MOODY'S
INVESTORS SERVICE

CREDIT OPINION
1 August 2018

Update

Rate this Research

RATINGS

SBAB Bank AB (publ)

Domicile	Sweden
Long Term CRR	Aa3
Type	LT Counterparty Risk Rating - Fgn Curr
Outlook	Not Assigned
Long Term Debt	A1
Type	Senior Unsecured - Fgn Curr
Outlook	Stable
Long Term Deposit	A1
Type	LT Bank Deposits - Fgn Curr
Outlook	Stable

Please see the ratings section at the end of this report for more information. The ratings and outlook shown reflect information as of the publication date.

Contacts

Niclas Boheman +46.8.5025.6561
AVP-Analyst
niclas.boheman@moodys.com

Louise Eklund +46.8.5025.6569
Associate Analyst
louise.eklund@moodys.com

Jean-Francois Tremblay +44.20.7772.5653
Associate Managing Director
jean-francois.tremblay@moodys.com

Sean Marion +44.20.7772.1056
MD-Financial Institutions
sean.marion@moodys.com

» Contacts continued on last page

SBAB Bank AB (publ)

Update to credit analysis

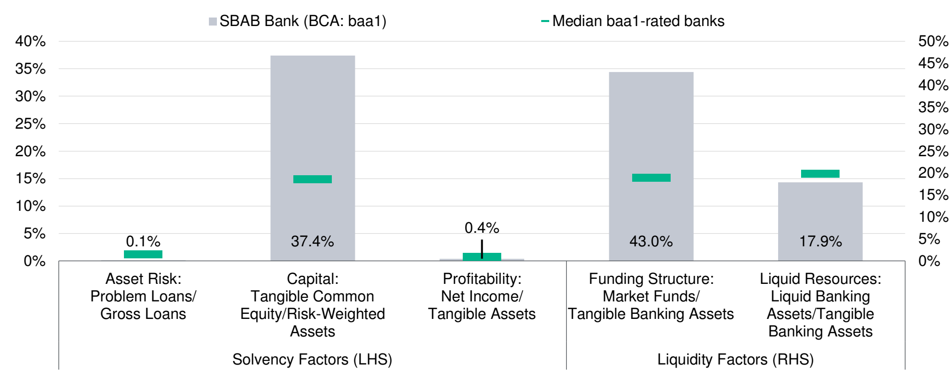
Summary

We assign an A1/P-1 long- and short-term deposit and senior unsecured debt ratings to SBAB Bank AB (publ) (SBAB). Further, we assign a baa1 baseline credit assessment (BCA) and a baa1 adjusted BCA. We also assign a long-term issuer rating of A1, subordinated debt rating of Baa2, and a Counterparty Risk Assessment (CR Assessment) at Aa3(cr)/Prime-1(cr).

SBAB's baa1 BCA reflects the bank's predominantly retail focus, operating in the strong Swedish economic environment, and very strong asset quality metrics. The standalone assessment takes into account SBAB's improving profitability and funding profile, although the bank's reliance on market funding remains very high rendering the bank vulnerable to investor sentiment. The assigned BCA reflects the bank's sustained increase in deposits as a funding source as well as SBAB's improving, however low, profitability. The limited capital generating ability is viewed in the context of its limited credit risk as a mortgage lender.

The stable outlook on SBAB's long term deposit and senior unsecured ratings reflects our expectations that the bank's financial performance will remain stable over the coming 12 to 18 months.

Exhibit 1
Rating Scorecard- Key Financial Ratios
SBAB Bank's Scorecard ratios compared to the median peers



Source: Moody's Financial Metrics

Credit strengths

» An efficient mortgage lender

» Low loan losses

» Good risk-based capitalisation

» Large volume of deposits and senior unsecured debt resulting in deposits and senior unsecured ratings benefiting from a very low expected loss-given-failure

Credit challenges

» High leverage

» High reliance on market funding mitigated by increased funding duration

Rating outlook

The stable outlook on SBAB's long-term ratings primarily reflects our expectation that SBAB will be able to maintain its current financial performance, including its high capitalisation, very strong asset risk, and stable profitability supported by a stable operating environment.

