4	Commodity risk	7
	Options	
5	Simplified approach	
6	Delta-plus approach	
7	Scenario approach	82
8	Securitization (specific risk)	
9	**Total**	**819**

Skr mn		Dec 31, 2021 a RWEAs
	Outright products	**599**
1	Interest rate risk (general and specific)	
2	Equity risk (general and specific)	
3	Foreign exchange risk	594
4	Commodity risk	5
	Options	**57**
5	Simplified approach	
6	Delta-plus approach	
7	Scenario approach	57
8	Securitization (specific risk)	
9	**Total**	**656**

Table 46: EU IRRBB1 – Interest rate risks of non-trading book activities

Supervisory shock scenarios		a	b	c	d
		Changes of the economic value of equity		Changes of the net interest income	
Skr mn		Dec 31, 2022	Jun 30, 2022	Dec 31, 2022	Jun 30, 2022
1	Parallel up	-840	-505	75	52
2	Parallel down	656	530	-153	-118
3	Steepener	-133	58		
4	Flattener	-40	-168		
5	Short rates up	-421	-380		
6	Short rates down	231	275		

Table 47: EU CCR1 – Analysis of CCR exposure by approach

Dec 31, 2022

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
Skr mn		Replacement cost (RC)	Potential future exposure (PFE)	EEPE	Alpha used for computing regulatory expo-sure value	Exposure value pre-CRM	Exposure value post-CRM	Exposure value	RWEA
EU-1	EU – Original Exposure Method (for derivatives)				1.4				
EU-2	EU – Simplified SA-CCR (for derivatives)				1.4				
1	SA-CCR (for derivatives)	269	3,137		1.4	19,301	4,769	4,769	1,630
2	IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)								
2a	*of which securities financing transactions netting sets*								
2b	*of which derivatives and long settlement transactions netting sets*								
2c	*of which from contractual cross-product netting sets*								
3	Financial collateral simple method (for SFTs)								
4	Financial collateral comprehensive method (for SFTs)								
5	VaR for SFTs								
6	Total					19,301	4,769	4,769	1,630

Dec 31, 2021

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
Skr mn		Replacement cost (RC)	Potential future exposure (PFE)	EEPE	Alpha used for computing regulatory expo-sure value	Exposure value pre-CRM	Exposure value post-CRM	Exposure value	RWEA
EU-1	EU – Original Exposure Method (for derivatives)				1.4				
EU-2	EU – Simplified SA-CCR (for derivatives)				1.4				
1	SA-CCR (for derivatives)	217	3,246		1.4	15,661	4,849	4,849	1,721
2	IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)								
2a	*of which securities financing transactions netting sets*								
2b	*of which derivatives and long settlement transactions netting sets*								
2c	*of which from contractual cross-product netting sets*								
3	Financial collateral simple method (for SFTs)								
4	Financial collateral comprehensive method (for SFTs)								
5	VaR for SFTs								
6	Total					15,661	4,849	4,849	1,721

Table 48: EU CCR2 – Transactions subject to own funds requirements for CVA risk

		Dec 31, 2022	
		a	b
Skr mn		Exposure value	RWEA
1	Total transactions subject to the Advanced method		
2	*(i) VaR component (including the 3× multiplier)*		
3	*(ii) stressed VaR component (including the 3× multiplier)*		
4	Transactions subject to the Standardized method	4,769	2,565
EU-4	Transactions subject to the Alternative approach (Based on the Original Exposure Method)		
5	**Total transactions subject to own funds requirements for CVA**	4,769	2,565

		Dec 31, 2021	
		a	b
Skr mn		Exposure value	RWEA
1	Total transactions subject to the Advanced method		
2	*(i) VaR component (including the 3× multiplier)*		
3	*(ii) stressed VaR component (including the 3× multiplier)*		
4	Transactions subject to the Standardized method	4,849	2,922
EU-4	Transactions subject to the Alternative approach (Based on the		
5	**Total transactions subject to own funds requirements for CVA**	4,849	2,922

Table: 49: EU CCR4 – IRB approach – CCR exposures by exposure class and PD scale

Dec 31, 2022

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
Skr mn	PD scale	Exposure value	Exposure weighted average PD (%)	Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD (%)	Exposure weighted average maturity (years)	RWEA	Density of risk weighted exposure amounts %
1 ... 9	**Institutions**							
1	0.00 to <0.15	6,123	0.06	32	45.0	2.5	1,892	30.9
2	0.15 to <0.25	223	0.16	2	45.0	2.5	122	54.9
3	0.25 to <0.50							
4	0.50 to <0.75	7	0.50	1	45.0	2.5	7	96.9
5	0.75 to <2.50							
6	2.50 to <10.00							
7	10.00 to							
8	100.00							
9	Sub-total (Institutions)	6,353	0.06	35	45.0	2.5	2,021	31.8
Total (all CCR relevant exposure classes)		6,355	0.06	36	45.0	2.5	2,022	31.8

