



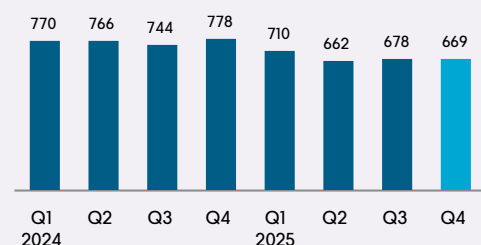
AB Svensk Exportkredit
Swedish Export Credit Corporation

Year-end Report 2025



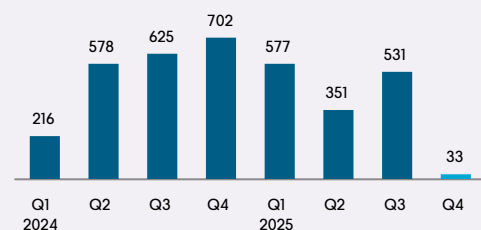
Net interest income, quarterly

Skr mn



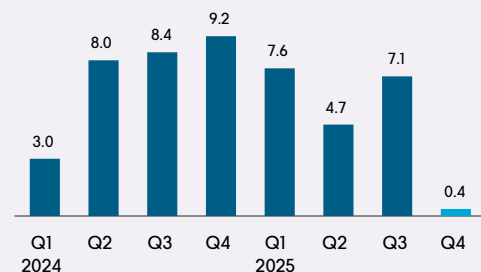
Operating profit, quarterly

Skr mn



After-tax return on equity, quarterly

percent



Total capital ratio, quarterly

percent



January-December 2025

(January-December 2024)

- Net interest income Skr 2,719 million (2024: Skr 3,058 million)
- Operating profit Skr 1,491 million (2024: Skr 2,121 million)
- Net profit Skr 1,183 million (2024: Skr 1,683 million)
- Lending portfolio growth YTD -7.3 percent (2024: 0.0 percent)
- New credit and guarantee commitments Skr 125.8 billion (2024: Skr 90.3 billion)
- Basic and diluted earnings per share Skr 296 (2024: Skr 422)
- After-tax return on equity 4.9 percent (2024: 7.1 percent)
- Proposed/actual dividend Skr 473 million (2024: Skr 1,673 million)

October-December 2025

(October-December 2024)

- Net interest income Skr 669 million (4Q24: Skr 778 million)
- Operating profit Skr 33 million (4Q24: Skr 702 million)
- Net profit Skr 25 million (4Q24: Skr 556 million)
- Lending portfolio growth QTD -3.1 percent (4Q24: 4.0 percent)
- New credit and guarantee commitments Skr 28.5 billion (4Q24: Skr 22.2 billion)
- Basic and diluted earnings per share Skr 6 (4Q24: Skr 140)
- After-tax return on equity 0.4 percent (4Q24: 9.2 percent)

Equity and balances, December 31, 2025

(December 31, 2024)

- Total capital ratio 23.1 percent (year-end 2024: 22.2 percent)
- Total assets Skr 350.0 billion (year-end 2024: Skr 368.1 billion)
- Total lending portfolio Skr 262.7 billion (year-end 2024: Skr 283.4 billion)
– of which sustainability classified lending Skr 56.3 billion (year-end 2024: Skr 53.4 billion)
- Loans, outstanding and undisbursed Skr 344.3 billion (year-end 2024: Skr 340.3 billion)
- Outstanding senior debt Skr 304.6 billion (year-end 2024: Skr 325.0 billion)
– of which green borrowings Skr 27.8 billion (year-end 2024: Skr 35.0 billion)

High volume of new business in a rapidly changing world

2025 has been a year of high business activity for SEK. Our long-term strategic investments have borne fruit, resulting in several major deals. A total of Skr 126 billion in new credit and guarantee agreements were signed – one of the highest levels in SEK's history – of which Skr 28 billion occurred in the fourth quarter of the year. Our customers are increasingly optimistic about the future, while the world around continues to be marked by geopolitical uncertainty and ongoing conflict. SEK enters the new year with a strong financial position and solid ability to support Swedish exports in a world that is changing at an increasingly rapid pace.

High confidence from our customers and increased business flow

Customer confidence in SEK remained high during the year, as reflected in the clear increase in new business. New credit and guarantee agreements amounted to Skr 126 billion (2024: Skr 90 billion), of which Skr 28 billion (4Q24: Skr 22 billion) were signed in the fourth quarter. The lending portfolio at year-end amounted to Skr 263 billion (year-end 2024: Skr 283 billion). Excluding the effect of the strengthened Swedish krona, the portfolio was largely unchanged. Sustainability-classified lending increased by Skr 2.9 billion compared to the previous year.

Net interest income amounted to Skr 2.7 billion (2024: Skr 3.1 billion). The decrease compared to the previous year is explained by a lower average Swedish short-term interest rate, as well as a stronger Swedish krona. Net profit for the year was Skr 1,183 million (2024: Skr 1,683 million) and return on equity amounted to 4.9 percent (2024: 7.1 percent). The decrease in net profit was, in addition to lower net interest income, attributable to an increase in provisions for expected credit losses linked to a limited number of exposures during the fourth quarter.

Expectations of better economic conditions despite increased geopolitical concerns

The year was marked by increased geopolitical tensions, armed conflicts and elevated global trade tariffs. At the same time, central banks around the world continued to lower interest rates, and market expectations of an improved economic situation gradually increased during the year. The Swedish Riksbank also lowered its key interest rate, from 2.75 to 1.75 percent, and the economic outlook in Sweden also improved. According to SEK's Export Credit Trends Survey in December 2025, 44 percent of Swedish export companies expect an increase in order intake over the next twelve months, an increase from 35 percent in June 2025.

Strengthened market position

During the year, we have continued to focus on our mission to strengthen the competitiveness of Swedish export companies. Our investment in the European energy market led to several significant deals. For example, SEK participated in the financing of two offshore wind power projects in Poland, Bałtyk 2 and Bałtyk 3, and in the financing of Eastern Green Link 2 between Scotland and England. We also participated in the financing of SSAB's fossil-free steel mill in Luleå.

SEK signed agreements with 13 new customers in 2025. Among the new customers is Cloetta, to which we, together with other banks, provide long-term and flexible financing. We have also supported

Mölnlycke Health Care with a long-term financing solution that enables its continued global expansion. During the fourth quarter, we welcomed Addnode as a new customer by providing an extended credit facility strengthening the company's financial flexibility.

At the end of the year, SEK and Saudi Export-Import Bank signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) aiming to create new opportunities to market Swedish financing solutions and supply chain capabilities in the Saudi market. A new financing instrument combining export credits with development aid was also launched during the year. The ambition is to complete the first deal involving this new financing instrument in 2026.

Active in the international capital markets

SEK continued to be an active and valued player in the international capital markets during the year. Long-term borrowing amounted to Skr 94 billion (2024: Skr 53 billion), driven both by high business volume and longer borrowing maturities. The borrowing has been carried out in multiple currencies and with an increasingly broad investor base, in line with SEK's funding strategy.

Positive view of the future

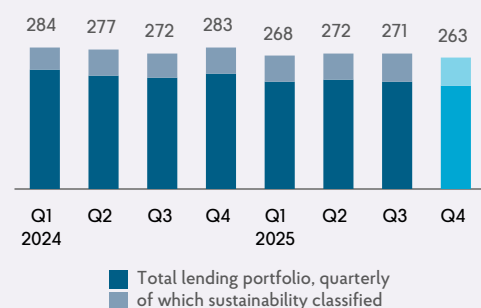
The conditions for SEK to be able to support Swedish exports and transition have been further strengthened during the year. The Board has set new financial targets that reinforce the focus on long-term value creation, while the Government's decision to increase the credit facility that SEK has in place with the Swedish National Debt Office strengthens our preparedness in periods of high demand or market volatility. During the year, SEK and EKN also appointed new members to the Scientific Climate Council, strengthening the conditions for continued qualified support on issues related to climate transition.

SEK enters the new year with a strong financial position and is well equipped to support Swedish export companies in a world that is currently changing at a rapid pace. With a focus on a long-term approach, adaptability, sustainability and competitiveness, we contribute to the continued development of Swedish exports.

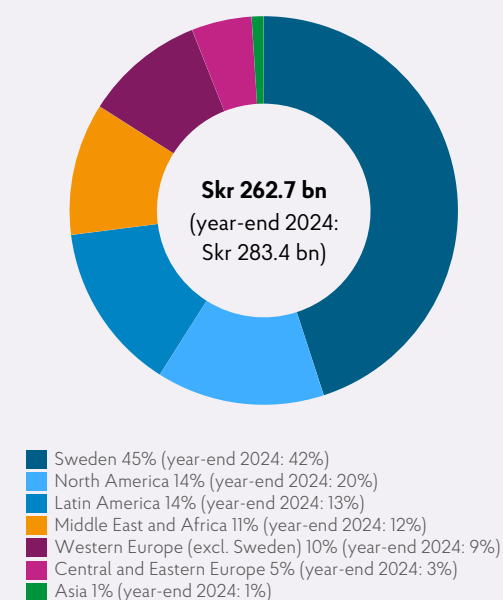


Magnus Montan, CEO

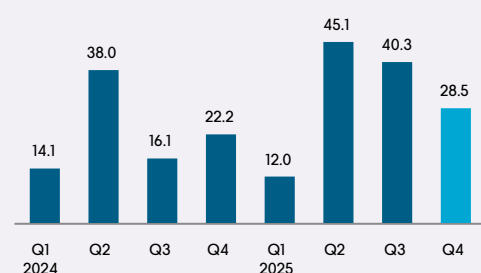
Total lending portfolio, quarterly
Skr bn



Total lending portfolio per region
December 31, 2025



New credit and guarantee commitments, quarterly
Skr bn



High volume of new credit agreements as a result of long-term investments

During the year, SEK signed agreements with 13 new customers, including in the renewable energy and healthcare sectors. New credit and guarantee agreements amounted to Skr 125.8 billion (2024: Skr 90.3 billion) in 2025, of which Skr 28.5 billion (4Q24: Skr 22.2 billion) were signed in the fourth quarter.

