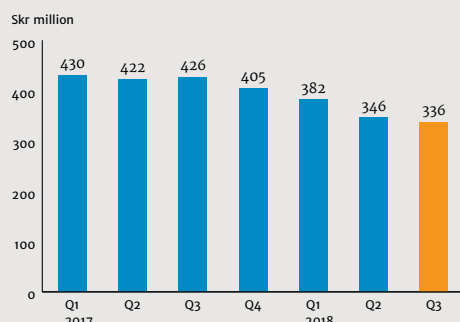


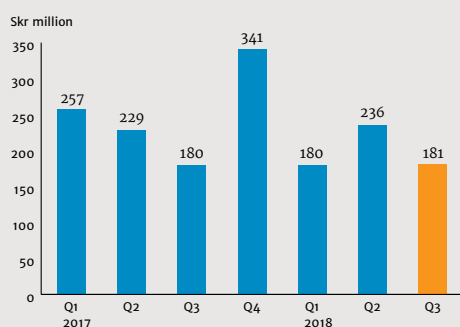
Interim Report January–September 2018



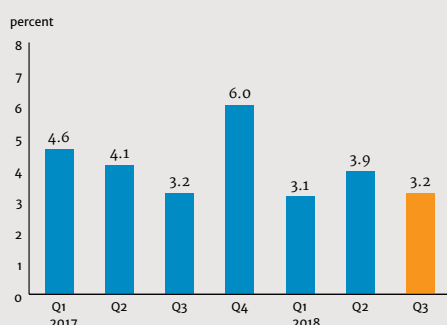
Net interest income, quarterly



Operating profit, quarterly



After-tax return on equity, quarterly



Total capital ratio, quarterly



January–September 2018

(Compared to January–September 2017)

- Net interest income Skr 1,064 million (9M17: Skr 1,278 million)
- Operating profit Skr 597 million (9M17: Skr 666 million)
- Net profit Skr 454 million (9M17: Skr 509 million)
- New lending Skr 39.3 billion (9M17: Skr 77.8 billion)
- Basic and diluted earnings per share Skr 114 (9M17: Skr 128)
- After-tax return on equity 3.4 percent (9M17: 3.9 percent)

Third quarter of 2018

(Compared to the third quarter of 2017)

- Net interest income Skr 336 million (3Q17: Skr 426 million)
- Operating profit Skr 181 million (3Q17: Skr 180 million)
- Net profit Skr 142 million (3Q17: Skr 138 million)
- New lending Skr 12.7 billion (3Q17: Skr 29.1 billion)
- Basic and diluted earnings per share Skr 36 (3Q17: Skr 35)
- After-tax return on equity 3.2 percent (3Q17: 3.2 percent)

Equity and balances

(Compared to December 31, 2017)

- Total capital ratio 20.1 percent (year-end 2017: 23.0 percent)
- Total assets Skr 302.9 billion (year-end 2017: Skr 264.4 billion)
- Loans, outstanding and undisbursed Skr 264.8 billion (year-end 2017: Skr 268.0 billion)

Exporters hold strong financial positions

The global economy continues to trend favorably. In many parts of the world, labor markets are strong even though wage pressure is moderate and inflation is struggling to pick up speed. This means that many central banks are proceeding cautiously or even waiting to increase interest rates, despite high resource utilization and strong growth. The majority of the world's economies continue to post positive growth, but the trend is more fragmented. Growth is slowing down in Europe and Asia at the same time as it seems to be gearing up in North America this year.

Exporters hold strong financial positions and their access to funding through the bank and capital markets remains favorable. New lending for the first nine months of the year was therefore lower than in the prior year period at Skr 39.3 billion (9M17: Skr 77.8 billion).

Year-on-year, net interest income in the first nine months declined to Skr 1,064 million (9M17: Skr 1,278 million). Net interest income was negatively impacted including a higher resolution fee and increased borrowing costs in the beginning of the year.

Operating profit for the first nine months of the year was down year-on-year at Skr 597 million (9M17: Skr 666 million).

Efforts to attract new clients were successful during the year. Our focus on medium-sized companies has been the primary driver generating business with new clients.

Over the past nine months, we have deepened our partnership with other export promoters in the Swedish government's Team Sweden initiative. This applies mainly to regional export collaboration — at both national and regional levels. The collaboration gives us increased visibility and thus generates greater opportunities to offer financing to Sweden's export industry.

SEK continues to have high liquidity for new lending and is well prepared to meet the future financing needs of the Swedish export industry.

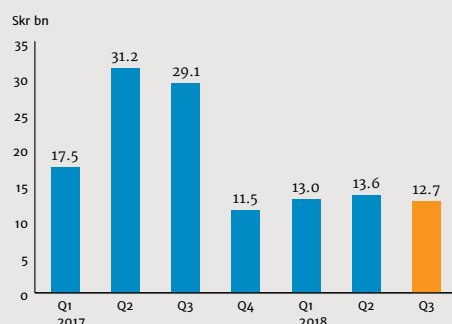
"The range of available market financing is favorable — both from financial institutions and from the capital markets."



Catrin Fransson, CEO

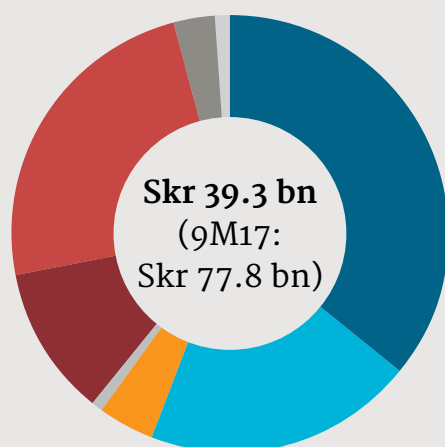


New lending, quarterly



SEK's markets for new lending

Jan-Sep 2018



- Sweden 36% (9M17: 20%)
- Western Europe excl. Sweden 20% (9M17: 13%)
- Japan 4% (9M17: 0%)
- Non-Japan Asia 1% (9M17: 1%)
- Middle East/Africa 11% (9M17: 10%)
- North America 24% (9M17: 54%)
- Latin America 3% (9M17: 2%)
- Central- and Eastern Europe 1% (9M17: 0%)

New clients and broadened business

Efforts to solicit new clients in the first nine months of 2018 were successful, primarily because the focus on medium-sized companies has resulted in business with new clients. SEK has also broadened its business with many existing clients who now utilize a larger portion of SEK's offerings. There is healthy access to finance in the market, from both financial institutions and the capital markets. This impacted new lending, which was down year-on-year. CIRR loans as percentage of new lending was significantly down compared to the same period last year. CIRR loans are often part of major transactions that occur seldomly, which means that new lending in this respect varies between quarters and years. Total new lending amounted to Skr 39.3 billion (9M17: Skr 77.8 billion).

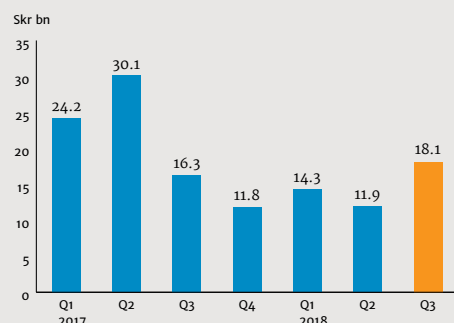
Skr bn	New lending		
	Jan-Sep 2018	Jan-Sep 2017	Jan-Dec 2017
Lending to Swedish exporters ¹	10.6	15.2	21.6
Lending to exporters' customers ²	28.7	62.6	67.7
Total	39.3	77.8	89.3
CIRR loan as percentage of new lending	7%	46%	41%

¹ Of which Skr 0.0 billion (9M17: Skr 0.5 billion; year-end 2017: Skr 0.7 billion) had not been disbursed at period end.

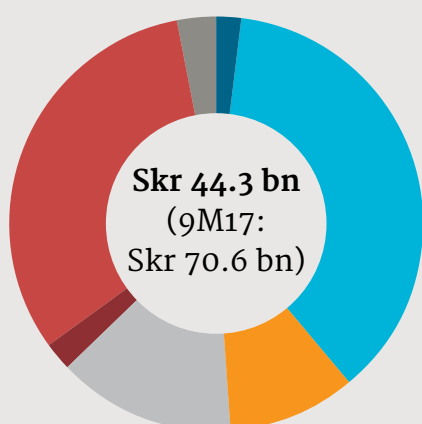
² Of which Skr 4.0 billion (9M17: Skr 34.0 billion; year-end 2017: Skr 35.1 billion) had not been disbursed at period end.



New borrowing, quarterly Long-term borrowing



SEK's markets for new borrowing Jan-Sep 2018



- Nordic countries 4% (9M17: 3%)
- Europe excl. Nordic countries 31% (9M17: 19%)
- Japan 15% (9M17: 39%)
- Non-Japan Asia 11% (9M17: 11%)
- Middle East/Africa 3% (9M17: 3%)
- North America 29% (9M17: 24%)
- Latin America 7% (9M17: 1%)

Diversified borrowing

As a consequence of efforts to adapt to the new Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (also known as MiFID II) regulations, SEK did not issue any structured debt in the Japanese market in the first five months of the year. A lower share of structured debt has resulted in higher borrowing costs. This borrowing recommenced in June, and in the period from June to September 2018, USD 0.7 billion of structured debt was issued. Moreover, SEK completed several public financing transactions, including a two-year, USD 1 billion benchmark bond. SEK continues to have high liquidity for new lending and is well prepared to meet the future financing needs of the Swedish export industry.