Dec 31, 2021

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
Skr mn	PD scale	Exposure value	Exposure weighted average PD (%)	Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD (%)	Exposure weighted average maturity (years)	RWEA	Density of risk weighted exposure amounts %
1 ... 9	**Institutions**							
1	0.00 to <0.15	5,558	0.10	34	45.0	2.5	1,768	31.8
2	0.15 to <0.25	410	0.20	4	45.0	2.5	226	55.2
3	0.25 to <0.50							
4	0.50 to <0.75	5	0.50	1	45.0	2.5	5	96.9
5	0.75 to <2.50							
6	2.50 to <10.00							
7	10.00 to							
8	100.00							
9	Sub-total (Institutions)	5,973	0.10	39	45.0	2.5	1,999	33.5
Total (all CCR relevant exposure classes)		5,975	0.10	40	45.0	2.5	2,000	33.5

Dec 31, 2022

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
Skr mn	PD scale	Exposure value	Exposure weighted average PD (%)	Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD (%)	Exposure weighted average maturity (years)	RWEA	Density of risk weighted exposure amounts %
1 ... 9	**Corporate/other**							
1	0.00 to <0.15							
2	0.15 to <0.25	2	0.16	1	45.0	2.5	1	54.9
3	0.25 to <0.50							
4	0.50 to <0.75							
5	0.75 to <2.50							
6	2.50 to <10.00							
7	10.00 to							
8	100.00							
9	Sub-total (Corporate/other)	2	0.16	1	45.0	2.5	1	54.9
Total (all CCR relevant exposure classes)		6,355	0.06	36	45.0	2.5	2,022	31.8

		Dec 31, 2021						
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
Skr mn	PD scale	Exposure value	Exposure weighted average PD (%)	Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD (%)	Exposure weighted average maturity (years)	RWEA	Density of risk weighted exposure amounts %
1 ... 9	**Corporate/other**							
1	0.00 to <0.15							
2	0.15 to <0.25	2	0.16	1	45.0	2.5	1	54.9
3	0.25 to <0.50							
4	0.50 to <0.75							
5	0.75 to <2.50							
6	2.50 to <10.00							
7	10.00 to							
8	100.00							
9	Sub-total (Corporate/other)	2	0.16	1	45.0	2.5	1	54.9
Total (all CCR relevant exposure classes)		5,975	0.07	40	45.0	2.5	2,000	33.5

Table: 50: EU CCR5 – Composition of collateral for CCR exposures

Dec 31, 2022

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in SFTs			
		Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral	
Skr mn	Collateral type	Segregated	Un-segregated	Segregated	Un-segregated	Segregated	Un-segregated	Segregated	Un-segregated
1	Cash – domestic currency		3		488				
2	Cash – other currencies		9,738		12,951				
3	Domestic sovereign debt								
4	Other sovereign debt								
5	Government agency debt								
6	Corporate bonds								
7	Equity securities								
8	Other collateral								
9	Total		9,741		13,440				

Dec 31, 2021

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in SFTs			
		Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral	
Skr mn	Collateral type	Segregated	Un-segregated	Segregated	Un-segregated	Segregated	Un-segregated	Segregated	Un-segregated
1	Cash – domestic currency				324				
2	Cash – other currencies		4,242		10,363				
3	Domestic sovereign debt								
4	Other sovereign debt								
5	Government agency debt								
6	Corporate bonds								
7	Equity securities								
8	Other collateral								
9	Total		4,242		10,687				

Table: 51: EU CCR8 – Exposures to CCPs

		Dec 31, 2022	
		a	b
Skr mn		Exposure value	RWEA
1	Exposures to QCCPs (total)		393
2	Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	470	116
3	*(i) OTC derivatives*	470	116
4	*(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives*		
5	*(iii) SFTs*		
6	*(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved*		
7	Segregated initial margin		
8	Non-segregated initial margin	1,116	277
9	Prefunded default fund contributions		
10	Unfunded default fund contributions		
11	Exposures to non-QCCPs (total)		
12	Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which		
13	*(i) OTC derivatives*		
14	*(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives*		
15	*(iii) SFTs*		
16	*(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved*		
17	Segregated initial margin		
18	Non-segregated initial margin		
19	Prefunded default fund contributions		
20	Unfunded default fund contributions		