The lending portfolio decreased during the year, primarily affected by the increasingly strong Swedish krona, and amounted to Skr 263 billion (year-end 2024: Skr 283 billion) as of December 31, 2025. Excluding currency effects, the lending portfolio was largely unchanged. Sustainability-classified lending increased to Skr 56 billion (year-end 2024: Skr 53 billion). Undisbursed loans at year-end 2025 amounted to Skr 82 billion (year-end 2024: Skr 57 billion), an increase reflecting the high volume of new credit agreements. These contracts have relatively long maturities and will be reported in the lending portfolio on the balance sheet when they are disbursed.

Significant business opportunities for Swedish exporters arise from the energy transition, driven by the need to address climate challenges. During the year, SEK participated in the financing of some of the first offshore wind power projects in Poland, Bałtyk 2 and Bałtyk 3. SEK also participated in the financing of a portion of Eastern Green Link 2, a high-voltage direct current project under the sea between Scotland and England. Due to the deteriorating global security environment, SEK also sees strong demand in the defense sector across several countries.

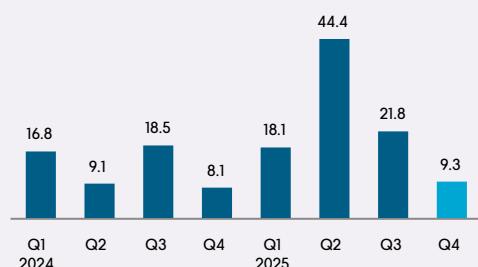
During the fourth quarter, a number of project financing and export credit transactions were carried out and SEK also participated in the extension of the IT consulting company Addnode's credit framework to Skr 3,700 million. The loan to Addnode is a clear example of how SEK can help support Swedish companies with international operations.

SEK's Export Credit Trends Survey, which measures the sentiment of the Swedish export industry, showed rising confidence in the future among Swedish export companies in December 2025. 44 percent of the companies indicated that they expect an increase in export order intake over the next twelve months, an increase from 35 percent in June 2025. This, together with the National Institute of Economic Research's ("NIER") report, indicates that a potential turnaround in the Swedish economy may be on the way. When demand increases and corporate investments begin to pick up, the demand for loans from SEK also tends to increase.

SEK's lending		
Skr bn	Jan-Dec 2025	Jan-Dec 2024
Total lending portfolio ¹	262.7	283.4
of which sustainability classified	56.3	53.4
of which CIRR-loans	85.6	101.7
Customer growth	-2%	3%

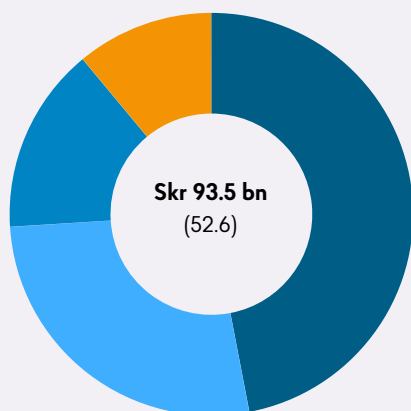
¹ Balance at period end.

New long-term borrowing, quarterly
Skr bn



Investors by geographical region

New long-term borrowing,
January-December 2025



- EMEA 47% (year-end 2024: 37%)
- North- and South America 27% (year-end 2024: 33%)
- Nordics 15% (year-end 2024: 14%)
- Asia Pacific 11% (year-end 2024: 16%)

Long-term and cost-effective financing in multiple currencies

In 2025, SEK continued to secure funding on the international capital markets, despite geopolitical unrest and occasionally high market volatility. As a result of a high volume of new lending transactions, coupled with a higher volume of borrowing maturities, the borrowing requirement in 2025 was higher than in the previous year. Borrowings with maturities over one year amounted to Skr 93.5 billion in 2025, compared to Skr 52.6 billion in the previous year.

As in previous years, SEK's borrowing was largely based on public issuances in USD and EUR. SEK also carried out major public transactions in GBP and AUD, among others. During the fourth quarter, a four-year transaction in USD SOFR was carried out. Through liquid transactions across several currencies, SEK is able to satisfy its lending needs while at the same time ensuring stable and cost-effective financing from a diversified investor base.

In the Swedish market, SEK borrowed Skr 12 billion (2024: Skr 6 billion) during the year, of which Skr 3 billion (2024: Skr 6 billion) consisted of green borrowings.

SEK's borrowing		
Skr bn	Jan-Dec 2025	Jan-Dec 2024
Outstanding senior debt ¹	304.6	325.0
<i>of which green</i>	27.8	35.0
New long-term borrowing	93.5	52.6
New short-term borrowing	64.3	77.6
Repurchase and redemption of own debt	7.2	7.4

¹ Balance at period end.



January-December 2025

Operating profit amounted to Skr 1,491 million (2024: Skr 2,121 million). Net profit amounted to Skr 1,183 million (2024: Skr 1,683 million). The decrease in net profit compared to the previous year was primarily due to lower net interest income, and increased provisions for expected credit losses, presented in net credit losses.

Net interest income

Net interest income amounted to Skr 2,719 million (2024: Skr 3,058 million), representing a decrease of 11 percent compared to the previous year. A large portion of the decrease is explained by lower average short-term interest rates in the Swedish krona, with a stronger Swedish krona also being a contributing factor.

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

Skr bn, average	Jan-Dec 2025	Jan-Dec 2024	Change
Total lending portfolio	273.1	283.4	-4%
Liquidity investments	63.6	59.4	7%
Interest-bearing assets	341.2	349.9	-2%
Interest-bearing liabilities	314.8	321.4	-2%

Net results of financial transactions

Net results of financial transactions amounted to Skr 18 million (2024: Skr -40 million). The results were primarily attributable to realized value changes.

SEK's general principle is to hold financial instruments measured at fair value until maturity. Accordingly, the results of market value changes tend to net toward zero over time.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses amounted to Skr -778 million (2024: Skr -758 million). The increase of 3 percent compared to the previous year was primarily attributable to increased personnel expenses, as a result of new recruitment.

Net credit losses

Net credit losses amounted to Skr -429 million (2024: Skr -93 million). The increase in net credit losses for the year were mainly attributable to increased provisions for expected credit losses in stage 2 and stage 3 related to a limited number of exposures. SEK assesses that the credit quality of its lending portfolio remains high.

During the period, SEK established losses amounting to Skr -100 million attributable to exposures that had previously been mostly reserved.

Loss allowances as of December 31, 2025 amounted to Skr -807 million compared to Skr -526 million as of December 31, 2024, of which exposures in stage 3 amounted to Skr -359 million (year-end

2024: Skr -386 million). The provision ratio amounted to 0.23 percent (year-end 2024: 0.15 percent).

Taxes

Tax costs amounted to Skr -309 million (2024: Skr -438 million), and the effective tax rate amounted to 20.7 percent (2024: 20.7 percent).

Other comprehensive income (OCI)

Other comprehensive income before tax amounted to Skr 10 million (2024: Skr 367 million). This result was mainly attributable to a positive result obtained from changes in own credit risk, offset by a negative result from revaluation of defined benefit plans. The positive result last year was attributable to changes in own credit risk and gains from derivatives used in cash flow hedging.

October-December 2025

Operating profit amounted to Skr 33 million (4Q24: Skr 702 million). Net profit amounted to Skr 25 million (4Q24: Skr 556 million). The decrease in net profit for the period was primarily due to increased provisions for expected credit losses, presented in net credit losses, and lower net interest income.

Net interest income

Net interest income amounted to Skr 669 million (4Q24: Skr 778 million), representing a decrease of 14 percent compared to the same period in the previous year. The majority of the decrease is explained by lower average short-term interest rates in the Swedish krona.

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

Skr bn, average	Oct-Dec 2025	Oct-Dec 2024	Change
Total lending portfolio	267.0	277.9	-4%
Liquidity investments	67.4	67.7	0%
Interest-bearing assets	340.4	350.7	-3%
Interest-bearing liabilities	309.6	325.4	-5%

Net results of financial transactions

Net results of financial transactions amounted to Skr 8 million (4Q24: Skr 25 million). The results were primarily attributable to unrealized value changes.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses amounted to Skr -217 million (4Q24: Skr -208 million). The increase of 4 percent compared to the same period in the previous year was primarily attributable to increased personnel expenses, as a result of new recruitment.

