Nordax Bank

Nordax Group AB (publ)
Combined financial statements
1 January – 31 December 2012, 2013, 2014

Contents

Income statement

All amounts are in SEK million.	Note	Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Dec 2013	Jan-Dec 2012
Operating income				
Interest income	8, 17	1,196	1,053	1,011
Interest expenses	8, 17	-415	-424	-507
Total net interest income		**781**	**629**	**504**
Commission income	9, 17	15	15	15
Net profit/loss from financial transactions	10, 17	7	5	45
Other operating income	17	0	4	15
Total operating income		**803**	**653**	**579**
Operating expenses				
General administrative expenses	11, 17	-224	-193	-173
Depreciation and amortisation of tangible and intangible fixed assets	17, 18, 19	-18	-16	-14
Other operating expenses	17	-122	-78	-80
Total operating expenses		**-364**	**-287**	**-267**
Profit/loss before credit losses		**439**	**365**	**312**
Net credit losses	12, 17	-114	-114	-127
Operating profit/loss		**325**	**251**	**185**
Tax on profit/loss for the year	13	-71	-49	-49
PROFIT/LOSS FOR THE PERIOD / COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		**254**	**203**	**136**
Attributable to:				
The Parent Company's shareholders		254	152	102
Non-controlling interest		0	51	34
Earnings per share, SEK		508.11	303.09	203.03
Average number of shares		500,000	500,000	500,000

Statement of financial position

All amounts are in SEK million	Note	31.12.2014	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
ASSETS				
Lending to credit institutions	5, 6, 14	2,212	1,608	2,546
Lending to the general public	5, 6, 15, 17	10,042	8,393	7,456
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	5, 6, 16	1,585	550	1,991
Tangible assets	18	7	6	9
Intangible assets	19	316	330	342
Other assets	20	18	6	7
Prepaid expenses and accrued income		10	17	8
TOTAL ASSETS		**14,190**	**10,910**	**12,359**
LIABILITIES, PROVISIONS AND EQUITY				
Liabilities				
Liabilities to credit institutions	5, 6, 21	2,259	2,314	1,781
Deposits from the public	5, 6, 22	6,479	4,753	7,165
Issued securities	5, 23	3,581	2,259	2,033
Current tax liability	24	16	5	9
Deferred tax liability	13	29	32	41
Other liabilities	25	25	15	13
Accrued expenses and deferred income		64	47	35
Subordinated liabilities	5, 6, 26	199	198	197
Total liabilities		**12,652**	**9,623**	**11,274**
Equity				
Share capital		1	1	1
Retained earnings, incl. profit for the year		1,537	964	811
		1,538	**965**	**812**
Non-controlling interest		-	322	273
Total equity		**1,538**	**1,287**	**1,085**
TOTAL LIABILITIES, PROVISIONS AND EQUITY		**14,190**	**10,910**	**12,359**
Memorandum items				
Pledged assets for own liabilities	27	9,180	7,498	7,709
Contingent liabilities		None	None	None

Cash flow statement

All amounts are in SEK million	Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Dec 2013	Jan-Dec 2012
Operating activities			
Operating profit	325	251	185
Adjustment for non-cash items			
Income tax paid	-63	-61	-33
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of tangible and intangible assets	15	16	14
Change in operating assets and liabilities			
Decrease/Increase in lending to the public	-1,649	-936	-724
Decrease/Increase in other assets	-5	-8	20
Decrease/Increase in deposits from the public	1,726	-2,412	2,064
Decrease/Increase in other liabilities	25	15	-6
Cash flow from operating activities	**374**	**-3,135**	**1,520**
Investing activities			
Purchase of equipment	0	-2	-8
Investment in bonds and other fixed-income securities	-3,797	-2,696	-4,696
Maturity of bonds and other fixed-income securities	2,762	4,137	3,852
Sale of shares	-	-	-
Cash flow from investing activities	**-1,035**	**1,439**	**-852**
Financing activities			
Decrease/Increase in liability to credit institutions	-55	533	254
Decrease/Increase in issued securities	1,322	226	11
Decrease/Increase in subordinated liabilities	1	1	1
Change in non-controlling interests	-3	-2	-
Cash flow from financing activities	**1,265**	**758**	**266**
Cash flow for the period	**604**	**-938**	**934**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	**1,608**	**2,546**	**1,612**
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**2,212**	**1,608**	**2,546**

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as treasury bills eligible for refinancing and lending to credit institutions.

Operating profit includes interest income paid by the public totaling SEK 1,175,958 thousand (2013: 1,028,900, 2012: 975,432) and interest income paid by credit institutions totaling SEK 20,255 thousand (2013: 23,981, 2012: 35,305), as well as interest expenses paid to the public totaling SEK 173,532 thousand (2013: 175,768, 2012: 226,624) and interest expenses paid to credit institutions totaling SEK 242,076 thousand (2013: 248,391, 2012: 2012: 280,391).

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts are in SEK million	Share capital	Retained earnings	Non-controlling interests	**Total**
OPENING BALANCE, 1 JANUARY 2012	**1**	**709**	**239**	**949**
Comprehensive income				
Profit for the year		102	34	**136**
Total comprehensive income		**102**	**34**	**136**
CLOSING BALANCE, 31 DECEMBER 2012	**1**	**811**	**273**	**1,085**
OPENING BALANCE, 1 JANUARY 2013	**1**	**811**	**273**	**1,085**
Comprehensive income				
Profit for the year		152	51	**203**
Total comprehensive income		**152**	**51**	**203**
Transactions with shareholders				
Change in non-controlling interests		1	-2	**-1**
CLOSING BALANCE, 31 DECEMBER 2013	**1**	**964**	**322**	**1,287**
OPENING BALANCE, 1 JANUARY 2014	**1**	**964**	**322**	**1,287**
Comprehensive income				
Profit for the year		254	-	**254**
Total comprehensive income		**254**		**254**
Transactions with shareholders				
Change in non-controlling interests		319	-322	**-3**
CLOSING BALANCE, 31 DECEMBER 2014	**1**	**1,537**	**0**	**1,538**

The share capital consists of 500,000 ordinary shares of the same share class and with a quota value of SEK 1. All shares have equal voting rights.

Notes

Amounts stated in the notes are in SEK million unless otherwise indicated.

Note 1 General information

Nordax Group AB (publ) (Corporate Identity Number 556993-2485), with its registered office in Stockholm, is the parent company of a group that includes the subsidiary Nordax Group Holding AB. In its turn, Nordax Group Holding AB owns companies whose business includes owning companies and managing shares in companies whose main operations consist of lending to private individuals in the Nordic region.

Note 2 Accounting and measurement policies

Basis of preparation
All entities included in these combined financial statements are under common control as they are all ultimately majority owned and controlled by Nordax Group AB. The Nordax Group AB (publ) Group, as presented in these financial statements, constitutes of the entities listed in note 28 in these financial statements, has not constituted a separate legal group for the periods presented in these financial statements. Accordingly the combined financial statements represent an aggregation of the historical financial information of the entities in the Group. The combined historical financial information, which has been prepared specifically for the purpose of this Prospectus, is therefore prepared on a basis that combines the results and assets and liabilities of each of the companies constituting the Group by applying the principles underlying the consolidation procedures of IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements for each of the three years to 31 December 2014, 2013 and 2012. On such basis, the combined historical financial information sets out the Group's financial position as of 31 December 2014, 2013 and 2012 and results of operations and cash flows for the three years then ended.

The combined financial information has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Prospectus Directive Regulation, the Listing Rules on Nasdaq Stockholm, and in accordance with this basis of preparation.

The basis of preparation describes how the financial information has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union. References to "IFRS" hereafter should be construed as references to IFRS as adopted by the EU.

The combined financial information is presented in millions of SEK except when otherwise indicated. The following summarises the accounting and other principles applied in preparing the combined historical financial information:

The combined financial information of the entities that constitute the Group has been prepared for the same reporting periods using consistent accounting policies. All intra-group balances, transactions, income and expenses and profits and losses have been eliminated.

As Nordax Group AB is a newly established off the shelf company which has not conducted any business the future consolidated financial statements of Nordax Group AB (publ) will be prepared as a continuation of the current Group, as the transaction where Nordax Group AB (publ) is established as a new parent company is merely a reorganization of the current group where Nelson Luxco Sarl is the parent company, accordingly the combined financial statements of Nordax Group AB (publ) have been prepared on that basis. The future consolidated financial statements of Nordax Group AB (publ) will in all essentials be consistent with these combined financial statements.

This means that the predecessor values of the Nelson Luxco Sarl Group which has been reported internally on a consolidated basis in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU has been used in preparing these combined financial statements with the inclusion of the assets and liabilities of Nordax Group AB (publ). No adjustments have been made to the values of assets and the liabilities in relation to the combined financial statements compared to the historically reported values.