Table: 52: EU PV1 – Prudent valuation

		a	b	c	d	e	EU e1	EU e2	f	g	h
Dec 31, 2022		Risk category					Category level AVA – Valuation uncertainty		Total category level post-diversification		
Skr mn	Category level AVA	Equity	Interest Rates	Foreign exchange	Credit	Com-modities	Unearned credit spreads AVA	Investment and funding costs AVA		Of which: Total core approach in the trading book	Of which: Total core approach in the trading book
1	Market price uncertainty	4	44	52	199		1		150		150
2	Not applicable										
3	Close-out cost	0	40	92	98		3		119		119
4	Concentrated positions										
5	Early termination	0		4					4		4
6	Model risk	1	18	9	1		11		41		41
7	Operational risk	0	4	7	15				27		27
8	Not applicable										
9	Not applicable										
10	Future administrative costs	3	48	79	2	0			133		133
11	Not applicable										
12	Total Additional Valuation	8	155	244	316	0	15		474		474

		a	b	c	d	e	EU e1	EU e2	f	g	h
Dec 31, 2021		Risk category					Category level AVA – Valuation uncertainty		Total category level post-diversification		
Skr mn	Category level AVA	Equity	Interest Rates	Foreign exchange	Credit	Com-modities	Unearned credit spreads AVA	Investment and funding costs AVA		Of which: Total core approach in the trading book	Of which: Total core approach in the trading book
1	Market price uncertainty	5	27	65	103				100		100
2	Not applicable										
3	Close-out cost	1	29	111	51		1		97		97
4	Concentrated positions										
5	Early termination			2					2		2
6	Model risk	7	20	6			7		40		40
7	Operational risk		3	9	8				20		20
8	Not applicable										
9	Not applicable										
10	Future administrative costs	3	47	82	1	4			136		136
11	Not applicable										
12	Total Additional Valuation								395		395

Table: 53: EU OR1 – Operational risk own funds requirements and risk weighted exposure amounts

		Dec 31, 2022				
		a	b	c	d	e
		Relevant indicator				
Skr mn	**Banking activities**	**Year-3**	**Year-2**	**Last year**	**Own funds requirements**	**Risk exposure amount**
1	Banking activities subject to basic indicator approach (BIA)					
2	Banking activities subject to standardized (TSA)/ alternative standardized (ASA) approaches	2,006	1,910	2,317	316	3,948
3	*Subject to TSA:*	*2,006*	*1,910*	*2,317*	*316*	*3,948*
4	*Subject to ASA:*					
5	Banking activities subject to advanced measurement approaches AMA					

		Dec 31, 2021				
		a	b	c	d	e
		Relevant indicator				
Skr mn	**Banking activities**	**Year-3**	**Year-2**	**Last year**	**Own funds requirements**	**Risk exposure amount**
1	Banking activities subject to basic indicator approach (BIA)					
2	Banking activities subject to standardized (TSA)/ alternative standardized (ASA) approaches	1,792	2,006	1,910	290	3,622
3	*Subject to TSA:*	*1,192*	*2,006*	*1,910*	*290*	*3,622*
4	*Subject to ASA:*					
5	Banking activities subject to advanced measurement approaches AMA					

Table: 54: EU REM1 – Remuneration awarded for the financial year

			Dec 31, 2022			
			a	b	c	d
Skr mn			MB Supervisory function	MB Management function	Other senior management	Other identified staff
1	Fixed remuneration	Number of identified staff	8	1	16	65
2		Total fixed remuneration	2	7	37	82
3		*of which: cash-based*	2	5	30	62
4		*(Not applicable in the EU)*				
EU-4a		*of which: shares or equivalent ownership interests*				
5		*of which: share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments*				
EU-5x		*of which: other instruments*				
6		*(Not applicable in the EU)*				
7		*of which: other forms*		2	7	20
8		*(Not applicable in the EU)*				
9	Variable remuneration	Number of identified staff				
10		Total variable remuneration				5
11		*of which: cash-based*				*5*
12		*of which: deferred*				*5*
EU-13a		*of which: shares or equivalent ownership interests*				
EU-14a		*of which: deferred*				
EU-13b		*of which: share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments*				
EU-14b		*of which: deferred*				
EU-14x		*of which: other instruments*				
EU-14y		*of which: deferred*				
15		*of which: other forms*				
16		*of which: deferred*				
17	Total remuneration (2 + 10)		2	7	37	87

Table: 55: EU REM5 – Information on remuneration of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile (identified staff)

