



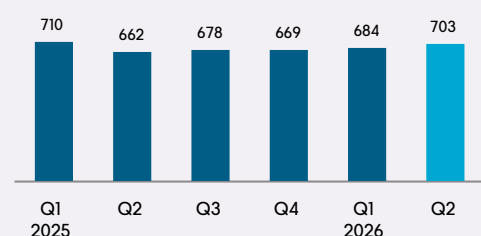
Aktiebolaget Svensk Exportkredit
Swedish Export Credit Corporation

Interim report January-June 2026



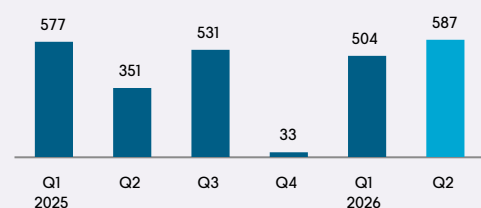
Net interest income, quarterly

Skr mn



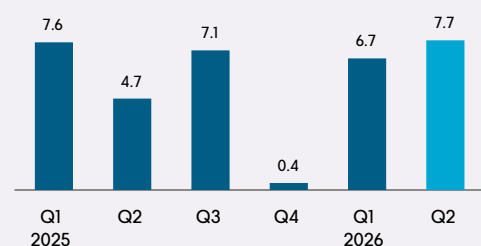
Operating profit, quarterly

Skr mn



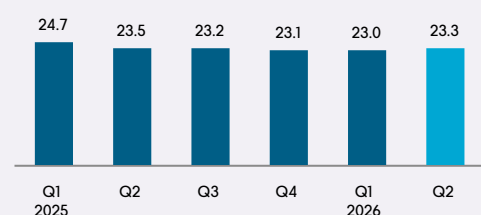
After-tax return on equity, quarterly

percent



Total capital ratio, quarterly

percent



January-June 2026

(January-June 2025)

- Net interest income Skr 1,387 million (1H25: Skr 1,372 million)
- Operating profit Skr 1,091 million (1H25: Skr 928 million)
- C/I ratio 29 percent (1H25: 29 percent)
- After-tax return on equity 7.1 percent (1H25: 6.1 percent)
- Lending portfolio growth YTD 0.3 percent (1H25: -4.0 percent)
- New credit and guarantee commitments Skr 37.1 billion (1H25: Skr 57.0 billion)

April-June 2026

(April-June 2025)

- Net interest income Skr 703 million (2Q25: Skr 662 million)
- Operating profit Skr 587 million (2Q25: Skr 351 million)
- C/I ratio 30 percent (2Q25: 31 percent)
- After-tax return on equity 7.7 percent (2Q25: 4.7 percent)
- Lending portfolio growth QTD 0.9 percent (2Q25: 1.6 percent)
- New credit and guarantee commitments Skr 21.8 billion (2Q25: Skr 45.1 billion)

Equity and balances, June 30, 2026

(December 31, 2025)

- Total capital ratio 23.3 percent (year-end 2025: 23.1 percent)
– capital margin against FSA requirement 7.2 percentage points (year-end 2025: 7.1 percentage points)
- Total assets Skr 366.2 billion (year-end 2025: Skr 350.0 billion)
- Total lending portfolio Skr 263.4 billion (year-end 2025: Skr 262.7 billion)
– of which sustainability classified lending Skr 59.0 billion (year-end 2025: Skr 56.3 billion)
- Loans, outstanding and undisbursed Skr 342.3 billion (year-end 2025: Skr 344.3 billion)
- Outstanding senior debt Skr 317.6 billion (year-end 2025: Skr 304.6 billion)
– of which green borrowings Skr 25.1 billion (year-end 2025: Skr 27.8 billion)

Robust results and strengthened role in customers' transition

The first half of the year has been characterized by continued geopolitical uncertainty, which has contributed to many companies being more cautious in their investment decisions. At the same time, SEK delivered a robust result and is financially strong. This gives us good conditions to support Swedish export companies in an increasingly complex environment. During the period, we updated our strategic climate goal to further strengthen our contribution to customers' transition and long-term sustainable development.

Stable financial performance during the first half of the year

SEK reports an increase in operating profit during the first half of the year, compared to the same period in the previous year. The profit development is mainly explained by higher net interest income, a positive net result from financial transactions and reduced provisions for credit losses. After-tax return on equity amounted to 7.1 percent, compared to 6.1 percent in the same period in the previous year. Business activity increased slightly in the second quarter, compared to the first quarter, and a total of Skr 37 billion in new credit and guarantee agreements was signed during the first half of the year.

Geopolitics increases the need for long-term financing solutions

Geopolitical developments, not least in the Middle East, continue to create uncertainty around trade flows, energy markets and investment decisions. At the same time, SEK's Export Credit Trends Survey, published in June, shows that confidence in the future among Swedish export companies is the strongest since 2022. Despite a continued challenging environment, companies are showing impressive resilience and a willingness to continue investing for the future. This increases companies' need for long-term financing and stable partners.

A climate target that clarifies SEK's role

In June, the Board of Directors decided on an updated strategic climate target that clarifies SEK's role in the transition. Pursuant to this updated target, our lending will support customers' transition and be adjusted to be in line with the 1.5-degree target of the Paris Agreement. The updated climate target makes it possible to continue financing the transition even in emission-intensive industries. This strengthens our ability to make a difference where we have the greatest impact, on each individual deal, while fulfilling our mission to promote Swedish exports.

During the first half of the year, SEK participated in the financing solution led by Wallenberg Investments to complete Stegra's fossil-free steel mill in Boden. The investment has the potential to contribute significantly to the EU's net-zero target by 2050 and shows how long-term financing can enable investments in industrial transition.

Financing where Swedish expertise meets societal needs

SEK is participating together with other export credit institutions in the financing of the Standard Gauge Railway project in Tanzania. The project strengthens regional development while creating

opportunities for Swedish export companies to contribute technology, expertise and sustainable solutions.

During the first half of the year, we welcomed six new customers, a confirmation that our growth strategy continues to yield results even in a wait-and-see market. We continued to develop our business in the defense and security area, including through collaboration with the Swedish Security and Defense Companies (SOFF). During the spring, we provided financing to several smaller companies in the sector.

Strong investor interest

In May, SEK issued a seven-year benchmark bond of EUR 1 billion. Despite a large supply of issuances and continued geopolitical uncertainty, investor interest was very strong. This confirms the high level of confidence in SEK in the international capital markets, which continues to provide us with good opportunities to borrow capital on competitive terms. Long-term new borrowing amounted to Skr 49 billion (1H25: Skr 62 billion).