The most important accounting policies applied in the preparation of these combined financial statements are indicated below.

The combined financial statements for the Nordax Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU with supplementary accounting rules for groups in RFR 1 as well as the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's regulations and guidelines FFFS 2008:25.

Combined financial statements
The combined financial statements have been prepared on the basis of the cost method, except as regards derivative instruments, treasury bills eligible for refinancing, bonds and other securities measured at fair value through profit and loss.

Consolidation of subsidiaries
Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to or has the right to variable return from its holding in the entity and is able to affect this return through its influence in the entity. Subsidiaries are included in the combined financial statements as of the date when control passes to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date on which the control ceases.

Translation of foreign currency

(i) Functional currency and reporting currency
Items included in the financial statements for the different units in the Group are measured in the currency used in the financial environment in which the company concerned is mainly active (functional currency). The functional currency and reporting currency of the Parent Company, which is the Swedish krona (SEK), is used in the consolidated financial statements.

(ii) Transactions and balance-sheet items
Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate applicable on the transaction date. Exchange gains and losses arising in the payment of such transactions and in the translation of monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies at the rate prevailing on the reporting date are recognised in the income statement under the item Net profit from financial transactions.

Tangible assets
Tangible assets is recognized at cost and is depreciated on a straight-line basis according to plan over its useful life. The depreciation period for tangible assets is between 3 and 5 years. Impairment testing takes place if there is an indication of a decline in value.

Intangible assets

(i) Internally developed software

Costs of software maintenance are recognised as an expense when they arise. Development costs directly attributable to development and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Group are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- it is technically possible to complete the software so that it can be used,
- the entity's intention is to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it,
- the conditions necessary to use or sell the software exist,
- it can be shown how the software generates probable future financial benefits,
- adequate technical, financial and other resources are available to complete the development and to use or sell the software, and
- the expenditure attributable to the software during its development can be calculated in a reliable manner.

Development costs are recognised as an expense when they arise. Development costs that have previously been recognised as expenses are not recognised as assets in the subsequent period. Development costs for software recognised as assets are amortised over their estimated useful life, which is not more than five years

(ii) Goodwill

The value recognised as goodwill is attributed to the acquisition of Nordax Holding AB. The recognised value of customer relationships, which is an estimate of the value of acquired registers of customers, is also attributed to this acquisition.

Value in use

Goodwill is related to the entire Nordax Holding AB Group. At the end of 2014, the recoverable amount was established based on the value in use. This means that the present value of expected future cash flows arising from the assets is calculated using a discounting factor. Future expected cash flows are based on the five-year plan prepared for the Group. The most important assumptions in the five-year plan are:

The Management's assessments regarding growth and net profit, including credit losses.

The cash flow calculations were based on the assumed cash flow for five years and an estimated terminal value at the end of the five-year period, which equals the book value of the assets. The Group considers that an unweighted Tier 1 capital ratio of 15% is reasonable. A discounting factor of 5.2% before tax was established based on an assumed required return on equity before tax of 20% and the market's required return on the funding of the assets.

Based on the calculations reported above, there was no impairment of goodwill at the end of the financial year. A change in the discount rate (of +1 percentage point) would not lead to impairment, either. Goodwill was previously measured at the total level, but as of 2014, goodwill is measured at the operating segment level, based on the relative values of the segments that existed at the time of acquisition.

Financial assets

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following categories: financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss and loans receivable and trade receivables. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial asset was acquired. Management establishes the classification of the financial assets on initial recognition.

(i) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, i.e identified at fair value. A financial asset is classified in this category are classified as held for trading if it is acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term. Derivatives are classified as held for trading as the Group does not apply hedge accounting. Assets in this category are classified as current assets and are recognised under the items Other assets. Nordax choose to classify Bonds and other interest-bearing assets as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (fair value option).

(ii) Loans receivable and trade receivables

Loans receivable and trade receivables are non-derivative financial assets, which have fixed or determinable payments and which are not listed on an active market. They are included in current assets with the exception of items with a due date more than 12 months after the balance-sheet date, which are classified as non-current assets. The Group's loans receivable and trade receivables consist of Lending to credit institutions, Lending to the general public, Cash and bank balances at central banks and Other assets in the balance sheet.

(iii) Recognition and measurement

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the settlement date. Financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction expenses, which applies to all financial assets not recognised at fair value through the income statement. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss are initially recognised at fair value, while related transaction costs are recognised in profit and loss. Financial assets are removed from the balance sheet when the right to receive cash flows from the instrument has expired or has been transferred and the Group has transferred virtually all the risks and benefits associated with right of ownership. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss are recognised after the time of acquisition at fair value. Loans receivable and trade receivables are recognised at amortised cost with application of the effective interest method.

Gains and losses due to changes in fair value pertaining to the category of financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss are recognised in the income statement in the period in which they arise and are included in the income statement item Net profit from financial transactions.

Fair value of listed securities is based on current bid prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Group determines fair value by applying measurement techniques such as use of information pertaining to recent transactions on an arm's length basis, reference to the fair value of another instrument which is essentially equivalent and analysis of discounted cash flows. In this respect, market information is used to as great an extent as possible, while company-specific information is used to as small an extent as possible.

Financial liabilities

The Group classifies its financial liabilities in the following categories: financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss and other financial liabilities.

(i) Financial liabilities at measured fair value through profit and loss

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through the income statement are financial liabilities held for trading and financial assets which, upon initial recognition have been designated at fair value through profit or loss. A financial liability is classified in this category if it is acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term. Derivatives are classified as held for trading as the Group does not apply hedge accounting. Change in fair value is recognised in the income statement item Net profit from financial transactions. Liabilities in this category are recognised under the items Other liabilities.

(ii) Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are recognised under the items Liabilities to credit institutions, Deposits from the public, Issued securities and Subordinated liabilities and are measured at amortised cost with application of the effective interest method.

Lending

Loan receivables intended to be held to maturity are classified as financial assets. These are recognised in the balance sheet at amortised cost net of realised and expected credit losses. Received arrangement commissions are included in the cost of loan receivables.

Credit losses consist of write-off for the year of observed credit losses, provisions for loans with an individually identified loss event (individually identified loss even is understood to mean receivables more than 180 days past due) and group provision for receivables measured as a group (1–180 days past due).

When the value of a loan receivable has declined, the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable amount, which is defined as the estimated future cash flow discounted by the initial effective interest rate for the instrument at the time of impairment.

Interest income
Rental income is recognised as income with application of the effective interest method.

Commission income
Commission income essentially consist of insurance commission. Income comprises the fair value of the amount received or which will be received for services sold in the Group's operating activities. The Group recognises income when the amount can be reliably measured and when it is likely that future economic benefits will accrue to the company.

Tax
Recognised income taxes comprise tax which is payable or receivable pertaining to the current year, adjustments pertaining to the current tax of previous years and changes in deferred tax. Tax liabilities/assets are measured at what, in the company's assessment, is due to be paid to or received from the tax authority.

Deferred tax is recognised in its entirety on all temporary differences arising between tax base and carrying amount of assets and liabilities for tax purposes. Deferred income tax is recognised with application of the tax rates applicable on the balance-sheet date.

Employee benefits

(i) Pension expenses
The Group's pension plans are funded through payments to insurance companies. The Group only has defined-contribution pension plans. A defined-contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate legal entity. The Group has no legal or informal obligations to pay further contributions if this legal entity does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees all the benefits relating to employee service in current and prior periods.

For defined-contribution pension plans, the Group pays contributions to publicly or privately administered pension insurance plans on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as the pension is vested. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that cash repayment or decrease in future payments can accrue to the Group.

Group contributions
Group contributions received from subsidiaries are recognised as financial income in the income statement. Group contributions paid to subsidiaries are recognised as increase in participations in Group companies to the extent that impairment is not required. All Group contributions paid and received between the company and its Parent Company are recognised in equity. The tax effect of Group contributions paid and received is recognised in the income statement in cases where the Group contribution is recognised in the income statement. As the Group contribution is recognised in equity, the tax effect is also recognised in equity.

Segment reporting
Segment information is presented based on the chief operating decision-maker's perspective, and the segments are identified based on the internal reporting to the CEO, who is identified as the chief operating decision-maker. Nordax has the following operating segments: Sweden, Norway, Finland, Denmark and Germany, which reflects Nordax' lending portfolio. As of 2014, profit/loss that cannot be attributed to a segment is allocated using distribution keys according to internal principles that the management believes provide a fair allocation to the segments. The chief operating decision-maker will primarily apply to the performance concept of operating profit/loss.

New and revised standards adopted by the Group
The standards which have been adopted by the Group and the Parent Company for the first time for the financial year commencing on 1 January 2014 and which have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements are indicated below.