Factors that could lead to an upgrade

» Factors that could lead to an upgrade include: (1) significantly higher volumes of deposits and liquid resources; and (2) a considerable improvement in profitability, without a material increase in the bank's risk profile.

Factors that could lead to a downgrade

» SBAB's senior unsecured ratings could be downgraded if its cushion of loss absorbing liabilities shrinks considerably and/or if government support assumptions decline. We would also consider downgrading SBAB Bank's long-term and subordinated ratings if (1) the bank's profitability significantly deteriorates, and/ or (2) the bank's risk profile increases due to increased exposure to more volatile sectors (e.g. unsecured lending).

Key indicators

Exhibit 2
SBAB Bank AB (publ) (Consolidated Financials) [1]

	6-18[2]	12-17[2]	12-16[2]	12-15[2]	12-14[2]	CAGR/Avg.[3]
Total Assets (SEK million)	463,679	415,871	373,638	371,437	334,592	9.8[4]
Total Assets (EUR million)	44,393	42,300	38,994	40,558	35,322	6.7[4]
Total Assets (USD million)	51,831	50,793	41,129	44,058	42,742	5.7[4]
Tangible Common Equity (SEK million)	17,086	16,897	15,949	13,053	10,853	13.8[4]
Tangible Common Equity (EUR million)	1,636	1,719	1,664	1,425	1,146	10.7[4]
Tangible Common Equity (USD million)	1,910	2,064	1,756	1,548	1,386	9.6[4]
Problem Loans / Gross Loans (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1[5]
Tangible Common Equity / Risk Weighted Assets (%)	37.4	40.4	41.5	34.1	31.7	37.0[6]
Problem Loans / (Tangible Common Equity + Loan Loss Reserve) (%)	2.0	1.4	1.4	2.2	2.4	1.9[5]
Net Interest Margin (%)	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7[5]
PPI / Average RWA (%)	5.3	5.6	5.2	4.2	4.5	5.0[6]
Net Income / Tangible Assets (%)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4[5]
Cost / Income Ratio (%)	30.4	29.3	29.5	33.0	33.7	31.2[5]
Market Funds / Tangible Banking Assets (%)	43.8	43.0	44.2	47.9	49.6	45.7[5]
Liquid Banking Assets / Tangible Banking Assets (%)	18.1	17.9	19.0	18.2	19.6	18.6[5]
Gross Loans / Due to Customers (%)	300.5	299.7	306.1	387.8	431.8	345.2[5]

[1] All figures and ratios are adjusted using Moody's standard adjustments [2] Basel III - fully-loaded or transitional phase-in; IFRS [3] May include rounding differences due to scale of reported amounts [4] Compound Annual Growth Rate (%) based on time period presented for the latest accounting regime [5] Simple average of periods presented for the latest accounting regime. [6] Simple average of Basel III periods presented
Source: Moody's Financial Metrics

Profile

SBAB Bank AB (publ) (SBAB) is an internet bank that provides residential mortgages, loans and savings services to individuals, corporates and tenant-owner associations throughout Sweden. Through partners, it also provides its mortgage customers with third-party insurance services. As of end-May 2018, SBAB's market share, in terms of Swedish retail mortgage lending, stood at 8.16%.

SBAB does not have its own branch network. The bank distributes its products and services to individuals primarily through internet and telephone banking. It also distributes its products and services to corporate customers and tenant-owner associations through personal contacts, and real estate agents.

SBAB was established in 1985 as The Swedish National Housing Finance Corporation by the Kingdom of Sweden (Government of Sweden) to finance government housing loans. In November 2010, it was awarded a full banking licence and began developing banking products and services. Subsequently, it was renamed SBAB Bank AB (publ). Since 2014, the bank has refocused its operations towards its core business areas of mortgages and residential financing limiting its offerings of traditional banking products and services. As of 30 June 2018, the bank remains wholly owned by the Government of Sweden.

For further information on the bank's profile see SBAB Bank AB (publ) Key Facts and Statistics.