Well equipped to meet customer needs

In an increasingly complex world, there is an increasing need for cooperation between financial institutions to share risks, coordinate resources and mobilize capital for large investments. With our international experience and strong financial position, SEK has an important role in enabling investments where Swedish exports contribute to increased competitiveness, security and sustainable development.

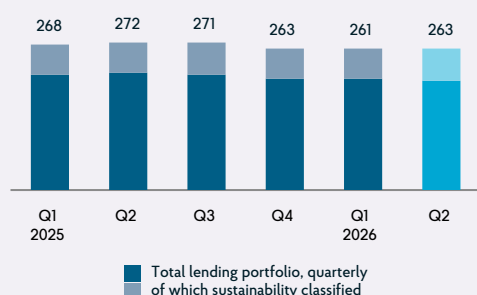
During the year, we have continued to develop our offering in export and development financing for projects in low-income and lower-middle-income countries, where aid financing is combined with traditional export credits. We also see good opportunities to expand lending via development banks and the offering in working capital to export companies' international customers.

With strong capitalization, good access to financing and growing international cooperation, SEK is well equipped to meet customers' needs.

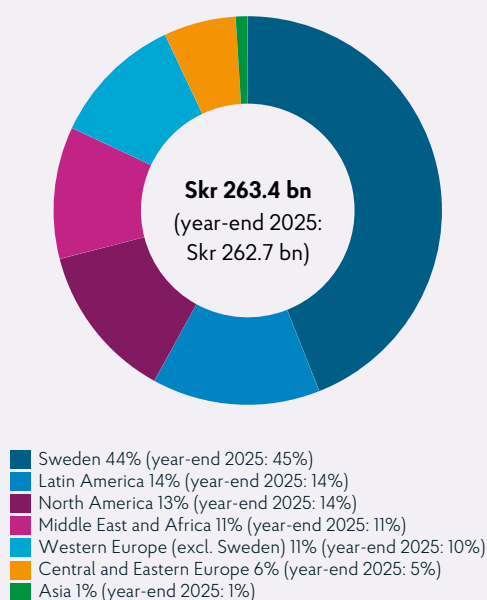


Magnus Montan, CEO

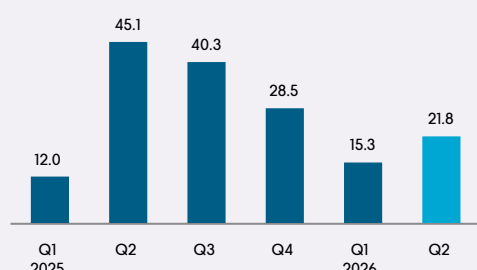
Total lending portfolio, quarterly
Skr bn



Total lending portfolio per region
June 30, 2026



New credit and guarantee commitments, quarterly
Skr bn



Customer business

Business activity increased in the second quarter after a cautious start to the year. New credit and guarantee commitments during the period amounted to Skr 37.1 billion (1H25: Skr 57.0 billion), while the lending portfolio was largely unchanged since the turn of the year and amounted to Skr 263.4 billion (year-end 2025: Skr 262.7 billion). Committed undisbursed loans amounted to Skr 79.0 billion (year-end 2025: Skr 81.6 billion).

The uncertain global situation means that many companies are holding back investments, which is dampening demand for new financing. At the same time, there are still good opportunities to deliver on SEK's growth strategy, which involves broadening the customer base by financing exporters' customers and Swedish companies' local establishments in foreign markets.

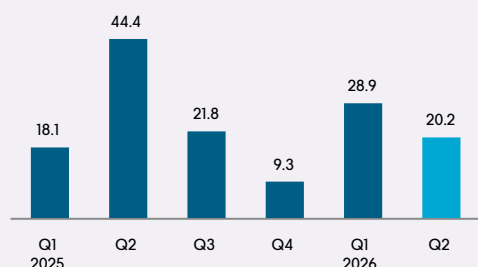
During the quarter SEK participated in the financing of Tanzania's Standard Gauge Railway, sections 3 and 4, a deal totaling USD 2.3 billion. Both the Swedish Export Credit Agency (EKN) and export credit agencies from Italy and Poland participated in the financing, which underlines the importance of international collaboration in this type of project.

During the first half of the year, SEK welcomed six new customers, two of which were in the second quarter. One of these was HAKI Safety, which provides safety solutions for temporary workplaces in construction and industry, among other sectors. In addition, refinancing agreements were signed with several existing customers. Overall, this indicates continued strong focus on both new customer acquisition and the development of existing customer relationships.

Skr bn	SEK's lending		
	Jan-Jun 2026	Jan-Jun 2025	Jan-Dec 2025
Total lending portfolio ¹	263.4	272.2	262.7
of which sustainability classified	59.0	55.2	56.3
of which CIRR-loans	83.1	91.1	85.6
Customer growth	-3%	-1%	-2%

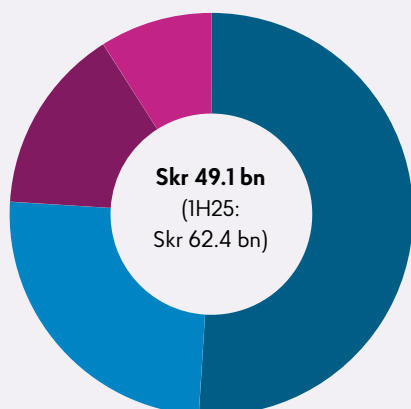
¹ Balance at period end.

New long-term borrowing, quarterly
Skr bn



Investors by geographical region

New long-term borrowing,
January-June 2026



EMEA (excl. Nordics) 51% (1H25: 45%)
Nordics 25% (1H25: 17%)
Americas 15% (1H25: 28%)
Asia Pacific 9% (1H25: 10%)

Borrowing

The capital markets recovered towards the end of the second quarter, following a period of volatility and geopolitical concerns. Activity was particularly high in the euro and US dollar markets, where issuances were generally met with strong investor demand and resulted in record order books.

During the second quarter, SEK issued a 7-year benchmark bond of EUR 1 billion. The issuance was met with strong demand and approximately 50 international investors participated, confirming SEK's strong market position and broad investor base. In the Swedish market, SEK borrowed Skr 9.4 billion (1H25: Skr 8.8 billion) during the period. In addition, a number of smaller transactions were also completed in various currencies.

Borrowings with maturities over one year amounted to Skr 49.1 billion (1H25: Skr 62.4 billion). New short-term borrowing amounted to Skr 40.6 billion (1H25: Skr 41.4 billion).