Revision of FFFS 2008: 25 concerning disclosures on capital adequacy analysis.

None of the IFRS standards or IFRIC interpretations which are mandatory for the first time for the financial year commencing on 1 January 2014 have had a material impact on the Group's income statement or balance sheet. Additional disclosure requirements resulting to revisions in FFFS 2008:25 are presented in the note on Capital adequacy analysis.

New applicable standards, revisions and interpretations of existing standards which have not yet come into force and which have not been adopted prospectively by the Group
IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and liabilities. The complete version of IFRS 9 was published in July 2014. It replaces those parts of IAS 39 concerned with classification and measurement of financial instruments. IFRS 9 retains a mixed measurement approach but simplifies this approach in certain respects. There will be three measurement categories for financial assets: amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income and fair value through profit and loss. How an instrument is to be classified depends on the company's business model and the characteristics of the instrument. Investments in equity instruments are to be recognised at fair value through profit and loss but there is also an option to elect to recognise the instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income at initial recognition. No reclassification to the income statement will then take place when divesting the instrument. IFRS 9 also introduces a new model for calculating the credit loss provision arising from expected credit losses. In the case of financial liabilities, classification and measurement are not changed, apart from where a liability is reported at fair value through the income statement. Value changes attributable to changes in own credit risk are then to be recognised in other comprehensive income. IFRS 9 changes the requirements for application of hedge accounting by replacing the 80-125 criterion with requirements for financial relationship between hedging instruments and secured object and by the hedging ratio having to be the same as that used in risk management. The hedging documentation is also little changed in comparison with that prepared under IAS 39. The standard is to be applied for financial years commencing on 1 January 2018. Earlier application is permitted.

The Group has not yet evaluated the effects.

No other IFRS standards or IFRIC interpretations which have not yet come into force are expected to have a material impact on the Group or Parent Company.

Note 3 Changes in accounting policies

In 2014, the accounting policies remained essentially the same as in 2013 and 2012.

Note 4 Financial liabilities

Financial risk factors

Through its operations, the Group is exposed to both credit risks and other financial risks, market risk (including currency risk, interest-rate risk at fair value, interest-rate risk in cash flow and price risk) and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management policy focuses on managing credit risks which have been taken intentionally and minimising the potentially adverse effects of unpredictability in the financial markets. The Group employs derivative instruments to hedge certain risk exposure.

Risk management is handled primarily by a credit department and a central finance department in accordance with policies determined by the Board of Directors. The financial department identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Group's operational units. The Board draws up written policies both for overall risk management and for specific areas, such as credit risk, foreign-currency risk, interest-rate risk, use of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments and investment of surplus liquidity. Risk management is supervised by the risk control function which reports to the Board of Directors in accordance with FFFS 2014:1.

(i) Credit risks in general

Lending activities are based on policies adopted by the Board of Directors. All loans are assessed in a separate, centrally located department in the Group.

As consumer loans are provided without physical collateral, credit assessment is an important element. To obtain a loan, the customer and submitted application documents must fulfil a number of policy rules such as minimum income, minimum age, maximum debt burden ratio, no bad debt etc. Decisions on loans are based on creditworthiness, which is determined using a model for calculating the probability that a borrower will be able to adhere to the concluded agreements ("credit scoring"). A customer's credit score determines, for instance, how much he or she will be able to borrow. In addition, the credit decision is based on an affordability calculation to ensure the customer has the ability to repay the loan. The affordability calculation considers the customer's income, cost of housing, cost of loans and living expenses. In cases where it is not possible to obtain income and debt information from credit reference agencies the customer is required to submit further information in addition to the application documents, such as a salary specification and tax return, to confirm his or her stated income and debts. This information is used to assess the customer's financial situation, for instance by calculating the customer's indebtedness and a "left to live on" amount.

Credit risks in other counterparty relationships, such as derivatives and financial investments, are regulated by a policy adopted by the Board of Directors. Collateral agreements are used to limit counterparty risks in derivative contracts.

(ii) Measurement of credit risk

The credit risk in the portfolio is measured against the specified targets on an ongoing basis. The measurements are based partly on how loans perform over time, how old the individual loans are ("vintage") and the maturity of the overall portfolio. Measurements are made depending on the risk that a loan will fall into arrears and whether it has been impaired.

Continuous measurements are also made on a segment basis. The applicable credit regulations and scoring models are followed up continuously to ensure the effectiveness of applied regulations and models. The results of these measurements are used as a basis for any adjustments to credit regulations and scoring models.

(iii) Risk management and risk control

The Group's continued operations depend on its ability to manage and control credit risk. Great emphasis is placed on establishing procedures to deal with this. Among other things, reporting takes place at least monthly to the management team and the Board of Directors. Credit risk reporting is also a standing agenda item at each Board meeting. The risk control and compliance unit performs regular checks to ensure that loans are issued in accordance with the instructions adopted by the Board. Under the instructions, any deviations must be reported to the Board. When the Group has received loans from external parties, these parties also perform regular and extensive credit risk assessments.

(iv) Principles for credit risk provisions

Principles for credit risk provisions are indicated in Note 2 and Note 7. When the value of a loan receivable has declined, the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable amount, which is defined as the estimated future cash flow discounted by the initial effective interest rate for the instrument at the time of impairment. Management uses estimates based on historical credit losses for assets with the same credit risk and attributes as those in the loan portfolio. The methods and assumptions used to forecast future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce the difference between estimated and actual losses.

Provisions are calculated for loans with an individually identified loss event (individually identified loss event is understood to mean receivables that are more than 180 days past due), and group provision for receivables measured as a group (1–180 days past due) is based on an established model. The criteria for determining whether a loss has occurred are delays in the payment of principal and interest.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

	Maximum exposure		
All amounts are in SEK million	31.12.2014	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Credit risk exposures relate to the balance sheet as follows:			
Lending to credit institutions	2,212	1,608	2,546
Lending to the general public	10,042	8,393	7,456
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	1,585	550	1,991
Total	**13,839**	**10,551**	**11,993**

Lending to the general public

31 December 2014	Sweden	Norway	Denmark	Finland	Germany	**Total**	Allocation of provision for past due receivables	
Not yet past due	3,586	3,598	209	1,458	289	**9,139**		
Less than 30 days past due	45	86	8	77	3	**220**	-18	8%
30-60 days past due	23	32	4	27	2	**89**	-19	21%
61-90 days past due	13	21	6	10	1	**51**	-17	33%
91-180 days past due	26	20	3	14	2	**65**	-33	51%
More than 180 days past due	489	495	298	238	2	**1,522**	-957	63%
Total past due	**596**	**654**	**319**	**366**	**10**	**1 947**	**-1,044**	**54%**
Total	**4,182**	**4,252**	**528**	**1,824**	**299**	**11,086**		
Reserve	-302	-318	-282	-136	-5	**-1,044**		
Total lending to the general public	**3,880**	**3,934**	**246**	**1,688**	**294**	**10,042**		

31 December 2013	Sweden	Norway	Denmark	Finland	Germany	**Total**	Allocation of provision for past due receivables	
Not yet past due	3,286	2,986	257	1,023	70	**7,621**		
Less than 30 days past due	45	91	9	39	0	**185**	-16	9%
30-60 days past due	17	26	3	13	0	**60**	-13	22%
61-90 days past due	15	20	7	7	0	**49**	-16	33%
91-180 days past due	23	19	3	10	-	**55**	-27	49%
More than 180 days past due	409	437	269	185	-	**1,300**	-805	62%
Total past due	**509**	**593**	**291**	**254**	**0**	**1,649**	**-877**	**53%**
Total	**3,795**	**3,579**	**548**	**1,277**	**70**	**9,270**	**-877**	**53%**
Reserve	-255	-272	-251	-98	0	**-877**		
Total lending to the general public	**3,540**	**3,307**	**297**	**1,179**	**70**	**8,393**		

31 December 2012	Sweden	Norway	Denmark	Finland	Germany	**Total**	Allocation of provision for past due receivables	
Not yet past due	2,886	3,022	308	520	1	**6,736**		
Less than 30 days past due	45	85	13	24	0	**168**	-16	10%
30-60 days past due	17	29	5	9	0	**61**	-14	23%
61-90 days past due	13	17	9	5	0	**44**	-12	27%
91-180 days past due	19	19	4	4	-	**46**	-24	52%
More than 180 days past due	324	421	241	164	-	**1,150**	-683	59%
Total past due	**418**	**571**	**272**	**206**	**0**	**1,469**	**-749**	**51%**
Total	**3,304**	**3,593**	**580**	**726**	**1**	**8,205**		
Reserve	-207	-248	-223	-70	0	**-749**		
Total lending to the general public	**3,097**	**3,345**	**357**	**656**	**1**	**7,456**		

When a loan becomes more than 180 days past due the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable amount, which is defined as the estimated future cash flow discounted by the initial effective interest rate for the instrument at the time of impairment. Expected recoveries are assumed to be generated up to 13 years from the date on which the receivable becomes more than 180 days past due. The methods and assumptions used to forecast future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce the difference between estimated and actual losses. The senior management uses estimates based on historical data and forecasts for longer periods where there are no own historical data.