Detailed credit considerations

The financial data in this report are sourced from SBAB's financial statements or Moody's Financial Metrics, unless otherwise stated.

An efficient mortgage lender with improving profitability despite the low interest environment

SBAB is a government-owned Swedish bank that provides residential mortgages, loans and savings services to individuals, corporates and tenant-owner associations; its retail mortgage market share at end-May 2018 was 8.16%. The bank is increasingly focusing on growing its mortgage portfolio under its own brand and declared in December 2017 its intention to end its remaining bank partnerships.

SBAB reported a positive set of results in the first half of 2018, with pre-tax income increasing by 5.8%, to SEK1151 million, compared with the same period in 2017. SBAB reported an improved return on equity of 12.8% in the first half of 2018, broadly in line with

12.7% in the same period in 2017, and well above the bank's 10% target. Net interest income increased by 8% in the first half of 2018 compared to the same period in 2017, whereas the twelve month loan growth was 11.4% at end-June 2018.

We expect that SBAB will be able to maintain its current profitability level, which has increased in recent years, underpinned by resilience in net interest margins (NIM) despite the prolonged low interest rate environment and a continued focus on cost efficiency. Moody's adjusted figures show a net income over tangible assets ratio of 0.4% during the first half of 2018 (0.4% in 2017) and the NIM was around 0.8% in the same period (0.8% in 2017). The increase in NIMs in recent years is a trait of the Swedish banking system where a large part of retail mortgages are funded with covered bonds. This source of funding has proven to be very beneficial in the low interest environment while lending rates have been resilient. SBAB prices its loans below the announced rates of the larger banks but there is no possibility to negotiate rates, a common characteristic with the larger banks. However, the bank gives rebates for lower LTVs but also higher volumes of loans.

The bank has an overarching target to achieve a return on equity of at least 10% while keeping the CET1 ratio at least 1.5% above the requirement, which was 25.8% in the first quarter 2018 (as reported by Finansinspektionen). To enhance customer offerings, in January 2016 SBAB acquired a majority stake in Booli - one of Sweden's largest housing sites and search engines for homes - which is included in SBAB's retail operations. At end-December 2017 SBAB held 68% of Booli but have an option to acquire the remaining shares at a later date.

SBAB is an efficient lender - with a reported cost to income ratio of 30.8% in the first half of 2018 compared to 30.6% in the first half of 2017 - because it operates without retail branches and originates loans through the internet, by telephone, or via other distribution channels, including agreements with independent savings banks, domestic financial institutions and real estate brokers.

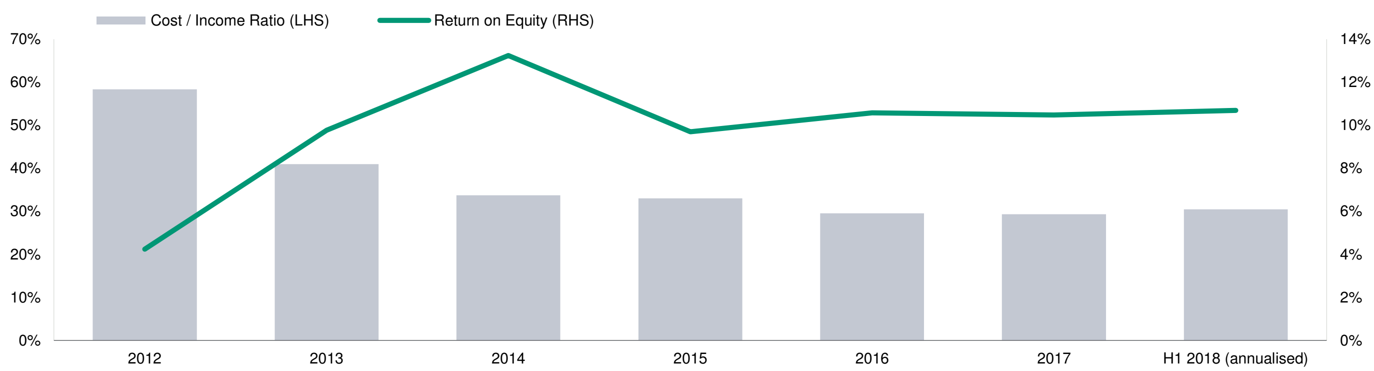
While efficiency is a strength, SBAB's profitability has historically been weak and volatile (see Exhibit 3), with its reported return on equity fluctuating between 4% and 14% in the last decade. Going forward we expect earnings to remain stable because fair valuation volatility, previously caused by their portfolio of liquid securities, will be contained through more efficient use of hedge accounting, similarly to other Swedish banks.