Skr bn	SEK's borrowing		
	Jan-Sep 2018	Jan-Sep 2017	Jan-Dec 2017
New long-term borrowings	44.3	70.6	82.4
Outstanding senior debt	254.0	245.9	224.8
Repurchase and redemption of own debt	8.9	15.0	38.7



January–September 2018

Operating profit for the first nine months amounted to Skr 597 million (9M17: Skr 666 million). Net profit amounted to Skr 454 million (9M17: Skr 509 million).

Net interest income

Net interest income for the first nine months of 2018 amounted to Skr 1,064 million (9M17: Skr 1,278 million), a decrease of 17 percent compared to the same period in the previous year. Net interest income was affected negatively by Skr 55 million due to a higher resolution fee of Skr 200 million (9M17: Skr 145 million), which SEK is required to pay to a fund to support the recovery of credit institutions. In 2018, the resolution fee amounts to 0.125 percent of the calculation basis (2017: 0.09 percent), which essentially corresponds to SEK's debt-financed assets less the CIRR-loans. In 2019, the resolution fee will go back to 0.09 percent. Net interest income was also affected negatively by effects from a divested investment portfolio, higher borrowing costs and lower average liquidity investments.

Skr bn, average	Jan–Sep 2018	Jan–Sep 2017	Change
Total loans	202.9	201.5	1%
Liquidity investments	65.1	74.1	–12%
Interest-bearing assets	268.1	275.6	–3%
Interest-bearing liabilities	241.6	251.6	–4%

Net results of financial transactions

Net results of financial transactions for the first nine months of 2018 amounted to Skr –37 million (9M17: Skr –143 million). The result was mainly due to unrealized losses in fair value of assets in the liquidity portfolio and on derivatives. This was offset by realized gains related to repurchase of SEK's own debt and early redemption of loans.

Operating expenses

Skr mn	Jan–Sep 2018	Jan–Sep 2017	Change
Personnel expenses	–223	–235	–5%
Other administrative expenses	–171	–171	0%
Depreciation and impairment of non-financial assets	–25	–35	–29%
Total operating expenses	–419	–441	–5%

Operating expenses decreased five percent compared to the same period in the previous year, due to decreased personnel expenses and depreciation and impairment of non-financial assets. No provision was made for the individual variable remuneration (9M17: Skr 5 million). Beginning in 2017, SEK introduced a system for individual variable remuneration for permanent employees with customer or business responsibility, with the exception of members of the executive management team. In 2018, the cost for this remuneration could amount to a maximum of Skr 12 million.

Net credit losses

Net credit losses for the first nine months of 2018 amounted to Skr 8 million (9M17: Skr –7 million). The positive result was attributable to changes in the macroeconomic forecasting scenario and risk factors in accordance with IFRS 9 procedures, as well as to repaid credits. Further impairment of stage 3 credits offset much of these changes. See Note 4. Loss allowances as of September 30, 2018 amounted to Skr –137 million compared to Skr –137 million as of January 1, 2018, of which exposures in stage 3 amounted to Skr –89 million (January 1, 2018 Skr –66 million).

Other comprehensive income

Other comprehensive income before tax for the first nine months of 2018 amounted to Skr 260 million (9M17: Skr –102 million), mainly due to a reversal of a previous reserve for parameter uncertainty related to credit spreads on SEK's own debt.

July–September 2018

Operating profit for the third quarter of 2018 amounted to Skr 181 million (3Q17: Skr 180 million). Net profit amounted to Skr 142 million (3Q17: Skr 138 million).

Net interest income

Net interest income for the third quarter of 2018 amounted to Skr 336 million (3Q17: Skr 426 million), a decrease of 21 percent compared to the same period in the previous year. Net interest income was affected negatively by a higher resolution fee of Skr 67 million (3Q17: Skr 48 million), which SEK is required to pay to a fund to support the recovery of credit institutions, effects from a divested investment portfolio, as well as higher borrowing costs.

Skr bn, average	Jul-Sep 2018	Jul-Sep 2017	Change
Total loans	210.8	199.2	6%
Liquidity investments	69.9	72.7	-4%
Interest-bearing assets	280.7	271.9	3%
Interest-bearing liabilities	253.5	249.7	2%

Net results of financial transactions

Net results of financial transactions for the third quarter of 2018 amounted to Skr -5 million (3Q17: Skr -113 million).

Operating expenses

Skr mn	Jul-Sep 2018	Jul-Sep 2017	Change
Personnel expenses	-66	-67	-1%
Other administrative expenses	-48	-49	-2%
Depreciation and impairment of non-financial assets	-8	-12	-33%
Total operating expenses	-122	-128	-5%

Operating expenses decreased somewhat compared to the same period in the previous year, mainly due to decreased depreciation and impairment of non-financial assets. No provision was made for the individual variable remuneration (3Q17: no provision).

Net credit losses

Net credit losses for the third quarter of 2018 amounted to Skr -22 million (3Q17: Skr 3 million). The negative result was mainly due to further impairment of stage 3 credits. See Note 4.

Statement of Financial Position

Total assets and liquidity investments

Liquidity investments and outstanding loans increased compared to the end of 2017, mainly due to disbursements of loans and new funding placed in liquidity.

Skr bn	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017	Change
Total assets	302.9	264.4	15%
Liquidity investments	74.5	55.7	34%
Outstanding loans	210.8	195.1	8%
of which loans in the CIRR-system	67.6	49.1	38%

Total exposures amounted to Skr 335.4 billion on September 30, 2018 (year-end 2017: Skr 327.2 billion). SEK's exposures to regional governments, public sector entities and corporates have increased while exposures to central governments and financial institutions have decreased. See Note 10.

Liabilities and equity

As of September 30, 2018, the aggregate volume of available funds and shareholders' equity exceeded the aggregate volume of loans outstanding and loans committed at all maturities. Accordingly, SEK considers all of its outstanding commitments to be covered through maturity.

In 2018, SEK has a credit facility in place with the Swedish National Debt Office of up to Skr 125 billion. To date, SEK has not utilized the credit facility. The credit facility can only be utilized for loans covered by the officially supported export credits system (CIRR).

Capital adequacy

The total capital ratio was 20.1 percent (year-end 2017: 23.0 percent). The decrease in total capital ratio is mainly due to Tier 2 capital no longer being included in the capital ratio calculations (see "Other events" below). SEK maintains strong capitalization in relation to the capital target, with a total capital ratio that exceeds the total capital adequacy requirement of Finansinspektionen (the Swedish FSA) by 4.0 percentage points, and healthy liquidity.

Percent	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	20.1	20.6
Tier 1 capital ratio	20.1	20.6
Total capital ratio	20.1	23.0
Leverage ratio	5.6	5.9
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)	494	169
Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)	140	140

Rating

	Skr	Foreign currency
Moody's	Aa1/Stable	Aa1/Stable
Standard & Poor's	AA+/Stable	AA+/Stable

Other events

On November 14, 2013, SEK issued the following Tier 2 instrument: "USD 250,000,000 Fixed Rate Resetable Dated Subordinated Instruments due 14 November 2023" (EMTN 5487). In June 2018, SEK received permission from the Swedish FSA to call EMTN 5487 on November 14, 2018 in accordance with its terms. In September 2018, the Board of Directors of SEK decided that SEK will exercise its right to call EMTN 5487. As of June, SEK has reduced the level of own funds by the outstanding principal amount of the EMTN 5487, which is the equivalent of USD 250,000,000.

In order to increase the focus on customers, SEK has made organizational changes. Jens Hedar, Head of Large Corporates and Andreas Ericson, Head of Mid Corporates, have been appointed new members of SEK's Management team. It also means that a managerial level is removed. Head of Lending, Jane Lundgren Ericsson, leaves the company. The changes entered into force on October 15, 2018.

Risk factors and the macro environment

Various risks arise as part of SEK's operations. SEK's primary exposure is to credit risk, but the company is also exposed to market, liquidity, refinancing, operational and sustainability risks. For a more detailed description of SEK's risk factors, refer to the Risk and Capital Management section in SEK's 2017 Annual Report.

Sweden's GDP grew at a rate of 2.5 percent on an annualized basis. Sweden's unemployment rate was 6.6 percent (August 2018). The consumer price index rose 2.0 percent (August 2018) on an annualized basis and the repo rate remained fixed at negative 0.5 percent. According to Statistics Sweden (SCB), in the second quarter of 2018, Swedish exports increased 0.4 percent compared to the prior quarter. Exports of goods increased 1.0 percent and exports of services declined 0.9 percent.

Growth in the rest of the world remains healthy. However, there are significant uncertainties and risks, and in particular, threats to the global trading system could jeopardize growth going forward. The escalation of the US-China trade dispute in September and the increased risk of a difficult Brexit have generated increased market tension.

Financial targets

Profitability target	A return on equity of at least 6 percent over time.
Dividend policy	Payment of an ordinary dividend of 30 percent of the profit for the year.
Capital target	Under normal conditions, SEK's total capital ratio is to exceed the Swedish FSA's total capital adequacy requirement by 1 to 3 percentage points. Currently, the capital target means that the total capital ratio should amount to 17–19 percent.