All amounts are in SEK million	31.12.2014	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Provision for loans with individually identified loss events[1]			
Opening reserve at start of year	-805	-683	-547
- allocated during the year	-86	-90	-103
- exchange rate effects[2]	-66	-32	-33
Provision for loans with individually identified loss events at end of year	**-957**	**-805**	**-683**
Group provision for receivables valued as a group[3]			
Opening reserve at start of year	-72	-66	-52
- allocated during the year	-13	-9	-14
- exchange rate effects[2]	-2	3	0
Group provision for receivables valued as a group[3] at end of year	**-87**	**-72**	**-66**
Total provision for credit losses	**-1,044**	**-877**	**-749**

1Loans with individually identified loss events refers to loans that are more than 180 days past due.
[2]Exchange-rate effects are recognised in Net profit/loss from financial transactions.
[3]Receivables valued as a group refers to loans between one and 180 days past due.

All amounts are in SEK million	Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Dec 2013	Jan-Dec 2012
Credit quality pertaining to fully functioning loan receivables[1]			
Rating A	762	781	777
Rating B	1,849	1,616	1,567
Rating C	3,394	2,628	2,231
Rating D	2,578	2,049	1,607
Rating E	520	507	506
No rating	36	40	48
Total	**9,139**	**7,621**	**6,736**

[1]Credit quality is based on ratings A to E, where A is the lowest risk and E is the highest risk. Creditworthiness is determined using a model for calculating the probability that a borrower will be able to adhere to the concluded agreements (“credit scoring”). Fully functioning loan receivables refers to loans not yet past due.

Risk concentrations in financial assets with credit risk exposure – geographical areas

A breakdown of credit exposure by geographical area is presented below. The values are carrying amounts. The allocations based on the domiciles of borrowers.

31 December 2014	Sweden	Norway	Denmark	Finland	Germany	**Total**
Lending to credit institutions	2,212					**2,212**
Lending to the general public	3,880	3,934	246	1,688	294	**10,042**
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	1,585					**1,585**
Total	**7,677**	**3,934**	**246**	**1,688**	**294**	**13,839**

No credit limits were exceeded during the year.

31 December 2013	Sweden	Norway	Denmark	Finland	Germany	Total
Lending to credit institutions	1,608					**1,608**
Lending to the general public	3,540	3,307	297	1,179	70	**8,393**
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	550					**550**
Total	**5,698**	**3,307**	**297**	**1,179**	**70**	**10,551**

31 December 2012	Sweden	Norway	Denmark	Finland	Germany	Total
Lending to credit institutions	2,546					**2,546**
Lending to the general public	3,097	3,345	357	656	1	**7,456**
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	1,991					**1,991**
Total	**7,634**	**3,345**	**357**	**656**	**1**	**11,993**

Market risk

Foreign exchange risk
The Group is active in the Nordic countries and is exposed to currency risks arising from currency exposure in relation to NOK, DKK and EUR. The most significant currency risk arises in the translation of receivables and liabilities in foreign currency. The Group's policy is to limit the risk by matching assets and liabilities in the same currency. Derivative instruments are also utilised to attain this balance, when considered necessary. The Group also protects the regulatory capital against any exchange rate effects with respect to the portfolios in foreign currency, which results in exchange rate effects in the income statement. The impact on the regulatory capital due to exchange rate effects on the portfolios is consequently offset by a corresponding effect on Group earnings

The Board of Directors has adopted a policy stipulating that the Company continually measures and reports its exchange rate risk. This contains adopted limits for maximum permitted net exposure in foreign currencies. The current limit adopted by the Board is SEK 700 million (2013: 350, 2012: 350), and actual exposure totaled SEK 541 million (2013: 276, 2012: 284), broken down into NOK 332 million (2013: 192, 2012: 192), DKK 13 million (2013: 6, 2012: 19) and EUR 18 million (2013: 7, 2012: 5). A change of 5% in the value of SEK against the other currencies would cause a change in profit/loss of SEK 27 million (2013: 14, 2012: 14), broken down into NOK 16 million (2013: 10, 2012: 9), DKK 0.6 million (2013: 0.3, 2012: 0.9) and EUR 0.9 million (2013: 0.4, 2012: 0.3).

Interest-rate risks attributable to cash flow and fair value
In principle, the Group's assets and liabilities have a fixed-interest term of one month The Group's interest-rate risk is consequently very limited, as regards both the fair value of assets and liabilities and the margin between interest income and interest expenses.

The Board of Directors has adopted a policy stipulating that the Company continually measures and reports its interest-rate risk. This is measured by a sensitivity analysis of a parallel movement in the interest-rate curve of 2.0%. The limit determined by the Board of Directors is a net exposure of SEK 20 million (2013: 20, 2012: 10), and the actual exposure at year-end was SEK 11 million (2013: 6.0, 2012: 4.0).

Lending to the general public, lending to credit institutions, bonds and other fixed-income securities have an average fixed interest term of less than three months. Funding through the asset-backed securities market (securitised) and secured funding from two global banks have an average fixed interest term of less than one month. Corporate bonds have an average fixed interest term of three months and Deposits from the general public have an average fixed interest term of 0 months. Other assets, liabilities and equity do not incur/accrue interest.

Liquidity risk
The Group's strategy is to successively increase this proportion as the portfolios mature. Management also closely follows rolling forecasts for the Group's liquidity reserve on the basis of anticipated lending.

The table below presents an analysis of the Group's financial liabilities to be settled net, broken down according to the time remaining until first call date as at the balance-sheet date. The contractual maturity date for issued securities are more than five years, please review note 23 for further details. The amounts stated in the table are the contractual, undiscounted cash flows.

31 December 2014	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Liabilities to credit institutions	1,392	943	-	-	**2,335**
Deposits from the public	6,479	-	-	-	**6,479**
Issued securities	1,206	748	1,794	-	**3,748**
Subordinated liabilities	212				**212**
Trade payables and other liabilities	89	-	-	-	**89**

31 December 2013	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	More than 5 years	**Total**
Liabilities to credit institutions	509	1,454	-	-	**1,963**
Deposits from the public	4,753	-	-	-	**4,753**
Issued securities	116	1,270	1,406	-	**2,792**
Subordinated liabilities	23	211			**234**
Trade payables and other liabilities	64			-	**64**

31 December 2012	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	More than 5 years	**Total**
Liabilities to credit institutions	115	1,479	1,349	-	**2,943**
Deposits from the public	7,165	-	-	-	**7,165**
Issued securities	101	101	2,157	-	**2,359**
Subordinated liabilities	24	24	212		**260**
Trade payables and other liabilities	50			-	**50**

Capital adequacy analysis

Capital adequacy information in this document refers to information the disclosure of which is provided for in Chapter 6, Sections 3-4 of the Regulations and General Recommendations (FFFS 2008:25) on the annual accounts of credit institutions and securities companies (investment firms) and information as referred to in the Regulations and General Recommendations on capital adequacy and risk management (FFFS 2014:12) of the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority. As of the first quarter of 2014 a capital adequacy analysis for the consolidated situation is reported. Other information required under FFFS 2014:12 is provided on the Company's website, www.nordax.se.

Information on the consolidated situation
The top company in the consolidated situation is Nordax Group AB. The following companies are included in the consolidated financial statements for the group of financial companies in accordance with full IFRS and in the group-based financial statements for calculation of capital requirements: Nordax Group AB, Nelson Luxco Sarl, Nordax Group Holding AB, Nordax Holding AB, Nordax Bank AB (publ), Nordax Finans AS, PMO Sverige OY, Nordax Nordic AB (publ), Nordax Sverige AB, Nordax Sverige 3 AB (publ), Nordax Nordic 2 AB and Nordax Nordic 3 AB (publ).