SEK's borrowing			
Skr bn	Jan-Jun 2026	Jan-Jun 2025	Jan-Dec 2025
Outstanding senior debt ¹	317.6	330.7	304.6
<i>of which green</i>	25.1	30.8	27.8
New long-term borrowing	49.1	62.4	93.5
New short-term borrowing	40.6	41.4	64.3
Repurchase and redemption of own debt	9.6	3.8	7.2

¹ Balance at period end.



January-June 2026

Operating profit amounted to Skr 1,091 million (1H25: Skr 928 million). Net profit amounted to Skr 866 million (1H25: Skr 737 million). The increase in net profit compared to the same period in the previous year was primarily due to a positive result for net credit losses and higher net results of financial transactions.

Net interest income

Net interest income amounted to Skr 1,387 million (1H25: Skr 1,372 million), representing an increase of 1 percent compared to the same period in the previous year. The increase is mainly explained by a lower risk tax, partly offset by lower average short-term interest rates in the Swedish krona.

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

Skr bn, average	Jan-Jun 2026	Jan-Jun 2025	Change
Total lending portfolio	263.0	277.8	-5%
Liquidity investments	74.2	68.0	9%
Interest-bearing assets	340.2	351.3	-3%
Interest-bearing liabilities	311.1	327.8	-5%

Net results of financial transactions

Net results of financial transactions amounted to a positive result of Skr 59 million (1H25: Skr 4 million). The results were primarily attributable to realized value changes of Skr 64 million, driven by the early redemption of a credit.

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 406 million (1H25: Skr 387 million), an increase of 5 percent compared to the same period in the previous year. The increase was primarily attributable to increased personnel expenses, due to an increased number of employees following strategic initiatives.

Net credit losses

Net credit losses amounted to a positive result of Skr 61 million (1H25: Skr -38 million). The expected credit losses have decreased for exposures in all stages, primarily due to repayments.

Loss allowances as of June 30, 2026 amounted to Skr 768 million compared to Skr 807 million as of December 31, 2025, of which exposures in stage 3 amounted to Skr 365 million (year-end 2025: Skr 359 million). The provision ratio amounted to 0.22 percent (year-end 2025: 0.23 percent). SEK assesses that the credit quality of its lending portfolio remains high.

Taxes

Tax costs amounted to Skr 225 million (1H25: Skr 191 million), and the effective tax rate amounted to 20.6 percent (1H25: 20.6 percent).

Other comprehensive income (OCI)

Other comprehensive income before tax amounted to a loss of Skr -111 million (1H25: Skr 58 million). The result was mainly attributable to a negative result obtained from changes in own credit risk, driven by movements in the EUR yield curve.

April-June 2026

Operating profit amounted to Skr 587 million (2Q25: Skr 351 million). Net profit amounted to Skr 466 million (2Q25: Skr 279 million). The increase in net profit for the period was primarily explained by positive results for net credit losses and net results of financial transactions, and higher net interest income.

Net interest income

Net interest income amounted to Skr 703 million (2Q25: Skr 662 million), representing an increase of 6 percent compared to the same period in the previous year. The majority of the increase is explained by a lower risk tax and lower financing costs.

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

Skr bn, average	Apr-Jun 2026	Apr-Jun 2025	Change
Total lending portfolio	262.2	270.1	-3%
Liquidity investments	83.0	67.3	23%
Interest-bearing assets	346.4	344.3	1%
Interest-bearing liabilities	314.7	317.9	-1%

Net results of financial transactions

Net results of financial transactions amounted to a positive result of Skr 34 million (2Q25: Skr -29 million). The results were primarily attributable to unrealized value changes of Skr 29 million, mainly related to the liquidity portfolio and changes in currency basis swaps.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses amounted to Skr 208 million (2Q25: Skr 199 million). The increase of 4 percent compared to the same period in the previous year was primarily attributable to increased personnel expenses, due to an increased number of employees.

Net credit losses

Net credit losses amounted to a positive result of Skr 61 million (2Q25: Skr -71 million). The expected credit losses have decreased

for exposures in all stages, primarily due to repayments and rating improvements.

Taxes

Tax costs amounted to Skr 121 million (2Q25: Skr 72 million) and the effective tax rate amounted to 20.6 percent (2Q25: 20.5 percent).

Other comprehensive income (OCI)

Other comprehensive income before tax amounted to a loss of Skr -55 million (2Q25: Skr 53 million). This result was mainly attributable to a negative result obtained from changes in own credit risk, driven by movements in the EUR yield curve.

Statement of Financial Position

Total assets and liquidity investments

Total assets increased by 5 percent compared to year-end 2025. The increase in the period was driven by an increased volume of liquidity investments.

Skr bn	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025	Change
Total assets	366.2	350.0	5%
Liquidity investments	83.4	65.0	28%
Total lending portfolio	263.4	262.7	0%
of which sustainability classified	59.0	56.3	5%
of which CIRR-loans	83.1	85.6	-3%

Liabilities and equity

As of June 30, 2026, 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 175 billion. The credit facility can be utilized when the Swedish export industry's demand for financing is particularly high.

Capital adequacy

As of June 30, 2026, SEK's total own funds amounted to Skr 23.4 billion (year-end 2025: Skr 23.1 billion). The total capital ratio was 23.3 percent (year-end 2025: 23.1 percent), representing a margin of 7.2 percentage points above SEK's estimate of Finansinspektionen's (the "Swedish FSA") requirement of 16.1 percent as of June 30, 2026. The corresponding Common Equity Tier 1 capital estimated requirement was 11.3 percent. Given that SEK's own funds are comprised solely of Common Equity Tier 1 capital, this total capital ratio represents a margin of 12.0 percentage points above the requirement. Overall, SEK is strongly capitalized.

Percent	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	23.3	23.1
Tier 1 capital ratio	23.3	23.1
Total capital ratio	23.3	23.1
Leverage ratio	9.0	9.5
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)	669	611
Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)	129	120

Rating

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

Other events

At SEK's annual general meeting held on March 26, 2026, Mr. Reinhold Geijer stepped down from his position as a member of the Board of Directors of SEK (the "Board"), and Ms. Elisabeth Beskow 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 2025 and to appropriate distributable funds pursuant to the Board's proposal.

In March, SEK appointed Ms. Anna Åhlberg as Head of Compliance and she assumed her new position in May 2026 when SEK's previous Head of Compliance, Ms. Anna-Lena Söderlund, retired.

In 2025, the European Commission published a simplification package (the "Omnibus package") relating to sustainability reporting. The part of the package postponing the reporting requirements under the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) has been transposed into Swedish law, resulting in SEK's CSRD reporting obligation being deferred by two years, until the 2027 financial year. In February 2026, the second proposal was adopted at the EU level, introducing significant simplifications to the EU's sustainability regulatory framework and substantially reducing the scope of companies formally subject to the CSRD and the EU Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD). The proposed increase in the CSRD thresholds is primarily based on whether companies have an average of at least 1,000 employees. Accordingly, if the amendments enter into force and are implemented into Swedish law, SEK is not expected to be subject to the requirement to prepare sustainability reporting in accordance with the CSRD from the 2027 financial year.

