

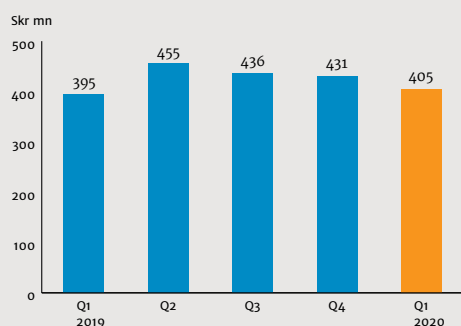


AB Svensk Exportkredit
Swedish Export Credit Corporation

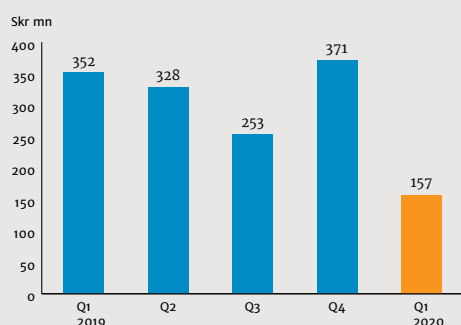
A background image showing a close-up of a welding process. A bright, intense light is emitted from the point where a welding torch meets a metal surface, creating a dense spray of sparks that radiate outwards. The sparks are primarily orange and yellow, with some blue and green hues. The overall scene is dark, with the bright light from the welding process illuminating the surrounding area.

Interim report January–March 2020

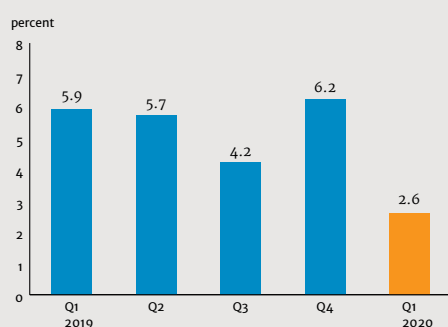
Net interest income, quarterly



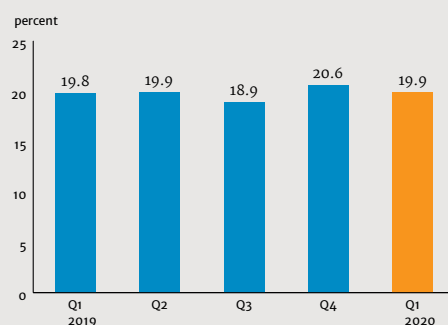
Operating profit, quarterly



After-tax return on equity, quarterly



Total capital ratio, quarterly



First quarter of 2020

(Compared to the first quarter of 2019)

- Net interest income Skr 405 million (3M19: Skr 395 million)
- Operating profit Skr 157 million (3M19: Skr 352 million)
- Net profit Skr 123 million (3M19: Skr 274 million)
- New lending Skr 33.3 billion (3M19: Skr 13.3 billion)
- Basic and diluted earnings per share Skr 31 (3M19: Skr 69)
- After-tax return on equity 2.6 percent (3M19: 5.9 percent)

Equity and balances

(Compared to December 31, 2019)

- Total capital ratio 19.9 percent (year-end 2019: 20.6 percent)
- Total assets Skr 365.9 billion (year-end 2019: Skr 317.3 billion)
- Loans, outstanding and undisbursed Skr 290.2 billion (year-end 2019: Skr 269.7 billion)

Substantial increase in demand for financing

The spread of COVID-19, the novel strain of coronavirus, has had devastating effects, not just on the Swedish export industry and public health, but on the entire global economy. To reduce the spread of COVID-19 and to ensure resilience in terms of staffing, the majority of SEK's employees are working fully or partly remotely, which is functioning well.

In the first phase of the crisis, borrowing needs were greatest among medium-sized companies and their suppliers, who were hard hit by considerable disruptions in supply chains. Initial demand was for short-term credits to strengthen clients' liquidity before gradually changing to increasing demand for somewhat longer credit terms. At the end of the first quarter, SEK noted a substantial increase in demand for financing from large companies. In the current environment, SEK is well-positioned with the high credit quality of its credit portfolio and a work approach based on close relationships and long-term partnerships with its clients.

Overall, SEK's capitalization and liquidity position is strong. In order to further increase new lending capacity, it was resolved at SEK's annual general meeting that the sole owner, the Swedish state, would not receive a dividend for 2019. As a further measure to strengthen SEK's capacity to grant loans with longer tenors, the Swedish government has proposed to the Swedish parliament that SEK's credit facility with the Swedish National Debt Office be increased from Skr 125 billion to Skr 200 billion and include commercial lending to Swedish exporters in addition to officially supported export credit ("CIRR") loans.

In terms of funding, severe disruption and volatility in the financial markets resulted in increased price levels. Despite that fewer institutions than usual having been able to issue debt, SEK launched a successful issuance of a USD 1.75 billion three-year fixed rate benchmark bond in March, which was completed in April. This is SEK's largest ever debt issuance, and it demonstrates a high level of market confidence in SEK from our international investors.

SEK's mission, to ensure access to financial solutions for the Swedish export industry, has perhaps never been as important as it is now. With global economic growth declining, access to competitive financing will become even more crucial for the Swedish export industry. SEK remains well-equipped to support the Swedish export industry during these more difficult market conditions.

In the first quarter of the year, new lending was Skr 33.3 billion, which was significantly higher year-on-year (3M19: Skr 13.3 billion) and was primarily due to increased demand as a result of COVID-19.

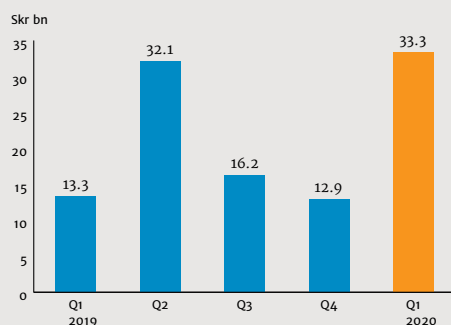
Year-on-year, net interest income was slightly higher and totaled Skr 405 million (3M19: Skr 395 million). In addition to the increase in lending, net interest income was positively impacted by a lower resolution fee to the Swedish National Debt Office. Operating profit for the period was down significantly year-on-year at Skr 157 million (3M19: Skr 352 million). The year-on-year decline in operating profit was mainly due to lower net results of financial transactions, which was affected negatively by unrealized changes in market values, in addition to an increase in the provision for expected credit losses.