Key performance indicators

Skr mn (if not otherwise indicated)	Jul–Sep 2018	Apr–Jun 2018	Jul–Sep 2017	Jan–Sep 2018	Jan–Sep 2017	Jan–Dec 2017
New lending	12,662	13,568	29,067	39,263	77,788	89,305
of which to Swedish exporters	2,216	3,718	2,147	10,567	15,207	21,643
of which to exporters' customers	10,446	9,850	26,920	28,696	62,581	67,662
CIRR-loans as a percentage of new lending	11%	1%	67%	7%	46%	41%
Loans, outstanding and undisbursed	264,760	272,805	271,907	264,760	271,907	268,034
New long-term borrowings	18,173	11,868	16,325	44,335	70,622	82,441
Outstanding senior debt	254,013	248,493	245,883	254,013	245,883	224,833
After-tax return on equity	3.2%	3.9%	3.2%	3.4%	3.9%	4.5%
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	20.1%	20.2%	18.9%	20.1%	18.9%	20.6%
Tier 1 capital ratio	20.1%	20.2%	18.9%	20.1%	18.9%	20.6%
Total capital ratio	20.1%	20.2%	21.1%	20.1%	21.1%	23.0%
Leverage ratio	5.6%	5.5%	5.4%	5.6%	5.4%	5.9%
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)	494%	680%	385%	494%	385%	169%
Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)	140%	140%	144%	140%	144%	140%

See definitions on page 30.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME IN SUMMARY

Skr mn	Note	Jul-Sep 2018	Apr-Jun 2018	Jul-Sep 2017	Jan-Sep 2018	Jan-Sep 2017	Jan-Dec 2017
Interest income		1,374	1,257	1,004	3,687	2,877	3,896
Interest expenses		-1,038	-911	-578	-2,623	-1,599	-2,213
Net interest income	2	336	346	426	1,064	1,278	1,683
Net fee and commission expense		-6	-8	-8	-19	-21	-28
Net results of financial transactions	3	-5	27	-113	-37	-143	-102
Total operating income		325	365	305	1,008	1,114	1,553
Personnel expenses		-66	-78	-67	-223	-235	-320
Other administrative expenses		-48	-67	-49	-171	-171	-232
Depreciation and impairment of non-financial assets		-8	-9	-12	-25	-35	-45
Total operating expenses		-122	-154	-128	-419	-441	-597
Operating profit before credit losses		203	211	177	589	673	956
Net credit losses	4	-22	25	3	8	-7	51
Operating profit		181	236	180	597	666	1,007
Tax expenses		-39	-60	-42	-143	-157	-235
Net profit¹		142	176	138	454	509	772
Other comprehensive income related to:							
Items to be reclassified to profit or loss							
<i>Available-for-sale securities</i>		-	-	0	-	-28	-33
<i>Derivatives in cash flow hedges</i>		-7	-7	-22	-20	-79	-91
Tax on items to be reclassified to profit or loss		1	2	5	4	24	27
Net items to be reclassified to profit or loss		-6	-5	-17	-16	-83	-97
Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss							
<i>Own credit risk</i>		126	113	-	310	-	-
<i>Revaluation of defined benefit plans</i>		-	-19	18	-30	5	-4
Tax on items not to be reclassified to profit or loss		-28	-21	-4	-62	-1	1
Net items not to be reclassified to profit or loss		98	73	14	218	4	-3
Total other comprehensive income		92	68	-3	202	-79	-100
Total comprehensive income¹		234	244	135	656	430	672

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

Skr							
Basic and diluted earnings per share ²		36	44	35	114	128	193

² Net profit divided by average number of shares, which amounts to 3,990,000 for each period.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Skr mn	Note	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	2,355	1,231
Treasuries/government bonds	5	6,332	4,382
Other interest-bearing securities except loans	5	49,165	39,807
Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	4, 5	37,728	41,125
Loans to credit institutions	4, 5	28,600	23,198
Loans to the public	4, 5	161,097	141,111
Derivatives	5, 6	8,019	7,803
Tangible and intangible assets		75	88
Other assets		6,890	3,556
Prepaid expenses and accrued revenues		2,610	2,091
Total assets		302,871	264,392
Liabilities and equity			
Borrowing from credit institutions	5	1,860	2,317
Debt securities issued	5	252,153	222,516
Derivatives	5, 6	22,626	16,480
Other liabilities		2,857	826
Accrued expenses and prepaid revenues		2,492	2,063
Deferred tax liabilities		578	531
Provisions		68	45
Subordinated liabilities	5	2,225	2,040
Total liabilities		284,859	246,818
Share capital		3,990	3,990
Reserves		-186	30
Retained earnings		14,208	13,554
Total equity		18,012	17,574
Total liabilities and equity		302,871	264,392

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY IN SUMMARY

Skr mn	Equity	Share capital	Reserves				Retained earnings
			Hedge reserve	Fair value reserve	Own credit risk	Defined benefit plans	
Opening balance of equity January 1, 2017	17,136	3,990	96	35		-1	13,016
Net profit Jan-Sep, 2017	509						509
Other comprehensive income Jan-Sep, 2017	-79		-61	-22		4	
Total comprehensive income Jan-Sep, 2017	430		-61	-22		4	509
Dividend	-234						-234
Closing balance of equity September 30, 2017¹	17,332	3,990	35	13		3	13,291
Opening balance of equity January 1, 2017	17,136	3,990	96	35		-1	13,016
Net profit Jan-Dec, 2017	772						772
Other comprehensive income Jan-Dec, 2017	-100		-71	-26		-3	
Total comprehensive income Jan-Dec, 2017	672		-71	-26		-3	772
Dividend	-234						-234
Closing balance of equity December 31, 2017¹	17,574	3,990	25	9		-4	13,554
Effects of the implementation of IFRS 9 ²	14			-9	-409		432
Adjusted opening balance of equity January 1, 2018	17,588	3,990	25	-	-409	-4	13,986
Net profit Jan-Sep, 2018	454						454
Other comprehensive income Jan-Sep, 2018	202		-16		242	-24	
Total comprehensive income Jan-Sep, 2018	656		-16		242	-24	454
Dividend	-232						-232
Closing balance of equity September 30, 2018¹	18,012	3,990	9	-	-167	-28	14,208

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

² The effects of IFRS 9 differ from the effects presented in Note 1b in SEK's 2017 Annual Report. The difference is related to the calculation of accumulated gains and losses that arise from changes in SEK's own credit risk, and do not have any net effect on equity.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS IN THE CONSOLIDATED GROUP IN SUMMARY

Skr mn	Jan-Sep 2018	Jan-Sep 2017	Jan-Dec 2017
Operating activities			
Operating profit	597	666	1,007
Adjustments for non-cash items in operating profit	530	323	274
Income tax paid	-275	-273	-365
Changes in assets and liabilities from operating activities	-21,043	-1,510	8,534
Cash flow from operating activities	-20,191	-794	9,450
Investing activities			
Capital expenditures	-12	-9	-10
Cash flow from investing activities	-12	-9	-10
Financing activities			
Change in senior debt	9,683	11,485	-9,919
Derivatives, net	11,459	-6,613	-4,931
Dividend paid	-232	-234	-234
Cash flow from financing activities	20,910	4,638	-15,084
Cash flow for the period	707	3,835	-5,644
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	1,231	7,054	7,054
Cash flow for the period	707	3,835	-5,644
Exchange-rate differences on cash and cash equivalents	417	-242	-179
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period¹	2,355	10,647	1,231

¹ Cash and cash equivalents include, in this context, cash at banks that can be immediately converted into cash and short-term deposits for which the time to maturity does not exceed three months from trade date.

NOTES

1. Applied accounting principles and impacts from changes in accounting principles
2. Net interest income
3. Net results of financial transactions
4. Impairments
5. Financial assets and liabilities at fair value
6. Derivatives
7. CIRR-system
8. Pledged assets and contingent liabilities
9. Capital adequacy
10. Exposures
11. Transactions with related parties
12. Events after the reporting period

All amounts are in Skr million, unless otherwise indicated. All figures concern the Consolidated Group, unless otherwise indicated.

Note 1. Applied accounting principles and impacts from changes in accounting principles

This condensed interim report is presented in accordance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 34, Interim Financial Reporting. The Group's consolidated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) together with the interpretations from IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC). The IFRS standards applied by SEK are all endorsed by the European Union (EU). The accounting also follows the additional standards imposed by the Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies (1995:1559) (ÅRKL) and the regulation and general guidelines issued by Finansinspektionen (the Swedish FSA), "Annual Reports in Credit Institutions and Securities Companies" (FFFS 2008:25). In addition to this, the supplementary accounting rules for groups (RFR 1) issued by the Swedish Financial Reporting Board have been applied. SEK also follows the state's general guidelines regarding external reporting in accordance with its corporate governance policy and guidelines for state-owned companies.

This interim report of Aktiebolaget Svensk Exportkredit (publ)(Swedish Export Credit Corporation) (the "Parent Company") has been prepared in accordance with the ÅRKL, and the RFR 2 recommendation, "Accounting for Legal Entities," issued by the Swedish Financial Reporting Board, as well as the accounting regulations of the Swedish FSA (FFFS 2008:25), which means that within the framework of the ÅRKL, IFRS has been applied to the greatest extent possible. The Parent Company's results and total assets represent most of the results and total assets of the Consolidated Group, so the Consolidated Group's information in these notes largely reflects the condition of the Parent Company.