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) 2025, and the Risk and Capital Management section in SEK's Annual and Sustainability Report 2025.

In the first quarter of 2026, Sweden's GDP decreased by 0.2 percent quarter-on-quarter, and exports increased by 2.2 percent. Unemployment amounted to 8.8 percent at the end of May 2026, which represented an increase compared to the end of February 2026. The rate of inflation in May 2026 was 1.5 percent, which represented an increase from April 2026.

In June 2026, 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, increase inflation directly or indirectly through higher energy prices 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, ongoing judicial review in the United States along with frequent new tariff announcements, mean that a degree of uncertainty persists.

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 have likely led 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.

The war in the Middle East and the resulting damage to energy and other infrastructure in Iran and across the region have led to significant volatility in global capital markets. The biggest impact has been the very limited traffic through the Strait of Hormuz, resulting in very volatile oil and gas prices. It is too early to assess what impact this will have on SEK. While SEK's direct exposure to such infrastructure is limited, it may be affected indirectly through wider macroeconomic effects, including higher energy prices, inflation and changes in market conditions.

Russia's war in Ukraine has little direct financial impact on SEK. The Company has a gross exposure of EUR 2.2 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, as well as Russian air violations of NATO countries, sabotage and cybersecurity incidents, together with other ongoing military conflicts, including in the Middle East, 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 future developments.

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 18.1-23.1 percent and the Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio should amount to 15.3 percent, based on SEK's estimation of the Swedish FSA's requirements as of June 30, 2026.

Key performance indicators

Skr mn (if not otherwise indicated)	Apr-Jun 2026	Jan-Mar 2026	Apr-Jun 2025	Jan-Jun 2026	Jan-Jun 2025	Jan-Dec 2025
Total lending portfolio ¹	263,385	261,044	272,235	263,385	272,235	262,712
<i>of which green</i>	44,120	42,359	41,005	44,120	41,005	43,209
<i>of which social</i>	2,330	2,241	2,176	2,330	2,176	2,201
<i>of which sustainability-linked</i>	12,535	9,385	11,995	12,535	11,995	10,878
Loans, outstanding and undisbursed ¹	342,348	341,411	330,358	342,348	330,358	344,336
New credit and guarantee commitments	21,820	15,265	45,062	37,085	57,038	125,832
<i>of which to Swedish exporters</i>	12,721	8,274	24,551	20,995	31,078	45,063
<i>of which to exporters' customers</i>	9,099	6,991	20,511	16,090	25,960	80,769
Customer growth	-2%	-1%	0%	-3%	-1%	-2%
Outstanding senior debt ¹	317,619	311,754	330,661	317,619	330,661	304,633
<i>of which green</i>	25,078	24,795	30,796	25,078	30,796	27,784
New long-term borrowings	20,219	28,898	44,370	49,117	62,431	93,531
New short-term borrowings	18,904	21,743	27,129	40,647	41,447	64,328
C/I ratio	30%	29%	31%	29%	29%	29%
After-tax return on equity	7.7%	6.7%	4.7%	7.1%	6.1%	4.9%
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio ¹	23.3%	23.0%	23.5%	23.3%	23.5%	23.1%
<i>capital margin against FSA requirement (percentage points)</i>	12.0	11.7	11.4	12.0	11.4	11.9
Tier 1 capital ratio ¹	23.3%	23.0%	23.5%	23.3%	23.5%	23.1%
Total capital ratio ¹	23.3%	23.0%	23.5%	23.3%	23.5%	23.1%
<i>capital margin against FSA requirement (percentage points)</i>	7.2	6.9	6.3	7.2	6.3	7.1
Leverage ratio	9.0%	9.0%	9.8%	9.0%	9.8%	9.5%
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)	669%	274%	710%	669%	710%	611%
Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)	129%	125%	127%	129%	127%	120%
Risk exposure amount ¹	100,513	101,545	97,115	100,513	97,115	99,912

¹ Balance at period end

See definitions on page 31.

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

Skr mn	Note	Apr-Jun 2026	Jan-Mar 2026	Apr-Jun 2025	Jan-Jun 2026	Jan-Jun 2025	Jan-Dec 2025
Interest income		3,117	3,009	3,528	6,126	7,252	14,117
Interest expenses		-2,414	-2,325	-2,866	-4,739	-5,880	-11,398
Net interest income	2	703	684	662	1,387	1,372	2,719
Net fee and commission expense		-4	-6	-12	-10	-23	-39
Net results of financial transactions	3	34	25	-29	59	4	18
Total operating income		733	702	621	1,436	1,353	2,699
Personnel expenses		-134	-132	-125	-266	-243	-475
Other administrative expenses		-60	-53	-59	-112	-115	-239
Depreciations and impairment of non-financial assets		-14	-14	-15	-28	-29	-64
Total operating expenses		-208	-198	-199	-406	-387	-778
Operating profit before credit losses		526	504	422	1,030	966	1,921
Net credit losses	4	61	0	-71	61	-38	-429
Operating profit		587	504	351	1,091	928	1,491
Tax expenses		-121	-104	-72	-225	-191	-309
Net profit¹		466	400	279	866	737	1,183
Other comprehensive income related to:							
Items to be reclassified to profit or loss							
<i>Derivatives in cash flow hedges</i>		—	—	-1	—	3	3
Tax on items to be reclassified to profit or loss		—	—	1	—	0	0
Net items to be reclassified to profit or loss		—	—	0	—	3	3
Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss							
<i>Own credit risk</i>		-53	-55	54	-108	55	17
<i>Revaluation of defined benefit plans</i>		-1	-1	0	-3	0	-10
Tax on items not to be reclassified to profit or loss		11	12	-12	23	-12	-1
Net items not to be reclassified to profit or loss		-43	-45	42	-88	43	6
Total other comprehensive income		-43	-45	42	-88	46	9
Total comprehensive income¹		422	356	321	778	783	1,192
Skr							
Basic and diluted earnings per share ²		117	100	70	217	185	296