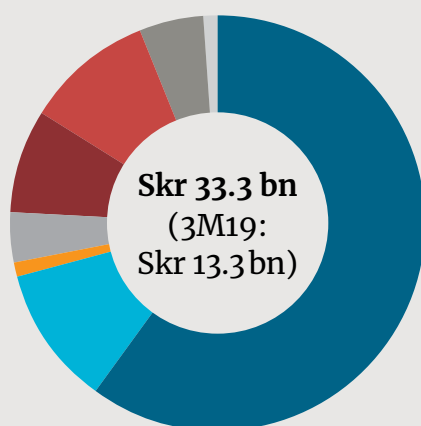
Catrin Fransson
Chief Executive Officer



New lending, quarterly



SEK's markets for new lending Jan-Mar 2020



- Sweden 60% (3M19: 51%)
- Western Europe excl. Sweden 11% (3M19: 16%)
- Japan 1% (3M19: 4%)
- Asia excl. Japan 4% (3M19: 0%)
- Middle East/Africa 8% (3M19: 16%)
- North America 10% (3M19: 11%)
- Latin America 5% (3M19: 1%)
- Central- and Eastern Europe 1% (3M19: 1%)

Substantial increase in new lending

The effects of the COVID-19, the novel strain of coronavirus ("COVID-19"), pandemic are noticeable in SEK's business by the substantial increase in demand for financing. Around two thirds of SEK's total lending during the quarter took place in March. SEK has completed two major export credits in partnership with the Swedish Export Credits Guarantee Board and international banks. One credit was granted to a borrower in India and the other to a borrower in Tanzania. Furthermore, during this period, working capital finance to Swedish exporters and their suppliers has been in the greatest demand. Business in this area accelerated rapidly in conjunction with the spread of COVID-19 across Europe. Most of this business has tenors of less than two years and is primarily intended to strengthen clients' liquidity.

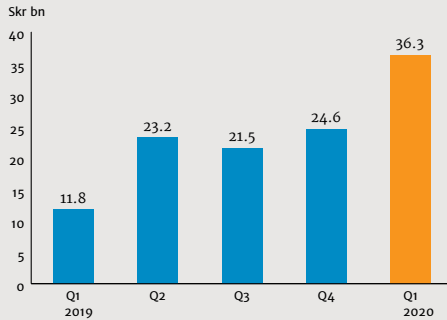
In an unprecedented global chain of events, with difficult-to-understand consequences for the export industry, credit risks in the banking system and credit pricing are difficult to assess. The measures implemented by the Swedish government to strengthen the Swedish export credit system through new guarantee facilities and liquidity to the banking system are crucial for ensuring the long-term competitiveness of Sweden's export industry.

A further effect of the COVID-19 pandemic may be that our clients may request deferral of payments or other relief under their loan agreements. SEK has high standards of know your customer procedures in place and long relationships with most of its clients, and is motivated to identify solutions to the challenges presented.

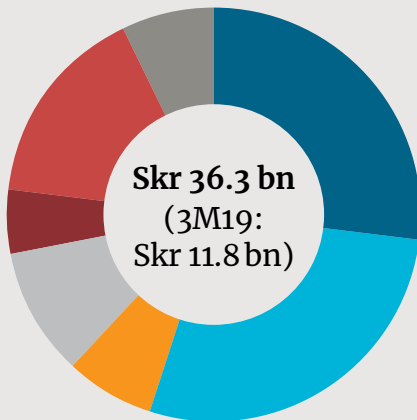
Skr bn	New lending		
	Jan-Mar 2020	Jan-Mar 2019	Jan-Dec 2019
Lending to Swedish exporters ¹	19.9	4.8	24.9
Lending to exporters' customers ²	13.4	8.5	49.6
Total	33.3	13.3	74.5
CIRR loan as percentage of new lending	0%	7%	21%

- ¹ Of which Skr 1.1 billion (3M19: 0.4 billion; year-end 2019: Skr 1.8 billion) had not been disbursed at period end.
- ² Of which Skr 0.4 billion (3M19: 1.0 billion; year-end 2019: Skr 16.3 billion) had not been disbursed at period end.

New borrowing, quarterly Long-term borrowing



SEK's markets for new borrowing Long-term borrowing, Jan-Mar 2020



- Nordic countries 27% (3M19: 0%)
- Europe excl. Nordic countries 28% (3M19: 31%)
- Japan 7% (3M19: 30%)
- Asia excl. Japan 10% (3M19: 18%)
- Middle East/Africa 5% (3M19: 0%)
- North America 16% (3M19: 21%)
- Latin America 7% (3M19: 0%)

Record size borrowing transaction

In the first quarter, SEK launched two public offerings, a USD 0.6 billion two-year fixed rate bond in January and a USD 1.75 billion three-year fixed rate benchmark bond, the largest issuance in SEK's history, at the end of March. Toward the end of the quarter, the cost of new borrowing increased in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic. The share of structured debt was lower year-on-year, while diversification of borrowing between different markets remained healthy.

During the first quarter, SEK actively cooperated with, among others, the Swedish National Debt Office and the Swedish Central Bank to ensure it had sufficient liquidity to be able to meet the increased financing needs of Swedish exporters. SEK utilized the credit facility it has with the Swedish National Debt Office and borrowed Skr 10 billion as an active measure to meet the export companies greatly increased need for financing.

SEK's borrowing			
Skr bn	Jan-Mar 2020	Jan-Mar 2019	Jan-Dec 2019
New long-term borrowings	36.3	11.8	81.1
Outstanding senior debt	312.8	268.9	273.0
Repurchase and redemption of own debt	2.2	1.2	21.3



January–March 2020

Operating profit amounted to Skr 157 million (3M19: Skr 352 million). Net profit amounted to Skr 123 million (3M19: Skr 274 million). The decrease compared to the same period in the previous year was due to lower net results of financial transactions, which was affected negatively by unrealized changes in market values, in addition to an increase in the provision for expected credit losses.

Net interest income

Net interest income amounted to Skr 405 million (3M19: Skr 395 million), an increase of 3 percent compared to the same period in the previous year. Net interest income increased by Skr 15 million due to a lower resolution fee that amounted to a total of Skr 26 million (3M19: Skr 41 million), which SEK is required to pay to a fund to support the recovery of credit institutions. In 2020, the resolution fee amounts to 0.05 percent of the calculation basis (2019: 0.09 percent), which essentially corresponds to SEK's debt financed assets less the CIRR loans.

The table below shows average interest-bearing assets and liabilities.

Skr bn, average	Jan–Mar 2020	Jan–Mar 2019	Change
Total loans	229.8	213.2	8%
Liquidity investments	60.7	62.4	-3%
Interest-bearing assets	308.3	291.1	6%
Interest-bearing liabilities	292.9	263.4	11%

Net results of financial transactions

Net results of financial transactions amounted to Skr -67 million (3M19: Skr 105 million). The result was mainly due to a decrease in valuation of bonds in the liquidity investment portfolios, increased credit value adjustments (CVA) as the market price for counterparty risk increased, and increased overnight index swap (OIS) adjustments due to wider spreads between Fed-funds and 3 month USD LIBOR.

Operating expenses

Skr mn	Jan–Mar 2020	Jan–Mar 2019	Change
Personnel expenses	-85	-84	1%
Other administrative expenses	-52	-48	8%
Depreciation and impairment of non-financial assets	-13	-14	-7%
Total operating expenses	-150	-146	3%

Operating expenses increased 3 percent compared to the same period in the previous year, which was mainly due to an increase in other administrative expenses. No provision was made for the individual variable remuneration program (3M19: Skr 3 million).