	Consolidated situation		
All amounts are in SEK million	31.12.2014	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
OWN FUNDS			
Common Equity Tier 1 capital	1,537	1,286	1,084
Deduction from own funds	-304	-330	-342
Total Common Equity Tier 1 capital	**1,233**	**956**	**742**
Tier 2 capital	159	198	197
Net own funds	**1,393**	**1,155**	**940**
Risk exposure amount for credit risk	8,234	6,826	6,329
Risk exposure amount for market risk	541	276	284
Risk exposure amount for operational risks	1,271	857	692
Total risk exposure amount	**10,046**	**7,959**	**7,305**
Capital requirement for credit risk	659	546	506
Capital requirement for market risk	43	22	23
Capital requirement for operational risks	102	69	55
Total capital requirement	**804**	**637**	**584**
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	12.28%	12.02%	10.16%
Tier 1 capital ratio	12.28%	12.02%	10.16%

Total capital ratio	13.87%	14.51%	12.86%
Capital adequacy ratio (own funds / capital requirement)	1.73	1.81	1.61
Total Common Equity Tier 1 capital requirement including capital conservation buffer requirement	7.00%		
- of which, capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%		
Common Equity Tier 1 capital available for use as buffer[1]	7.78%		
Specification of own funds			
Common Equity Tier 1 capital			
- Share capital	1	1	1
- Retained earnings, incl. net profit for the year	1,536	963	810
- Non-controlling interests	-	322	273
Deduction from own funds			
- Intangible assets	-304	-330	-342
Total Common Equity Tier 1 capital	1,233	956	742
Tier 2 capital:			
- Tier 2 capital instruments	159	198	197
Net own funds	**1,393**	**1,155**	**940**
Specification of risk exposure amount[2]			
Institutional exposures	444	325	510
Covered bonds	60	55	77
Household exposures	7,085	5,902	5,225
Unregulated items	597	523	490
Other items	48	21	27
Total risk exposure amount for credit risk, Standardised Approach	**8,234**	**6,826**	**6,329**
Exchange rate risk	541	276	284
Total risk exposure amount for market risk	**541**	**276**	**284**
Basic Indicator Approach	1,271	857	692
Total risk exposure amount for operational risks	**1,271**	**857**	**692**
LEVERAGE RATIO			
Exposure measure for calculating leverage ratio	13,893	10,591	12,024
Leverage ratio	**8.88%**	**9.04%**	**6.18%**
Specification of capital requirements			
Institutional exposures	36	26	41
Covered bonds	5	4	6
Household exposures	567	472	418
Unregulated items	48	42	39
Other items	4	2	2
Total capital requirement for credit risk, Standardised Approach	**659**	**546**	**506**

Exchange rate risk	43	22	23
Total capital requirement for market risk	**43**	**22**	**23**
Basic Indicator Approach	102	69	55
Total capital requirement for operational risks	**102**	**69**	**55**

[1]Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio 12.28% less the statutory minimum requirement of 4.5% excluding the capital conservation buffer requirement. A total capital requirement of a further 3.5% is also applicable.

[2]The capital requirement is 8% of the amount of risk exposure pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (CRR).

Information on liquidity risk pursuant to FFFS 2014:12
The Group defines liquidity risk as the risk of failing to fulfil payment obligations at maturity without a significant increase in the cost of obtaining means of payment. The Group uses asset-backed borrowing in which parts of the Group's asset portfolios are pledged as collateral for the loans. The Group's long-term strategy is to match lending assets with the maturities of liabilities. The strategy is aimed at achieving a diversified funding platform comprising equity, subordinated debt, securitised assets ("ABS"), bank credit facilities, Deposits from the public and corporate bonds.

The goal is to use funding sources which:

- Provide a high degree of matching, of currencies as well as maturities, between assets and liabilities.
- Offer diversification in terms of markets, investors, instruments, maturities, currencies, counterparties and geography.
- Carry a low liquidity risk and offer a high possibility of refinancing at maturity, as evidenced by price stability,
- Regularity of issuance and a broad investor base.
- Provide access to relatively large volumes, to meet the funding requirements for a growing balance sheet.

The Group has an independent function for liquidity risk control. The function reports directly to the Board and CEO.

Liquidity is measured on a daily basis and reported to the Company's management. Liquidity risk is reported to the Board of Directors on a monthly basis.

Cash flows expected to result from the liquidation of all assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items are calculated. Key ratios from the balance sheet (such as the cash ratio, loan-to-deposit ratio, liquidity coverage ratio, net stable funding ratio and deposit usage) are calculated and monitored over time to elucidate the financial structure and the Group's liquidity risk. Liquidity risk is measured monthly for different scenarios and events (such as less favourable advance rates and changed cash flows) and elucidated separately and in combination.

The contingency plan specifies a clear division of responsibilities and contains instructions for how the Group should respond in a liquidity crisis situation. The plan specifies appropriate actions for managing the consequences of different crisis situations and contains definitions of events which trigger and escalate the contingency plan. The contingency plan has been tested and updated.

At 31 December 2014, Nordax had a liquidity coverage ratio (EBA definition) of 8.40 (2013: 3.85, 2012: 5.65) and a net stable funding ratio of 1.46 (2013: 1.34, 2012: 1.66) according to the definition of the Basel Committee, which has not yet been adopted.

Nordax had a liquidity reserve at 31 December 2014 of SEK 3,246 million. Of these investments, 51% was in Nordic banks, 19% in Swedish covered bonds and 30% cent in Swedish municipal papers. All investments had credit ratings ranging from AAA to A+ from Standard & Poor's, with an average rating of AA. The average maturity was 68 days. All bank holdings are immediately accessible and all securities are repo-able with central banks.

At 31 December 2014 Nordax's sources of funding comprised SEK 3,110 million in funding through the asset-backed securities market (securitised), SEK 500 million in corporate bonds, SEK 2,274 million in secured funding from two global banks and SEK 6,460 million in Deposits from the public. The figures refer to the nominal amounts. See Note 23 for further information about the issued securities.

Capital planning
The Group's goal regarding its capital structure, in addition to meeting the statutory capital requirements, is to secure its ability to continue its operations so that it can continue to generate returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. Despite capital adequacy at the end of the financial year being assessed as more than sufficient to meet requirements from authorities and from internal stress tests of operations, the group of financial companies does not intend to pay any dividend. The Group deems that after a period in which the global financial system has been exposed to stress, a greater capital buffer is required than the amount considered to be an optimal capital structure under normal circumstances. Capitalisation is expected to be strengthened by the fact that no dividend to shareholders is planned at the 2015 Annual General Meeting.

The Group's strategies and methods for valuing and maintaining the capital base requirement under Chapter 2 Sections 1–2 of the Capital Adequacy and Large Exposures Act (2006:1371) are based on risk management. Risk management is aimed at identifying and analysing the risks that the company encounters in its operations and setting appropriate limits for them and ensuring that a monitoring system is in place. Risks are monitored and inspections are conducted regularly to ensure that limits are not exceeded

There are functions in the group for independent risk control reporting directly to the Chief Executive Officer which are tasked with analysing the development of risks and proposing changes to governing documents and processes both for overall risk management and for specific areas.

To ascertain whether the internal capital is sufficient for current and future operations and to ensure that the capital base is of the appropriate size and composition, the company has an internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP). ICAAP is a regulator requirement in which the company determines the amount of capital it considers necessary in addition to the requirements for capital adequacy. This process is a tool that ensures that the company can clearly and correctly identify, evaluate and manage all the risks to which the company is exposed and make an assessment of its internal capital requirement in relation to this. This also includes the company having adequate management and control functions and systems for managing risks. Internal capital adequacy assessment is carried out at least annually.

Based on possible scenarios, plans are established in order to limit harmful effects on the company and ensure an adequate capital buffer to absorb these losses without the need for capital injections to ensure statutory minimum requirements. Historical information is also utilised, for example the manner in which credit losses can develop through an economic cycle. The company then stress-tests the capital requirement to ensure a sufficient supply of capital through the worst periods observed. This ICAAP work has been documented.