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	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	15,188	7,259
Treasuries/government bonds	5	12,047	13,419
Other interest-bearing securities except loans	5	54,268	43,237
Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	4, 5	43,778	47,485
Loans to credit institutions	4, 5	20,008	22,939
Loans to the public	4, 5	203,513	200,216
Derivatives	5, 6	7,208	6,721
Tangible and intangible assets		134	158
Deferred tax asset		19	0
Other assets		2,239	754
Prepaid expenses and accrued revenues		7,822	7,775
Total assets		366,224	349,964
Liabilities and equity			
Borrowing from credit institutions	5, 7	5,252	4,410
Debt securities issued	5, 7	312,367	300,222
Derivatives	5, 6	3,816	8,988
Other liabilities		12,070	3,664
Accrued expenses and prepaid revenues		8,319	8,581
Provisions		6	10
Total liabilities		341,829	325,875
Share capital		3,990	3,990
Reserves		124	212
Retained earnings		20,280	19,887
Total equity		24,394	24,089
Total liabilities and equity		366,224	349,964

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

Skr mn	Equity ¹	Share capital	Hedge reserve	Reserves		Retained earnings
				Own credit risk	Defined benefit plans	
Opening balance of equity January 1, 2025	24,572	3,990	-3	213	-6	20,378
Net profit Jan-Jun 2025	737	—	—	—	—	737
Other comprehensive income Jan-Jun 2025	46	—	3	43	0	—
Total comprehensive income Jan-Jun 2025	783	—	3	43	0	737
Dividend	-1,673	—	—	—	—	-1,673
Closing balance of equity June 30, 2025	23,682	3,990	—	256	-6	19,442
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
Opening balance of equity January 1, 2026	24,089	3,990	—	226	-14	19,887
Net profit Jan-Jun 2026	866	—	—	—	—	866
Other comprehensive income Jan-Jun 2026	-88	—	—	-86	-2	—
Total comprehensive income Jan-Jun 2026	778	—	—	-86	-2	866
Dividend	-473	—	—	—	—	-473
Closing balance of equity June 30, 2026	24,394	3,990	—	140	-16	20,280

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-Jun 2026	Jan-Jun 2025	Jan-Dec 2025
Operating activities			
Operating profit	1,091	928	1,491
Adjustments for non-cash items in operating profit	-228	289	1,053
Income tax paid	-327	-326	-606
Changes in assets and liabilities from operating activities	10,226	-17,670	-9,813
Cash flow from operating activities	10,762	-16,779	-7,875
Investing activities			
Capital expenditures	-4	-36	-45
Cash flow from investing activities	-4	-36	-45
Financing activities			
Change in senior debt	933	24,131	19,544
Derivatives, net	-3,712	-4,745	-7,249
Dividend, paid	-473	-1,673	-1,673
Payment of lease liability	-15	-14	-29
Cash flow from financing activities	-3,267	17,699	10,593
Cash flow for the period	7,491	884	2,673
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	7,259	5,219	5,219
Cash flow for the period	7,491	884	2,673
Exchange-rate differences on cash and cash equivalents	438	-514	-633
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period¹	15,188	5,589	7,259

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.

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References to “SEK” or the “Parent Company” are to Aktiebolaget 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 this report have been rounded independently. Accordingly, totals may not equal the sum of individual amounts.

Note 1. Accounting policies

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

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

The condensed interim report does not include all the disclosures required in the annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the company’s Annual and Sustainability Report for 2025.

(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 2025 Annual and Sustainability Report.

(i) Standards issued but not yet effective

IASB has issued a new standard, IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements, which replaces IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements. The standard has been endorsed by the EU and is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements for the presentation and disclosures in financial statements, with particular focus on the income statement and disclosures regarding management performance measures. Since the standard does not affect the classification and measurement of assets and liabilities, no material impact on SEK’s financial statements is expected.

Note 2. Net interest income

Skr mn	Apr-Jun 2026	Jan-Mar 2026	Apr-Jun 2025	Jan-Jun 2026	Jan-Jun 2025	Jan-Dec 2025
Interest income						
Loans to credit institutions	267	279	263	546	470	1,005
Loans to the public	1,918	1,801	1,982	3,719	4,065	8,003
Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	437	446	452	884	939	1,948
Interest-bearing securities excluding loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	392	436	481	827	940	1,926
Derivatives	51	-8	290	44	700	982
Administrative remuneration CIRR-system	52	52	59	104	130	243
Other assets	0	2	1	2	8	10
Total interest income¹	3,117	3,009	3,528	6,126	7,252	14,117
Interest expenses						
Interest expenses	-2,352	-2,285	-2,810	-4,637	-5,773	-11,154
Resolution fee ²	-28	-24	-22	-52	-37	-83
Risk tax	-16	-16	-34	-32	-70	-142
Other regulatory fees	-18	—	—	-18	—	-19
Total interest expenses	-2,414	-2,325	-2,866	-4,739	-5,880	-11,398
Net interest income	703	684	662	1,387	1,372	2,719

1 Interest income calculated using the effective interest method amounted to Skr 5,081 million during January-June 2026 (1H25: Skr 5,589 million).

2 The amounts 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	Apr-Jun 2026	Jan-Mar 2026	Apr-Jun 2025	Jan-Jun 2026	Jan-Jun 2025	Jan-Dec 2025
Derecognition of financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss	4	59	0	63	1	3
Financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	52	-77	-24	-26	-4	52
Financial instruments under fair value hedge accounting	-21	43	-8	22	4	-43
Currency exchange-rate effects on all assets and liabilities excl. currency exchange-rate effects related to revaluation at fair value	0	0	3	0	3	7
Total net results of financial transactions	34	25	-29	59	4	18

Note 4. Impairments

Skr mn	Apr-Jun 2026	Jan-Mar 2026	Apr-Jun 2025	Jan-Jun 2026	Jan-Jun 2025	Jan-Dec 2025
Expected credit losses, stage 1	5	10	-39	15	-29	-19
Expected credit losses, stage 2	32	6	-12	38	-5	-293
Expected credit losses, stage 3	24	-17	-14	7	2	-112
Established credit losses	-2	—	-100	-2	-100	-100
Reserves applied to cover established credit losses	2	—	93	2	93	94
Recovered credit losses	0	1	1	1	1	1
Net credit losses	61	0	-71	61	-38	-429

Skr mn	June 30, 2026				December 31, 2025
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Total
Loans, before expected credit losses	222,081	36,373	5,698	264,153	263,517
Off-balance sheet exposures, before expected credit losses	77,393	13,993	—	91,386	91,520
Total, before expected credit losses	299,475	50,366	5,698	355,539	355,038
Loss allowance, loans	-55	-347	-365	-768	-805
Loss allowance, off-balance sheet exposures ¹	0	0	—	0	-2
Total loss allowance	-55	-347	-365	-768	-807
<i>Provision ratio (in percent)</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.69</i>	<i>6.41</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.23</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	June 30, 2026				December 31, 2025
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Total
Opening balance January 1	-69	-378	-359	-807	-526
Increases due to origination and acquisition	-4	-70	—	-74	-343
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	13	-68	-7	-62	-65
Transfer to stage 1	0	5	—	5	0
Transfer to stage 2	2	-4	—	-2	-29
Transfer to stage 3	0	2	-16	-14	-75
Decreases due to derecognition	6	171	29	206	88
Decreases in allowance account due to write-offs	—	—	2	2	94
Exchange-rate differences ¹	-1	-7	-14	-23	50
Closing balance	-55	-347	-365	-768	-807

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 0.3 and 1.1 for the various probability of default (PD) segments. The base scenarios have been weighted at 50 percent, the downturn scenarios have been weighted at between 40 and 50 percent, and the upturn scenarios have been weighted at between 0 and 10 percent between the different PD-segments.