		Dec 31, 2022									
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
		Management body remuneration			Business areas						
Skr mn		MB Supervisory function	MB Management function	Total MB	Investment banking	Retail banking	Asset management	Corporate functions	Independent internal control functions	All other	Total
1	Total number of identified staff	8	1	9		57			15	8	89
2	*of which: members of the MB*	*8*	*1*		*9*						
3	*of which: other senior management*				–	*4*	–	*9*	*2*	–	15
4	*of which: other identified staff*				–	*53*	–	*6*	*6*	–	65
5	Total remuneration of identified staff	2	7	9	–	77	–	25	12	–	123
6	*of which: variable remuneration*	–	–	–	–	*2*	–		–	–	2
7	*of which: fixed remuneration*	*2*	*7*	*9*	–	*75*	–	*25*	*12*	–	121

Table 56: Banking book- Climate Change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity

		Dec 31, 2022				
		a	b	c	d	e
		Gross carrying amount (Mln EUR)				
	Skr m Sector/subsector		Of which exposures towards companies excluded from EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks in accordance with points (d) to (g) of Article 12.1 and in accordance with Article 12.2 of Climate Benchmark Standards Regulation	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Of which stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures
1	**Exposures towards sectors that highly contribute to climate change**[1]	90,873	2,973		6,980	1,931
2	A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	135			61	
3	B - Mining and quarrying	4,761	454		476	
4	B.05 - Mining of coal and lignite					
5	*B.06 - Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas*	454	454		454	
6	*B.07 - Mining of metal ores*	4,307			22	
7	*B.08 - Other mining and quarrying*					
8	*B.09 - Mining support service activities*					
9	C - Manufacturing	44,323	1,310		806	181
10	*C.10 - Manufacture of food products*	6,351			26	11
11	*C.11 - Manufacture of beverages*	34				
12	*C.12 - Manufacture of tobacco products*	1,464				
13	*C.13 - Manufacture of textiles*	141				
14	*C.14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel*					
15	*C.15 - Manufacture of leather and related products*					
16	*C.16 - Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials*	19				
17	*C.17 - Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard*	10,246			159	119
18	*C.18 - Printing and service activities related to printing*					
19	*C.19 - Manufacture of coke oven products*	1,310	1,310			
20	C.20 - Production of chemicals	2,419			617	
21	*C.21 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations*	268				
22	C.22 - Manufacture of rubber products	19				19
23	*C.23 - Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products*					
24	C.24 - Manufacture of basic metals	534				28
25	*C.25 - Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment*	1,322				5
26	*C.26 - Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products*	3,754				
27	*C.27 - Manufacture of electrical equipment*	1,766			3	
28	*C.28 - Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.*	6,290				
29	*C.29 - Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers*	3,102				
30	*C.30 - Manufacture of other transport equipment*	5,033				
31	C.31 - Manufacture of furniture	251				
32	C.32 - Other manufacturing					
33	*C.33 - Repair and installation of machinery and equipment*					
34	D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	14,267	1,209		3,539	852
35	*D35.1 - Electric power generation, transmission and distribution*	11,415	1,209		1,651	852
36	*D35.11 - Production of electricity*	11,032	1,209		1,547	817
37	*D35.2 - Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains*	2,851			1,888	
38	*D35.3 - Steam and air conditioning supply*					
39	E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	130			99	
40	F - Construction	7,124				12
41	*F.41 - Construction of buildings*	1,004				
42	*F.42 - Civil engineering*	3,219				12
43	*F.43 - Specialised construction activities*	2,901				
44	G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11,156			262	
45	H - Transportation and storage	7,960			1,642	885
46	*H.49 - Land transport and transport via pipelines*	1,772			630	113
47	*H.50 - Water transport*	850			132	
48	*H.51 - Air transport*	4,057			880	770
49	*H.52 - Warehousing and support activities for transportation*	1,281			0	2
50	H.53 - Postal and courier activities					
51	I - Accommodation and food service activities	276			12	
52	L - Real estate activities	742			85	
53	**Exposures towards sectors other than those that highly contribute to climate change***	267,153			30,299	612
54	K - Financial and insurance activities	94,934			2,296	21
55	Exposures to other sectors (NACE codes J, M - U)	172,219			28,003	591
56	Total	358,026	2,973		37,279	2,543

[1]In accordance with the Commission delegated regulation EU) 2020/1818 supplementing regulation (EU) 2016/1011 as regards minimum standards for EU Climate Transition Benchmarks and EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks -Climate Benchmark Standards Regulation - Recital 6: Sectors listed in Sections A to H and Section L of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006