Net credit losses

Net credit losses amounted to Skr -416 million (4Q24: Skr 119 million). Net credit losses for the period were mainly attributable to increased provisions for expected credit losses in stage 2 and stage 3 related to a limited number of exposures. SEK assesses that the credit quality of its lending portfolio remains high.

The positive result for the same period last year was primarily explained by the fact that an individual exposure was moved from stage 3 to stage 2 during the period.

Taxes

Tax costs amounted to Skr -8 million (4Q24: Skr -146 million) and the effective tax rate amounted to 24.4 percent (4Q24: 20.8 percent).

Other comprehensive income (OCI)

Other comprehensive income before tax amounted to Skr -2 million (4Q24: Skr 193 million). This result was mainly attributable to a negative result from revaluation of defined benefit plans, offset by a positive result obtained from changes in own credit risk. The positive result last year was attributable to changes in own credit risk and gains from derivatives used in cash flow hedging.

Statement of Financial Position

Total assets and liquidity investments

Total assets decreased by 5 percent compared to year-end 2024, as a result of a decreased lending portfolio, offset by an increased volume of liquidity investments. During the year, the Swedish krona strengthened, including against the U.S. dollar, driving the decrease in the total lending portfolio.

Skr bn	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	Change
Total assets	350.0	368.1	-5%
Liquidity investments	65.0	62.2	4%
Total lending portfolio	262.7	283.4	-7%
of which sustainability classified	56.3	53.4	5%
of which CIRR-loans	85.6	101.7	-16%

Liabilities and equity

As of December 31, 2025, the aggregate volume of available funds and shareholders' equity exceeded the aggregate volume of loans outstanding and committed undisbursed CIRR-loans at all maturities.

SEK has a credit facility in place with the Swedish National Debt Office of up to Skr 150 billion. In December 2025, the credit facility was increased to Skr 175 billion for 2026. The credit facility can be utilized when the Swedish export industry's demand for financing is particularly high.

Capital adequacy

As of December 31, 2025, SEK's total own funds amounted to Skr 23.1 billion (year-end 2024: Skr 23.4 billion). The total capital ratio was 23.1 percent (year-end 2024: 22.2 percent), representing a margin of 7.1 percentage points above SEK's estimate of Finansinspektionen's (the "Swedish FSA") requirement of 16.0 percent as of December 31, 2025. The corresponding Common Equity Tier 1 capital estimated requirement was 11.2 percent. Given that SEK's own funds are comprised solely of Common Equity Tier 1 capital, this total capital ratio represents a margin of 11.9 percentage points above the requirement. Overall, SEK is strongly capitalized.

Percent	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Common Equity Tier 1 capital	23.1	22.2
Tier 1 capital ratio	23.1	22.2
Total capital ratio	23.1	22.2
Leverage ratio	9.5	9.6
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)	611	583
Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)	120	129

Rating

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

Dividend

The Board of Directors has resolved to propose the payment of a dividend of 40 percent of the year's profit at the company's annual general meeting, corresponding to Skr 473 million (dividend 2024: Skr 1,673 million), which is in line with the company's dividend policy of 20-40 percent.

Other events

At SEK's annual general meeting held on March 25, 2025, Ms. Hanna Lagercrantz stepped down from her position as a member of the Board of Directors of SEK (the "Board"), and Mr. Erik Mattsson was elected as a new member of the Board. Additionally, the Board passed a resolution at the annual general meeting to adopt the income statement and balance sheet in the Annual and Sustainability Report 2024 and to appropriate distributable funds pursuant to the Board's proposal. At an extraordinary general meeting on the same day, the Board also resolved to authorize the distribution of an extraordinary dividend, amounting to Skr 1,000 million, which resulted in a total dividend to SEK's owner, the Swedish State, of Skr 1,673 million.

In January 2025, Mr. Mattias Hasselbo assumed the position of Chief Credit Officer ("COO"). SEK's previous COO, Ms. Teresa Hamilton Burman, retired in June 2025. Mr. Tobias Hornberger was recruited to the position of Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") of SEK and he took up his position in June 2025.

To further focus on increased client value and growth, SEK implemented a number of organizational changes within the lending organization in March 2025. The International Finance function was restructured and became Global Trade and Export Finance. Mr. Jens Hedar took on the role as head of this new function. The two existing functions, "Client Relationship Management" and "Sustainability," were combined into a single function where Ms. Maria Simonson became Head of Client Relationship Management and Sustainability.

During the second quarter, SEK adjusted its financing strategy for commercial credit commitments. Previously, SEK secured funding for all credit commitments, including for committed, undisbursed credits. The adjustment in the financing strategy means that funding is secured for all credits on the balance sheet and for at least the next two years for commercial committed, undisbursed credits. The financing strategy for the CIRR-system is unchanged.

During the fourth quarter, SEK's Board of Directors decided on new financial targets. SEK's capital target for the total capital ratio was adjusted, and the upper limit for the margin against the Swedish FSA's requirements was increased from 4 to 7 percentage points. The capital target for the Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio was left unchanged. The company's profitability target and dividend policy were also left unchanged.

In February 2025, the European Commission published an "Omnibus" package intended to simplify sustainability reporting requirements. The package included two proposals referred to as the "stop the clock" and "content" proposals. The "stop the clock" proposal was approved by EU in April 2025 and was transposed into Swedish law in December 2025. SEK's reporting requirements pursuant to the CSRD is postponed by two years until financial year 2027 as a result of this proposal. In December 2025, the EU-Parliament adopted a provisional agreement related to the "content" proposal, and the Council has also indicated that it would approve the agreement following the EU-Parliament's approval. The proposal includes, among other things, a change in scope where an entity's reporting obligation will primarily depend on whether it has more than 1,000 employees. The "content" proposal, would, if implemented, remove SEK from the scope of entities subject to CSRD in 2027.

During 2025, the Swedish central bank (Riksbanken) decided that Swedish banks and other credit institutions shall hold interest-free deposits (deposit requirement) in accounts with the Riksbank. The purpose of the interest-free deposit is to contribute to the Riksbank's ability to fund itself. Institutions shall hold a certain share of their deposit base as interest-free deposits at the Riksbank. Deposit base for these purposes consists of the institutions' borrowing from credit institutions and issued debt instruments, with some exceptions. The share shall be the same for all institutions so that they contribute to the Riksbank's financing in proportion to the institutions' deposit base. Each year, the Riksbank will decide whether to apply a deposit requirement and, if so, how large the requirement should be. The institutions cannot freely dispose of the funds in the deposit account. SEK presents the deposit requirement amount in the balance sheet as loans to credit institutions. The difference between the nominal value of the deposit requirement and its net present value is treated as a regulatory fee to Riksbanken. The fee is included in net interest income in line with how SEK presents other regulatory fees, see Note 2.

Risk factors and the macro environment

SEK's operations are exposed to various types of risks, including primarily credit risks, but also 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) 2024, and the Risk and Capital Management section in SEK's Annual and Sustainability Report 2024.

In the third quarter of 2025, Sweden's GDP increased by 1.1 percent quarter-on-quarter. Exports increased by 1.8 percent. Unemployment amounted to 9.1 percent at the end of November 2025, which represented an increase compared to the end of August 2025. The rate of inflation in November 2025 was 2.3 percent, which represented a decrease from August.

In December 2025, the Riksbank announced that the policy rate would be left unchanged at 1.75 percent.

SEK believes that, compared with normal conditions, the risk level with respect to external factors with a potentially negative impact on the Company remains high as a result of ongoing armed conflicts and geopolitical tensions, which can negatively affect supply chains and create volatility in the financial markets. The major trade tariffs that the United States has imposed, or threatened to impose, on large parts of the world also contribute to the uncertainty in the financial markets. Although several agreements have been negotiated, reducing uncertainty to some extent, ongoing ambiguities in their interpretation, along with frequent new tariff announcements, mean that a degree of uncertainty persists.

Russia's war in Ukraine has little direct financial impact on SEK. The Company has a gross exposure of EUR 3.3 million to one Russian counterparty, where the risk is 100 percent covered, and the exposure dates back to prior to the war breaking out. SEK has no exposure to Ukraine or Belarus. Nevertheless, the high level of uncertainty caused by Russia's war in Ukraine, including recent Russian air violations of NATO countries, sabotage and cybersecurity incidents, and by other ongoing military conflicts, including in the Middle East and South America, could have a more long-term effect on SEK's customers and, consequently, on SEK. The uncertainty concerning the United States' future commitment to Europe and NATO and its support for Ukraine adds to the difficulty of predicting the future.

The above mentioned threats, and the imposition of trade tariffs and other trade barriers by state actors, are reasonably likely to have a negative effect on international trade and are likely to lead to increased inflation, lower growth and thus potentially reduced demand for lending by SEK. At the other end of the scale, SEK believes there is a need for comprehensive infrastructure, energy and defense investments in Europe, which can create significant business opportunities for SEK.

SEK believes that information security threats, particularly in relation to cybersecurity, have increased and remain more acute than before as a consequence of Sweden's membership in NATO and its support for Ukraine.

Financial targets

Profitability target	A return on equity after tax of at least 5 percent over time.
Dividend policy	Payment of an ordinary dividend of 20-40 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 7 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 18.0-23.0 percent and the Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio should amount to 15.2 percent, based on SEK's estimation of the Swedish FSA's requirements as of December 31, 2025.