Note 5 Classification of financial assets and liabilities

31 December 2014	Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss		Investments held to maturity	Loan receivables and trade receivables	Other financial liabilities	**Total**
	Held for trading	*Identified on initial recognition*				
Assets						
Lending to credit institutions	-	-	-	2,212	-	**2,212**
Lending to the general public	-	-	-	10,042	-	**10,042**
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	-	1,585	-	-	-	**1,585**
Total assets	**-**	**1,585**	**-**	**12,254**	**-**	**13,839**
Liabilities						
Liabilities to credit institutions	-	-	-	-	2,259	**2,259**
Deposits from the public	-	-	-	-	6,479	**6,479**
Issued securities	-	-	-	-	3,581	**3,581**
Derivatives	4	-	-	-	-	**4**
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-	199	**199**
Total liabilities	**4**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**12,518**	**12,522**

31 December 2013	Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss		Investments held to maturity	Loan receivables and trade receivables	Other financial liabilities	**Total**
	Held for trading	*Identified on initial recognition*				
Assets						
Lending to credit institutions	-	-	-	1,608	-	**1,608**
Lending to the general public	-	-	-	8,393	-	**8,393**
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	-	550	-	-	-	**550**
Derivatives	9	-	-	-	-	**9**
Total assets	**9**	**550**	**-**	**10,001**	**-**	**10,560**
Liabilities						
Liabilities to credit institutions	-	-	-	-	2,314	**2,314**
Deposits from the public	-	-	-	-	4,753	**4,753**
Issued securities	-	-	-	-	2,259	**2,259**
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-	198	**198**
Total liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9,524**	**9,524**

31 December 2012	Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss		Investments held to maturity	Loan receivables and trade receivables	Other financial liabilities	**Total**
	Held for trading	*Identified on initial recognition*				
Assets						
Lending to credit institutions	-	-	-	2,546	-	**2,546**
Lending to the general public	-	-	-	7,456	-	**7,456**
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	-	1,991	-	-	-	**1,991**
Derivatives	2	-	-	-	-	**2**
Total assets	**2**	**1,991**	**-**	**10,002**	**-**	**11,995**
Liabilities						
Liabilities to credit institutions	-	-	-	-	1,781	**1,781**
Deposits from the public	-	-	-	-	7,165	**7,165**
Issued securities	-	-	-	-	2,033	**2,033**
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-	197	**197**
Total liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**11,176**	**11,176**

Trade receivables, trade payables and prepaid/accrued items are not included in the classification above as they are not tangible, and are recognised instead as Loan and trade receivables or Other financial liabilities. No offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities has taken place.

Note 6 Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

31 December 2014	Carrying amount	Fair value	Fair value gain (+)/fair value loss (-)
Assets			
Lending to credit institutions[1]	2,212	2,212	-
Lending to the general public[2]	10,042	12,302	**2,260**
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	1,585	1,585	-
Total assets	**13,839**	**16,099**	**2,260**
Liabilities			
Liabilities to credit institutions[1]	2,259	2,259	-
Deposits from the public[1]	6,479	6,479	-
Issued securities[3]	3,581	3,593	**12**
Derivatives	4	4	-
Subordinated liabilities[3]	199	199	-
Total liabilities	**12,522**	**12,534**	**12**

[1] Fair value is deemed to be the same as the carrying amount, as these are of a short-term nature.
[2] The measurement includes significant non-observable inputs and Lending to the general public therefore belongs to Level 3.
[3] Fair value data for issued securities and debenture loans belong to Level 2, as the inputs for measurement are based directly or indirectly on quoted prices.

Calculation of fair value

The fair values of financial instruments which are traded in an active market (such as financial instruments held for trading and available-for-sale financial instruments) are based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices from an exchange, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory authority are easily and regularly available, and these prices represent actual and regularly occurring arm's length market transactions. The quoted market price used for the Group's financial assets is the current bid price. These instruments belong to Level 1.

The fair values of financial instruments which are not traded in an active market are determined using valuation techniques. Market data is used as far as possible when such data is available. If all significant inputs required for the fair value measurement of an instrument are observable the instrument belongs to Level 2.

In cases where one or several significant inputs are not based on observable market information the instrument is classified as Level 3.

The table below shows financial instruments carried at fair value based on the classification in the fair-value hierarchy. The different levels are defined as follows:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1)
- Inputs other than quoted market prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly in the form of quoted prices or indirectly, i.e. derived from quoted prices (Level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability which are not based on observable market data (non-observable inputs) (Level 3)

In 2014 the classification and the various levels were reviewed and the comparative figures for 2013 were amended. There were no movements due to change of measurement during the year.

31 December 2014	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	**Total**
Assets				
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	1,585	-	-	**1,585**
Total assets	**1,585**	**-**	**-**	**1,585**
Liabilities				
Derivatives	-	4	-	**4**
Total liabilities	**-**	**4**	**-**	**4**

31 December 2013	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	**Total**
Assets				
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	550	-	-	**550**
Derivatives	-	9	-	**9**
Total assets	**550**	**9**	**-**	**559**

31 December 2012	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	**Total**
Assets				
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	1,991	-	-	**1,991**
Derivatives	-	2	-	**2**
Total assets	**1,991**	**2**	**-**	**1,993**

Note 7 Significant accounting estimates

Nordax has made a number of significant estimates and assumptions affecting the measurement of assets and liabilities in the financial statements. These estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated against previous experience and other factors, such as anticipated future events.

Impairment of loan receivables

The Nordax Group regularly reviews its credit portfolios in order to identify impairment losses. In order to determine whether impairment should be recorded through the income statement, an assessment is made of whether there are indications of reductions in future estimated cash flows from receivables in the credit portfolio. These indications may be decline in payment status among a group of debtors or worsened economic conditions correlating with suspension of payments in the portfolio.

When the value of a loan receivable has declined, the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable amount, which is defined as the estimated future cash flow discounted by the initial effective interest rate for the instrument at the time of impairment. Management uses estimates based on historical credit losses for assets with the same credit risk and attributes as those in the loan portfolio. The methods and assumptions used to forecast future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce the difference between estimated and actual losses.

Note 8 Net interest income

All amounts are in SEK million	Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Dec 2013	Jan-Dec 2012
Retail interest income[1]	1,176	1,029	976
Interest income from credit institutions	20	24	35
Total interest income	**1,196**	**1,053**	**1,011**
Retail interest expenses	-174	-176	-227
Interest income to credit institutions	-217	-223	-253
Interest expenses debenture loans	-24	-25	-27
Total income expenses	**-415**	**-424**	**-507**
Net interest income	**781**	**629**	**504**

[1]Interest income on financial assets impaired totals SEK 50 million (2013: SEK 42 million, 2012: SEK 41 million).

Note 9 Commission income

All amounts are in SEK million	Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Dec 2013	Jan-Dec 2012
Insurance commission	15	15	15
Total	**15**	**15**	**15**

Note 10 Net profit from financial transactions

All amounts are in SEK million	Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Dec 2013	Jan-Dec 2012
Changes in exchange rates	-2	-15	11
Profit from investments in bonds and other fixed-income securities	9	20	34
Group contributions	-	-	-
Net profit from financial transactions	**7**	**5**	**45**

The profit pertains to profit/loss from changes in exchange rates in the net position and flows in operations related to lending in NOK and DKK as well as lending in EUR and profit from investments in bonds and other interest-bearing securities.

Note 11 General administrative expenses

All amounts are in SEK million	Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Dec 2013	Jan-Dec 2012
Employee benefit expenses			
Wages, salaries and fees	-107	-91	-79
Pension expenses	-10	-9	-8
Social security expenses	-32	-27	-25
Other employee benefit expenses	-2	-3	-3
Total employee benefit expenses	**-151**	**-130**	**-115**
Other administrative expenses			
IT expenses	-18	-13	-12
External services	-21	-20	-19
Costs of premises	-6	-6	-5
Telephone and postage	-15	-12	-10

Other	-13	-12	-12
Total other administrative expenses	**-73**	**-63**	**-58**
Total general administrative expenses	**-224**	**-193**	**-173**

The item External services includes fees paid to auditors in both the Group and the Parent Company of SEK 2.3 million (2013: 1.7, 2012: 1.3), of which SEK 1.2 million (2013: 1.6, 2012: 1.1) pertains to auditing (PWC) and SEK 1.1 million (2013: 0.1, 2012: 0.2) to other services, of which SEK 0.4 million (2013: 0, 2012: 0) from PWC, SEK 0.6 million (2013: 0.1, 2012: 0.1) from Mazars, SEK 0.1 million (2013: 0, 2012: 0) from EY and SEK 0 million (2013; 0, 2012: 0.1) from KPMG.

	31.12.2014	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Specification of salaries and fees			
Directors, Chief Executive Officer and other senior executives	39	36	29
Other employees	68	55	50
Total	**107**	**91**	**79**
Breakdown of pension expenses			
Directors, Chief Executive Officer and other senior executives	6	5	5
Other employees	4	4	3
Total	**10**	**9**	**8**
Breakdown of average number of employees (converted to full-time equivalents)			
Women in Sweden	108	87	84
Men in Sweden	55	51	48
Total	**163**	**138**	**132**

Regular working hours have been defined as available working time. This does not include overtime or full-time or part-time leave. The figures relate to the full year.