	Skr m Sector/subsector	Dec 31, 2022 f Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions (Mln EUR)	g Of which Stage 2 exposures	h Of which non-performing exposures	i GHG financed emissions (scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions of the counterparty) (in tons of CO2 equivalent)	j Of which Scope 3 financed emissions
1	**Exposures towards sectors that highly contribute to climate change**[1]	-106	-12	-45		
2	A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	0			
3	B - Mining and quarrying	-2	-1			
4	B.05 - Mining of coal and lignite					
5	*B.06 - Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas*	-1	-1			
6	*B.07 - Mining of metal ores*	-2	0			
7	*B.08 - Other mining and quarrying*					
8	*B.09 - Mining support service activities*					
9	C - Manufacturing	-27	-1	-7		
10	*C.10 - Manufacture of food products*	-3	0	0		
11	*C.11 - Manufacture of beverages*	0				
12	*C.12 - Manufacture of tobacco products*	-1				
13	*C.13 - Manufacture of textiles*	0				
14	*C.14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel*					
15	*C.15 - Manufacture of leather and related products*					
16	*C.16 - Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials*	0				
17	*C.17 - Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard*	-3	0	0		
18	*C.18 - Printing and service activities related to printing*					
19	*C.19 - Manufacture of coke oven products*	-1				
20	C.20 - Production of chemicals	-1	0			
21	*C.21 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations*	-1				
22	C.22 - Manufacture of rubber products	-6		-6		
23	*C.23 - Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products*					
24	C.24 - Manufacture of basic metals	-1		0		
25	*C.25 - Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment*	-1		-1		
26	*C.26 - Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products*	-2				
27	*C.27 - Manufacture of electrical equipment*	0	0			
28	*C.28 - Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.*	-2				
29	*C.29 - Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers*	-1				
30	*C.30 - Manufacture of other transport equipment*	-2				
31	C.31 - Manufacture of furniture	0				
32	C.32 - Other manufacturing					
33	*C.33 - Repair and installation of machinery and equipment*					
34	D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-12	-1	-4		
35	*D35.1 - Electric power generation, transmission and distribution*	-12	-1	-4		
36	*D35.11 - Production of electricity*	-7	0	0		
37	*D35.2 - Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains*	0	0			
38	*D35.3 - Steam and air conditioning supply*					
39	E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0	0			
40	F - Construction	-5		0		
41	*F.41 - Construction of buildings*	-3				
42	*F.42 - Civil engineering*	-1		0		
43	*F.43 - Specialised construction activities*	-1				
44	G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	-17	-8			
45	H - Transportation and storage	-42	0	-34		
46	*H.49 - Land transport and transport via pipelines*	-38	0	-33		
47	*H.50 - Water transport*	-2	0			
48	*H.51 - Air transport*	0	0	0		
49	*H.52 - Warehousing and support activities for transportation*	-1	0	-1		
50	H.53 - Postal and courier activities					
51	I - Accommodation and food service activities	-1	-1			
52	L - Real estate activities	-1	0			
53	**Exposures towards sectors other than those that highly contribute to climate change***	-104	-10	-25		
54	K - Financial and insurance activities	-37	-7	-10		
55	Exposures to other sectors (NACE codes J, M - U)	-67	-4	-14		
56	Total	-210	-22	-69		