Key performance indicators

Skr mn (if not otherwise indicated)	Oct-Dec 2025	Jul-Sep 2025	Oct-Dec 2024	Jan-Dec 2025	Jan-Dec 2024
Total lending portfolio ¹	262,712	271,194	283,408	262,416	283,408
<i>of which green</i>	43,209	43,136	37,422	43,209	37,422
<i>of which social</i>	2,201	2,134	2,228	2,201	2,228
<i>of which sustainability-linked</i>	10,878	10,778	13,712	10,878	13,712
Loans, outstanding and undisbursed ¹	344,336	346,563	340,295	344,336	340,295
New credit and guarantee commitments	28,481	40,313	22,174	125,832	90,334
<i>of which to Swedish exporters</i>	5,000	8,985	10,561	45,063	40,663
<i>of which to exporters' customers</i>	23,481	31,328	11,613	80,769	49,671
Customer growth	-1 %	0 %	2 %	-2 %	3 %
Outstanding senior debt ¹	304,633	314,504	324,995	304,633	324,995
<i>of which green</i>	27,784	27,213	34,990	27,784	34,990
New long-term borrowings	9,307	21,793	8,131	93,531	52,552
New short-term borrowings	19,180	3,701	7,337	64,328	77,561
After-tax return on equity	0.4 %	7.1 %	9.2 %	4.9 %	7.1 %
Proposed/actual dividend	—	—	—	473	1,673
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ¹	23.1 %	23.2 %	22.2 %	23.1 %	22.2 %
Tier 1 capital ratio ¹	23.1 %	23.2 %	22.2 %	23.1 %	22.2 %
Total capital ratio ¹	23.1 %	23.2 %	22.2 %	23.1 %	22.2 %
Leverage ratio	9.5 %	9.1 %	9.6 %	9.5 %	9.6 %
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)	611 %	924 %	583 %	611 %	583 %
Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)	120 %	121 %	129 %	120 %	129 %
Risk exposure amount ¹	99,912	99,484	105,466	99,912	105,466

¹ Balance at period end

See definitions on page 32.

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

Skr mn	Note	Oct-Dec 2025	Jul-Sep 2025	Oct-Dec 2024	Jan-Dec 2025	Jan-Dec 2024
Interest income		3,329	3,536	4,382	14,117	19,315
Interest expenses		-2,660	-2,858	-3,604	-11,398	-16,257
Net interest income	2	669	678	778	2,719	3,058
Net fee and commission income/expense		-11	-4	-12	-39	-46
Net results of financial transactions	3	8	6	25	18	-40
Total operating income		666	680	791	2,699	2,972
Personnel expenses		-129	-103	-112	-475	-445
Other administrative expenses		-68	-56	-61	-239	-229
Depreciations and impairment of non-financial assets		-20	-15	-35	-64	-84
Total operating expenses		-217	-174	-208	-778	-758
Operating profit before credit losses		449	506	583	1,921	2,214
Net credit losses	4	-416	25	119	-429	-93
Operating profit		33	531	702	1,491	2,121
Tax expenses		-8	-110	-146	-309	-438
Net profit¹		25	421	556	1,183	1,683
Other comprehensive income related to:						
Items to be reclassified to profit or loss						
<i>Derivatives in cash flow hedges</i>		—	—	7	3	56
Tax on items to be reclassified to profit or loss		—	—	-2	0	-12
Net items to be reclassified to profit or loss		—	—	5	3	44
Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss						
<i>Own credit risk</i>		7	-46	197	17	320
<i>Revaluation of defined benefit plans</i>		-9	0	-11	-10	-9
Tax on items not to be reclassified to profit or loss		0	10	-38	-1	-64
Net items not to be reclassified to profit or loss		-2	-36	148	6	247
Total other comprehensive income		-2	-36	153	9	291
Total comprehensive income¹		23	385	709	1,192	1,974
Skr						
Basic and diluted earnings per share ²		6	105	140	296	422

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	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	7,259	5,219
Treasuries/government bonds	5	13,419	4,150
Other interest-bearing securities except loans	5	43,237	52,843
Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	4, 5	47,485	48,726
Loans to credit institutions	4, 5	22,939	13,529
Loans to the public	4, 5	200,216	224,354
Derivatives	5, 6	6,721	10,643
Shares		—	20
Tangible and intangible assets		158	178
Deferred tax asset		0	1
Other assets		754	286
Prepaid expenses and accrued revenues		7,775	8,145
Total assets		349,964	368,094
Liabilities and equity			
Borrowing from credit institutions	5, 7	4,410	8,607
Debt securities issued	5, 7	300,222	316,388
Derivatives	5, 6	8,988	5,227
Other liabilities		3,664	4,490
Accrued expenses and prepaid revenues		8,581	8,798
Provisions		10	12
Total liabilities		325,875	343,522
Share capital		3,990	3,990
Reserves		212	204
Retained earnings		19,887	20,378
Total equity		24,089	24,572
Total liabilities and equity		349,964	368,094

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

Skr mn	Equity	Share capital	Hedge reserve	Reserves		Retained earnings
				Own credit risk	Defined benefit plans	
Opening balance of equity January 1, 2024	22,846	3,990	-47	-41	1	18,943
Net profit Jan-Dec 2024	1,683	—	—	—	—	1,683
Other comprehensive income Jan-Dec 2024	291	—	44	254	-7	—
Total comprehensive income Jan-Dec 2024	1,974	—	44	254	-7	1,683
Dividend	-248	—	—	—	—	-248
Closing balance of equity December 31, 2024	24,572	3,990	-3	213	-6	20,378
Opening balance of equity January 1, 2025	24,572	3,990	-3	213	-6	20,378
Net profit Jan-Dec 2025	1,183	—	—	—	—	1,183
Other comprehensive income Jan-Dec 2025	9	—	3	13	-8	—
Total comprehensive income Jan-Dec 2025	1,192	—	3	13	-8	1,183
Dividend	-1,673	—	—	—	—	-1,673
Closing balance of equity December 31, 2025	24,089	3,990	—	226	-14	19,887

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-Dec 2025	Jan-Dec 2024
Operating activities		
Operating profit	1,491	2,121
Adjustments for non-cash items in operating profit	1,053	542
Income tax paid	-606	-601
Changes in assets and liabilities from operating activities	-9,813	18,016
Cash flow from operating activities	-7,875	20,078
Investing activities		
Capital expenditures	-45	-17
Cash flow from investing activities	-45	-17
Financing activities		
Change in senior debt	19,544	-17,757
Derivatives, net	-7,249	-660
Dividend, paid	-1,673	-248
Payment of lease liability	-29	-28
Cash flow from financing activities	10,593	-18,693
Cash flow for the period	2,673	1,368
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	5,219	3,482
Cash flow for the period	2,673	1,368
Exchange-rate differences on cash and cash equivalents	-633	369
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period¹	7,259	5,219

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	15
Note 2. Net interest income	16
Note 3. Net results of financial transactions	16
Note 4. Impairments	17
Note 5. Financial assets and liabilities at fair value	18
Note 6. Derivatives	21
Note 7. Debt	21
Note 8. CIR-system	21
Note 9. Pledged assets and contingent liabilities	22
Note 10. Capital adequacy and liquidity situation	23
Note 11. Exposures	26
Note 12. Transactions with related parties	27
Note 13. Events after the reporting period	27
Note 14. Restatement of comparative figures, Parent Company	27

References to “SEK” or the “Parent Company” are to AB Svensk Exportkredit. References to “Consolidated Group” are to SEK and its consolidated subsidiary. All figures relate to the Consolidated Group, unless otherwise indicated. All amounts are in Skr million, unless otherwise indicated. Amounts presented in the report have been rounded independently. Accordingly, totals may not equal the sum of individual amounts.

Note 1. Accounting policies

This condensed year-end 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 principles for external reporting in accordance with its State Ownership Policy and principles for state-owned enterprises.

This condensed year-end 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 condensed year-end report does not include all the disclosures required in the annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the company's Annual and Sustainability Report for 2024.

(a) Changes to accounting policies and presentation

SEK analyzes and assesses the application and impact of changes in financial reporting standards that are applied within the Group. Changes that are not mentioned are either not applicable to SEK or have been determined to not have a material impact on SEK's financial reporting, capital adequacy or large exposure ratios. 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 2024 Annual and Sustainability Report with the exception mentioned in section (i).

(i) New and amended standards and interpretations applicable for 2025

In 2024, RFR 2 was updated to allow legal entities to account for gains and losses that arise from changes in an entity's own credit risk on liabilities designated at fair value in other comprehensive income (in line with IFRS 9) in the statutory accounts instead of accounting for this in the income statement. From January 2025 the parent entity accounting has been updated to align with the group. The change does not impact the group financial statements where this already is accounted for in other comprehensive income in line with the requirements of IFRS 9. For restated numbers of the parent entity's income statement, see Note 14.

(ii) Standards issued but not yet effective

In May 2024, IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, which clarify that a financial liability is derecognized on the ‘settlement date’. It also introduces an accounting policy option to derecognize financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system before settlement date if certain conditions are met. The amendments clarify how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features as well as the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments. Additional disclosures will be needed in line with IFRS 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms that reference a contingent event (including those that are ESG-linked), and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income. The amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or

after 1 January 2026 and have not had any effect on the primary financial statements.