Breakdown between women and men on the Board of Directors	31.12.2014	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Women	1	1	1
Men	7	7	7
Breakdown between women and men in the senior management			
Women	8	7	7
Men	14	13	12

Remuneration and other benefits 2014 (SEK 000)

	Basic salary/ Board fee	**Variable remuneration**	**Pension expense**	**Total**
Chairman R. Pym	1,118	-	-	1,118
CEO M. Falch	2,103	500	417	3,020
Deputy CEO J. Lundblad	1,830	500	411	2,741
Director A. Rich	-	-	-	-
Director D. Cohen	-	-	-	-
Director C.A. Beck	250	-	-	250
Director A. Bernroth	413	-	-	413
Other senior management (20 persons)	21,885	10,872	4,736	37,493

Remuneration and other benefits 2013 (SEK 000)				
	Basic salary/ Board fee	Variable remuneration	Pension expense	Total
Chairman R. Pym	1,127	-	-	1,127
CEO M. Falch	2,097	500	414	3,011
Deputy CEO J. Lundblad	1,792	500	408	2,700
Director A. Rich	-	-	-	-
Director D. Cohen	-	-	-	-
Director C.A. Beck	234	-	-	234
Director A. Bernroth	379	-	-	379
Other senior management (18 persons)	20,596	8,835	4,421	33,852

Remuneration and other benefits 2012 (SEK 000)				
	Basic salary/ Board fee	Variable remuneration	Pension expense	Total
Chairman R. Pym	1,093	-	-	1,093
CEO M. Falch	2,125	135	399	2,659
Deputy CEO J. Lundblad	1,699	120	389	2,208
Director A. Rich	-	-	-	-
Director D. Cohen	-	-	-	-
Director C.A. Beck	188	-	-	188
Director A. Bernroth	411	-	-	411
Other senior management (17 persons)	19,413	4,660	4,365	28,438

The variable remuneration for other senior management, social charges is included in the reservation.

Information on remuneration scheme
There are no pension commitments to the CEO or senior executives. No severance package has been agreed with the CEO. Information on the remuneration scheme under the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority regulations on supervisory requirements and capital buffers, FFFS 2014:12, is presented on the Nordax website, www.nordax.se.

Note 12 Credit losses

All amounts are in SEK million	Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Dec 2013	Jan-Dec 2012
Credit losses			
Write-offs for the year pertaining to actual credit losses	-15	-15	-10
Gross value of new receivables during the year more than 180 days past due	-312	-268	-269
Payments received during the year pertaining to loans more than 180 days past due	163	136	118
Adjustment to recoverable value pertaining to receivables more than 180 days past due	63	42	48
Total provision for loans with individually identified loss event[1]	-86	-90	-103
Group provision for receivables valued as a group[2]	-13	-9	-14
Credit losses for the year	**-114**	**-114**	**-127**

[1]Loans with individually identified loss event refers to loans that are more than 180 days past due, see also Note 4 under the section on credit risk.
[2] Receivables valued as a group refers to loans between one and 180 days past due.

Note 13 Tax on profit for the year

All amounts are in SEK million	31.12.2014	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Difference between recognised tax expense and tax expense based on applicable tax rate			
Reported profit before tax	325	251	185
Tax at current tax rate	-72	-55	-49
Tax effect of revaluation of tax liability		7	
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	1	0	0
Tax effect of non-taxable income	0	-	-
Tax on profit for the year according to the income statement	**-71**	**-48**	**-49**
Deferred tax liability			
Deferred tax related to business combinations	54	54	65
Recognised in profit and loss	-34	-28	-26
Deferred tax liability attributable to temporary differences in accrued costs of loans	9	6	2
Deferred tax liability according to balance sheet	**29**	**32**	**41**

The applicable tax rate is the tax rate for income tax in the Group. The tax rate is 22% (2013: 22%, 2012: 26.3%). The deferred tax receivable pertains to temporary differences in accrued arrangement fees for loans and handling fees.

Note 14 Lending to credit institutions

All amounts are in SEK million	31.12.2014	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Swedish banks	2,212	1,608	2,546
Total	**2,212**	**1,608**	**2,546**

The Group's lending to credit institutions includes SEK 699 million (2013: 413, 2012: 466) in pledged assets for liabilities to credit institutions and issued securities.

Note 15 Lending to the general public

All amounts are in SEK million	31.12.2014	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Households	10,042	8,393	7,456
Total	**10,042**	**8,393**	**7,456**

Lending to the general public includes SEK 8,481 million (2013: 7,085, 2012: 7,243) in pledged assets for liabilities to credit institutions and issued securities. Lending takes place in the currency of the country concerned. The geographical breakdown is presented in Note 4. Of total lending, SEK 9,454 million (2013: 7,506, 2012: 6,709) has a maturity of more than one year.

Note 16 Bonds and other fixed-income securities

All amounts are in SEK million	31.12.2014	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Holdings broken down by issuer			
Swedish municipalities	980	-	1,221
Swedish covered bonds	605	550	770
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	**1,585**	**550**	**1,991**

All holdings are listed, SEK 312 million (2013: 0, 2012: 0) has a maturity of more than one year and the remainder less than one year.

Note 17 Operating segments

Segment information is presented based on the chief operating decision-maker's perspective, and the segments are identified based on the internal reporting to the CEO, who is identified as the chief operating decision-maker. Nordax has the following operating segments: Sweden, Norway, Finland, Denmark and Germany, which reflects Nordax lending portfolio. Profit/loss that cannot be attributed to a segment is allocated using distribution keys according to internal principles that the management believes provide a fair allocation to the segments. The chief operating decision-maker will primarily apply to the performance concept of operating profit/loss.

31 December 2014	Sweden	Norway	Denmark	Finland	Germany	**Total**
Income statement						
Interest income	453	517	19	189	18	**1,196**
Interest expenses	-164	-197	-8	-40	-6	**-415**
Total net interest income	**289**	**320**	**11**	**149**	**12**	**781**
Commission income	9	6	0	0	-	**15**
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of tangible and intangible assets	-8	-5	-1	-2	-1	**-18**
Operating expenses[1]	-103	-90	-6	-28	-15	**-243**
Marketing costs [1]	-18	-41	-	-16	-21	**-96**
Profit before credit losses	**168**	**189**	**3**	**103**	**-25**	**439**
Net credit losses	-31	-49	-13	-17	-4	**-114**
Operating profit	137	140	-10	86	-29	**325**
Balance sheet						
Lending to the general public	3,880	3,934	246	1,688	294	**10,042**

31 December 2013	Sweden	Norway	Denmark	Finland	Germany	**Total**
Income statement						
Interest income	444	471	23	111	3	**1,053**
Interest expenses	-186	-206	-6	-25	-1	**-424**
Total net interest income	**258**	**265**	**17**	**86**	**2**	**629**
Commission income	10	5	0	-	-	**15**
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of tangible and intangible assets	-8	-5	0	-2	-1	**-16**
Operating expenses[1]	-83	-74	-5	-21	-10	**-192**
Marketing costs [1]	-15	-34	-	-13	-9	**-71**
Profit before credit losses	**163**	**158**	**12**	**51**	**-18**	**365**
Net credit losses	-38	-45	-20	-11	0	**-114**
Operating profit	125	113	-8	40	-18	**251**
Balance sheet						
Lending to the general public	3,540	3,307	297	1,179	70	**8,393**

31 December 2012	Sweden	Norway	Denmark	Finland	Germany	**Total**
Income statement						
Interest income	424	497	30	60	0	**1,011**
Interest expenses	-243	-228	-7	-28	-1	**-507**
Total net interest income	**181**	**269**	**24**	**32**	**-1**	**504**
Commission income	10	5	0	-	-	**15**
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of tangible and intangible assets	-7	-5	0	-2	0	**-14**

Operating expenses[1]	-48	-47	-4	-12	-7	**-118**
Marketing costs [1]	-21	-39	0	-11	-4	**-75**
Profit before credit losses	**115**	**183**	**19**	**7**	**-13**	**312**
Net credit losses	-42	-62	-20	-3	0	**-127**
Operating profit	73	121	-1	4	-13	**185**
Balance sheet						
Lending to the general public	3,097	3,345	357	656	1	**7,456**

[1] Operating expenses consist of net profit/loss from financial transactions, other operating income, general administrative expenses and the portion of other operating expenses that does not relate to marketing (which are reported separately).