During the second quarter of 2018, the winding-down of the subsidiary Venantius AB, including its wholly-owned subsidiary VF Finans AB, was completed. The winding-down did not have any material effect on the Group's results, assets or liabilities. The Consolidated Group as of September 30, 2018 encompasses SEK and its newly-formed, wholly-owned, non-active subsidiary, SEKETT AB. These are jointly referred to as the "Consolidated Group" or the "Group".

The accounting policies, methods of computation and presentation of the Consolidated Group and the Parent Company are, in all material aspects, the same as those used for the 2017 annual financial statements except for the application of the

new and amended standards from IASB that entered into force beginning January 1, 2018. This interim report does not include all the disclosures required in the annual financial statements, and should be read in conjunction with the company's annual financial statements as of December 31, 2017.

As of January 1, 2018, SEK began applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, which replaced the previous regulatory framework IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The impact of the transition to IFRS 9 on SEK is summarized as follows:

- As of January 1, 2018, SEK assessed its liquidity investments, which were previously classified as available-for-sale assets. The conclusion of the assessment was that liquidity investments are included in a portfolio where the business model entails measurement at fair value and, accordingly, they are recognized at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Liquidity investments that were previously classified at fair value pursuant to the fair value option (FVO) are also classified at FVTPL. Certain fixed-rate liquidity investments were previously subject to hedge accounting and, as of January 1, 2018, these hedge accounting relationships have been terminated since liquidity investments are now measured at FVTPL.
- SEK's lending meets the conditions for the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) tests and uses a business model that aims to collect contractual cash flows, which means SEK's lending is measured at amortized cost.
- Gains and losses that arise from changes in SEK's own credit risk on liabilities designated at fair value are recognized in the reserve for own credit risk under Other comprehensive income and are not reclassified to profit or loss in the financial statements of the Group. In the financial statements of the Parent Company, these gains and losses continue to be recognized under Net results of financial transactions in Net profit, consistent with past practice.
- The principle applied for the impairment of exposures has changed from an approach based on incurred credit loss events under IAS 39 to an approach based on expected credit losses (ECL). IFRS 9 requires that all assets measured at amortized cost, including credit commitments and financial guarantees, are to be tested for any impairment, which differs from IAS 39, where collective provisions are not made for off-balance-sheet items or available-for-

sale financial assets. Loss allowances (ECL) is expected to mean lower initial impairment amounts but higher volatility over time.

- As of December 31, 2017, the transition to IFRS 9 had a total impact on the Group's equity of Skr 14 million. IFRS 9 has no material impact on the Group's capital adequacy and large exposure ratios. SEK is not restating comparative periods. Comparative information for 2017 is reported pursuant to IAS 39 and is not comparable with the information presented for 2018 under IFRS 9. Differences arising from the introduction of IFRS 9 are recognized directly in retained earnings as of January 1, 2018. Beginning January 1, 2018, SEK has also begun applying IFRS 9 for hedge accounting. Additional information on new accounting policies associated with IFRS 9 and quantitative transition information can be found in Note 1b to the Consolidated Financial Statements in SEK's 2017 Annual Report.

As of January 1, 2018, SEK began applying the new standard IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. IFRS 15 is not applicable to financial instruments or leasing agreements. IFRS 15 had a minor effect on SEK's financial reporting during 2018.

Future changes to IFRS

In January 2016, the IASB issued the new accounting standard IFRS 16 Leases, with changes for lessees. All leases (with the exception of short-term and low-value leases) are to be recognized as right-of-use assets subject to depreciation with corresponding liabilities in the lessee's balance sheet, and the lease payments recognized as repayments and interest expenses. Lessor accounting remains essentially unchanged. Additional disclosures are also required. SEK's assessment is that the standard will primarily affect SEK's recognition of operational leases for rental premises, which is not expected to have any material impact on SEK's financial statements or capital adequacy or large exposure ratios. The standard will be applicable beginning January 1, 2019. There are no other IFRS or IFRS IC interpretations that are not yet applicable that are expected to have a material impact on SEK's financial statements, capital adequacy or large exposure ratios.

Note 2. Net interest income

Skr mn	Jul-Sep 2018	Apr-Jun 2018	Jul-Sep 2017	Jan-Sep 2018	Jan-Sep 2017	Jan-Dec 2017
Interest income						
Loans to credit institutions	418	344	207	1,003	567	789
Loans to the public	668	624	565	1,864	1,690	2,265
Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	171	170	158	500	483	629
Interest-bearing securities excluding loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	124	123	131	371	332	458
Derivatives	-49	-43	-87	-166	-291	-372
Administrative remuneration CIRR-system ¹	42	39	31	113	95	125
Other assets	0	0	-1	2	1	2
Total interest income²	1,374	1,257	1,004	3,687	2,877	3,896
Interest expenses						
Interest expenses	-971	-848	-530	-2,423	-1,454	-2,020
Resolution fee	-67	-63	-48	-200	-145	-193
Total interest expenses	-1,038	-911	-578	-2,623	-1,599	-2,213
Net interest income	336	346	426	1,064	1,278	1,683

¹ Including administrative remuneration for concessionary loans of Skr 1 million during the period January–September 2018 (9M17: Skr 2 million).

² Interest income calculated using the effective interest method amounted to Skr 3,147 million during the period January – September 2018 (9M17: Skr 2,426 million).

Note 3. Net results of financial transactions

Skr mn	Jul-Sep 2018	Apr-Jun 2018	Jul-Sep 2017	Jan-Sep 2018	Jan-Sep 2017	Jan-Dec 2017
Derecognition of financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss	7	5	9	12	12	-1
Financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss ¹	-63	38	-99	-64	-150	-48
Financial instruments under fair-value hedge accounting	50	-11	-26	18	-7	-53
Currency exchange-rate effects on all assets and liabilities excl. currency exchange-rate effects related to revaluation at fair value	1	-5	3	-3	2	0
Total net results of financial transactions²	-5	27	-113	-37	-143	-102

¹ SEK classifies IFRS 9 liquidity investments as financial assets valued at fair value, which means that unrealized gains and losses are also recognized in net results of financial transactions. Due to IFRS 9 market value changes, arising from changes in credit spread on SEK's own debt, are not reported in net results of financial transactions, but in other comprehensive income.

² Difference between Parent Company and Consolidated group for the period January–September 2018 is due to different accounting principles regarding changes in SEK's own credit risk, see Note 1.

SEK's general business model is to hold financial instruments measured at fair value to maturity. The net market value changes are mainly attributable to changes in credit spread on own debt, which, due to IFRS 9, are reported in other comprehensive income, and basis spreads, which is reported in net results of financial transactions. The changes could be significant in a single reporting period, but will not affect earnings over time since the lifetime cumulative changes in the instrument's market value will net to zero if it is held to maturity and is a performing instrument. When financial instruments are not held to maturity, realized gains and losses can occur, as in

cases where SEK repurchases its own debt, or where lending is repaid early and the related hedging instruments are terminated prematurely. The effects reported in the following line items of net results of financial transactions in the table above include realized as well as unrealized changes in fair value: "Derecognition of financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss", "Financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss" and "Financial instruments under fair-value hedge accounting". "Financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss" and "Financial instruments under fair-value hedge accounting".

Note 4. Impairments

Skr mn	Jul-Sep 2018 ¹	Apr-Jun 2018 ¹	Jul-Sep 2017 ²	Jan-Sep 2018 ¹	Jan-Sep 2017 ²	Jan-Dec 2017 ²
Expected credit losses, stage 1	1	13	n.a.	11	n.a.	n.a.
Expected credit losses, stage 2	-1	11	n.a.	15	n.a.	n.a.
Expected credit losses, stage 3	-22	1	n.a.	-18	n.a.	n.a.
Impairment of financial assets	n.a.	n.a.	-27	n.a.	-54	-59
Reversal of previous write-downs	n.a.	n.a.	30	n.a.	47	110
Established losses	-	-	-	-	-47	-47
Reserves applied to cover established credit losses	-	-	-1	-	46	46
Recovered credit losses	-	0	1	0	1	1
Net credit losses	-22	25	3	8	-7	51

¹ Expected credit losses according to IFRS 9

² Impairments according to IAS 39

Skr mn	September 30, 2018				December 31, 2017
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Total
Loans, before expected credit losses	182,060	27,747	1,070	210,877	195,275
Off balance, before expected credit losses	24,202	33,978	2	58,182	77,485
Total, before expected credit losses	206,262	61,725	1,072	269,059	272,760
Loss allowance, loans	-29	-19	-87	-135	-155
Loss allowance, off balance ¹	0	0	-2	-2	-
Total, loss allowance	-29	-19	-89	-137	-155
Provision ratio	0.01%	0.03%	8.30%	0.05%	0.06%

¹ Recognized under provision in Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

Loss Allowance, January-September, 2018

Skr mn	September 30, 2018				December 31, 2017
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Total
Opening balance¹	-38	-33	-66	-137	-254
Increases due to origination and acquisition	-8	-2	-1	-11	n.a.
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	14	8	-17	5	51
Transfer to stage 1	0	0	-	0	n.a.
Transfer to stage 2	1	-1	-	0	n.a.
Transfer to stage 3	-	0	0	0	n.a.
Decreases due to derecognition	4	10	0	14	n.a.
Decrease in allowance account due to write-offs	-	-	-	-	46
Exchange-rate differences ²	-2	-1	-5	-8	2
Closing balance	-29	-19	-89	-137	-155

¹ Effect on opening balance after implementation of IFRS 9 Skr 18 million.