Our assigned Profitability score of ba1 reflects the bank's improvement in profitability in recent years and its low cost to income ratio, while also capturing the exceptionally benign operating environment with lower than usual loan loss provisions.

Exhibit 3

SBAB's Cost to Income Ratio and Return on Equity

Moody's adjusted figures



Source: Moody's Financial Metrics

We consider SBAB's business model to be less diversified than that of a full-service bank and we reflect this in a negative adjustment for business diversification, an adjustment shared with other mortgage lenders in Sweden.

High reliance on market funding but deposit base is increasing

We view SBAB's significant reliance on market funding as a weakness - albeit mitigated by the fact that a large portion of the funding is local currency denominated covered bonds, recent efforts to increase funding duration - and a sustained increase in deposit funding.

SBAB's high reliance on confidence sensitive wholesale funding – debt securities in issue and liabilities to credit institution represented 69%, of the balance sheet at end-June 2018, an increase compared with 67% at end-December 2017 – is a structural weakness.

However, a number of factors mitigate this weakness. SBAB's Aaa rated covered bonds account for more than half of its long term funding; and as at end-June 2018, almost 70% of these were SEK denominated. These securities benefit from a deep local market and we reflect this feature by treating covered bonds denominated in local currency as retail funding, an adjustment shared with other Swedish banks.

SBAB's funding profile has improved over the last year following the strategic aim to extend the maturity, with successful benchmark issues in 2017 and 2018, and reducing foreign currency exposures. These have been of longer maturity, taking advantage of the low interest rate environment to reduce the asset-liability mismatch. The latest issue, is a good example of how covered bond funding is used to extend the debt maturity profile (3.7 years by end-May 2018 compared to 2.9 years in December 2016), while also reducing funding costs. The debt maturity profile is improving and it is also longer than many of its larger peers.

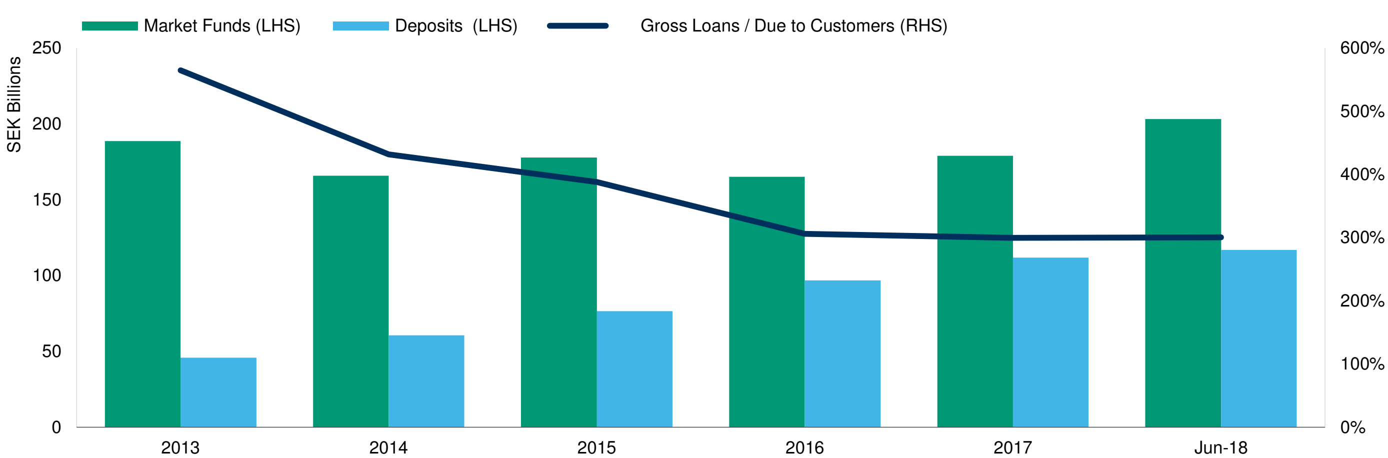
Concurrently SBAB has actively reduced reliance on market funding through further diversification into deposits, thereby reducing its gross loans/deposits ratio to 301% at end-June 2018 from 542% at end-December 2013. Customer deposits were 26% of total liabilities at end-June 2018, compared with 14% at end-December 2013. We view the increase in deposits as a sustainable improvement that provides the bank with relatively sticky funding given the gradual and granular increase in the flow of new depositors.