Net credit losses

Net credit losses amounted to Skr -24 million (3M19: Skr 9 million) and consist of increased provisions for expected credit losses. Credit losses in the first quarter of 2020 were attributable to market conditions in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. Among other items, SEK has noted an increase in stage 2 expected credit losses. During the first quarter, SEK made a general adjustment to expected credit losses calculated pursuant to IFRS 9 as of March 31, 2020. The downturn SEK is currently experiencing in the global economy due to the pandemic is more extreme than the one used in the quantitative expected credit loss model, meaning that the previous calculations no longer reflect the losses SEK can expect. A risk adjustment has been made for companies in sectors deemed vulnerable and which lack a high credit rating.

Loss allowances as of March 31, 2020 amounted to Skr -158 million compared to Skr -128 million as of December 31, 2019, of which exposures in stage 3 amounted to Skr -68 million (year-end 2019: Skr -64 million). SEK had no new stage 3 credits during the period. The reserve was affected negatively by exchange rate effects.

Taxes

Tax costs amounted to Skr 34 million (3M19: Skr 78 million), and the effective tax rate amounted to 21.4 percent (3M19: 22.1 percent).

Other comprehensive income (OCI)

Other comprehensive income before tax amounted to Skr 102 million (3M19: Skr -7 million), mainly due to a positive result related to changes in own credit risk, which was offset by a negative result related to the revaluation of defined benefit plans.

Statement of Financial Position

Total assets and liquidity investments

Total assets increased compared to the end of 2019, mainly driven by increased lending volume and increased lending capacity due to the COVID-19 pandemic. During the period, SEK has had a substantial increase in demand for financing from existing and new clients, which has also led to an increase in committed loans.

Skr bn	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	Change
Total assets	365.9	317.3	15%
Liquidity investments	57.7	63.6	-9%
Total loans	242.1	217.6	11%
<i>of which loans in the CIRR-system</i>	85.9	76.1	13%

Total net exposures amounted to Skr 370.4 billion on March 31, 2020 (year-end 2019: Skr 347.5 billion). SEK's exposures to most counterparties have increased, but exposures to regional governments, public sector entities and financial institutions have decreased since year-end 2019. See Note 10.

Liabilities and equity

As of March 31, 2020, 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.

SEK has a credit facility in place with the Swedish National Debt Office of up to Skr 125 billion. To ensure coverage of the increased expected demand from clients within the CIRR framework, SEK utilized Skr 10 billion from the facility during March. The credit facility can only be utilized for loans covered by the CIRR-system and is intended as a reserve when funding markets are not available to SEK. For a description of proposed changes to the terms of the credit facility, see "Other events".

Capital adequacy

As of March 31, 2020, SEK's total own funds amounted to Skr 18.7 billion (year-end 2019: Skr 18.3 billion). The total capital ratio was 19.9 percent (year-end 2019: 20.6 percent), representing a margin of 4.9 percentage points above the requirement of 15.0 percent from Finansinspektionen (the Swedish FSA).

The corresponding Common Equity Tier 1 capital requirement was 10.1 percent. Given that SEK's own funds are comprised solely of Common Equity Tier 1 capital, this represents a margin of 9.8 percentage points above the requirement. Overall, SEK is strongly capitalized and has healthy liquidity.

Percent	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	19.9	20.6
Tier 1 capital ratio	19.9	20.6
Total capital ratio	19.9	20.6
Leverage ratio	5.4	5.7
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) ¹	681	620
Net stable funding ratio (NSFR) ¹	131	120

¹ In the first quarter of 2020, SEK has changed its methodology for calculating LCR and NSFR as an adaptation to future regulatory requirements.

Rating

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

Other events

Due to the substantial disruption of the financial system and the negative effects for Sweden's export industry that the COVID-19 pandemic has had, SEK and its owner have implemented two measures, with the aim to strengthen SEK's lending capacity and thus provide the company with better prerequisites to support Swedish exporters. The measures consist of a resolution passed at the annual general meeting on March 26, 2020, whereby it was resolved that no dividend would be paid for 2019, and a proposal from the Swedish government to the Swedish parliament to increase SEK's credit facility with the Swedish National Debt Office from Skr 125 billion to Skr 200 billion, and to allow the credit facility to also be used to provide commercial credits to Swedish exporters in addition to CIRR loans.

Risk factors and the macro environment

Various risks arise as part of SEK's operations, which primarily consist of credit risks, but also include market, liquidity, refinancing, operational and sustainability risks. For a more detailed description of these risks, refer to the separate risk report Capital Adequacy and Risk Management Report — Pillar 3 2019 and the Risk and Capital Management section in SEK's 2019 Annual Report.

According to Statistics Sweden, the annualized rate of Swedish GDP growth was 0.8 percent in the fourth quarter of 2019 and the unemployment rate was 7.6 percent as of February 2020. The consumer price index rose 1.0 percent on an annualized basis in February and the repo rate remained unchanged at zero percent. In the fourth quarter of 2019, Swedish exports decreased 1.7 percent compared with the previous quarter.

Growth in global trade slowed in 2019 and at the start of 2020. However, these downward revisions are almost irrelevant given the monumental downturn we are now experiencing in global growth, trade and essentially all other indicators as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. This crisis overshadows everything

else and means that macro figures, which are by definition of a historic nature, are of considerably less significance. Moreover, previous concerns such as the withdrawal of the United Kingdom ("UK") from the European Union ("EU") (commonly referred to as "Brexit"), trade conflicts and geopolitical risks, are overshadowed by the COVID-19 pandemic and related containment measures, including the effects of the closure of the majority of societal functions worldwide. The current strong state of Sweden's public finances, with low public debt, is advantageous in terms of the possibility to use fiscal stimuli. The UK officially left the EU on January 31, 2020. SEK has ensured that all of its agreements and limits with the banks the company does business with continue to apply.

The COVID-19 pandemic will probably have a negative impact on Swedish exports and could therefore also adversely affect SEK's business volumes. It is however possible that business volumes remain unchanged or even increase, if the conditions arise in which the general banking system is unable to offer Sweden's exporters the borrowings they require.

Further, SEK has assets and liabilities which are accounted for at fair value. Increased volatility in prices on the financial markets might increase the volatility in SEK's unrealized results.

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	SEK's total capital ratio is to exceed the Swedish FSA's requirement by 2 to 4 percentage points and SEK's Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio is to exceed the Swedish FSA's requirement by at least 4 percentage points. Currently, the capital targets mean that the total capital ratio should amount to 17.0-19.0 percent and the Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio should amount to 14.1 percent.