² Recognized under Net results of financial transactions in Statement of Comprehensive Income

³ According to IAS 39

Note 5. Financial assets and liabilities at fair value

Skr mn	September 30, 2018		
	Book value	Fair value	Surplus value (+)/ Deficit value (-)
Cash and cash equivalents	2,355	2,355	-
Treasuries/governments bonds	6,332	6,332	-
Other interest-bearing securities except loans	49,165	49,165	-
Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	37,728	38,902	1,174
Loans to credit institutions	28,600	28,608	8
Loans to the public	161,097	163,524	2,427
Derivatives	8,019	8,019	-
Total financial assets	293,296	296,905	3,609
Borrowing from credit institutions	1,860	1,860	-
Debt securities issued	252,153	253,434	1,281
Derivatives	22,626	22,626	-
Subordinated liabilities	2,225	2,250	25
Total financial liabilities	278,864	280,170	1,306

Skr mn	December 31, 2017		
	Book value	Fair value	Surplus value (+)/ Deficit value (-)
Cash and cash equivalents	1,231	1,231	-
Treasuries/governments bonds	4,382	4,382	-
Other interest-bearing securities except loans	39,807	39,807	-
Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	41,125	42,352	1,227
Loans to credit institutions	23,198	23,451	253
Loans to the public	141,111	144,935	3,824
Derivatives	7,803	7,803	-
Total financial assets	258,657	263,961	5,304
Borrowing from credit institutions	2,317	2,317	-
Debt securities issued	222,516	223,465	949
Derivatives	16,480	16,480	-
Subordinated liabilities	2,040	2,047	7
Total financial liabilities	243,353	244,309	956

Determination of fair value

The determination of fair value is described in SEK's 2017 Annual Report, see Note 1a (h) (viii) Principles for determination of fair value of financial instruments and (ix) Determination of fair value of certain types of financial instruments.

Financial assets in fair value hierarchy

Skr mn	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				Available-for-sale under IAS 39 ¹			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Treasuries/governments bonds	-	6,332	-	6,332				
Other interest-bearing securities except loans	-	49,165	-	49,165				
Derivatives	-	6,311	1,708	8,019				
Total, September 30, 2018	-	61,808	1,708	63,516				
Total, December 31, 2017	-	5,942	1,974	7,916	4,382	39,694	-	44,076

¹ Due to the transition to IFRS 9, the financial assets classified as available-for-sale under IAS 39 are now classified as "Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss"

Financial liabilities in fair value hierarchy

Skr mn	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Debt securities issued	-	19,207	45,937	65,144
Derivatives	-	17,038	5,588	22,626
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total, September 30, 2018	-	36,245	51,525	87,770
Total, December 31, 2017	-	34,086	45,815	79,901

There were no transfers made between levels during the period January–September 2018 (year–end 2017: Skr – million).

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value in Level 3, September 30, 2018

Skr mn	January 1, 2018	Purchases	Settlements & sales	Transfers to Level 3	Transfers from Level 3	Gains (+) and losses (-) through profit or loss ¹	Gains (+) and losses (-) in Other comprehensive income	Exchange-rate differences	September 30, 2018
Debt securities issued	-42,995	-8,520	5,513	-	-	2,550	205	-2,690	-45,937
Derivatives, net	-846	-6	-14	-	-	-2,383	-	-631	-3,880
Net assets and liabilities, 2018	-43,841	-8,526	5,499	-	-	167	205	-3,321	-49,817

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value in Level 3, December 31, 2017

Skr mn	January 1, 2017	Purchases	Settlements & sales	Transfers to Level 3	Transfers from Level 3	Gains (+) and losses (-) through profit or loss ¹	Exchange-rate differences	December 31, 2017
Other interest-bearing securities except loans	257	-	-250	-	-	-6	-1	-
Debt securities issued	-48,217	-19,077	24,627	-	-	1,044	-1,372	-42,995
Derivatives, net	-2,404	3	-4,342	-	-	-1,202	7,099	-846
Net assets and liabilities, 2017	-50,364	-19,074	20,035	-	-	-164	5,726	-43,841

¹ Gains and losses through profit or loss, including the impact of exchange-rates, is reported as net interest income and net results of financial transactions. The unrealized fair value changes for assets and liabilities, including the impact of exchange-rates, held as of September 30, 2018, amounted to a Skr 155 million gain (year–end 2017: Skr 768 million loss) and are reported as net results of financial transactions.

Uncertainty of valuation of Level 3 instruments

As the estimation of the parameters included in the models to calculate the market value of Level 3 instruments is associated with subjectivity and uncertainty, SEK has, in accordance with IFRS 13, conducted an analysis of the difference in fair value of Level 3 instruments using other established parameter values. Option models and discounted cash flows are used to value the Level 3 instruments. For Level 3 instruments with a longer duration where extrapolated discount curves are used, a sensitivity analysis has been conducted with regards to the interest. The revaluation of the portfolio is made using an interest rate shift of +/- 10 basis points. For the Level 3 instruments that are significantly affected by different types of correlations, which are not based on observable market data, a revaluation has been made by shifting the correlations. The basis for this sensitivity analysis is therefore the revaluation of the relevant part of the portfolio, where the correlations have been

adjusted by +/- 10 percentage points. After the revaluation is performed, the max/min value for each transaction is identified. For Level 3 instruments that are significantly affected by non-observable market data, such as SEK's own creditworthiness, a revaluation has been made by shifting the credit curve. The revaluation is made by shifting the credit spreads by +/- 10 basis points, which has been assessed as a reasonable change in SEK's credit spread. The analysis shows the impact of the non-observable market data on the market value. In addition, the market value will be affected by observable market data.

The result of the analysis corresponds with SEK's business model where issued securities are linked with a matched hedging derivative. The underlying market data is used to evaluate the issued security as well as to evaluate the fair value in the derivative. This means that a change in fair value of the issued security, excluding SEK's own credit spread, is offset by an equally large change in fair value in the derivative.

Sensitivity analysis – level 3 assets and liabilities

Assets and liabilities Skr mn	September 30, 2018					
	Fair Value	Unobservable input	Range of estimates for unobservable input ¹	Valuation method	Sensitivity max	Sensitivity min
Equity	-639	Correlation	0.67 - (0.07)	Option Model	1	-1
Interest rate	829	Correlation	0.22 - (0.09)	Option Model	-91	90
FX	-3,899	Correlation	0.88 - (0.92)	Option Model	25	-24
Other	-171	Correlation	0.60 - 0.00	Option Model	0	0
Sum derivatives, net	-3,880				-65	65
Equity	-684	Correlation	0.67 - (0.07)	Option Model	-1	1
		Credit spreads	10BP - (10BP)	Discounted cash flow	16	-16
Interest rate	-45,126	Correlation	0.22 - (0.09)	Option Model	96	-94
		Credit spreads	10BP - (10BP)	Discounted cash flow	107	-105
FX	-32	Correlation	0.88 - (0.92)	Option Model	-27	25
		Credit spreads	10BP - (10BP)	Discounted cash flow	90	-90
Other	-95	Correlation	0.60 - 0.00	Option Model	0	0
		Credit spreads	10BP - (10BP)	Discounted cash flow	3	-3
Sum debt securities issued	-45,937				284	-282
Total effect on total comprehensive income²					219	-217
Other interest-bearing securities except loans, December 31, 2017	0				0	0
Derivatives, net, December 31, 2017	-846				-167	155
Debt securities issued, December 31, 2017	-42,995				381	-366
Total effect on total comprehensive income, December 31, 2017²					214	-211

¹ Represents the range of correlations that SEK has determined market participants would use when pricing the instruments. The structures are represented both in the security and the derivative hedging the bond. The sensitivity analysis is based on a shift in the interval for correlation between 0.1 and -0.1. The correlation is expressed as a value between 1 and -1, where 0 indicates no relationship, 1 indicates maximum positive relationship and -1 indicates maximum negative relationship. The maximum correlation in the range of unobservable inputs can thus be from 1 to -1. The table presents the scenario analysis of the effect on Level 3 instruments, with maximum positive and negative changes.

² Of the total impact on total comprehensive income, the sensitivity effect of SEK's own credit spread was Skr 216 million (year-end 2017: Skr 211 million) under a maximum scenario and Skr -214 million (year-end 2017: Skr -208 million) under a minimum scenario.

Fair value related to credit risk

Skr mn	Fair value originating from credit risk (- liabilities increase/ + liabilities decrease)		The period's change in fair value originating from credit risk (+ income/ - loss)	
	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017	Jan-Sep 2018	Jan-Sep 2017
CVA/DVA, net ¹	-16	-8	-8	7
OCA ²	-214	-578	310	-186

¹ Credit value adjustment (CVA) and Debt value adjustment (DVA) reflects how the counterparties' credit risk as well as SEK's own credit rating affects the fair value of derivatives.