SBAB has received clarification on its MREL requirements on 18 June 2018. The bank will need to fulfill the recapitalisation amount, 3.1% of total assets, with debt subordinated to senior unsecured debt by 2022. We do not expect that the bank will start issuing non-preferred senior (NPS) debt until 2019 when the law on NPS will be in place. Furthermore, due to a proposal by the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority (SFSA) on mortgage risk weight floors (see capital section below), we expect the recapitalisation requirement to decline. Currently, the MREL requirements, 5.3% of total assets, are met with capital, hybrid capital, subordinated and senior unsecured debt.

Exhibit 4

SBAB's gradual increase in deposits is sustainable

Market funds and Deposits in SEK Billion, Gross Loans/Due to Customers in percent



Source: Moody's financial metrics

The assigned funding score of baa2 reflects the high reliance on market funding, the deep market for SEK denominated covered bonds and a sustained increase in deposits.

SBAB's liquidity position is adequate, as captured by the baa2 assigned liquid resources score. Liquid banking assets, as calculated by Moody's, consist mainly of highly rated securities which totaled around SEK80 billion at end-June 2018, equivalent to 18.1% of its tangible banking assets, one of the highest among peers. At end-June 2018, SBAB's reported LCR (all currencies combined) was a high 301%.

SBAB will continue showing very low loan loss provisions but tail risks remain.

SBAB's reported problem loans ratio at end-June 2018 was very low at 0.10%, although an increase from 0.07% at end-December 2017 following the transition to IFRS 9. In line with other Swedish mortgage lenders, SBAB's asset quality has remained stable for decades. The high quality of assets is reflected in our aa3 asset risk score.

SBAB's SEK351.5 billion lending book comprises almost only mortgages: single-family dwellings (38% of the lending book at end-December 2017), tenant-owner rights (36%), tenant-owner associations (15%), and private multi-family dwellings (9%). The remaining part is marginal and includes exposure to commercial properties and unsecured lending. The large majority of the retail loans is concentrated in the Stockholm and Öresund region (around 76% of the retail loan book). We note that SBAB has extended residential mortgages with a high LTV above 70%, although in line with the legislation, loans are capped at 85% LTV and require amortization down to 50%. At end-June 2018 the average LTV in SBAB's mortgage portfolio was 61%.

SBAB has a higher than average loan growth, which implies a larger share of unseasoned borrowers and potentially higher risk appetite. The loan book continued increasing in the first half of 2018 at a fast pace, growing by 11% to SEK351.5 billion at end-June 2018 compared SEK315.6 billion at end-June 2017. We expect that the bank will continue its credit expansion at a faster pace than the market average. However, due to the benign operating environment and good collateral values in the mortgage book, we do not expect to see a significant increase in problem loans over the outlook period, but note potential tail-risk related to significant increased interest rates or large declines in property prices. Furthermore, a large portion of borrowers are moving their mortgages from other banks, and are not purchasing a new home. Those borrowers are likely to have lower LTV Like most other banks in Sweden, the share of total lending with a 3-month fixed-interest period is high and amounted to 70.2% at end-June 2018. These borrowers are more exposed to interest rate changes. However, we expect Swedish banks' consumer lending, SME, and CRE exposures to be hit before residential mortgages. SBAB's exposure to commercial properties is low at 1.0% of total lending as of end-December 2017.