Key performance indicators

Skr mn (if not otherwise indicated)	Jan-Mar 2020	Oct-Dec 2019	Jan-Mar, 2019	Jan-Dec 2019
New lending	33,290	12,879	13,303	74,515
<i>of which to Swedish exporters</i>	19,888	4,753	4,845	24,901
<i>of which to exporters' customers</i>	13,402	8,126	8,458	49,614
CIRR-loans as a percentage of new lending	0%	0%	7%	21%
Loans, outstanding and undisbursed	290,235	269,744	264,353	269,744
New long-term borrowings	36,292	24,594	11,831	81,053
Outstanding senior debt	312,839	273,017	268,870	273,017
After-tax return on equity	2.6%	6.2%	5.9%	5.5%
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	19.9%	20.6%	19.8%	20.6%
Tier 1 capital ratio	19.9%	20.6%	19.8%	20.6%
Total capital ratio	19.9%	20.6%	19.8%	20.6%
Leverage ratio	5.4%	5.7%	5.5%	5.7%
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) ¹	681%	620%	162%	620%
Net stable funding ratio (NSFR) ¹	131%	120%	148%	120%

¹ In the first quarter of 2020, SEK changed its methodology for calculating LCR and NSFR as an adaptation to future regulatory requirements.

See definitions on page 31.

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

Skr mn	Note	Jan-Mar 2020	Oct-Dec 2019	Jan-Mar 2019	Jan-Dec 2019
Interest income		1,250	1,360	1,579	6,083
Interest expenses		-845	-929	-1,184	-4,366
Net interest income	2	405	431	395	1,717
Net fee and commission expense		-7	-10	-11	-33
Net results of financial transactions	3	-67	113	105	226
Total operating income		331	534	489	1,910
Personnel expenses		-85	-90	-84	-333
Other administrative expenses		-52	-57	-48	-206
Depreciation and impairment of non-financial assets		-13	-14	-14	-57
Total operating expenses		-150	-161	-146	-596
Operating profit before credit losses		181	373	343	1,314
Net credit losses	4	-24	-2	9	-10
Operating profit		157	371	352	1,304
Tax expenses		-34	-77	-78	-277
Net profit¹		123	294	274	1,027
Other comprehensive income related to:					
Items to be reclassified to profit or loss					
<i>Derivatives in cash flow hedges</i>					
		-	-	-8	-8
Tax on items to be reclassified to profit or loss					
		-	-	2	2
Net items to be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-	-6	-6
Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss					
<i>Own credit risk</i>					
		111	-15	12	24
<i>Revaluation of defined benefit plans</i>					
		-9	34	-11	-4
Tax on items not to be reclassified to profit or loss					
		-23	-4	2	-4
Net items not to be reclassified to profit or loss		79	15	3	16
Total other comprehensive income		79	15	-3	10
Total comprehensive income¹		202	309	271	1,037
Skr					
Basic and diluted earnings per share ²		31	74	69	257

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

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	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	7,683	1,362
Treasuries/government bonds	5	7,361	8,344
Other interest-bearing securities except loans	5	42,649	53,906
Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	4, 5	52,812	43,627
Loans to credit institutions	4, 5	29,293	27,010
Loans to the public	4, 5	178,682	163,848
Derivatives	5, 6	12,126	6,968
Tangible and intangible assets		133	134
Other assets		31,850	9,334
Prepaid expenses and accrued revenues		3,341	2,747
Deferred tax asset		17	16
Total assets		365,947	317,296
Liabilities and equity			
Borrowing from credit institutions	5	7,534	3,678
Borrowing from the public	5	10,000	-
Debt securities issued	5	295,305	269,339
Derivatives	5, 6	27,356	20,056
Other liabilities		3,482	2,466
Accrued expenses and prepaid revenues		2,884	2,582
Provisions		102	93
Total liabilities		346,663	298,214
Share capital		3,990	3,990
Reserves		-64	-143
Retained earnings		15,358	15,235
Total equity		19,284	19,082
Total liabilities and equity		365,947	317,296

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

Skr mn	Equity	Share capital	Reserves			Retained earnings
			Hedge reserve	Own credit risk	Defined benefit plans	
Opening balance of equity January 1, 2019	18,239	3,990	6	-117	-42	14,402
Net profit Jan-Mar 2019	274					274
Other comprehensive income Jan-Mar 2019	-3		-6	12	-9	
Total comprehensive income Jan-Mar 2019	271		-6	12	-9	274
Closing balance of equity March 31, 2019¹	18,510	3,990	-	-105	-51	14,676
Opening balance of equity January 1, 2019	18,239	3,990	6	-117	-42	14,402
Net profit Jan-Dec 2019	1,027					1,027
Other comprehensive income Jan-Dec 2019	10		-6	19	-3	
Total comprehensive income Jan-Dec 2019	1,037		-6	19	-3	1,027
Dividend	-194					-194
Closing balance of equity December 31, 2019¹	19,082	3,990	-	-98	-45	15,235
Opening balance of equity January 1, 2020	19,082	3,990	-	-98	-45	15,235
Net profit Jan-Mar 2020	123					123
Other comprehensive income Jan-Mar 2020	79			87	-8	
Total comprehensive income Jan-Mar 2020	202			87	-8	123
Closing balance of equity March 31, 2020¹	19,284	3,990	-	-11	-53	15,358

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

Condensed Statement of Cash Flows in the Consolidated Group

Skr mn	Jan-Mar 2020	Jan-Mar 2019	Jan-Dec 2019
Operating activities			
Operating profit	157	352	1,304
Adjustments for non-cash items in operating profit	-119	176	-279
Income tax paid	-126	-61	-366
Changes in assets and liabilities from operating activities	-1,733	-357	-1,433
Cash flow from operating activities	-1,821	110	-774
Investing activities			
Capital expenditures	-5	-7	-40
Cash flow from investing activities	-5	-7	-40
Financing activities			
Change in senior debt	6,563	-1,448	-4,420
Derivatives, net	1,341	776	4,049
Dividend paid	-	-	-194
Amortization of lease liabilities	-7	-	-39
Cash flow from financing activities	7,897	-672	-604
Cash flow for the period	6,071	-569	-1,418
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	1,362	2,416	2,416
Cash flow for the period	6,071	-569	-1,418
Exchange-rate differences on cash and cash equivalents	250	122	364
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period¹	7,683	1,969	1,362

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

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

References to “SEK” or the “Parent Company” are to AB Svensk Exportkredit. References to “Consolidated Group” are to SEK and its consolidated subsidiary. All amounts are in Skr million, unless otherwise indicated. All figures concern the Consolidated Group, unless otherwise indicated.

Note 1. Accounting policies

This condensed interim report is presented in accordance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 34, Interim Financial Reporting. The Consolidated 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 condensed 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.

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 2019 annual financial statements. This condensed 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, 2019.

SEK elected early adoption in 2019 of the amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 Interest Rate Benchmark Reform issued by IASB in September 2019 (IBOR reform), see the annual financial statements included in SEK’s 2019 Annual Report Note 1 (c) (ii).