	Skr m Sector/subsector	k: GHG emissions (column i): gross carrying amount percentage of the portfolio derived from company-specific reporting	l: <= 5 years	m: > 5 year <= 10 years	n: > 10 year <= 20 years	o: > 20 years	p: Average weighted maturity
		Dec 31, 2022					
1	**Exposures towards sectors that highly contribute to climate change**[1]		61,092	21,106	8,675		4.7
2	A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing		86	49			3.6
3	B - Mining and quarrying		4,758	3			2.3
4	B.05 - Mining of coal and lignite						
5	*B.06 - Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas*		454				4.4
6	*B.07 - Mining of metal ores*		4,304	3			2.1
7	*B.08 - Other mining and quarrying*						
8	*B.09 - Mining support service activities*						
9	C - Manufacturing		31,156	12,029	1,137		3.7
10	*C.10 - Manufacture of food products*		4,430	1,921			3.2
11	*C.11 - Manufacture of beverages*		17	17			4.2
12	*C.12 - Manufacture of tobacco products*		1,202	262			3.3
13	*C.13 - Manufacture of textiles*		141				3.3
14	*C.14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel*						
15	*C.15 - Manufacture of leather and related products*						
16	*C.16 - Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials*		19				1.8
17	*C.17 - Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard*		6,496	3,116	634		4.6
18	*C.18 - Printing and service activities related to printing*						
19	*C.19 - Manufacture of coke oven products*			1,310			6.3
20	C.20 - Production of chemicals		2,188	231			3.0
21	*C.21 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations*		268				2.8
22	C.22 - Manufacture of rubber products		19				0.0
23	*C.23 - Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products*						
24	C.24 - Manufacture of basic metals		534				2.0
25	*C.25 - Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment*		1,322				0.9
26	*C.26 - Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products*		2,513	1,240			3.1
27	*C.27 - Manufacture of electrical equipment*		1,766				3.8
28	*C.28 - Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.*		6,035	255			2.4
29	*C.29 - Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers*		2,544	558			2.0
30	*C.30 - Manufacture of other transport equipment*		1,410	3,120	503		6.6
31	C.31 - Manufacture of furniture		251				2.5
32	C.32 - Other manufacturing						
33	*C.33 - Repair and installation of machinery and equipment*						
34	D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply		8,723	4,037	1,507		5.4
35	*D35.1 - Electric power generation, transmission and distribution*		5,872	4,036	1,507		5.9
36	*D35.11 - Production of electricity*		5,489	4,036	1,507		6.0
37	*D35.2 - Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains*		2,851	1			3.4
38	*D35.3 - Steam and air conditioning supply*						
39	E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities		130				1.7
40	F - Construction		1,075	281	5,768		13.7
41	*F.41 - Construction of buildings*		607		397		7.9
42	*F.42 - Civil engineering*		362	61	2,796		13.5
43	*F.43 - Specialised construction activities*		106	221	2,575		15.9
44	G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles		7,052	4,104			4.0
45	H - Transportation and storage		7,356	604			3.4
46	*H.49 - Land transport and transport via pipelines*		1,515	257			4.0
47	*H.50 - Water transport*		503	347			4.5
48	*H.51 - Air transport*		4,057				3.3
49	*H.52 - Warehousing and support activities for transportation*		1,281				2.2
50	H.53 - Postal and courier activities						
51	I - Accommodation and food service activities		276				0.4
52	L - Real estate activities		479		263		7.9
53	**Exposures towards sectors other than those that highly contribute to climate change***		185,271	49,113	32,185	584	4.4
54	K - Financial and insurance activities		83,746	5,294	5,311	584	2.3
55	Exposures to other sectors (NACE codes J, M - U)		101,525	43,819	26,874		5.5
56	Total		246,363	70,219	40,861	584	4.5

Table: 57 Banking book - Climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk

Dec 31, 2022

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
	Land	Gross carrying amount (Mln EUR)													
			of which exposures sensitive to impact from climate change physical events												
			Breakdown by maturity bucket										Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		
	Skr mn		<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity	of which exposures sensitive to impact from chronic climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact from acute climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact both from chronic and acute climate change events	Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures		of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures
1	A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	135	26				1.2		26		8		0	0	
2	B - Mining and quarrying	4,761													
3	C - Manufacturing	44,323	1,101	542			2.6	583	1,057	4	42	15	-1	0	0
4	D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	14,267	3,755	776			4		3,060	1,471	1,888		0	0	
5	E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	130													
6	F - Construction	7,124													
7	G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11,156	93				2.1		93				-1		
8	H - Transportation and storage	7,960	1,243				3.8	45	1,198		3	885	-36	0	-34
9	L - Real estate activities	742	23				1.0	23					0		
10	Loans collateralised by residential immovable property														
11	Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property														
12	Repossessed collaterals														
13	Other relevant sectors (breakdown below where relevant)														

Comment: SEK:s method identifies exposures in climate relevant sectors (according to Pillar 3 requirements) and countries which according to Maplecroft's index is exposed to extremely high and high physical risk. The method will be developed going forward to be able to more granular and exact identify exposures in countries and sectors sensitive to acute or chronic risk, which can lead to a negative financial impact on SEK.

Table: 58: Other climate change mitigating actions that are not covered in the EU Taxonomy

			Dec 31, 2022		
Skr mn	a	b	c	d	e
	Type of financial instrument	Type of counterparty	Gross carrying amount (million EUR)	Type of risk mitigated (Climate change transition risk)	Type of risk mitigated (Climate change physical risk)
1	Bonds (e.g. green, sustainable, sustainability-linked under standards other than the EU standards)	Financial corporations			
2		Non-financial corporations			
3		Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property			
4		Other counterparties			
5	Loans (e.g. green, sustainable, sustainability-linked under standards other than the EU standards)	Financial corporations	5,184	Y	N
6		Non-financial corporations	17,742	Y	N
7		Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property			
8		Households			
9		Of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property			
10		Of which building renovation loans			
11		Other counterparties	1,030	Y	N

	f
	Qualitative information on the nature of the mitigating actions
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	Generating, transmitting, storing, distributing or using renewable energy
6	Producing clean and efficient fuels from renewable or carbon-neutral sources, generating, transmitting, storing, distributing or using renewable energy, improving energy efficiency and increasing clean or climate-neutral mobility
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	Improving energy efficiency and increasing clean or climate-neutral mobility