² Own credit adjustment (OCA) reflects how the changes in SEK's credit rating affects the fair value of financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss. Changes in creditworthiness is, as of January 1, 2018 presented in other comprehensive income according to IFRS 9. The effect of IFRS 9 differs from the closing balance as of December 31, 2017. The difference is related to the calculation of accumulated gains and losses that arise from changes in SEK's own credit risk, and do not have any net effect on equity.

Note 6. Derivatives

Derivatives by categories

Skr mn	September 30, 2018			December 31, 2017		
	Assets Fair value	Liabilities Fair value	Nominal amounts	Assets Fair value	Liabilities Fair value	Nominal amounts
Interest rate-related contracts	5,064	10,727	288,804	3,781	9,132	245,788
Currency-related contracts	2,745	10,862	150,998	3,772	6,879	139,614
Equity-related contracts	210	866	16,103	250	303	13,246
Contracts related to commodities, credit risk, etc.	-	171	-1,912	-	166	-1,183
Total derivatives	8,019	22,626	453,993	7,803	16,480	397,465

In accordance with SEK's policies with regard to counterparty, interest rate, currency exchange, and other exposures, SEK uses, and is a party to, different kinds of derivative instruments, mostly various interest rate-related and currency

exchange-related contracts primarily to hedge risk exposure inherent in financial assets and liabilities. These contracts are carried at fair value in the statements of financial position on a contract-by-contract basis.

Note 7. CIRR-system

Pursuant to the company's assignment as stated in its owner instruction issued by the Swedish government, SEK administers credit granting in the Swedish system for officially supported export credits (CIRR-system). SEK receives compensation from the Swedish government in the form of an administrative fee, which is calculated based on the principal amount outstanding.

All assets and liabilities related to the CIRR-system are included in the consolidated statement of financial position and in the Parent Company's balance sheet since SEK bears the credit risk for the lending and acts as the counterparty for lending and borrowing. Unrealized revaluation effects on derivatives related to the CIRR-system are recognized on a net basis under Other assets.

SEK has determined that the CIRR-system should be considered an assignment whereby SEK acts as an agent on behalf of the Swedish government, rather than being the principal in individual transactions. Accordingly, interest income, interest expense and other costs pertaining to CIRR-system assets and liabilities are not recognized in SEK's statement of comprehensive income.

The administrative compensation received by SEK from the Swedish government is recognized as part of interest income

in SEK's statement of comprehensive income since the commission received in compensation is equivalent to interest. Any income for SEK that arises from its credit arranger role is recognized in SEK's statement of comprehensive income under net interest income. Net credit losses are shown in the statement of comprehensive income for SEK as SEK bears the credit risk for the lending. Refer also to Note 1a (f) in SEK's 2017 Annual Report.

The administrative fee paid by the state to SEK as compensation is recognized in the CIRR-system as administrative compensation to SEK. Arrangement fees to SEK are recognized together with other arrangement fees as interest expenses. Refer to the following tables.

In addition to the CIRR-system, SEK administers the Swedish government's previous concessionary credit program according to the same principles as the CIRR-system. No new lending is being offered under the concessionary credit program. As of September 30, 2018, concessionary loans outstanding amounted to Skr 728 million (year-end 2017: Skr 754 million) and operating profit for the program amounted to Skr -31 million for the first nine months of 2018 (9M17: Skr -37 million). The administrative compensation to SEK amounted to Skr -1 million (9M17: Skr -2 million).

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the CIRR-system

Skr mn	Jul-Sep 2018	Apr-Jun 2018	Jul-Sep 2017	Jan-Sep 2018	Jan-Sep 2017	Jan-Dec 2017
Interest income	432	395	319	1,165	990	1,343
Interest expenses	-397	-344	-280	-1,057	-806	-1,115
Net interest income	35	51	39	108	184	228
Interest compensation	1	19	12	20	26	26
Exchange-rate differences	-1	7	-2	8	-6	-6
Profit before compensation to SEK	35	77	49	136	204	248
Administrative remuneration to SEK	-41	-38	-30	-111	-93	-123
Operating profit CIRR-system	-6	39	19	25	111	125
Reimbursement to (-) / from (+) the State	6	-39	-19	-25	-111	-125

Statement of Financial Position for the CIRR-system (included in SEK's statement of financial position)

Skr mn	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Cash and cash equivalents	-155	10
Loans	67,559	49,124
Derivatives	1,870	522
Other assets	2,379	3,472
Prepaid expenses and accrued revenues	524	364
Total assets	72,177	53,492
Liabilities	67,616	49,252
Derivatives	4,059	3,789
Accrued expenses and prepaid revenues	502	451
Total liabilities	72,177	53,492
<i>Commitments</i>		
Committed undisbursed loans	50,411	69,166
Binding offers	932	628

Note 8. Pledged assets and contingent liabilities

Skr mn	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Collateral provided		
Cash collateral under the security agreements for derivative contracts	16,649	10,314
Contingent liabilities¹		
Guarantee commitments	3,137	3,360
Commitments¹		
Committed undisbursed loans	53,984	72,914
Binding offers	1,061	1,211

¹ For expected credit losses in guarantee commitments, committed undisbursed loans and binding offers see Note 4.

Note 9. Capital adequacy

Capital adequacy analysis

	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Capital ratios excl. of buffer requirements¹		
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	20.1%	20.6%
Tier 1 capital ratio	20.1%	20.6%
Total capital ratio ²	20.1%	23.0%
Institution-specific Common Equity Tier 1 capital requirement incl. buffers³	8.5%	8.4%
of which minimum Common Equity Tier 1 requirement	4.5%	4.5%
of which Capital conservation buffer	2.5%	2.5%
of which Countercyclical Buffer	1.5%	1.4%
of which Systemic Risk Buffer	–	–
Common Equity Tier 1 capital available to meet buffers⁴	14.1%	14.6%
Total capital ratio according to Basel I floor	n.a.	21.9%

¹ Capital ratios excl. of buffer requirements are the quotients of the relevant capital measure and the total risk exposure amount. The minimum requirements according to CRR (Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of June 26, 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012) have fully come into force in Sweden without regard to the transitional period. The minimum requirements are 4.5 percent, 6.0 percent and 8.0 percent related to Common Equity Tier 1 capital, Tier 1 capital and total Own Funds respectively.

² The reduction in Total capital ratio is mainly due to the fact that the Tier 2 capital is no longer included in Own funds. See footnote 1 in the table “Own funds – Adjusting items” below.

³ Expressed as a percentage of total risk exposure amount.

⁴ Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio as reported less minimum requirement of 4.5 percent (excluding buffer requirements) and less 1.5 percent, consisting of Common Equity Tier 1 used to meet the Tier 1 requirements, since SEK does not have any Additional Tier 1 capital.

For further information on capital adequacy and risks, see the section entitled “Risk and capital management” in SEK’s 2017 Annual Report.

Own funds – Adjusting items

Skr mn	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Share capital	3,990	3,990
Retained earnings	13,754	12,782
Accumulated other comprehensive income and other reserves	–186	30
Independently reviewed profit net of any foreseeable charge or dividend	318	540
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments	17,876	17,342
Additional value adjustments due to prudent valuation	–491	–396
Intangible assets	–49	–66
Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges	–9	–25
Gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing	162	446
Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts	–126	–65
Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 capital	–513	–106
Total Common Equity Tier 1 capital	17,363	17,236
Additional Tier 1 capital	–	–
Total Tier 1 capital	17,363	17,236
Tier 2-eligible subordinated debt ¹	–	2,049
Credit risk adjustments ²	–	–
Total Tier 2 capital	–	2,049
Total Own funds	17,363	19,285
Total Own funds according to Basel I floor	n.a.	19,350

¹ In June 2018, SEK received permission from its competent authority (Swedish FSA) to call its Tier 2 eligible subordinated debt instrument in accordance with its terms. As a result of the permission from Swedish FSA, SEK was required to reduce the level of own funds by the outstanding principal amount of the instrument. The Board of Directors of SEK in September 2018 decided that SEK will exercise its right to call the instrument.

² Expected loss amount calculated according to the IRB approach is a gross deduction from Own funds. The gross deduction is decreased by impairment related to exposure ratios for which expected loss is calculated. Excess amounts of such impairment will increase Own funds. This increase is limited to 0.6 percent of SEK’s risk exposure amount according to the IRB approach related to exposures to central governments, corporates and financial institutions. As of September 30, 2018, the limitation rule has not had any effect (year-end 2017: no effect).

Minimum capital requirements exclusive of buffer

Skr mn	September 30, 2018			December 31, 2017		
	EAD ¹	Risk exposure amount	Minimum capital requirement	EAD ¹	Risk exposure amount	Minimum capital requirement
Credit risk standardized method						
Corporates	1,453	1,453	116	1,316	1,316	105
Total credit risk standardized method	1,453	1,453	116	1,316	1,316	105
Credit risk IRB method						
Central Governments	171,388	9,871	790	161,429	9,331	747
Financial institutions ²	31,756	9,748	780	38,163	12,688	1,015
Corporates ³	114,542	58,807	4,705	104,630	53,763	4,301
Assets without counterparty	100	100	8	121	121	10
Total credit risk IRB method	317,786	78,526	6,283	304,343	75,903	6,073
Credit valuation adjustment risk	n.a.	2,075	166	n.a.	1,989	159
Foreign exchange risk	n.a.	959	76	n.a.	1,326	106
Commodities risk	n.a.	11	1	n.a.	13	1
Operational risk	n.a.	3,284	263	n.a.	3,284	263
Total	319,239	86,308	6,905	305,659	83,831	6,707
Adjustment according to Basel I floor	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,503	360
Total incl. Basel I floor	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	88,334	7,067

¹ Exposure at default (EAD) shows the size of the outstanding exposure at default.