Note 5. Financial assets and liabilities at fair value

Skr mn	June 30, 2026		
	Book value	Fair value	Surplus value (+)/ Deficit value (-)
Cash and cash equivalents	15,188	15,188	—
Treasuries/governments bonds	12,047	12,047	—
Other interest-bearing securities except loans	54,268	54,268	—
Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	43,778	45,026	1,248
Loans to credit institutions	20,008	20,493	486
Loans to the public	203,513	204,202	689
Derivatives	7,208	7,208	—
Total financial assets	356,010	358,433	2,423
Borrowing from credit institutions	5,252	5,252	—
Debt securities issued	312,367	313,381	1,014
Derivatives	3,816	3,816	—
Total financial liabilities	321,435	322,449	1,014

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	—
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

Determination of fair value

The determination of fair value is described in the annual financial statements included in SEK's Annual and Sustainability Report 2025, 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	1,059	10,988	–	12,047
Other interest-bearing securities except loans	23,328	30,940	–	54,268
Derivatives	–	7,207	1	7,208
Total June 30, 2026	24,387	49,135	1	73,523
Total December 31, 2025	22,215	41,161	1	63,377

Financial liabilities in fair value hierarchy

Skr mn	Financial liabilities at fair value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Debt securities issued	–	17,129	1,037	18,166
Derivatives	–	3,239	577	3,816
Total June 30, 2026	–	20,367	1,614	21,982
Total December 31, 2025	–	22,186	3,662	25,848

A transfer of Skr 128 million from level 1 to level 2 was made within other interest-bearing securities except loans. Transfers of Skr 346 million for debt securities issued and Skr 58 million for derivatives were made from level 3 to level 2, since the valuation of these

contracts is estimated to no longer have a significant impact from unobservable market data (year-end 2025: no transfers during the period).

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value in Level 3, 2026

Skr mn	January 1, 2026	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	June 30, 2026
Debt securities issued	-2,598	–	1,188	–	346	38	10	-20	-1,037
Derivatives, net	-1,063	–	543	–	58	-36	–	-78	-577
Net assets and liabilities	-3,661	–	1,730	–	404	2	10	-98	-1,614

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

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 June 30, 2026, amounted to a Skr 1 million loss (year end 2025: Skr 10 million loss) 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	June 30, 2026					
	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	-463	Correlation	0.12 - (0.12)	Option Model	-13	13
Other	-114	Correlation	0.12 - (0.12)	Option Model	0	0
Sum derivatives, net	-577				-13	13
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	-938	Correlation	0.12 - (0.12)	Option Model	13	-13
		Credit spreads	10BP - (10BP)	Discounted cash flow	7	-7
Other	-99	Correlation	0.12 - (0.12)	Option Model	0	0
		Credit spreads	10BP - (10BP)	Discounted cash flow	0	0
Sum debt securities issued	-1,037				20	-20
Total effect on total comprehensive income					7	-7
Derivatives, net December 31, 2025	-1,063				-17	17
Debt securities issued December 31, 2025	-2,598				27	-27
Total effect on total comprehensive income December 31, 2025					10	-10

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)	
	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025	Jan-Jun 2026	Jan-Jun 2025
CVA/DVA, net ¹	-12	-11	-1	1
OCA ²	174	282	-108	55

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	June 30, 2026			December 31, 2025		
	Assets Fair value	Liabilities Fair value	Nominal amounts	Assets Fair value	Liabilities Fair value	Nominal amounts
Interest rate-related contracts	2,784	1,310	533,585	4,624	1,332	510,865
Currency-related contracts	4,423	2,392	147,643	2,097	7,550	137,052
Contracts related to commodities, credit risk, etc.	—	114	2,983	—	105	2,890
Total derivatives	7,208	3,816	684,211	6,721	8,988	650,807

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	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Currency-related contracts	2,557	3,777
Interest rate-related contracts	314,962	300,759
Contracts related to commodities, credit risk, etc.	99	97
Total debt	317,619	304,633
<i>of which denominated in:</i>		
<i>Skr</i>	24,882	24,599
<i>USD</i>	183,639	166,687
<i>EUR</i>	83,386	84,653
<i>AUD</i>	12,623	12,119
<i>GBP</i>	4,236	7,899
<i>CHF</i>	4,281	4,188
<i>Other currencies</i>	4,573	4,487

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.

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the CIRR-system

Skr mn	Apr-Jun 2026	Jan-Mar 2026	Apr-Jun 2025	Jan-Jun 2026	Jan-Jun 2025	Jan-Dec 2025
Interest income	497	482	540	979	1,103	2,139
Interest expenses	-520	-516	-583	-1,037	-1,181	-2,346
Foreign exchange effects	0	0	1	0	2	2
Profit before compensation to SEK	-23	-34	-42	-57	-76	-205
Administrative remuneration to SEK	-52	-52	-59	-104	-130	-243
Operating profit CIRR-system	-75	-86	-101	-161	-206	-448
Reimbursement to (-) / from (+) the State	75	86	101	161	206	448

Statement of Financial Position for the CIRR-system

Skr mn	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Cash and cash equivalents	0	0
Loans	83,053	85,643
Derivatives	2,701	3,231
Other assets	347	629
Prepaid expenses and accrued revenues	2,298	1,772
Total assets	88,400	91,275
Liabilities	86,259	89,590
Derivatives	262	194
Accrued expenses and prepaid revenues	1,879	1,490
Total liabilities	88,400	91,275
Commitments		
Committed undisbursed loans	35,870	37,286

Note 9. Pledged assets and contingent liabilities

Skr mn	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Collateral provided		
Cash collateral under the security agreements for derivative contracts	1,978	6,858
Contingent liabilities¹		
Guarantee commitments	12,423	9,896
Commitments¹		
Committed undisbursed loans	78,963	81,624

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 Aktiebolaget 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 2025 and see SEK's Capital Adequacy and Risk Management (Pillar 3) Report 2025.