Table: 59: EU LI1 – Differences between the accounting scope and the scope of prudential consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories

Dec 31, 2022

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
				Carrying values of items				
Skr mn		Carrying values as reported in published financial statemen	Carrying values under scope of prudential consoli-dation	Subject to the credit risk framework	Subject to the CCR framework	Subject to the securitization framework	Subject to the market risk framework	Not subject to own funds requirements or subject to deduction from own funds
Breakdown by asset classes according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements								
1	Cash and cash equivalents	4,060	4,060	4,060			1,035	
2	Treasuries/government bonds	15,048	15,048	15,048			15,048	
3	Other interest-bearing securities except loans	57,144	57,144	57,144			30,414	
4	Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	54,257	54,257	54,257			18,450	
5	Loans to credit institutions	22,145	22,145	11,454	10,691		20,069	
6	Loans to the public	207,737	207,737	207,737			145,760	
7	Derivatives	10,304	10,304		10,304		8,757	
8	Shares in subsidiaries		0					
9	Tangible and intangible assets	307	307					44
10	Other assets	310	310	241			23	
11	Prepaid expenses and accrued revenues	4,162	4,162	1,579	2,512		3,322	
12	Total assets	375,474	375,474	351,520	23,507		242,879	44
Breakdown by liability classes according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements								
1	Borrowing from credit institutions	7,153	7,153		7,153		7,153	
2	Debt securities issued	319,117	319,117				305,461	
3	Derivatives	13,187	13,187		13,187		12,699	
4	Deferred tax liabilties	0						
5	Other liabilities	10,242	10,242				8,270	
6	Accrued expenses and prepaid revenues	4,172	4,172		2,719		3,734	
7	Provisions	27	27					
8	Total liabilities	353,898	353,898		23,060		337,318	

Dec 31, 2021

Breakdown by asset classes according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements

Skr mn								
1	Cash and cash equivalents	11,128	11,128	11,128			9,116	
2	Treasuries/government bonds	10,872	10,872	10,872			10,872	
3	Other interest-bearing securities except loans	45,880	45,880	45,880			18,754	
4	Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	46,578	46,578	46,578			16,879	
5	Loans to credit institutions	20,775	20,775	10,358	10,417		16,825	
6	Loans to the public	180,288	180,288	180,288			122,405	
7	Derivatives	8,419	8,419		8,415		8,241	
8	Shares in subsidiaries							
9	Tangible and intangible assets	331	331					99
10	Deferred tax asset	10						10
11	Other assets	7,452	7,452	350			984	
12	Prepaid expenses and accrued revenues	1,913	1,913	946			1,540	
13	Total assets	333,646	333,636	306,400	18,832		205,616	109
Breakdown by liability classes according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements								
1	Borrowing from credit institutions	5,230	5,230		4,030		4,030	
2	Borrowing from the public	10,000	10,000					
3	Debt securities issued	279,770	279,770				266,297	
4	Derivatives	14,729	14,729		14,724		9,134	
5	Other liabilities	1,167	1,167				656	
6	Accrued expenses and prepaid revenues	1,875	1,875				1,567	
7	Provisions	69	21					
8	Total liabilities	312,840	312,792		18,754		281,684	

Table: 61: EU LI2 – Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements

Dec 31, 2022

Skr mn		a	b	c	d	e
			Items subject to			
		Total	Credit risk framework	Securitization framework	CCR framework	Market risk framework
1	Assets carrying value amount under the scope of prudential consolidation (as per template LI1)	375,027	351,520		23,507	242,879
2	Liabilities carrying value amount under the scope of prudential consolidation (as per template LI1)	23,060			23,060	337,318
3	Total net amount under the scope of prudential consolidation	351,967	351,520		447	-94,439
4	**Off-balance-sheet amounts**	**80,351**	**80,351**			
5	Differences in valuations					
6	Differences due to different netting rules, other than those already included in row 2	5,880			5,880	
7	Differences due to consideration of provisions	151	151			
8	Differences due to the use of credit risk mitigation techniques (CRMs)					
9	Differences due to credit conversion factors	-22,334	-22,334			
10	Differences due to Securitization with risk transfer					
11	Other differences	-144	-172		28	
12	**Exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes**	**415,871**	**409,516**		**6,355**	**734**