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18, which replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements for presentation within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. Furthermore, entities are required to classify all income and expenses within the statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations, whereof the first three are new. It also requires disclosure of new

management-defined performance measures, subtotals of income and expenses, and includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified 'roles' of the primary financial statements (PFS) and the notes. IFRS 18 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, but earlier application is permitted and must be disclosed. IFRS 18 will apply retrospectively. As IFRS 18 will not change any recognition and measurement, it is not expected to have any significant impact on SEK's financial reporting.

Note 2. Net interest income

Skr mn	Oct-Dec 2025	Jul-Sep 2025	Oct-Dec 2024	Jan-Dec 2025	Jan-Dec 2024
Interest income					
Loans to credit institutions	268	268	211	1,005	921
Loans to the public	1,935	2,003	2,354	8,003	9,835
Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	487	521	541	1,948	2,351
Interest-bearing securities excluding loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	483	502	536	1,926	2,561
Derivatives	99	183	680	982	3,381
Administrative remuneration CIRR-system	55	57	51	243	240
Other assets	2	2	9	11	26
Total interest income¹	3,329	3,536	4,382	14,117	19,315
Interest expenses					
Interest expenses	-2,602	-2,780	-3,543	-11,154	-16,011
Resolution fee ²	-23	-23	-26	-83	-105
Risk tax	-35	-36	-35	-142	-141
Other regulatory fees	—	-19	—	-19	—
Total interest expenses	-2,660	-2,858	-3,604	-11,398	-16,257
Net interest income	669	678	778	2,719	3,058

1 Interest income calculated using the effective interest method amounted to Skr 11,086 million during January-December 2025 (2024: Skr 13,625 million).

2 The amount stated for the period January-December 2025 includes a refund of Skr 9.5 million from the Swedish National Debt Office regarding the charged resolution fee for financial year 2023.

Note 3. Net results of financial transactions

Skr mn	Oct-Dec 2025	Jul-Sep 2025	Oct-Dec 2024	Jan-Dec 2025	Jan-Dec 2024
Derecognition of financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss	0	1	1	3	5
Financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	23	32	44	52	-5
Financial instruments under fair value hedge accounting	-18	-29	-20	-43	-35
Currency exchange-rate effects on all assets and liabilities excl. currency exchange-rate effects related to revaluation at fair value	3	2	0	7	-5
Total net results of financial transactions	8	6	25	18	-40

Note 4. Impairments

Skr mn	Oct-Dec 2025	Jul-Sep 2025	Oct-Dec 2024	Jan-Dec 2025	Jan-Dec 2024
Expected credit losses, stage 1	-8	18	4	-19	116
Expected credit losses, stage 2	-299	11	-85	-293	-24
Expected credit losses, stage 3	-110	-4	210	-112	-178
Established credit losses	0	—	-288	-100	-404
Reserves applied to cover established credit losses	1	—	277	94	393
Recovered credit losses	0	0	1	1	4
Net credit losses	-416	25	119	-429	-93

Skr mn	December 31, 2025				December 31, 2024
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Total
Loans, before expected credit losses	222,137	35,421	5,960	263,517	283,931
Off-balance sheet exposures, before expected credit losses	76,138	15,382	—	91,520	66,315
Total, before expected credit losses	298,275	50,803	5,960	355,038	350,246
Loss allowance, loans	-68	-378	-359	-805	-523
Loss allowance, off-balance sheet exposures ¹	-2	0	—	-2	-3
Total loss allowance	-69	-378	-359	-807	-526
<i>Provision ratio (in percent)</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>6.03</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.15</i>

¹ Recognized under provision in Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. Off-balance sheet exposures consist of guarantee commitments and committed undisbursed loans, see Note 9.

The table above 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.

Loss Allowance

Skr mn	December 31, 2025				December 31, 2024
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Total
Opening balance January 1	-54	-86	-386	-526	-795
Increases due to origination and acquisition	-34	-280	-29	-343	-20
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	0	16	-81	-65	60
Transfer to stage 1	0	0	—	0	3
Transfer to stage 2	2	-31	0	-29	-189
Transfer to stage 3	0	—	-76	-75	-95
Decreases due to derecognition	13	1	73	88	155
Decreases in allowance account due to write-offs	—	—	94	94	393
Exchange-rate differences ¹	3	1	45	50	-38
Closing balance	-69	-378	-359	-807	-526

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: a base scenario, a downturn scenario, and an upturn scenario, where the scenarios are expressed in a business cycle parameter. The business cycle parameter reflects the general risk of default in each geographic segment. The business cycle parameter follows a standard normal distribution where zero indicates a neutral economy as the economy has been on average, historically. The business cycle parameters for the base scenario are between 0.1 and 1.1 for the various probability of default (PD) segments. The base scenarios have been weighted at between 60 and 80 percent, the downturn scenarios have been weighted at 20 percent, and the upturn scenarios have been weighted at between 0 and 20 percent between the different PD-segments.

Note 5. Financial assets and liabilities at fair value

Skr mn	December 31, 2025		
	Book value	Fair value	Surplus value (+)/ Deficit value (-)
Cash and cash equivalents	7,259	7,259	—
Treasuries/governments bonds	13,419	13,419	—
Other interest-bearing securities except loans	43,237	43,237	—
Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	47,485	48,748	1,263
Loans to credit institutions	22,939	23,304	365
Loans to the public	200,216	200,566	350
Derivatives	6,721	6,721	—
Shares	—	—	—
Total financial assets	341,277	343,254	1,977
Borrowing from credit institutions	4,410	4,410	—
Debt securities issued	300,222	300,906	684
Derivatives	8,988	8,988	—
Total financial liabilities	313,620	314,304	684

Skr mn	December 31, 2024		
	Book value	Fair value	Surplus value (+)/ Deficit value (-)
Cash and cash equivalents	5,219	5,219	—
Treasuries/governments bonds	4,150	4,150	—
Other interest-bearing securities except loans	52,843	52,843	—
Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	48,726	49,951	1,225
Loans to credit institutions	13,529	13,863	334
Loans to the public	224,354	223,945	-409
Derivatives	10,643	10,643	—
Shares	20	20	—
Total financial assets	359,484	360,634	1,150
Borrowing from credit institutions	8,607	8,607	—
Debt securities issued	316,388	316,375	-13
Derivatives	5,227	5,227	—
Total financial liabilities	330,222	330,209	-13

Determination of fair value

The determination of fair value is described in the annual financial statements included in SEK's Annual and Sustainability Report 2024, see Note 1 (f) (vii) Principles for determination of fair value

of financial instruments and (viii) Determination of fair value of certain types of financial instruments.

Financial assets in fair value hierarchy

Skr mn	Financial assets at fair value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Treasuries/governments bonds	1,031	12,388	—	13,419
Other interest-bearing securities except loans	21,184	22,053	—	43,237
Derivatives	—	6,720	1	6,721
Shares	—	—	—	—
Total December 31, 2025	22,215	41,161	1	63,377
Total December 31, 2024	22,648	44,969	39	67,656

Financial liabilities in fair value hierarchy

Skr mn	Financial liabilities at fair value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Debt securities issued	—	14,262	2,598	16,860
Derivatives	—	7,924	1,064	8,988
Total December 31, 2025	—	22,186	3,662	25,848
Total December 31, 2024	—	18,193	4,942	23,135

There were no transfers during the period (year-end 2024: no transfers during the period).

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value in Level 3, 2025

Skr mn	January 1, 2025	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	December 31, 2025
Debt securities issued	-3,452	—	414	—	—	-32	-22	494	-2,598
Derivatives, net	-1,451	—	174	—	—	22	—	192	-1,063
Net assets and liabilities	-4,903	—	588	—	—	-10	-22	686	-3,661

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value in Level 3, 2024

Skr mn	January 1, 2024	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	December 31, 2024
Debt securities issued	-8,271	—	4,870	—	—	-81	3	27	-3,452
Derivatives, net	-2,279	—	1,176	—	—	92	—	-440	-1,451
Net assets and liabilities	-10,550	—	6,046	—	—	11	3	-413	-4,903

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 December 31, 2025, amounted to a Skr -10 million loss (year end 2024: Skr 1 million gain) and are reported as net results of financial transactions.