² Of which counterparty risk in derivatives: EAD Skr 5,009 million (year-end 2017: Skr 4,131 million), Risk exposure amount of Skr 1,827 million (year-end 2017: Skr 1,574 million) and Capital requirement of Skr 146 million (year-end 2017: Skr 126 million).

³ Of which related to specialized lending: EAD Skr 3,438 million (year-end 2017: Skr 2,478 million), Risk exposure amount of Skr 2,235 million (year-end 2017: Skr 1,643 million) and Capital requirement of Skr 179 million (year-end 2017: Skr 131 million).

Credit risk

For risk classification and quantification of credit risk, SEK uses the IRB approach. Specifically, SEK applies the Foundation Approach. Under the Foundation Approach, the company determines the probability of default within one year (PD) for each of its counterparties, while the remaining parameters are established in accordance with CRR. The Swedish FSA has approved SEK's IRB approach. Certain exposures are, by permission from the Swedish FSA, exempted from application of the IRB approach, and, instead, the standardized approach is applied. Counterparty risk exposure amounts in derivatives are calculated in accordance with the *mark-to-market method*.

Credit valuation adjustment risk

Credit valuation adjustment risk is calculated for all over-the-counter derivative contracts, except for credit derivatives used as credit protection and transactions with a qualifying central counterparty. SEK calculates this capital requirement according to the *standardized method*.

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is calculated according to the *standardized approach*, whereas the *scenario approach* is used for calculating the gamma and volatility risks.

Commodities risk

Capital requirements for commodity risk are calculated in accordance with the *simplified approach* under the *standardized approach*. The *scenario approach* is used for calculating the gamma and volatility risks.

Operational risk

Capital requirement for operational risk is calculated according to the standardized approach. The company's operations are divided into business areas as defined in the CRR. The capital requirement for each area is calculated by multiplying a factor depending on the business area by an income indicator. The factors applicable for SEK are 15 percent and 18 percent. The income indicators consist of the average operating income for the past three financial years for each business area.

Transitional rules

On January 1, 2018, capital requirements and reporting applicable to the Basel I floor ceased to apply. The Basel I floor constituted a minimum capital requirement introduced as a transitional rule in 2007 that was valid until 2017.

Capital buffer requirements

SEK expects to meet capital buffer requirements with Common Equity Tier 1 capital. The mandatory capital conservation buffer is 2.5 percent. The countercyclical buffer rate that is applied to exposures located in Sweden was increased from 1.5 percent to 2.0 percent as of March 19, 2017¹. As of September 30, 2018, the capital requirement related to relevant exposures in Sweden is 69 percent (year-end 2017: 67 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. Buffer rates applicable in other countries may have effects on SEK, but as most capital requirements for SEK's relevant credit exposures are related to Sweden, the potential effect is limited. As of September 30, 2018, the contribution to SEK's countercyclical buffer from buffer rates in other countries was 0.07 percentage points (year-end 2017: 0.05 percentage points). SEK has not been classified as a systemically important institution by any financial regulatory authority. The capital buffer requirements for systemically important institutions that came into force January 1, 2016 therefore do not apply to SEK.

Leverage Ratio

Skr mn	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Exposure measure for the leverage ratio		
On-balance sheet exposures	277,129	249,244
Off-balance sheet exposures	35,418	42,168
Total exposure measure	312,547	291,412
Leverage ratio	5.6%	5.9%

The leverage ratio is defined by CRR as the quotient of the Tier 1 capital and an exposure measure. Currently there is no minimum requirement for the leverage ratio.

Internally assessed economic capital excl. buffer

Skr mn	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Credit risk	6,937	6,898
Operational risk	142	142
Market risk	1,226	1,573
Other risks	177	170
Capital planning buffer	1,966	2,005
Total	10,448	10,788

SEK regularly conducts an internal capital adequacy assessment process, during which the company determines how much capital is needed in order to cover its risks. The result of SEK's assessment of capital adequacy is presented above. For more information regarding the internal capital adequacy assessment process and its methods, please see the Risk and Capital management section of SEK's 2017 Annual Report.

Note 10. Exposures

Net exposures are reported after taking into consideration effects of guarantees and credit default swaps. Amounts are calculated in accordance with capital adequacy calculations, but before the application of credit conversion factors.

Total net exposures

Skr bn	Credits & interest-bearing securitites				Undisbursed credits, derivatives, etc				Total			
	September 30, 2018		December 31, 2017		September 30, 2018		December 31, 2017		September 30, 2018		December 31, 2017	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Central governments	111.1	40.8	97.1	39.6	51.5	81.5	70.0	85.1	162.6	48.5	167.1	51.1
Regional governments	20.5	7.5	11.4	4.7	-	-	-	-	20.5	6.1	11.4	3.5
Multilateral development banks	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public Sector Entity	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	-	-	-	-	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.1
Financial institutions	26.0	9.6	32.7	13.3	6.0	9.5	5.9	7.2	32.0	9.6	38.6	11.8
Corporates	113.4	41.7	103.4	42.2	5.7	9.0	6.3	7.7	119.1	35.5	109.7	33.5
Total	272.2	100.0	245.0	100.0	63.2	100.0	82.2	100.0	335.4	100.0	327.2	100.0

¹ In September 2018, the Swedish FSA (FI) decided to raise the countercyclical buffer rate from 2.0 to 2.5 per cent. The amendments will enter into force on September 19, 2019.

Net exposure by region and exposure class, as of September 30, 2018

Skr bn	Middle East/ Africa/ Turkey	Asia excl. Japan	Japan	North America	Oceania	Latin America	Sweden	West European countries excl. Sweden	Central- and East European countries	Total
Central governments	–	0.7	3.4	2.2	–	0.9	137.6	14.6	3.2	162.6
Regional governments	–	–	–	–	–	–	20.2	0.3	–	20.5
Multilateral development banks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.1	–	0.1
Public Sector Entity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.1	–	1.1
Financial institutions	–	3.0	0.4	7.8	1.1	0.4	5.7	13.4	0.2	32.0
Corporates	5.4	3.7	3.1	4.4	–	3.2	79.0	20.2	0.1	119.1
Total	5.4	7.4	6.9	14.4	1.1	4.5	242.5	49.7	3.5	335.4

Net exposure by region and exposure class, as of December 31, 2017

Skr bn	Middle East/ Africa/ Turkey	Asia excl. Japan	Japan	North America	Oceania	Latin America	Sweden	West European countries excl. Sweden	Central- and East European countries	Total
Central governments	–	0.7	4.0	2.4	–	0.9	145.1	10.9	3.1	167.1
Regional governments	–	–	–	–	–	–	11.2	0.2	–	11.4
Multilateral development banks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	0.0
Public Sector Entity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	–	0.4
Financial institutions	–	3.0	0.5	9.6	1.2	1.1	6.9	16.0	0.3	38.6
Corporates	4.9	3.6	1.7	2.9	–	3.3	72.2	21.0	0.1	109.7
Total	4.9	7.3	6.2	14.9	1.2	5.3	235.4	48.5	3.5	327.2

Net exposure European countries, excluding Sweden

Skr bn	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
France	11.1	10.3
United Kingdom	7.2	7.7
Norway	5.6	6.2
Finland	5.4	7.1
Denmark	5.4	4.8
Germany	4.5	4.7
The Netherlands	3.5	2.6
Poland	3.2	3.1
Belgium	2.3	0.9
Spain	1.6	2.6
Luxembourg	1.0	0.4
Switzerland	1.0	0.5
Italy	0.5	0.1
Ireland	0.4	0.4
Latvia	0.2	0.2
Iceland	0.2	0.2
Estonia	0.1	0.1
Russia	0.0	0.1
Hungary	0.0	0.0
Austria	0.0	0.1
Total	53.2	52.1

Note 11. Transactions with related parties

Transactions with related parties are described in Note 28 in SEK's 2017 Annual Report. No material changes have taken place in relation to transactions with related parties compared to the descriptions in SEK's 2017 Annual Report.

Note 12. Events after the reporting period

In order to increase the focus on customers, SEK has made organizational changes. Jens Hedar, Head of Large Corporates and Andreas Ericson, Head of Mid Corporates, have been appointed new members of SEK's Management team. It also means that a managerial level is removed. Head of Lending, Jane Lundgren Ericsson, leaves the company. The changes entered into force on October 15, 2018.