Other changes from IASB have not had any material impact on SEK’s financial reporting for 2020 and there are no other IFRS or IFRS Interpretations Committee 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	Jan-Mar 2020	Oct-Dec 2019	Jan-Mar 2019	Jan-Dec 2019
Interest income				
Loans to credit institutions	385	415	538	2,005
Loans to the public	575	616	690	2,656
Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	213	212	190	829
Interest-bearing securities excluding loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	120	152	183	686
Derivatives	-94	-86	-68	-291
Administrative remuneration CIRR-system	50	49	46	194
Other assets	1	2	0	4
Total interest income¹	1,250	1,360	1,579	6,083
Interest expenses				
Interest expenses	-819	-887	-1,143	-4,197
Resolution fee	-26	-42	-41	-169
Total interest expenses	-845	-929	1,184	-4,366
Net interest income	405	431	395	1,717

¹ Interest income calculated using the effective interest method amounted to Skr 1,087 million during January– March 2020 (3M19: Skr 1,347 million).

Note 3. Net results of financial transactions

Skr mn	Jan-Mar 2020	Oct-Dec 2019	Jan-Mar 2019	Jan-Dec 2019
Derecognition of financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss	2	2	0	19
Financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-110	69	55	120
Financial instruments under fair-value hedge accounting	45	39	50	85
Currency exchange-rate effects on all assets and liabilities excl. currency exchange-rate effects related to revaluation at fair value	-4	3	0	2
Total net results of financial transactions	-67	113	105	226

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 are reported in other comprehensive income, and basis spreads, which are 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. These effects are presented in the following line items of net results of financial transactions in the table above: "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" include realized as well as unrealized changes in fair value.

Note 4. Impairments

Skr mn	Jan-Mar 2020	Oct-Dec 2019	Jan-Mar 2019	Jan-Dec 2019
Expected credit losses, stage 1	-17	-11	7	-19
Expected credit losses, stage 2	-7	5	4	11
Expected credit losses, stage 3	0	4	-2	-17
Established losses	-	0	-	-25
Reserves applied to cover established credit losses	-	-	-	40
Recovered credit losses	-	-	-	-
Net credit losses	-24	-2	9	-10

The table below shows the book value of loans and nominal amounts for off-balance sheet exposures before expected credit losses for each stage as well as related loss allowance amounts, in order to place expected credit losses in relation to credit exposures. Overall, the credit portfolio has an extremely

high credit quality and SEK often uses risk mitigation measures, primarily through guarantees from the Swedish Export Credit Agency (EKN) and other government export credit agencies in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), which explains the low provision ratio.

Skr mn	March 31, 2020				December 31, 2019	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Total	Total
Loans, before expected credit losses	207,357	33,558	1,292	242,208		217,594
Off balance sheet exposures, before expected credit losses	32,818	28,172	12	61,002		59,343
Total, before expected credit losses	240,175	61,730	1,304	303,210		276,937
Loss allowance, loans	-70	-17	-68	-155		-124
Loss allowance, off balance sheet exposures ¹	-2	-1	0	-3		-4
Total loss allowance	-72	-18	-68	-158		-128
Provision ratio	0.03%	0.03%	5.21%	0.05%		0.05%

¹ Recognized under provision in Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. Off balance sheet exposures consist of guarantee commitments, committed undisbursed loans and binding offers, see Note 8.

Loss Allowance

Skr mn	March 31, 2020				December 31, 2019	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Total	Total
Opening balance	-54	-10	-64	-128		-139
Increases due to origination and acquisition	-13	-1	0	-14		-23
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	-7	-7	0	-14		10
Transfer to stage 1	0	0	-	0		0
Transfer to stage 2	0	0	-	0		0
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-		-22
Decreases due to derecognition	4	0	-	4		10
Decrease in allowance account due to write-offs	-	-	-	-		40
Exchange-rate differences ¹	-2	0	-4	-6		-4
Closing balance	-72	-18	-68	-158		-128

¹ Recognized under net results of financial transactions in Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Provisions for expected credit losses (ECLs) are calculated using quantitative models based on inputs, assumptions and methods that are highly reliant on assessments. In particular, the following could heavily impact the level of provisions: the establishment of a material increase in credit risk, allowing for forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios, and the measurement of both ECLs over the next 12 months and lifetime ECLs. ECLs are based on objective assessments of what SEK expects to lose on the exposures given what was known on the reporting date and taking into account possible future events. The ECL is a probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating the outcome of several possible scenarios and where the data taken into consideration comprises information from previous conditions, current conditions and projections of future economic conditions. SEK's method entails three scenarios being prepared for each probability of default curve: (i) a base sce-

nario, (ii) a downturn scenario and (iii) an upturn scenario. The base scenario consists of GDP forecasts from the World Bank, which at their most recent predate the COVID-19, the novel strain of coronavirus ("COVID-19"), pandemic. In addition to a 100 percent probability-weighted downturn scenario, a collective risk adjustment has been made for companies in sectors deemed vulnerable and which lack a high credit rating. The risk adjustment entails an average increase in ECLs for the affected companies of almost 80 percent.

SEK has conducted more extensive assessment of material increases in credit risk due to the COVID-19 pandemic. SEK's assessment is that our method is still applicable for assessing whether a material increase in credit risk has occurred. During the quarter, we noted no material movements between stage 1 and stage 2.

Note 5. Financial assets and liabilities at fair value

Skr mn	March 31, 2020		
	Book value	Fair value	Surplus value (+)/ Deficit value (-)
Cash and cash equivalents	7,683	7,683	-
Treasuries/governments bonds	7,361	7,361	-
Other interest-bearing securities except loans	42,649	42,649	-
Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	52,812	52,988	176
Loans to credit institutions	29,293	29,313	20
Loans to the public	178,682	182,558	3,876
Derivatives	12,126	12,126	-
Total financial assets	330,606	334,678	4,072
Borrowing from credit institutions	7,534	7,534	-
Borrowing from the public	10,000	10,000	-
Debt securities issued	295,305	294,643	-662
Derivatives	27,356	27,356	-
Total financial liabilities	340,195	339,533	-662

Skr mn	December 31, 2019		
	Book value	Fair value	Surplus value (+)/ Deficit value (-)
Cash and cash equivalents	1,362	1,362	-
Treasuries/governments bonds	8,344	8,344	-
Other interest-bearing securities except loans	53,906	53,906	-
Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	43,627	45,054	1,427
Loans to credit institutions	27,010	27,133	123
Loans to the public	163,848	169,612	5,764
Derivatives	6,968	6,968	-
Total financial assets	305,065	312,379	7,314
Borrowing from credit institutions	3,678	3,678	-
Debt securities issued	269,339	271,549	2,210
Derivatives	20,056	20,056	-
Total financial liabilities	293 073	295,283	2,210

Determination of fair value

The determination of fair value is described in the annual financial statements included in SEK's 2019 Annual Report, see Note 1(h)(viii) Principles for determination of fair value of financial instruments and (ix) Determination of fair value of cer-

tain types of financial instruments. The current market situation in the light of the COVID-19 outbreak has not resulted in any changes in methodology for determination of fair value.