Capital Adequacy Analysis

Capital adequacy	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
	percent ¹	percent ¹
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	23.3	23.1
Tier 1 capital ratio	23.3	23.1
Total capital ratio	23.3	23.1

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.

	June 30, 2026		December 31, 2025	
	Skr mn	percent ¹	Skr mn	percent ¹
Total risk-based capital requirement				
Capital base requirement of 8 percent²	8,041	8.0	7,993	8.0
of which Tier 1 requirement of 6 percent	6,031	6.0	5,995	6.0
of which minimum requirement of 4.5 percent	4,523	4.5	4,496	4.5
Pillar 2 capital requirements³	3,025	3.0	3,007	3.0
Common Equity Tier 1 capital available to meet buffer requirements ⁴	12,334	12.3	12,123	12.1
Capital buffer requirements	4,083	4.1	4,072	4.1
of which Capital conservation buffer	2,513	2.5	2,498	2.5
of which Countercyclical buffer	1,570	1.6	1,574	1.6
Pillar 2 guidance⁵	1,005	1.0	999	1.0
Total risk-based capital requirement including Pillar 2 guidance	16,154	16.1	16,071	16.1

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	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
	Skr mn	Skr mn
On-balance sheet exposures	254,290	236,953
Off-balance sheet exposures	5,734	7,161
Total exposure measure	260,024	244,114
Leverage ratio²	9.0%	9.5%

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	June 30, 2026		December 31, 2025	
	Skr mn	percent ¹	Skr mn	percent ¹
Capital base requirement of 3 percent	7,801	3.0	7,323	3.0
Pillar 2 guidance ²	390	0.2	366	0.2
Total capital requirement relating to Leverage ratio including Pillar 2 guidance	8,191	3.2	7,689	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	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Share capital	3,990	3,990
Retained earnings	19,173	18,468
Accumulated other comprehensive income and other reserves	368	456
Independently reviewed profit net of any foreseeable charge or dividend	516	703
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments	24,047	23,617
Additional value adjustments due to prudent valuations	-93	-83
Intangible assets	-26	-22
Gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing	-142	-229
IRB shortfall of credit risk adjustments to expected losses	-114	-144
Insufficient coverage for non-performing exposures	-271	-15
Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 capital	-646	-493
Total Common Equity Tier 1 capital	23,401	23,124
Total own funds	23,401	23,124

Minimum capital requirements exclusive of buffer

Skr mn	June 30, 2026			December 31, 2025		
	EAD ¹	Risk exposure amount	Min. capital requirement	EAD ¹	Risk exposure amount	Min. capital requirement
Credit risk, standardized approach						
Corporates	5,923	5,897	472	5,829	5,770	462
Default exposures	43	43	3	0	0	0
Total credit risk, standardized approach	5,966	5,940	475	5,829	5,770	462
Credit risk, IRB approach						
Central governments	241,518	10,094	808	233,305	9,487	759
Financial institutions ²	37,213	7,596	608	32,236	6,493	519
Corporates ³	152,103	69,641	5,571	149,636	69,128	5,530
Non-credit-obligation assets	225	225	18	201	201	16
Total credit risk, IRB approach	431,059	87,556	7,004	415,378	85,310	6,825
Credit valuation adjustment risk	n.a.	1,851	148	n.a.	1,882	151
Foreign exchange risk	n.a.	708	57	n.a.	2,494	200
Commodity risk	n.a.	7	1	n.a.	4	0
Operational risk	n.a.	4,451	356	n.a.	4,452	356
Total	437,025	100,513	8,041	421,207	99,912	7,994

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

² Of which counterparty risk in derivatives: EAD Skr 4,491 million (year-end 2025: Skr 5,145 million), Risk exposure amount of Skr 852 million (year-end 2025: Skr 1,059 million) and Capital requirement of Skr 68 million (year-end 2025: Skr 85 million).

³ Of which related to specialized lending: EAD Skr 8,718 million (year-end 2025: Skr 8,258 million), Risk exposure amount of Skr 9,201 million (year-end 2025: Skr 8,473 million) and Capital requirement of Skr 736 million (year-end 2025: Skr 678 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 June 30, 2026, the capital requirement related to relevant exposures in Sweden was 70 percent (year-end 2025: 71 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 June 30, 2026, the contribution to SEK's countercyclical buffer from buffer rates in other countries was 0.16 percentage points (year-end 2025: 0.15 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	June 30, 2026					December 31, 2025				
	Total	Skr	EUR	USD	Other	Total	Skr	EUR	USD	Other
Securities issued or guaranteed by sovereigns, central banks or multilateral development banks	29.6	5.0	7.3	17.3	—	33.0	6.0	11.2	15.8	—
Securities issued or guaranteed by municipalities or other public entities	14.6	4.0	5.5	5.1	—	11.2	4.2	0.7	6.3	—
Covered bonds issued by other institutions	12.8	11.1	1.7	—	—	12.0	11.2	0.8	—	—
Balances with National Debt Office	7.9	7.9	—	—	—	1.0	1.0	—	—	—
Total liquidity reserve	64.9	28.0	14.5	22.4	—	57.2	22.4	12.7	22.1	—

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	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Total liquid assets	59.4	59.1
Net liquidity outflows ¹	13.5	10.3
<i>Liquidity outflows</i>	<i>25.1</i>	<i>22.9</i>
<i>Liquidity inflows</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>13.2</i>
Liquidity coverage ratio	505%	660%

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	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Available stable funding	265.5	244.3
Required stable funding	205.8	202.8
Net stable funding ratio	129%	120%

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 undisbursed loans, derivatives, etc.				Total			
	June 30, 2026		December 31, 2025		June 30, 2026		December 31, 2025		June 30, 2026		December 31, 2025	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Central governments	154.3	44.2	140.5	42.5	73.2	76.3	76.3	78.9	227.5	51.1	216.8	50.8
Regional governments	11.1	3.2	10.9	3.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	11.6	2.6	11.4	2.7
Multilateral development banks	2.3	0.7	5.1	1.6	—	—	—	—	2.3	0.5	5.1	1.2
Public sector entity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial institutions	32.0	9.2	26.6	8.1	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.8	37.2	8.4	32.2	7.6
Corporates	149.7	42.8	147.1	44.6	17.0	17.7	14.2	14.7	166.7	37.4	161.3	37.8
Total	349.5	100.0	330.1	100.0	96.0	100.0	96.8	100.0	445.4	100.0	426.9	100.0