We do note a number of mitigants due to good underwriting standards and full recourse on mortgages. SBAB conducts a 7% interest rate stress tests on borrowers during the application process, as is usual in Sweden. Furthermore SBAB conducts stress tests on its stock of loans with severe scenarios of higher interest rates, high unemployment and dramatic drops in property prices. In these stressed scenarios, the bank does well with loan losses not exceeding yearly profits. In recent years, the bank has gradually imposed stricter underwriting standards that has both reduced debt-to-income and LTV in new lending. We also expect the full recourse on mortgages and the values of collateral to limit losses in the loan portfolio, even in an economic downturn.

The assigned asset risk score of aa3 reflects the macro adjusted score of aa1 and two negative notches due to the expected high lending growth and the large exposure to the retail mortgage sector.

Good capitalisation but weak leverage ratio

We view SBAB's capital position as adequate given its risk profile, a relative strength for the rating. SBAB has one of the highest risk weighted capital ratios among peers and the aa1 macro adjusted score is aligned with baa1 BCA peers. SBAB uses the internal ratings based approach to calculate its risk-weighted assets. At end-June 2018, SBAB reported a Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio of 30.3% while Tangible Common Equity to risk-weighted assets under Moody's definition was 37.4% at end-June 2018, which includes SBAB's SEK3 billion additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital instruments.

Due to the Swedish FSA's proposal to move the risk weight floor on mortgages to Pillar 1 from Pillar II, the bank's CET1 ratio is expected to drop (to 12.8% from 32.2% calculated on year-end 2017 figures) although the nominal capital requirement is not changing. The decrease is explained by the large mortgage portfolio relative to its balance sheet with risk weights increasing to 25% from single digits, while the bank's capital remains unchanged in nominal terms. The change is not expected to alter our capital assessment meaningfully.

Due to the 100% government ownership, SBAB is not a listed company, hence it does not have direct access to the equity capital markets, this is a weakness as it limits the bank's ability to raise capital.

At end-June 2018, SBAB's Tangible Common Equity to Tangible Assets ratio was 3.7%, which includes the AT1 securities issued in 2015 and 2016. The bank reported a leverage ratio of 3.6% at end-June 2018 (group level). Currently, we apply -3 negative notches to our capital score for nominal leverage, resulting in an a1 assigned capital score.

SBAB's BCA is supported by Sweden's Strong+ macro profile

Banks in Sweden (Aaa stable) operate in a wealthy, diversified and highly competitive economy, and also benefit from the institutional strength and stability of the Swedish political system. The stable operating environment is supportive for the ratings of Swedish banks, which are amongst the highest in the rated universe. This is underpinned by their very low level of impaired loans, high regulatory capital ratios, and strong and stable earnings generation.

On 1 September 2017, we lowered our assessment of Sweden's Macro Profile to 'Strong+' from 'Very Strong-' against the backdrop of a significant build-up in household debt (183% of disposable income and 85% of GDP in 2016) and rapid house price appreciation (up by more than 30% over the last three years).

The Macro Profile also takes into consideration other factors, such as the funding conditions of the banking industry reflected by the banks' high dependence on market funding. It also captures the benefits of the banking system's concentrated structure, which protects the banks' pricing power and allows them to generate more robust earnings than peers.

Support and structural considerations

Loss Given Failure analysis

We apply our advance loss-given-failure analysis to SBAB as it is subject to the EU Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD), which we consider to be an Operational Resolution Regime. We assume residual tangible common equity of 3% and losses post-failure of 8% of tangible banking assets, a 25% run-off in "junior" wholesale deposits, a 5% run-off in preferred deposits, and assign a 25% probability to deposits being preferred to senior unsecured debt, in line with our standard assumptions. Particular to SBAB and other Swedish pure mortgage lenders, we assume the proportion of deposits considered junior at 10%, relative to our standard assumption of 26%, due to their largely retail oriented depositor base.

Based on SBAB's balance sheet structure at end-June 2018, our Advanced LGF Analysis indicates that deposits are likely to face a very low loss given failure, due to the loss absorption provided by subordinated debt and preference shares and, potentially, by senior unsecured debt should deposits be treated preferentially in a resolution, as well as the volume of deposits assumed as junior. This suggests a preliminary rating assessment (PRA) of a2, two notches above the BCA.