Financial assets in fair value hierarchy

Skr mn	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Treasuries/governments bonds	-	7,361	-	7,361
Other interest-bearing securities except loans	-	42,649	-	42,649
Derivatives	-	9,514	2,612	12,126
Total, March 31, 2020	-	59,524	2,612	62,136
Total, December 31, 2019	34,450	32,283	2,485	69,218

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	-	5,564	47,729	53,293
Derivatives	-	20,587	6,769	27,356
Total, March 31, 2020	-	26,151	54,498	80,649
Total, December 31, 2019	-	30,546	46,215	76,761

Because the market for interest bearing bonds is considered currently inactive, a transfer of Skr 25,031 million was made from level 1 to level 2 during the period January-March 2020 (year-end 2019: transfer from level 2 to level 1 of Skr 21,461 million). Due to an increased element of subjective assessment

in the valuation, a transfer of Skr 6,391 million for debt securities issued was made from level 2 to level 3 (year-end 2019: transfer from level 3 to level 2 of Skr 1,040 million for debt securities issued and transfer from level 3 to level 2 of net Skr -30 million for derivatives).

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value in Level 3, March 31, 2020

Skr mn	January 1, 2020		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	March 31, 2020
		Purchases							
Debt securities issued	-43,752	-2,587	6,756	-6,391	-	2,466	42	-4,263	-47,729
Derivatives, net	22	-1	-194	-	-	-5,384	-	1,400	-4,157
Net assets and liabilities	-43,730	-2,588	6,562	-6,391	-	-2,918	42	-2,863	-51,886

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value in Level 3, December 31, 2019

Skr mn	January 1, 2019		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	December 31, 2019
		Purchases							
Debt securities issued	-47,898	-10,702	21,314	-	1,040	-3,408	-43	-4,055	-43,752
Derivatives, net	-4,587	-5	-299	1	-31	3,181	-	1,762	22
Net assets and liabilities	-52,485	-10,707	21,015	1	1,009	-227	-43	-2,293	-43,730

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 March 31, 2020 amounted to a Skr 18 million gain (year-end 2019: Skr 69 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 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 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 correlations have been adjusted by +/- 10 percentage points, which represents the range of correlations that SEK has determined market participants would use when pricing the instruments. 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	March 31, 2020					
	Fair Value	Unobservable input	Range of estimates for unobservable input ¹	Valuation method	Sensitivity max	Sensitivity min
Equity	-4,054	Correlation	0.73 - 0.11	Option Model	3	-4
Interest rate	1,515	Correlation	0.51 - (0.17)	Option Model	-104	104
FX	-1,427	Correlation	0.77 - 0.13	Option Model	12	-12
Other	-191	Correlation	0.62 - 0.05	Option Model	0	0
Sum derivatives, net	-4,157				-89	88
Equity	-663	Correlation	0.73 - 0.11	Option Model	-3	4
		Credit spreads	10BP - (10BP)	Discounted cash flow	24	-24
Interest rate	-46,917	Correlation	0.51 - (0.17)	Option Model	54	-53
		Credit spreads	10BP - (10BP)	Discounted cash flow	65	-64
FX	-38	Correlation	0.77 - 0.13	Option Model	-13	13
		Credit spreads	10BP - (10BP)	Discounted cash flow	101	-101
Other	-111	Correlation	0.62 - 0.05	Option Model	0	0
		Credit spreads	10BP - (10BP)	Discounted cash flow	10	-10
Sum debt securities issued	-47,729				238	-235
Total effect on total comprehensive income²					149	-147
Derivatives, net, December 31, 2019	22				-44	46
Debt securities issued, December 31, 2019	-43,752				219	-218
Total effect on total comprehensive income, December 31, 2019²					175	-172

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 200 million (year-end 2019: Skr 174 million) under a maximum scenario and Skr -199 million (year-end 2019: Skr -173 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)	
	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	Jan-Mar 2020	Jan-Mar 2019
CVA/DVA, net ¹	-30	-12	-18	7
OCA ²	-15	-126	111	12

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.

Note 6. Derivatives

Derivatives by categories

Skr mn	March 31, 2020			December 31, 2019		
	Assets Fair value	Liabilities Fair value	Nominal amounts	Assets Fair value	Liabilities Fair value	Nominal amounts
Interest rate-related contracts	5,453	15,648	336,486	3,998	12,367	304,242
Currency-related contracts	6,574	7,380	164,160	2,734	6,933	182,668
Equity-related contracts	99	4,137	13,520	236	584	16,387
Contracts related to commodities, credit risk, etc.	0	191	2,086	0	172	1,997
Total derivatives	12,126	27,356	516,252	6,968	20,056	505,294

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.

The CIRR-system is 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 com-

mission 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 1 (f) to the annual financial statements included in SEK's 2019 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 March 31, 2020, concessionary loans outstanding amounted to Skr 589 million (year-end 2019: Skr 547 million) and operating profit for the program amounted to Skr -8 million for the period January-March 2020 (3M19: Skr -9 million). The administrative compensation to SEK amounted to Skr -372 thousand (3M19: Skr -400 thousand).

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the CIRR-system

Skr mn	Jan-Mar 2020	Oct-Dec 2019	Jan-Mar 2019	Jan-Dec 2019
Interest income	539	528	498	2,074
Interest expenses	-512	-483	-457	-1,912
Net interest income	27	45	41	162
Interest compensation	3	0	-	1
Exchange-rate differences	3	-9	4	5
Profit before compensation to SEK	33	36	45	168
Administrative remuneration to SEK	-50	-48	-46	-192
Operating profit CIRR-system	-17	-12	-1	-24
Reimbursement to (-) / from (+) the State	17	12	1	24

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

Skr mn	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Cash and cash equivalents	-	0
Loans	85,941	76,120
Derivatives	-	26
Other assets	14,165	9,307
Prepaid expenses and accrued revenues	791	569
Total assets	100,897	86,022
Liabilities	86,346	76,257
Derivatives	13,939	9,117
Accrued expenses and prepaid revenues	612	648
Total liabilities	100,897	86,022
<i>Commitments</i>		
Committed undisbursed loans	41,137	47,868
Binding offers	6,156	37

Note 8. Pledged assets and contingent liabilities

Skr mn	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Collateral provided		
Cash collateral under the security agreements for derivative contracts	18,736	16,891
Contingent liabilities¹		
Guarantee commitments	4,509	4,393
Commitments¹		
Committed undisbursed loans	48,184	52,150
Binding offers	8,309	2,800

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

Note 9. Capital adequacy

The capital adequacy analysis relates to the parent company AB Svensk Exportkredit. The information is disclosed according to FFFS 2014:12. For further information on capital adequacy and risks, see the section entitled "Risk and capital management" in SEK's 2019 Annual Report and see SEK's 2019 Capital Adequacy and Risk Management (Pillar 3) Report.

Capital Adequacy Analysis

Capital ratios	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
	percent ¹	percent ¹
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	19.9	20.6
Tier 1 capital ratio	19.9	20.6
Total capital ratio	19.9	20.6

¹ Capital ratios excl. of buffer requirements are the quotients of the relevant capital measure and the total risk exposure amount. See tables Own funds – adjusting items and Minimum capital requirements exclusive of buffer.