Uncertainty of valuation of Level 3 instruments

As the estimation of parameters included in the models used 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 correlation is expressed as a value between 1 and -1, where 0 indicates no relationship, 1 indicates a maximum positive relationship and -1 indicates a maximum negative relationship. The maximum correlation in the range of unobservable inputs can thus be from 1 to -1. In the analysis, the correlations have been adjusted by +/- 0.12, which represents the level SEK uses within its

prudent valuation framework. For Level 3 instruments that are significantly affected by non-observable market data in the form of 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	December 31, 2025					
	Fair Value	Unobservable input	Range of estimates for unobservable input	Valuation method	Sensitivity max	Sensitivity min
Skr mn						
Equity	0	Correlation	0.12 - (0.12)	Option Model	0	0
Interest rate	0	Correlation	0.12 - (0.12)	Option Model	0	0
FX	-957	Correlation	0.12 - (0.12)	Option Model	-17	17
Other	-106	Correlation	0.12 - (0.12)	Option Model	0	0
Sum derivatives, net	-1,063				-17	17
Equity	0	Correlation	0.12 - (0.12)	Option Model	0	0
		Credit spreads	10BP - (10BP)	Discounted cash flow	0	0
Interest rate	0	Correlation	0.12 - (0.12)	Option Model	0	0
		Credit spreads	10BP - (10BP)	Discounted cash flow	0	0
FX	-2,501	Correlation	0.12 - (0.12)	Option Model	17	-17
		Credit spreads	10BP - (10BP)	Discounted cash flow	10	-10
Other	-97	Correlation	0.12 - (0.12)	Option Model	0	0
		Credit spreads	10BP - (10BP)	Discounted cash flow	0	0
Sum debt securities issued	-2,598				27	-27
Total effect on total comprehensive income					10	-10
Derivatives, net, December 31, 2024	-1,451				-18	18
Debt securities issued, December 31, 2024	-3,452				34	-34
Total effect on total comprehensive income, December 31, 2024					16	-16

The sensitivity analysis shows the effect that a shift in correlations or SEK's own credit spread has on Level 3 instruments. The table presents maximum positive and negative change in fair value when correlations or SEK's own credit spread is shifted by +/- 0.12 and +/- 10 basis points, respectively. When determining the total

maximum/minimum effect on total comprehensive income the most adverse/favorable shift is chosen, considering the net exposure arising from the issued securities and the derivatives, for each correlation

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)	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	Jan-Dec 2025	Jan-Dec 2024
CVA/DVA, net ¹	-11	-17	6	22
OCA ²	282	265	17	320

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 affect the fair value of financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss.

Note 6. Derivatives

Derivatives by category

Skr mn	December 31, 2025			December 31, 2024		
	Assets Fair value	Liabilities Fair value	Nominal amounts	Assets Fair value	Liabilities Fair value	Nominal amounts
Interest rate-related contracts	4,624	1,332	510,865	5,066	919	531,122
Currency-related contracts	2,097	7,550	137,052	5,577	4,120	154,836
Equity-related contracts	—	—	—	—	70	90
Contracts related to commodities, credit risk, etc.	—	105	2,890	—	118	4,648
Total derivatives	6,721	8,988	650,807	10,643	5,227	690,696

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. Debt

Debt by category

Skr mn	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Currency-related contracts	3,777	4,802
Interest rate-related contracts	300,759	320,014
Equity-related contracts	—	54
Contracts related to commodities, credit risk, etc.	97	125
Total debt	304,633	324,995
<i>of which denominated in:</i>		
<i>Skr</i>	24,599	22,509
<i>USD</i>	166,687	203,141
<i>EUR</i>	84,653	67,070
<i>AUD</i>	12,119	10,281
<i>GBP</i>	7,899	10,238
<i>CHF</i>	4,188	4,461
<i>Other currencies</i>	4,487	7,295

The information is disclosed in accordance with FFFS 2014:21.

Note 8. 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 compensation, which is calculated based on the principal amount outstanding. The administrative compensation paid by the state to SEK is recognized in the CIRR-system as administrative remuneration to SEK. Refer to the following tables of the statement of comprehensive income and statement of financial positions for the CIRR-system, presented as reported to the owner. Interest expenses include interest expenses for loans between SEK and the CIRR-system which reflects the borrowing cost for the CIRR-system. Interest expenses for derivatives hedging CIRR-loans

are also recognized as interest expenses, which differs from SEK's accounting principles. Arrangement fees to SEK are recognized together with other arrangement fees as interest expenses. 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 December 31, 2025, there were no concessionary loans outstanding (year-end 2024: Skr 64 million) and operating profit for the program amounted to Skr -1 million (2024: Skr -7 million) for the period January-December 2025. SEK's administrative compensation for administrating the concessionary credit program amounted to Skr 0 million (2024: Skr 0 million).

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the CIRR-system

Skr mn	Oct-Dec 2025	Jul-Sep 2025	Oct-Dec 2024	Jan-Dec 2025	Jan-Dec 2024
Interest income	510	526	571	2,139	2,302
Interest expenses	-570	-595	-538	-2,346	-2,070
Interest compensation	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign exchange effects	0	0	1	2	1
Profit before compensation to SEK	-61	-69	34	-205	233
Administrative remuneration to SEK	-55	-57	-51	-243	-240
Operating profit CIRR-system	-116	-126	-17	-448	-7
Reimbursement to (-) / from (+) the State	116	126	17	448	7

Statement of Financial Position for the CIRR-system

Skr mn	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash and cash equivalents	0	0
Loans	85,643	101,657
Derivatives	3,231	3,939
Other assets	629	217
Prepaid expenses and accrued revenues	1,772	1,817
Total assets	91,275	107,630
Liabilities	89,590	106,093
Derivatives	194	266
Accrued expenses and prepaid revenues	1,490	1,271
Total liabilities	91,275	107,630
Commitments		
Committed undisbursed loans	37,286	42,007

Note 9. Pledged assets and contingent liabilities

Skr mn	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Collateral provided		
Cash collateral under the security agreements for derivative contracts	6,858	3,201
Contingent liabilities¹		
Guarantee commitments	9,896	9,428
Commitments¹		
Committed undisbursed loans	81,624	56,887

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

Note 10. Capital adequacy and liquidity situation

The capital adequacy analysis relates to the parent company AB Svensk Exportkredit. The information is disclosed according to FFFS 2014:12, FFFS 2008:25 and FFFS 2010:7. For further information on capital adequacy and risks, see the section entitled "Risk and capital management" in SEK's Annual and Sustainability Report 2024 and see SEK's Capital Adequacy and Risk Management (Pillar 3) Report 2024.

Capital Adequacy Analysis

Capital adequacy	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	percent ¹	percent ¹
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	23.1	22.2
Tier 1 capital ratio	23.1	22.2
Total capital ratio	23.1	22.2

¹ Capital ratios exclusive 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.

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Skr mn	percent ¹	Skr mn	percent ¹
Total risk-based capital requirement				
Capital base requirement of 8 percent²	7,993	8.0	8,437	8.0
of which Tier 1 requirement of 6 percent	5,995	6.0	6,328	6.0
of which minimum requirement of 4.5 percent	4,496	4.5	4,746	4.5
Pillar 2 capital requirements³	3,007	3.0	3,871	3.7
Common Equity Tier 1 capital available to meet buffer requirements ⁴	12,123	12.1	11,106	10.5
Capital buffer requirements	4,072	4.1	4,317	4.1
of which Capital conservation buffer	2,498	2.5	2,637	2.5
of which Countercyclical buffer	1,574	1.6	1,680	1.6
Pillar 2 guidance⁵	999	1.0	1,582	1.5
Total risk-based capital requirement including Pillar 2 guidance	16,071	16.1	18,207	17.3

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).

³ Individual Pillar 2 requirement of 3.01 percent calculated on the total risk exposure amount, according to the decision from the latest Swedish FSA Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process ("SREP") on September 30, 2025.

⁴ Common Equity Tier 1 capital available to meet buffer requirement after 8 percent minimum capital requirement (SEK covers all minimum requirements with CET1 capital, that is 4.5 percent, 1.5 percent and 2 percent) and after the Pillar 2 requirements (3.01 percent).

⁵ The Swedish FSA notified SEK on September 30, 2025, within the latest SREP, that in addition to the capital requirements according to Regulation (EU) no 575/2013 on prudential requirements, SEK should hold additional capital (Pillar 2 guidance) of 1.00 percent of the total risk-weighted exposure amount. The Pillar 2 guidance is not a binding requirement.

Leverage ratio ¹	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	Skr mn	Skr mn
On-balance sheet exposures	236,953	234,139
Off-balance sheet exposures	7,161	8,775
Total exposure measure	244,114	242,914
Leverage ratio²	9.5 %	9.6 %

¹ The leverage ratio reflects the full impact of IFRS 9 as no transitional rules were utilized.

² Defined by CRR as the quotient of the Tier 1 capital and an exposure measure.

Total Leverage ratio requirement	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Skr mn	percent ¹	Skr mn	percent ¹
Capital base requirement of 3 percent	7,323	3.0	7,288	3.0
Pillar 2 guidance ²	366	0.2	365	0.2
Total capital requirement relating to Leverage ratio including Pillar 2 guidance	7,689	3.2	7,653	3.2

¹ Expressed as a percentage of total exposure amount.

² The Swedish FSA has on September 30, 2025, notified SEK, within the latest SREP, that SEK may hold additional capital (Pillar 2 guidance) of 0.15 percent calculated on the total Leverage ratio exposure measure. The Pillar 2 guidance is not a binding requirement.