Similarly, senior long term debt is likely to face a very low loss given failure, which leads to a PRA of a2.

Junior securities are likely to face a high loss given failure due to the loss absorption provided by its own very modest volume and the amount of debt subordinated to it, resulting in a rating of baa2.

SBAB's deposit and senior unsecured debt ratings are positioned at A1/Prime-1, and take into account the bank's baa1 BCA, our view of a very low loss given failure on these instruments, resulting in two notches of LGF uplift.

Government support considerations

SBAB is fully owned by the Swedish government and has a meaningful market share in the Swedish residential mortgage market. This guides our expectation of a moderate probability of government support from Sweden (Aaa stable) for SBAB's deposit and senior unsecured debt results in a one notch rating uplift for each of the debt classes.

Counterparty Risk (CR) Assessment

CR Assessments are opinions of how counterparty obligations are likely to be treated if a bank fails and are distinct from debt and deposit ratings in that they (1) consider only the risk of default rather than the likelihood of default and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default and (2) apply to counterparty obligations and contractual commitments rather than debt or deposit instruments. The CR assessment is an opinion of the counterparty risk related to a bank's covered bonds, contractual performance obligations (servicing), derivatives (e.g., swaps), letters of credit, guarantees and liquidity facilities.

SBAB's CR Assessment is positioned at Aa3(cr)/P-1(cr)

The CR Assessment, prior to government support, is positioned three notches above the Adjusted BCA based on our view that senior obligations represented by the CR Assessment will be more likely preserved than senior unsecured debt in order to minimize losses, avoid disruption of critical functions and limit contagion. In addition, moderate probability of government support results in a further one notch uplift.

Counterparty Risk Rating (CRR)

CRRs are opinions of the ability of entities to honour the uncollateralised portion of non-debt counterparty financial liabilities (CRR liabilities) and also reflect the expected financial losses in the event such liabilities are not honoured. CRRs are distinct from ratings assigned to senior unsecured debt instruments and from issuer ratings because they reflect that, in a resolution, CRR liabilities might benefit from preferential treatment compared with senior unsecured debt. Examples of CRR liabilities include the uncollateralised portion of payables arising from derivatives transactions and the uncollateralised portion of liabilities under sale and repurchase agreements.

SBAB's CRRs are positioned at Aa3/P-1.

The CRRs are positioned four notches above SBAB's Adjusted BCA of baa1, reflecting extremely low loss-given-failure from the high volume of instruments that are subordinated to CRR liabilities, along with one notch of government support.

About Moody's bank scorecard

Our Scorecard is designed to capture, express and explain in summary form our Rating Committee's judgment. When read in conjunction with our research, a fulsome presentation of our judgment is expressed. As a result, the output of our Scorecard may materially differ from that suggested by raw data alone (though it has been calibrated to avoid the frequent need for strong divergence). The Scorecard output and the individual scores are discussed in rating committees and may be adjusted up or down to reflect conditions specific to each rated entity.

Rating methodology and scorecard factors

Exhibit 5

SBAB Bank AB (publ)

Macro Factors		
Weighted Macro Profile	**Strong +**	**100%**

Factor	Historic Ratio	Macro Adjusted Score	Credit Trend	Assigned Score	Key driver #1	Key driver #2
Solvency						
Asset Risk						
Problem Loans / Gross Loans	0.1%	aa1	←→	aa3	Quality of assets	Sector concentration
Capital						
TCE / RWA	37.4%	aa1	←→	a1	Nominal leverage	
Profitability						
Net Income / Tangible Assets	0.4%	ba1	←→	ba1	Return on assets	Expected trend
Combined Solvency Score		aa3		a2		
Liquidity						
Funding Structure						
Market Funds / Tangible Banking Assets	43.0%	b1	←→	baa2	Market funding quality	
Liquid Resources						
Liquid Banking Assets / Tangible Banking Assets	17.9%	baa2	←→	baa2	Stock of liquid assets	
Combined Liquidity Score		ba2		baa2		
Financial Profile				a3		
Business Diversification				-1		
Opacity and Complexity				0		
Corporate Behavior				0		
Total Qualitative Adjustments				-1		
Sovereign or Affiliate constraint:				Aaa		
Scorecard Calculated BCA range				a3-baa2		
Assigned BCA				baa1		
Affiliate Support notching				0		
Adjusted BCA				baa1		