Buffers requirement	March 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Skr mn	percent ¹	Skr mn	percent ¹
Institution specific Common Equity Tier 1 capital requirement incl. of buffers	6,602	7.0	7,890	8.9
of which minimum Common Equity Tier 1 requirements ²	4,220	4.5	3,990	4.5
of which Capital conservation buffer	2,344	2.5	2,216	2.5
of which Countercyclical buffer	38	0.0	1,684	1.9
of which Systemic risk buffer	–	–	–	–
Common Equity Tier 1 capital available as a buffer³	11,160	11.9	11,171	12.6

¹ Expressed as a percentage of total risk exposure amount.

² 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.

³ Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio as reported less the minimum requirement of 4.5 percent and less 3.5 percent, consisting of Common Equity Tier 1 capital used to meet the Tier 1 and Tier 2 requirements, since SEK do not have any Additional Tier 1 or Tier 2 capital.

Total capital requirement including buffers	March 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Skr mn	percent ¹	Skr mn	percent ¹
Total CRR capital requirement ²	9,884	10.5	10,993	12.4
Total FSA capital requirement (calculated as of December 31, 2019) ³	14,905	16.8	15,606	16.4

¹ Expressed as a percentage of total risk exposure amount.

² The requirement includes the minimum requirement of 8 percent, the capital conservation buffer and the countercyclical buffer. Expressed as a percentage of total risk exposure amount.

³ The requirement includes the minimum requirement of 8 percent, the capital conservation buffer and the countercyclical buffer and an additional capital requirement according to the Swedish FSA. See the additional capital requirement in the table below. Current figures are calculated with one quarter lag. The reduction of the countercyclical buffer rate in Sweden to 0 percent is not included since the figures are calculated with one quarter lag.

Additional Capital requirement according to Swedish FSA	Capital situation per March 31, 2020, calculation based on reported values as of December 31, 2019		Capital situation per December 31, 2019, calculation based on reported values as of September 30, 2019	
	Skr mn	percent ¹	Skr mn	percent ¹
Credit-related concentration risk	2,089	2.4	2,089	2.2
Interest rate risk in the banking book	844	1.0	844	0.9
Pension risk	11	0.0	11	0.0
Other Pillar 2 capital requirements	936	1.1	936	1.0
Capital planning buffer	55	0.0	–	–
Total Additional Capital requirement according to Swedish FSA	3,935	4.4	3,880	4.1

¹ Expressed as a percentage of total risk exposure amount.

Own funds – Adjusting items

Skr mn	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Share capital	3,990	3,990
Retained earnings	14,894	12,829
Accumulated other comprehensive income and other reserves ¹	253	245
Independently reviewed profit net of any foreseeable charge or dividend	175	1,766
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments	19,312	18,830
Additional value adjustments due to prudent valuation	-450	-445
Intangible assets	-64	-56
Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges	0	0
Gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing	2	93
Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts	-103	-115
Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 capital	-615	-523
Total Common Equity Tier 1 capital	18,697	18,307
Additional Tier 1 capital	-	-
Total Tier 1 capital	18,697	18,307
Tier 2-eligible subordinated debt	-	-
Credit risk adjustments ²	-	-
Total Tier 2 capital	-	-
Total Own funds	18,697	18,307

¹ The equity- portions of untaxed reserves is included in the line “Accumulated other comprehensive income and other reserves”.

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 March 31, 2020, the limitation rule has had no effect (year-end 2019: no effect).

Minimum capital requirements exclusive of buffer

Skr mn	March 31, 2020			December 31, 2019		
	EAD ¹	Risk exposure amount	Minimum capital requirement	EAD ¹	Risk exposure amount	Minimum capital requirement
Credit risk standardized method						
Corporates ²	2,424	2,424	194	2,367	2,367	189
Total credit risk standardized method	2,424	2,424	194	2,367	2,367	189
Credit risk IRB method						
Central Governments	183,338	9,218	737	172,148	8,816	705
Financial institutions ³	42,214	9,488	759	45,437	10,802	864
Corporates ⁴	124,989	66,244	5,300	110,592	60,068	4,806
Assets without counterparty	133	133	11	152	152	12
Total credit risk IRB method	350,674	85,083	6,807	328,329	79,838	6,387
Credit valuation adjustment risk	n.a.	2,308	184	n.a.	2,534	203
Foreign exchange risk	n.a.	741	59	n.a.	695	56
Commodities risk	n.a.	10	1	n.a.	9	1
Operational risk	n.a.	3,214	257	n.a.	3,214	257
Total	353,098	93,780	7,502	330,696	88,657	7,093

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

² For the small and medium-sized enterprises category, with an annual turnover not exceeding EUR 50 million, the standardized method for calculating the capital requirement is applied from Q1 2019.

³ Of which counterparty risk in derivatives: EAD Skr 5,106 million (year-end 2019: Skr 5,613 million), Risk exposure amount of Skr 1,739 million (year-end 2019: Skr 1,980 million) and Capital requirement of Skr 139 million (year-end 2019: Skr 158 million).

⁴ Of which related to specialized lending: EAD Skr 4,072 million (year-end 2019: 3,646 million), Risk exposure amount of Skr 2,693 million (year-end 2019: Skr 2,352 million) and capital requirement of Skr 215 million (year-end 2019: Skr 188 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

The capital adequacy ratios reflect the full impact of IFRS 9 as no transitional rules for IFRS 9 were utilized.

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 lowered from 2.5 percent to 0 percent as of March 16, 2020. The reduction is made for preventive purposes, in order to counteract credit tightening due to the recent development and spread of COVID-19 and its effects

on the economy. As of March 31, 2020, the capital requirement related to relevant exposures in Sweden was 71 percent (year-end 2019: 70 percent) of the total relevant capital requirement regardless of location; this fraction is also the weight applied on the Swedish buffer rate when calculating SEK's countercyclical capital buffer. The countercyclical capital buffer as of March 31, 2020 for Sweden has been dissolved due to the reduction of the countercyclical buffer value to 0 percent. 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 March 31, 2020, the contribution to SEK's countercyclical buffer from buffer rates in other countries was 0.04 percentage points (year-end 2019: 0.1 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	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Exposure measure for the leverage ratio		
On-balance sheet exposures	309,377	288,146
Off-balance sheet exposures	36,191	35,856
Total exposure measure	345,568	324,002
Leverage ratio	5.4%	5.7%

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. The leverage ratio reflects the full impact of IFRS 9 as no transitional rules were utilized.