Own funds – Adjusting items

Skr mn	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Share capital	3,990	3,990
Retained earnings	18,468	18,413
Accumulated other comprehensive income and other reserves	456	241
Independently reviewed profit net of any foreseeable charge or dividend	703	1,255
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments	23,617	23,899
Additional value adjustments due to prudent valuations	-83	-84
Intangible assets	-22	-22
Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges	—	3
Gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing	-229	-217
IRB shortfall of credit risk adjustments to expected losses	-144	-180
Insufficient coverage for non-performing exposures	-15	-2
Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 capital	-493	-502
Total Common Equity Tier 1 capital	23,124	23,397
Total own funds	23,124	23,397

Minimum capital requirements exclusive of buffer

Skr mn	December 31, 2025			December 31, 2024		
	EAD ¹	Risk exposure amount	Min. capital requirement	EAD ¹	Risk exposure amount	Min. capital requirement
Credit risk, standardized approach						
Corporates	5,829	5,770	462	5,532	5,528	442
Equity exposures	—	—	—	20	30	2
Default exposures	0	0	0	6	6	1
Total credit risk, standardized approach	5,829	5,770	462	5,558	5,564	445
Credit risk, IRB approach						
Central governments	233,305	9,487	759	211,834	9,159	733
Financial institutions ²	32,236	6,493	519	34,067	6,153	492
Corporates ³	149,636	69,128	5,530	147,820	75,541	6,043
Non-credit-obligation assets	201	201	16	213	213	17
Total credit risk, IRB approach	415,378	85,310	6,825	393,934	91,066	7,285
Credit valuation adjustment risk	n.a.	1,882	151	n.a.	1,936	154
Foreign exchange risk	n.a.	2,494	200	n.a.	1,498	120
Commodity risk	n.a.	4	0	n.a.	7	1
Operational risk	n.a.	4,452	356	n.a.	5,395	432
Total	421,207	99,912	7,994	399,492	105,466	8,437

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

² Of which counterparty risk in derivatives: EAD Skr 5,145 million (year-end 2024: Skr 5,899 million), Risk exposure amount of Skr 1,059 million (year-end 2024: Skr 1,513 million) and Capital requirement of Skr 85 million (year-end 2024: Skr 121 million).

³ Of which related to specialized lending: EAD Skr 8,258 million (year-end 2024: Skr 7,322 million), Risk exposure amount of Skr 8,473 million (year-end 2024: Skr 5,019 million) and Capital requirement of Skr 678 million (year-end 2024: Skr 402 million).

Credit risk

For classification and quantification of credit risk, SEK uses the internal ratings-based (IRB) approach. Specifically, SEK applies the Foundation Approach. Under the Foundation Approach, the company determines the PD within one year for each of its counterparties, while the remaining parameters are established in accordance with CRR. Application of the IRB approach requires the Swedish FSA's permission and is subject to ongoing supervision. 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 standardized approach for counterparty credit risk.

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 approach.

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

SEK calculates the capital requirement for operational risks in accordance with the standardized approach in the CRR (Article 312 of Regulation (EU) 575/2013). The standardized approach is based on a Business Indicator Component (BIC), where the Company's Business Indicator (BI) is first calculated as the sum of three components: Interest, Leases and Dividend Component (ILDC), Services Component (SC), and Financial Component (FC). The BIC then forms the regulatory capital base for operational risks and is used to determine the capital requirement by applying standardized percentages set out in the regulation. For SEK, the BIC is multiplied by 12 percent.

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 increased from 1 percent to 2 percent as of June 22, 2023. As of December 31, 2025, the capital requirement related to relevant exposures in Sweden was 71 percent (year-end 2024: 74 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 December 31, 2025, the contribution to SEK's countercyclical buffer from buffer rates in other countries was 0.15 percentage points (year-end 2024: 0.12 percentage points). SEK has not been classified as a systemically important institution by the Swedish FSA. The capital buffer requirements for systemically important institutions that came into force on January 1, 2016, therefore do not apply to SEK.

Liquidity reserve¹

Skr bn	December 31, 2025					December 31, 2024				
	Total	Skr	EUR	USD	Other	Total	Skr	EUR	USD	Other
Securities issued or guaranteed by sovereigns, central banks or multilateral development banks	33.0	6.0	11.2	15.8	—	25.3	11.0	8.0	6.3	—
Securities issued or guaranteed by municipalities or other public entities	11.2	4.2	0.7	6.3	—	18.3	7.1	3.8	7.4	—
Covered bonds issued by other institutions	12.0	11.2	0.8	—	—	13.1	13.1	—	—	—
Balances with National Debt Office	1.0	1.0	—	—	—	1.0	1.0	—	—	—
Total liquidity reserve	57.2	22.4	12.7	22.1	—	57.7	32.2	11.8	13.7	—

¹ The liquidity reserve is a part of SEK's liquidity investments.

Information on Liquidity reserve is included in accordance with the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/61.

Pillar 2 guidance

The Swedish FSA will in connection with the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) determine appropriate levels for the institution's own funds. The Swedish FSA will then inform the institution of the differences between the appropriate levels and requirements under the Supervisory Regulation, the Buffer Act and the Pillar 2 requirements. These notifications are called Pillar 2 guidance. The Pillar 2 guidance covers both the risk-based capital requirement and the leverage ratio requirement

Liquidity coverage ratio

Skr bn, 12-month average	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Total liquid assets	59.1	64.1
Net liquidity outflows ¹	10.3	14.9
Liquidity outflows	22.9	26.0
Liquidity inflows	13.2	11.2
Liquidity coverage ratio	660 %	518 %

¹ Net liquidity outflows are calculated as the net of liquidity outflows and capped liquidity inflows. Capped liquidity inflows are calculated in accordance with article 425 of CRR (EU 575/2013) and article 33 of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/61.

Information on Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) in accordance with article 447 of the CRR (EU 575/2013), calculated in accordance with the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/61.

Net stable funding ratio

Skr bn	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Available stable funding	244.3	272.5
Required stable funding	202.8	211.0
Net stable funding ratio	120 %	129 %

Information on Net stable funding ratio (NSFR) in accordance with article 447 of the CRR (EU 575/2013), calculated in accordance with the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/61.

Note 11. 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 by exposure class

Skr bn	Interest-bearing securities and lending				Committed undischursed loans, derivatives, etc.				Total			
	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024		December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024		December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Central governments	140.5	42.5	148.3	42.6	76.3	78.9	49.3	68.2	216.8	50.8	197.6	47.0
Regional governments	10.9	3.3	18.2	5.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	11.4	2.7	18.7	4.5
Multilateral development banks	5.1	1.6	7.0	2.0	—	—	—	—	5.1	1.2	7.0	1.7
Public sector entity	—	—	1.0	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	0.2
Financial institutions	26.6	8.1	28.0	8.0	5.7	5.8	6.1	8.4	32.2	7.6	34.1	8.1
Corporates	147.1	44.6	145.7	41.8	14.2	14.7	16.4	22.7	161.3	37.8	162.1	38.5
Equity exposures	—	—	0.0	0.0	—	—	0.0	0.0	—	—	0.0	0.0
Total	330.1	100.0	348.2	100.0	96.8	100.0	72.3	100.0	426.9	100.0	420.5	100.0

Net exposure by region and exposure class, as of December 31, 2025

Skr bn	Middle East/ Africa/ Turkey	Asia excl. Japan	Japan	North America	Latin America	Sweden	Europe excl. Sweden	Central and Eastern Europe	Total
Central governments	0.0	0.0	—	0.2	—	201.8	12.8	2.0	216.8
Regional governments	—	—	—	—	—	10.3	1.1	0.0	11.4
Multilateral development banks	—	0.8	—	—	—	—	4.4	—	5.1
Public sector entity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial institutions	0.0	—	2.1	3.2	0.0	16.6	10.3	—	32.2
Corporates	0.3	0.9	3.2	7.7	2.4	112.5	32.6	1.8	161.3
Equity exposures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	0.3	1.7	5.3	11.1	2.4	341.2	61.1	3.7	426.9

Net exposure by region and exposure class, as of December 31, 2024

Skr bn	Middle East/ Africa/ Turkey	Asia excl. Japan	Japan	North America	Latin America	Sweden	Europe excl. Sweden	Central and Eastern Europe	Total
Central governments	0.0	0.1	—	0.4	—	187.4	7.7	2.0	197.6
Regional governments	—	—	—	—	—	17.1	1.5	0.1	18.7
Multilateral development banks	—	0.7	—	0.5	—	—	5.8	—	7.0
Public sector entity	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	—	1.0
Financial institutions	—	—	0.9	2.2	—	18.8	12.2	—	34.1
Corporates	0.1	1.1	3.0	8.4	3.3	110.2	35.1	0.9	162.1
Equity exposures	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	—	—	0.0
Total	0.1	1.9	3.9	11.5	3.3	333.5	63.3	3.0	420.5

Net exposure to European countries, excluding Sweden

Skr bn	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Germany	12.6	6.5
United Kingdom	8.7	8.8
Luxembourg	7.6	10.7
Finland	6.5	8.2
France	6.4	7.0
Denmark	5.8	6.9
Norway	3.6	3.6
Poland	3.4	2.1
Belgium	3.4	3.0
Spain	2.3	2.2
Ireland	1.5	1.4
Portugal	0.8	0.8
Austria	0.7	1.7
The Netherlands	0.6	1.4
Switzerland	0.5	0.7
Italy	0.2	0.2
Serbia	0.1	0.3
Czech Republic	0.1	0.2
Slovakia	0.1	0.1
Iceland	0.0	0.1
Latvia	0.0	0.1
Montenegro	0.0	–
Lithuania	0.0	0.2
Estonia	–	0.1
Total	64.8	66.3

Note 12. Transactions with related parties

Transactions with related parties are described in Note 27 to the annual financial statements in SEK's Annual and Sustainability Report 2024. No material changes have taken place in relation to transactions with related parties compared to the description in SEK's Annual and Sustainability Report 2024.