PARENT COMPANY INCOME STATEMENT IN SUMMARY

Skr mn	Jul-Sep 2018	Apr-Jun 2018	Jul-Sep 2017	Jan-Sep 2018	Jan-Sep 2017	Jan-Dec 2017
Interest income	1,374	1,257	1,004	3,687	2,877	3,896
Interest expenses	-1,038	-911	-578	-2,623	-1,599	-2,213
Net interest income	336	346	426	1,064	1,278	1,683
Dividend from subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	1	1
Net fee and commission expense	-6	-8	-7	-19	-20	-28
Net results of financial transactions ¹	121	140	-113	273	-143	-101
Other operating income	0	-2	-	-2	-	-
Total operating income	451	476	306	1,316	1,116	1,555
Personnel expenses	-67	-83	-68	-230	-237	-322
Other administrative expenses	-48	-67	-50	-171	-171	-232
Depreciation and impairment of non-financial assets	-8	-9	-12	-25	-35	-45
Total operating expenses	-123	-159	-130	-426	-443	-599
Operating profit before credit losses	328	317	176	890	673	956
Net credit losses	-22	25	3	8	-9	49
Operating profit	306	342	179	898	664	1,005
Changes in untaxed reserves	-	-	-	-	-	121
Tax expenses	-66	-85	-42	-210	-157	-262
Net profit	240	257	137	688	507	864

¹ Difference between Parent Company and Consolidated group for the period January-September 2018 is due to different accounting principles regarding changes in SEK's own credit risk, see Note 1.

PARENT COMPANY BALANCE SHEET

Skr mn	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,355	1,216
Treasuries/government bonds	6,332	4,382
Other interest-bearing securities except loans	49,165	39,807
Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	37,728	41,125
Loans to credit institutions	28,600	23,198
Loans to the public	161,097	141,111
Derivatives	8,019	7,803
Shares in subsidiaries	0	24
Tangible and intangible assets	75	88
Other assets	6,890	3,556
Prepaid expenses and accrued revenues	2,610	2,091
Total assets	302,871	264,401
Liabilities and equity		
Borrowing from credit institutions	1,860	2,317
Debt securities issued	252,153	222,516
Derivatives	22,626	16,480
Other liabilities	2,857	833
Accrued expenses and prepaid revenues	2,492	2,063
Deferred tax liabilities	51	0
Provisions	16	15
Subordinated liabilities	2,225	2,040
Total liabilities	284,280	246,264
Untaxed reserves	2,444	2,444
Non-distributable capital		
Share capital	3,990	3,990
Legal reserve	198	198
Fund for internally developed software	25	28
Distributable capital		
Fair value reserve	10	35
Retained earnings	11,237	10,578
Net profit for the year	687	864
Total equity	16,147	15,693
Total liabilities and equity	302,871	264,401

The Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer confirm that this Interim report provides a fair overview of the Parent Company's and the Consolidated Group's operations and their respective financial position and results, and describes material risks and uncertainties facing the Parent Company and other companies in the Consolidated Group.

Stockholm, October 23, 2018

AB SVENSK EXPORTKREDIT

SWEDISH EXPORT CREDIT CORPORATION

Lars Linder-Aronson
Chairman of the Board

Cecilia Ardström
Director of the Board

Anna Brandt
Director of the Board

Reinhold Geijer
Director of the Board

Hans Larsson
Director of the Board

Eva Nilsagård
Director of the Board

Ulla Nilsson
Director of the Board

Hélène Westholm
Director of the Board

Catrin Fransson
Chief Executive Officer

SEK has established the following expected dates for the publication of financial information and other related matters:

January 31, 2019 Year-end Report for the period January 1, 2018 – December 31, 2018

The report contains information that SEK will disclose pursuant to the Securities Markets Act and/or the Financial Instruments Trading Act. The information was submitted for publication on October 23, 2018 14 (CEST).

Additional information about SEK, including investor presentations and SEK's 2017 Annual Report, is available at www.sek.se. Information available on or accessible through SEK's website is not incorporated herein by reference.

REPORT OF REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL INFORMATION

To the Board of Directors of AB Swedish Export Credit Corporation (publ.) Corp Id No 556084-0315

Report of Review of Interim Financial Information

Introduction

We have reviewed the condensed interim financial information (interim report) of AB Svensk Exportkredit (publ) as of 30 September 2018 and the nine-month period then ended. The board of directors and the CEO are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the interim financial information in accordance with IAS 34 and the Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this interim report based on our review.

Scope of Review

We conducted our review in accordance with the International Standard on Review Engagements ISRE 2410, Review of Interim Report Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity. A review consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying

analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, ISA, and other generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. The procedures performed in a review do not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the interim report is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IAS 34 and the Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies, regarding the Group, and with the Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies, regarding the Parent Company.

Stockholm, October 23, 2018
Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB

Peter Nyllinge
Authorized Public Accountant
Auditor in Charge

Anneli Granqvist
Authorized Public Accountant

Alternative performance measures (see *)

Alternative performance measures (APMs) are key performance indicators that are not defined under IFRS or in the Capital Requirements Directive IV (CRD IV) or in regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms (CRR). SEK has chosen to present these, either because they are in common use within the industry or because they accord with SEK's assignment from the Swedish government. The APMs are used internally to monitor and manage operations, and are not considered to be directly comparable with similar key performance indicators presented by other companies. For additional information regarding the APMs, refer to www.sek.se.

*After-tax return on equity

Net profit, expressed as a percentage per annum of the current year's average equity (calculated using the opening and closing balances for the report period).

*Average interest-bearing assets

The total of cash and cash equivalents, treasuries/government bonds, other interest-bearing securities except loans, loans in the form of interest-bearing securities, loans to credit institutions and loans to the public. Calculated using the opening and closing balances for the report period.

*Average interest-bearing liabilities

The total of outstanding senior debt and subordinated liabilities. Calculated using the opening and closing balances for the report period.

Basic and diluted earnings per share (Skr)

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

*CIRR loans as percentage of new lending

The proportion of officially supported export credits (CIRR) of new lending.

CIRR-system

The CIRR-system comprises of the system of officially supported export credits (CIRR).

Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio

The capital ratio is the quotient of total common equity tier 1 capital and the total risk exposure amount.

Large companies

Companies with an annual turnover of more than Skr 5 billion.

Leverage ratio

Tier 1 capital expressed as a percentage of the exposure measured under CRR (refer to Note 9).

Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)

The liquidity coverage ratio is a liquidity metric that shows SEK's highly liquid assets in relation to the company's net cash outflows for the next 30 calendar days. An LCR of 100 percent means that the company's liquidity reserve is of sufficient size to enable the company to manage stressed liquidity outflows over a period of 30 days. Unlike the Swedish FSA's rules, the EU rules take into account the outflows that correspond to the need to pledge collateral for derivatives that would arise as a result of the effects of a negative market scenario.

Loans

Lending pertains to all credit facilities provided in the form of interest-bearing securities, and credit facilities granted by traditional documentation. SEK considers these amounts to be useful measurements of SEK's lending volumes. Accordingly, comments on lending volumes in this report pertain to amounts based on this definition.

*Loans, outstanding and undisbursed

The total of loans in the form of interest-bearing securities, loans to credit institutions, loans to the public and loans, outstanding and undisbursed. Deduction is made for cash collateral under the security agreements for derivative contracts and deposits with time to maturity exceeding three months (see the Statement of Financial Position and Note 8).

Medium-sized companies

Companies with an annual turnover between Skr 500 million and Skr 5 billion, inclusive.

Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)

This ratio measures stable funding in relation to the company's illiquid assets over a one-year, stressed scenario in accordance with Basel III.

*New lending

New lending includes all new committed loans, irrespective of tenor. Not all new lending is reported in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows since certain portions comprise committed undisbursed loans (see Note 8). The amounts reported for committed undisbursed loans may change when presented in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position due to changes in exchange rates, for example.

*New long-term borrowings

New borrowings with maturities exceeding one year, for which the amounts are based on the trade date.

*Outstanding senior debt

The total of borrowing from credit institutions, borrowing from the public and debt securities issued.

Own credit risk

Net fair value change due to credit risk on financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

Repurchase and redemption of own debt

The amounts are based on the trade date.

Swedish exporters

SEK's clients that directly or indirectly promote Swedish export.

Tier 1 capital ratio

The capital ratio is the quotient of total tier 1 capital and the total risk exposure amount.

Total capital ratio

The capital ratio is the quotient of total Own funds and the total risk exposure amount.

Unless otherwise stated, amounts in this report are in millions (mn) of Swedish kronor (Skr), abbreviated "Skr mn" and relate to the group consisting of the Parent Company and its consolidated subsidiary (together, the "Group" or the "Consolidated Group"). AB Svensk Exportkredit (SEK), is a Swedish corporation with the identity number 556084-0315, and with its registered office in Stockholm, Sweden. SEK is a public limited liability company as defined in the Swedish Companies Act. In some instances, under Swedish law, a public company is obliged to add "(publ.)" to its company name.

About SEK, AB Svensk Exportkredit

SEK was founded back in 1962 and is currently owned by the Swedish state. Around 260 employees are based at the head office in Stockholm. In addition, SEK has an office in Gothenburg that is shared with the Swedish Export Credits Guarantee Board (EKN) and Business Sweden.

SEK's mission

Our mission is to ensure access to financial solutions for the Swedish export industry on commercial and sustainable terms. The mission includes making available the officially supported CIR system, in other words, fixed-interest export credits.

SEK's vision

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

SEK's core values

We are governed by our core values: Solution orientation, Collaboration and Professionalism.

SEK's clients

Our clients can be found in the Swedish export industry. We finance companies with operations that are linked to Swedish interests and exports. Clients are found among large to medium-sized companies and their foreign buyers of Swedish products and services.

SEK's partnerships

Through Team Sweden, we have close partnerships with other export promotion agencies in Sweden such as EKN, Business Sweden, Almi and Swedfund. Our international network is substantial and we also work together with numerous Swedish and international banks.