Balance Sheet	in-scope (SEK million)	% in-scope	at-failure (SEK million)	% at-failure
Other liabilities	272,518	58.8%	280,708	60.6%
Deposits	116,998	25.2%	108,808	23.5%
Preferred deposits	105,298	22.7%	100,033	21.6%
Junior Deposits	11,700	2.5%	8,775	1.9%
Senior unsecured bank debt	56,600	12.2%	56,600	12.2%
Dated subordinated bank debt	3,450	0.7%	3,450	0.7%
Equity	13,904	3.0%	13,904	3.0%
Total Tangible Banking Assets	463,470	100%	463,470	100%

Debt class	De Jure waterfall		De Facto waterfall		Notching		LGF Notching Guidance vs. Adjusted BCA	Assigned LGF notching	Additional notching	Preliminary Rating Assessment
	Instrument volume + subordination	Sub-ordination	Instrument volume + subordination	Sub-ordination	De Jure	De Facto				
Counterparty Risk Rating	17.9%	17.8%	17.9%	17.8%	3	3	3	3	0	a1
Counterparty Risk Assessment	17.8%	17.8%	17.8%	17.8%	3	3	3	3	0	a1 (cr)
Deposits	17.8%	3.7%	17.8%	16.0%	2	3	2	2	0	a2
Senior unsecured bank debt	17.8%	3.7%	16.0%	3.7%	2	1	2	2	0	a2
Dated subordinated bank debt	3.7%	3.0%	3.7%	3.0%	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	baa2
Non-cumulative bank preference shares	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	ba1 (hyb)

Instrument class	Loss Given Failure notching	Additional Notching	Preliminary Rating Assessment	Government Support notching	Local Currency Rating	Foreign Currency Rating
Counterparty Risk Rating	3	0	a1	1	Aa3	Aa3
Counterparty Risk Assessment	3	0	a1 (cr)	1	Aa3 (cr)	--
Deposits	2	0	a2	1	A1	A1
Senior unsecured bank debt	2	0	a2	1	A1	A1
Dated subordinated bank debt	-1	0	baa2	0	Baa2	(P)Baa2
Non-cumulative bank preference shares	-1	-2	ba1 (hyb)	0	Ba1 (hyb)	--

[1] Where dashes are shown for a particular factor (or sub-factor), the score is based on non-public information.
Source: Moody's Financial Metrics

Ratings

Exhibit 6

Category	Moody's Rating
SBAB BANK AB (PUBL)	
Outlook	Stable
Counterparty Risk Rating	Aa3/P-1
Bank Deposits	A1/P-1
Baseline Credit Assessment	baa1
Adjusted Baseline Credit Assessment	baa1
Counterparty Risk Assessment	Aa3(cr)/P-1(cr)
Issuer Rating	A1
Senior Unsecured	A1
Subordinate -Dom Curr	Baa2
Pref. Stock Non-cumulative -Dom Curr	Ba1 (hyb)
Commercial Paper	P-1
Other Short Term	(P)P-1

Source: Moody's Investors Service

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Contacts

Niclas Boheman +46.8.5025.6561
AVP-Analyst
niclas.boheman@moodys.com

Jean-Francois Tremblay +44.20.7772.5653
Associate Managing Director
jean-francois.tremblay@moodys.com

Louise Eklund +46.8.5025.6569
Associate Analyst
louise.eklund@moodys.com

Sean Marion +44.20.7772.1056
MD-Financial Institutions
sean.marion@moodys.com

CLIENT SERVICES

Americas	1-212-553-1653
Asia Pacific	852-3551-3077
Japan	81-3-5408-4100
EMEA	44-20-7772-5454

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