Note 13. Events after the reporting period

No events with significant impact on the information in this report have occurred after the end of the reporting period.

Note 14. Restatement of comparative figures, Parent Company

In 2024, the accumulated net effect of gains and losses arising from changes in SEK's own credit risk on liabilities irrevocably recognized at fair value recognized in the Parent Company's Income Statement line item Net results of financial transactions amounted to Skr 320 million (tax effect Skr 66 million). At interim, the cumulative net effect amounted to Skr 75 million (tax effect Skr 15 million) as of March 31, 2024, Skr 97 million (tax effect Skr 20 million) as of June 30, 2024, and Skr 123 million (tax effect Skr 25 million) as of 30 September, 2024. The Parent Company's comparative figures for 2024 have been restated to make the figures comparable with 2025 due to the change in accounting policy. The impact of the change on the full year 2024 is illustrated in the tables below. Only the rows and subtotals in the Parent Company's income statement that are affected by the change are listed in the table.

Condensed Parent Company Income Statement and Statement of Comprehensive Income, Jan-Dec 2024

Skr mn	Published figures	Adjustment	Restatement
Interest income	19,315	–	19,315
Interest expenses	-16,257	–	-16,257
Net interest income	3,058	–	3,058
Net fee and commission expense	-46	–	-46
Net result of financial transactions	281	-320	-39
Total operating income	3,293	-320	2,973
Total operating expenses	-770	–	-770
Operating profit before credit losses	2,523	-320	2,203
Operating profit	2,430	-320	2,110
Tax expenses	-502	66	-436
Net profit	1,928	-254	1,674
Other comprehensive income related to:			
Net items to be reclassified to profit or loss	44	–	44
Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Own credit risk	–	320	320
Tax on items not to be reclassified to profit or loss	–	-66	-66
Net items not to be reclassified to profit or loss	–	254	254
Total other comprehensive income	44	254	298
Total comprehensive income	1,972	–	1,972

Parent Company Equity items, December 31, 2024

Skr mn	Published figures	Adjustment	Restatement
Fair value reserve	-3	213	210
Retained earnings	18,413	41	18,454
Net profit for the year	1,928	-254	1,674

Condensed Parent Company Income Statement

Skr mn	Oct-Dec 2025	Jul-Sep 2025	Oct-Dec 2024	Jan-Dec 2025	Jan-Dec 2024
Interest income	3,329	3,536	4,382	14,117	19,315
Interest expenses	-2,660	-2,858	-3,604	-11,398	-16,257
Net interest income	669	678	778	2,719	3,058
Net fee and commission income/expense	-11	-4	-12	-39	-46
Net results of financial transactions	8	6	25	18	-39
Total operating income	666	680	791	2,699	2,973
Personnel expenses	-135	-104	-121	-484	-457
Other administrative expenses	-68	-56	-61	-239	-229
Depreciations and impairment of non-financial assets	-20	-15	-35	-64	-84
Total operating expenses	-223	-175	-217	-787	-770
Operating profit before credit losses	443	505	574	1,912	2,203
Net credit losses	-416	25	119	-429	-93
Operating profit	27	530	693	1,483	2,110
Tax expenses	-7	-109	-144	-307	-436
Net profit	20	421	549	1,176	1,674

Parent Company Statement of Comprehensive Income

Skr mn	Oct-Dec 2025	Jul-Sep 2025	Oct-Dec 2024	Jan-Dec 2025	Jan-Dec 2024
Net profit	20	421	549	1,176	1,674
Other comprehensive income related to:					
Items to be reclassified to profit or loss					
<i>Derivatives in cash flow hedges</i>	—	—	7	3	56
Tax on items to be reclassified to profit or loss	—	—	-2	0	-12
Net items to be reclassified to profit or loss	—	—	5	3	44
Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss					
<i>Own credit risk</i>	7	-46	197	17	320
Tax on items not to be reclassified to profit or loss	-1	10	-41	-3	-66
Net items not to be reclassified to profit or loss	6	-36	156	13	254
Total other comprehensive income	6	-36	161	16	298
Total comprehensive income	26	385	710	1,192	1,972

Parent Company Balance Sheet

Skr mn	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	7,259	5,219
Treasuries/government bonds	13,419	4,150
Other interest-bearing securities except loans	43,237	52,843
Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	47,485	48,726
Loans to credit institutions	22,939	13,529
Loans to the public	200,216	224,354
Derivatives	6,721	10,643
Shares	—	20
Shares in subsidiaries	0	0
Tangible and intangible assets	158	178
Deferred tax asset	0	1
Other assets	754	286
Prepaid expenses and accrued revenues	7,775	8,145
Total assets	349,964	368,094
Liabilities and equity		
Borrowing from credit institutions	4,410	8,607
Debt securities issued	300,222	316,388
Derivatives	8,988	5,227
Other liabilities	3,664	4,490
Accrued expenses and prepaid revenues	8,581	8,798
Provisions	9	12
Total liabilities	325,875	343,522
Non-distributable capital		
Share capital	3,990	3,990
Legal reserve	198	198
Fund for internally developed software	32	46
Distributable capital		
Fair value reserve	225	210
Retained earnings	18,468	18,454
Net profit for the year	1,176	1,674
Total equity	24,090	24,572
Total liabilities and equity	349,964	368,094

The Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer confirm that this year-end report provides a fair overview of both the Parent Company 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, January 26, 2026

AB SVENSK EXPORTKREDIT
SWEDISH EXPORT CREDIT CORPORATION

Lennart Jacobsen
Chairman of the Board

Håkan Berg
Director of the Board

Paula da Silva
Director of the Board

Reinhold Geijer
Director of the Board

Katarina Ljungqvist
Director of the Board

Erik Mattsson
Director of the Board

Carl Mellander
Director of the Board

Eva Nilsagård
Director of the Board

Magnus Montan
Chief Executive Officer

Annual General Meeting

The company's annual general meeting will be held March 26, 2026.

Annual and Sustainability Report

The company's Annual and Sustainability report is expected to be available on SEK's website www.sek.se beginning February 26, 2026.

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

April 27, 2026	Interim report for the period January 1, 2026 – March 31, 2026
July 17, 2026	Interim report for the period January 1, 2026 – June 30, 2026
October 20, 2026	Interim report for the period January 1, 2026 – September 30, 2026

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 January 26, 2026, 15:00 (CEST).

Additional information about SEK, including investor presentations and SEK's Annual and Sustainability Report 2024, is available at www.sek.se. Information available on or accessible through SEK's website is not incorporated herein by reference.

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.

Available funds

Available funds is comprised of outstanding senior debt and credit facility in place with the Swedish National Debt Office.

***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**

This item includes 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, and is calculated using the opening and closing balances for the reporting period.

***Average interest-bearing liabilities**

This item includes borrowing from credit institutions, borrowing from the public and debt securities issued and is calculated using the opening and closing balances for the reporting 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.

Green bond

A green bond is a bond where the capital is earmarked for various forms of environmental projects.

Green loans

SEK offers green loans that promote the transition to a climate-smart and environmentally sustainable economy. Green loans are categorized under SEK's framework for green bonds. The purpose is to stimulate green investments that are environmentally sustainable and contribute to one or more of the six environmental objectives in the EU taxonomy.

Leverage ratio

Tier 1 capital expressed as a percentage of the exposure measured under CRR (refer to Note 10).

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 9).

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 CRR II.

***New credit and guarantee commitments**

New credit and guarantee commitments refer to all new credits and guarantees accepted regardless of their maturity. Not all new credit and guarantee commitments are reported in the consolidated statement of financial position and consolidated statement of cash flows, but a certain portion represents committed, undisbursed credits, see Note

9. The reported amounts of committed, undisbursed credits may change upon disbursement as they are reported in the statement of financial position, for example due to changes in exchange rates. Furthermore, committed credits do not necessarily result in a disbursement and thus a credit on the balance sheet. New credit and guarantee commitments are intended to provide the reader with a picture of the inflow of new business during the reporting period.

***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.

Social loans

Social loans are categorized according to SEK's "Sustainability bond framework". The purpose is to stimulate investments that are socially sustainable, such as in healthcare, education, basic infrastructure, or food security.

Sustainability classified loans

Sustainability classified loans refer to green, social and sustainability-linked loans.

Sustainability-linked loans

Sustainability-linked loans consist of working capital finance that promote the borrower's sustainability efforts, which in turn support environmental and socially sustainable economic activities and growth. SEK's sustainability-linked loans are based on International Loan Market Association's (LMA) Sustainability-Linked Loan Principles.

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 Swedish Export Credit Corporation (SEK)

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

SEK's mission

SEK's mission is to ensure access to financial solutions for the Swedish export industry on commercial and sustainable terms. SEK can finance the industry's transition in Sweden and abroad. The mission includes making available fixed-interest export credits within the officially supported CIRR-system.

SEK's vision

SEK's vision is a more sustainable world through increased Swedish exports.

SEK's core values

We are a high performing team. Our mission and our ability to make an impact lead to pride and job satisfaction. We are Proactive Engaged Team players.

SEK's clients

We finance exporters, their subcontractors and foreign clients. The target group is companies with annual sales exceeding Skr 500 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 with numerous Swedish and international banks.