Net exposure by region and exposure class, as of June 30, 2026

Skr bn	Middle East/ Africa/ Turkey		Asia excl. Japan	Japan	North America	Latin America	Sweden	Western Europe excl. Sweden	Central and Eastern Europe	Total
Central governments	0.0	0.0	—	—	2.1	—	204.9	18.6	1.9	227.5
Regional governments	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.2	1.4	0.0	11.6
Multilateral development banks	—	1.6	—	—	0.4	—	—	0.4	—	2.3
Public sector entity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial institutions	0.0	—	2.7	4.6	0.0	17.1	12.7	—	—	37.2
Corporates	0.3	0.7	3.6	8.0	2.3	118.6	31.2	2.0	—	166.7
Total	0.3	2.3	6.4	15.0	2.3	350.9	64.3	3.9	—	445.4

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	Western 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
Total	0.3	1.7	5.3	11.1	2.4	341.2	61.1	3.7	—	426.9

Net exposure to European countries, excluding Sweden

Skr bn	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Belgium	2.5	3.4
Denmark	7.1	5.8
Finland	9.5	6.5
France	9.2	6.4
Ireland	1.4	1.5
Iceland	0.0	0.0
Italy	0.2	0.2
Latvia	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	2.0	7.6
Montenegro	0.0	0.0
The Netherlands	3.8	0.6
Norway	3.6	3.6
Poland	3.4	3.4
Portugal	0.7	0.8
Switzerland	0.4	0.5
Serbia	0.3	0.1
Slovakia	0.0	0.1
Spain	2.3	2.3
United Kingdom	10.6	8.7
Czech Republic	0.1	0.1
Germany	10.6	12.6
Austria	0.3	0.7
Total	68.2	64.8

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 2025. No material changes have taken place in relation to transactions with related parties compared to the description in SEK's Annual and Sustainability Report 2025.

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.

Condensed Parent Company Income Statement

Skr mn	Apr-Jun 2026	Jan-Mar 2026	Apr-Jun 2025	Jan-Jun 2026	Jan-Jun 2025	Jan-Dec 2025
Interest income	3,117	3,009	3,528	6,126	7,252	14,117
Interest expenses	-2,414	-2,325	-2,866	-4,739	-5,880	-11,398
Net interest income	703	684	662	1,387	1,372	2,719
Net fee and commission expense	-4	-6	-12	-10	-23	-39
Net results of financial transactions	34	25	-29	59	4	18
Total operating income	733	702	621	1,436	1,353	2,699
Personnel expenses	-136	-134	-126	-270	-245	-484
Other administrative expenses	-60	-53	-59	-112	-115	-239
Depreciations and impairment of non-financial assets	-14	-14	-15	-28	-29	-64
Total operating expenses	-210	-200	-200	-410	-389	-787
Operating profit before credit losses	524	502	421	1,026	964	1,912
Net credit losses	61	0	-71	61	-38	-429
Operating profit	585	502	350	1,087	926	1,483
Tax expenses	-121	-103	-73	-224	-191	-307
Net profit	464	399	277	863	735	1,176

Parent Company Statement of Comprehensive Income

Skr mn	Apr-Jun 2026	Jan-Mar 2026	Apr-Jun 2025	Jan-Jun 2026	Jan-Jun 2025	Jan-Dec 2025
Net profit	464	399	277	863	735	1,176
Other comprehensive income related to:						
Items to be reclassified to profit or loss						
<i>Derivatives in cash flow hedges</i>	—	—	-1	—	3	3
Tax on items to be reclassified to profit or loss	—	—	1	—	0	0
Net items to be reclassified to profit or loss	—	—	0	—	3	3
Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss						
<i>Own credit risk</i>	-53	-55	54	-108	55	17
Tax on items not to be reclassified to profit or loss	11	11	-12	22	-12	-3
Net items not to be reclassified to profit or loss	-42	-44	42	-86	43	13
Total other comprehensive income	-42	-44	42	-86	46	16
Total comprehensive income	422	355	319	777	781	1,192

Parent Company Balance Sheet

Skr mn	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	15,188	7,259
Treasuries/government bonds	12,047	13,419
Other interest-bearing securities except loans	54,268	43,237
Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	43,778	47,485
Loans to credit institutions	20,008	22,939
Loans to the public	203,513	200,216
Derivatives	7,208	6,721
Shares in subsidiaries	0	0
Tangible and intangible assets	134	158
Deferred tax asset	19	0
Other assets	2,239	754
Prepaid expenses and accrued revenues	7,822	7,775
Total assets	366,224	349,964
Liabilities and equity		
Borrowing from credit institutions	5,252	4,410
Debt securities issued	312,367	300,222
Derivatives	3,816	8,988
Other liabilities	12,070	3,664
Accrued expenses and prepaid revenues	8,319	8,581
Provisions	8	9
Total liabilities	341,831	325,875
Non-distributable capital		
Share capital	3,990	3,990
Legal reserve	198	198
Fund for internally developed software	30	32
Distributable capital		
Fair value reserve	140	225
Retained earnings	19,173	18,468
Net profit for the year	863	1,176
Total equity	24,393	24,090
Total liabilities and equity	366,224	349,964

The Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer confirm that this interim 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.

The interim report has been approved on July 17, 2026
Stockholm, July 17, 2026

AKTIEBOLAGET SVENSK EXPORTKREDIT
SWEDISH EXPORT CREDIT CORPORATION

Lennart Jacobsen
Chairman of the Board

Håkan Berg
Director of the Board

Elisabeth Beskow
Director of the Board

Paula da Silva
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

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

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 July 17, 2026, 15:00 (CEST).

Additional information about SEK, including investor presentations and SEK's Annual and Sustainability Report 2025, is available at www.sek.se. Information available on or accessible through SEK's website is not incorporated herein by reference.

Report of Review of Interim Financial Information

To the Board of Directors of Aktiebolaget Svensk Exportkredit Corporation (publ.) Corp Id No 556084-0315

Introduction

We have reviewed the condensed interim financial information (interim report) of Aktiebolaget Svensk Exportkredit (publ) as of June 30, 2026, and the six-month period then ended. The board of directors and the CEO are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the interim report in accordance with IAS 34 and the Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this interim report based on our review.

Scope of Review

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

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

Conclusion

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

Stockholm, July 17, 2026

Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB

Peter Sott

Authorized Public Accountant

Auditor in Charge

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

***After-tax return on equity**

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

Asset backed finance

Asset backed finance is financing in the form of leasing and installment purchases for export transactions, with the capital goods serving as collateral.

Available funds

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

***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.

***C/I ratio**

Cost/income ratio. Operating expenses for the reporting period in relation to net interest income and net fee and commission expense. The C/I ratio aims to provide the reader with an understanding of SEK's cost-efficiency by showing operating expenses in relation to net income.

***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"). Aktiebolaget 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.