Internally assessed economic capital

Skr mn	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Credit risk	9,024	7,337
Operational risk	183	183
Market risk	1,063	1,109
Other risks	185	203
Capital planning buffer	2,831	992
Total	13,286	9,824

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 2019 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 Classified by type of counterparty	Credits & interest-bearing securities				Committed undischursed loans, derivatives, etc.				Total			
	March 31, 2020		December 31, 2019		March 31, 2020		December 31, 2019		March 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Central governments	128.6	42.2	110.4	39.1	50.3	76.1	50.9	78.3	178.9	48.3	161.3	46.4
Regional governments	10.6	3.5	16.5	5.8	-	-	-	-	10.6	2.9	16.5	4.7
Multilateral development banks	3.3	1.1	3.1	1.1	-	-	-	-	3.3	0.9	3.1	0.9
Public Sector Entity	3.1	1.0	4.0	1.4	-	-	-	-	3.1	0.8	4.0	1.2
Financial institutions	36.5	12.0	38.9	13.8	5.9	8.9	6.8	10.5	42.4	11.4	45.7	13.2
Corporates	122.2	40.2	109.6	38.8	9.9	15.0	7.3	11.2	132.1	35.7	116.9	33.6
Total	304.3	100.0	282.5	100.0	66.1	100.0	65.0	100.0	370.4	100.0	347.5	100.0

Net exposure by region and exposure class, as of March 31, 2020

Skr bn	Middle East/ Africa	Asia excl. Japan	Japan	North America	Oceania	Latin America	Sweden	West European countries excl.	Central- and East European countries	Total
								Sweden		
Central governments	0.0	0.7	1.4	0.9	-	-	157.5	15.0	3.4	178.9
Regional governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.4	0.2	-	10.6
Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	-	3.3
Public Sector Entity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.1	-	3.1
Financial institutions	-	2.5	0.8	2.7	1.0	-	15.7	19.5	0.2	42.4
Corporates	4.3	1.9	3.9	5.3	-	3.5	92.5	20.5	0.2	132.1
Total	4.3	5.1	6.1	8.9	1.0	3.5	276.1	61.6	3.8	370.4

Net exposure by region and exposure class, as of December 31, 2019

Skr bn	Middle East/ Africa	Asia excl. Japan	Japan	North America	Oceania	Latin America	Sweden	West European countries excl.	Central- and East European countries	Total
								Sweden		
Central governments	-	0.6	2.8	2.8	-	-	138.1	13.9	3.1	161.3
Regional governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.3	0.2	-	16.5
Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.1	-	3.1
Public Sector Entity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	4.0
Financial institutions	-	2.7	0.9	6.6	0.9	-	16.7	17.7	0.2	45.7
Corporates	4.5	1.7	3.8	4.0	-	2.8	80.1	19.9	0.1	116.9
Total	4.5	5.0	7.5	13.4	0.9	2.8	251.2	58.8	3.4	347.5

Net exposure to European countries, excluding Sweden

Skr bn	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
France	9.4	8.0
United Kingdom	9.3	8.0
Germany	8.1	9.1
Finland	7.4	6.8
Norway	6.7	7.3
Luxembourg	5.6	4.4
The Netherlands	4.5	3.9
Poland	3.4	3.1
Denmark	3.1	3.3
Belgium	2.6	2.4
Spain	2.0	2.1
Austria	1.0	1.7
Switzerland	0.6	0.7
Portugal	0.5	0.6
Ireland	0.4	0.3
Latvia	0.2	0.2
Iceland	0.2	0.1
Serbia	0.2	-
Italy	0.1	0.1
Estonia	0.1	0.1
Russia	0.0	-
Total	65.4	62.2

Note 11. Transactions with related parties

Transactions with related parties are described in Note 27 to the annual financial statements in SEK's 2019 Annual Report. During the first quarter of 2020, SEK utilized the credit facility it has with the Swedish National Debt Office and borrowed Skr 10 billion. No other material changes have taken place in relation to transactions with related parties compared to that description.

Note 12. Events after the reporting period

On April 6, 2020, SEK completed the issuance of its USD 1.75 billion three-year fixed rate benchmark bond which launched at the end of March.

Condensed Parent Company Income Statement

Skr mn	Jan-Mar 2020	Oct-Dec 2019	Jan-Mar 2019	Jan-Dec 2019
Interest income	1,250	1,360	1,579	6,083
Interest expenses	-845	-929	-1,184	-4,366
Net interest income	405	431	395	1,717
Net fee and commission expense	-7	-10	-12	-33
Net results of financial transactions	44	97	117	250
Total operating income	442	518	500	1,934
Personnel expenses	-84	-92	-84	-335
Other administrative expenses	-51	-57	-48	-207
Depreciation and impairment of non-financial assets	-13	-14	-14	-57
Total operating expenses	-148	-163	-146	-599
Operating profit before credit losses	294	355	354	1,335
Net credit losses	-24	-2	9	-10
Operating profit	270	353	363	1,325
Changes in untaxed reserves	-	1,321	-	1,321
Tax expenses	-58	-365	-78	-572
Net profit	212	1,309	285	2,074

Parent Company Balance Sheet

Skr mn	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	7,683	1,362
Treasuries/government bonds	7,361	8,344
Other interest-bearing securities except loans	42,649	53,906
Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	52,812	43,627
Loans to credit institutions	29,293	27,010
Loans to the public	178,682	163,848
Derivatives	12,126	6,968
Shares in subsidiaries	0	0
Tangible and intangible assets	133	134
Other assets	31,850	9,334
Prepaid expenses and accrued revenues	3,341	2,747
Total assets	365,930	317,280
Liabilities and equity		
Borrowing from credit institutions	7,534	3,678
Borrowing from the public	10,000	-
Debt securities issued	295,305	269,339
Derivatives	27,356	20,056
Other liabilities	3,482	2,467
Accrued expenses and prepaid revenues	2,884	2,582
Provisions	20	20
Total liabilities	346,581	298,142
Non-distributable capital		
Share capital	3,990	3,990
Legal reserve	198	198
Fund for internally developed software	55	47
Distributable capital		
Retained earnings	14,894	12,829
Net profit for the year	212	2,074
Total equity	19,349	19,138
Total liabilities and equity	365,930	317,280

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 the Consolidated Group.

Stockholm, April 29, 2020

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

Hanna Lagercrantz
Director of the Board

Hans Larsson
Director of the Board

Eva Nilsagård
Director of the Board

Ulla Nilsson
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:

July 16, 2020	Interim Report for the period January 1, 2020 - June 30, 2020
October 22, 2020	Interim Report for the period January 1, 2020 - September 30, 2020
February 2, 2021	Year-end report for the period January 1, 2020 - December 31, 2020

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 April 29, 2020, 15:00 (CEST).

Additional information about SEK, including investor presentations and SEK's 2019 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 31 March 2020 and the three-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 substan-

tially 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, 29 April, 2020
Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB

Anneli Granqvist
Authorized Public Accountant
Auditor in Charge

Peter Sott
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 presented these, either because they are in common use within the industry or because they comply 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 AB Svensk Exportkredit (SEK)

SEK is owned by the Swedish state, and since 1962 they have enabled growth for thousands of Swedish companies. To expand its production, make acquisitions, employ more people and selling goods and services to customers worldwide.

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 fixed-interest export credits within the officially supported CIRR system.

SEK's vision

Our vision is to strengthen the competitiveness of the Swedish export industry to 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

We finances exporters, their subcontractors and foreign clients. The target group is companies with an annual sales exceeding Skr 200 million and that are linked to Swedish interests and exports.

SEK's partnerships

Through Team Sweden, we have close partnerships with other export promotion agencies in Sweden such as Business Sweden and The Swedish Export Credit Agency (EKN). Our international network is substantial and we also work together with numerous Swedish and international banks.