Dec 31, 2021

Skr mn		a	b	c	d	e
			Items subject to			
		Total	Credit risk framework	Securitization framework	CCR framework	Market risk framework
1	Assets carrying value amount under the scope of prudential consolidation (as per template LI1)	325,233	306,400		18,833	205,616
2	Liabilities carrying value amount under the scope of prudential consolidation (as per template LI1)	18,754			18,754	281,684
3	Total net amount under the scope of prudential consolidation	306,479	306,400		78	-76,068
4	**Off-balance-sheet amounts**	**60,156**	**60,156**			
5	Differences in valuations					
6	Differences due to different netting rules, other than those already included in row 2	5,775			5,775	
7	Differences due to consideration of provisions	103	103			
8	Differences due to the use of credit risk mitigation techniques (CRMs)					
9	Differences due to credit conversion factors	-16,322	-16,322			
10	Differences due to Securitization with risk transfer					
11	Other differences	-25	-147		122	
12	**Exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes**	**356,164**	**350,190**		**5,975**	**651**

Table: 62: Disclosure templates not applicable to SEK

The table below lists the disclosure templates presented in the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2021/637 that are not applicable to SEK and the reasons therefor.

Apl.	Template	Reason
N/A	EU CCR3 – Standardized approach – CCR exposures by regulatory exposure class and risk weights	SEK does not use the Standardized approach for CCR.
N/A	EU CCR6 – Credit derivatives exposures	SEK does not have any credit derivatives.
N/A	EU CCR7 – RWEA flow statements of CCR exposures under the IMM	SEK does not use the IMM to calculate risk weighted exposure amounts for counterparty credit risk.
N/A	EU CR2a – Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances and related net accumulated recoveries	SEK has an NPL ratio lower than 5%.
N/A	EU CR7 – IRB approach – Effect on the RWEAs of credit derivatives used as CRM techniques	SEK does not have any credit derivatives.
N/A	EU CQ2 – Quality of forbearance	SEK has an NPL ratio lower than 5%.
N/A	EU CQ6 – Collateral valuation – loans and advances	SEK has an NPL ratio lower than 5%.
N/A	EU CQ7 – Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes	SEK has not obtained any collateral by taking possession.
N/A	EU CQ8 – Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes – vintage breakdown	SEK has an NPL ratio lower than 5%. SEK has not obtained any collateral by taking possession.
N/A	EU INS1 – Insurance participations	SEK does not hold any own funds instruments in insurance undertakings, any re-insurance undertaking or insurance holding company.
N/A	EU INS2 – Financial conglomerates information on own funds and capital adequacy ratio	SEK is not a financial conglomerate.
N/A	EU MRB – Qualitative disclosure requirements for institutions using the internal Market Risk Models	SEK does not use the internal model approach (IMA).
N/A	EU MR2-A – Market risk under the internal Model Approach (IMA)	SEK does not use the internal model approach (IMA).
N/A	EU MR2-B – RWEA flow statements of market risk exposures under the IMA	SEK does not use the internal model approach (IMA).
N/A	EU MR3 – IMA values for trading portfolios	SEK does not use the internal model approach (IMA).
N/A	EU MR4 – Comparison of VaR estimates with gains/losses	SEK does not use the internal model approach (IMA).
N/A	EU REM2 – Special payments to staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile (identified staff)	No special payments to identified staff
N/A	EU REM3 – Deferred remuneration	Non-material for SEK. Total deferred and retained payments for the management body and other senior managment is 0. Total deferred and retained payments for the 65 persons in the staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile (identified staff) are below 500 000 EURO
N/A	EU REM4 – Remuneration of 1 million EUR or more per year	No identified staff that are high earners
N/A	EU-SECA – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to securitization exposures	SEK does not have any securitization exposures.
N/A	EU-SEC1 – Securitization exposures in the non-trading book	SEK does not have any securitization exposures.
N/A	EU-SEC2 – Securitization exposures in the trading book	SEK does not have any securitization exposures.
N/A	EU-SEC3 – Securitization exposures in the non-trading book and associated regulatory capital requirements – institution acting as originator or as sponsor	SEK does not have any securitization exposures.
N/A	EU-SEC4 – Securitization exposures in the non-trading book and associated regulatory capital requirements – institution acting as investor	SEK does not have any securitization exposures.
N/A	EU-SEC5 – Exposures securitized by the institution – Exposures in default and specific credit risk adjustments	SEK does not have any securitization exposures.
N/A	EU LI3 – Outline of the differences in the scopes of consolidation (entity by entity)	SEK does not have any entities in scope of consolidation