Note 18 Tangible assets

All amounts are in SEK million	31.12.2014	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Non-current assets			
Cost at start of year	20	19	17
- acquisitions during the year	4	1	3
- reclassification between tangible and intangible assets	-4		
- disposals during the year	-2	-	-1
Cost at end of year	**18**	**20**	**19**
Accumulated amortisation at start of year	-14	-11	-8
- amortisation for the year	-3	-3	-3
- reclassification between tangible and intangible assets	4		
- disposals during the year	2	0	1
Accumulated amortisation at end of year	**-11**	**-14**	**-10**
Carrying amount	**7**	**6**	**9**

Note 19 Intangible assets

31 December 2014	**Goodwill**	**Contractual customer relationships**	**Internally generated software development costs**	**Total**
Opening carrying amount	**251**	**73**	**6**	**330**
- purchases	-	-	2	**2**
- reclassification between tangible and intangible assets			4	**4**
- amortization	-	-13	-7	**-20**
Closing carrying amount	**251**	**60**	**5**	**316**
Cost	251	99	34	384
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment		-39	-29	-68
Carrying amount	**251**	**60**	**5**	**316**

31 December 2013	Goodwill	Contractual customer relationships	Internally generated software development costs	Total
Opening carrying amount	**251**	**85**	**6**	**342**
- purchases	-	-	1	**1**
- amortization	-	-12	-1	**-13**
Closing carrying amount	**251**	**73**	**6**	**330**
Cost	251	99	28	378
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment		-26	-22	-48
Carrying amount	**251**	**73**	**6**	**330**

31 December 2012	Goodwill	Contractual customer relationships	Internally generated software development costs	Total
Opening carrying amount	**251**	**94**	**2**	**347**
- purchases	-	-	5	**5**
- amortization	-	-9	-1	-10
Closing carrying amount	**251**	**85**	**6**	**342**
Cost	251	99	27	377
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment		-14	-21	-35
Carrying amount	**251**	**85**	**6**	**342**

The value recognised as goodwill is attributed to the acquisition of Nordax Holding AB, which was made 2010. The recognised value of customer relationships, which is an estimate of the value of acquired registers of customers, is also attributed to this acquisition. The intangible asset related to customer relationships is depreciated over ten years.

Value in use
Goodwill is related to the entire Nordax Holding AB Group. At the end of 2014, the recoverable amount was established based on the value in use. This means that the present value of expected future cash flows arising from the assets is calculated using a discounting factor. Future expected cash flows are based on the five-year plan prepared for the Group. The most important assumptions in the five-year plan are as follows:

The management's assessment regarding growth and net profit/loss, including credit losses, as adapted by the Board of Directors. The assumptions are based on both historic experience and market data.

The cash flow calculations were based on the assumed cash flow for five years and an estimated closing value at the end of the five-year period, which equals the book value of the assets. No growth rate will be assumed after the forecast period. The Group considers that an unweighted Tier 1 capital ratio of 15% is reasonable. A discount factor of 5.2% (2013: 6.6%, 2012: 7.2%) before tax was established based on a required return on equity before tax of 20% (2013: 22.3%, 2012: 20%) and the market's required rate of return for the funding of the assets.

Based on the calculations reported above, there was no impairment of goodwill at the end of the financial year. A change in the discount rate (of +1 percentage point) would not lead to impairment, either. Goodwill was previously measured at the total level, but as of 2014, goodwill is measured at the operating segment level, based on the relative values of the segments that existed at the time of acquisition. The carrying amount of goodwill is attributable by SEK 92 million to Sweden, by SEK 110 million to Norway and by SEK 49 million to Finland.

Note 20 Other assets

All amounts are in SEK million	31.12.2014	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Receivables from Group companies	-	-	-
Other	18	6	7
Total	**18**	**6**	**7**

Note 21 Liabilities to credit institutions

All amounts are in SEK million	31.12.2014	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Foreign banks	2,259	2,314	1,781
Total	**2,259**	**2,314**	**1,781**

For the above liabilities in the Group, collateral has been provided in an amount of SEK 3,699 million (2013: 4,067, 2012: 3,659) for receivables attributable to Lending to the general public and SEK 229 million (2013: 119, 2012: 122) to Lending to credit institutions. Granted credit totals SEK 3,302 million (2013: 2,796, 2012: 3,379).

Note 22 Deposits from the public

All amounts are in SEK million	31.12.2014	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Deposit accounts	6,479	4,753	7,165
Total	**6,479**	**4,753**	**7,165**

Note 23 Issued securities

All amounts are in SEK million	**Term**	**Call**	31.12.2014	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Bonds issued by Nordax Sverige 3 AB, issued in SEK	January 2033	December 2015	1,104	1,165	1,156
Bonds issued by Nordax Nordic AB, issued in NOK	October 2028	July 2016	204	600	877
Bonds issued by Nordax Nordic 3 AB, issued in NOK	January 2037	June 2017	1,777	-	-
Bonds issued by Nordax Bank AB, issued in SEK	March 2016		496	494	-
Total			**3,581**	**2,259**	**2,033**

The foreign-exchange positions for securities issued in SEK and NOK are fully matched against assets in the currencies concerned. Securities issued in Sverige 3 AB, Nordic AB and Nordic 3 AB are quoted on the Irish stock market. Securities issued in Nordax Bank are quoted on Nasdaq Stockholm. For the above liabilities, collateral has been provided in an amount of SEK 4,782 million (2013: 3,018, 2012: 3,584) for receivables attributable to Lending to the general public and SEK 469 million (2013: 294, 2012: 343) to Lending to credit institutions.

Note 24 Current tax liability

All amounts are in SEK million	31.12.2014	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Current tax liability	16	5	9
Total	**16**	**5**	**9**

Note 25 Other liabilities

All amounts are in SEK million	2014-12-31	2013-12-31	2012-12-31
Accounts payable	3	1	6
Other	22	14	7
Total	**25**	**15**	**13**

Note 26 Subordinated liabilities

All amounts are in SEK million	31.12.2014	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Subordinated loans	199	198	197
Total	**199**	**198**	**197**

Note 27 Pledged assets

All amounts are in SEK million	31.12.2014	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Pledged assets for own liabilities			
Lending to the general public	8,481	7,085	7,243
Lending to credit institutions	699	413	466
Total	**9,180**	**7,498**	**7,709**

Note 28 Companies included in these combined financial statements

December 31, 2014	Corporate Identification Number	Registered office	Share of equity	Share of votes	Number of shares
Nordax Group AB (publ)	556993-2485	Stockholm	100%	100%	500,000
Nelson Luxco Sarl	B152858	Luxembourg	100%	100%	110,445,598
Nordax Group Holding AB	556792-7305	Stockholm	100%	100%	20,010,076
Nordax Holding AB	556647-6726	Stockholm	100%	100%	1,296,875
Nordax Bank AB (publ)	556647-7286	Stockholm	100%	100%	50,100,000
Nordax Sverige AB	556794-0126	Stockholm	100%	100%	100,000
Nordax Nordic AB (publ)	556787-1891	Stockholm	9.10%	50.10%	9,100
Nordax Nordic 2 AB	556823-4255	Stockholm	100%	100%	50,000
Nordax Nordic 3 AB (publ)	556961-5254	Stockholm	100%	100%	500,000
Nordax Sverige 3 AB (publ)	556863-1104	Stockholm	100%	100%	500,000
Nordax Nordic AB (publ)	556787-1891	Stockholm	90.90%	49.90%	90,900
Nordax Finans AS, Norway	986 568 158	Oslo	100%	100%	100,000
PMO Sverige OY, Finland	1983408-0	Helsinki	100%	100%	1,000

The ownership of the Nordax group was restructured as of 17 December 2014 to ensure that all capital contributed by the shareholders is eligible for inclusion in the common equity tier 1 capital under the regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms (CRR). The restructuring means that there is no minority from the end of December 2014.

Note 29 Transactions with related parties

In connection with the reorganization within the Nordax group in December 2014, certain shareholders received advanced consideration of SEK 3.1 million (2013: -, 2012: -) for their transferred shares in Nordax Group Holding AB in form of loan notes issued by Nelson Luxco SARL. The loan notes are issued on arm's length terms and bear interest at an annual rate of 5.5% and shall be repaid together with accrued interest at the latest on 20 May 2015.

A monitoring fee of SEK 1.6 million (of which 1.2 fee and 0.4 costs) (2013: 1.2 of which 1.2 fee and 0 costs, 2012: 1.3 of which 1.2 fee and 0.1 costs) has been paid to related company Vision Capital LLP from Nordax Group Holding AB.

Otherwise, the Group has not had any transactions with related parties other than those referred to in the proposed allocation of profits and remuneration of employees stated in Note 11.

Note 30 Contingent liabilities

The Group has no contingent liabilities.

Note 31 Significant events after balance sheet date

On February 27, 2015 Nordax announced that one new non-executive director of the Board had been appointed at the Extraordinary General Meeting on February 26, 2015. Nordax has appointed Synnöve Trygg as non-executive director in Nordax Bank AB (publ), Nordax Holding AB, Nordax Group Holding AB and Nordax Group AB (publ). Synnöve Trygg has an extensive background in the financial industry and is currently a non-executive director of various companies within the bank and debt collection industry. Synnöve Trygg has previous operational experience from SEB Kort where she was CEO for 20 years.

On April 1, 2015 Nordax announced that two new non-executive directors of the Board had been appointed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held the same day. Nordax has appointed Katarina

Bonde and Hans Larsson as non-executive directors in Nordax Bank AB (publ), Nordax Holding AB, Nordax Group Holding AB and Nordax Group AB (publ).
Katarina Bonde is a senior board professional with a focus on technology companies, financial institutions and entrepreneurships. She has held various executive positions in the software industry.
Hans Larsson has extensive experience in financial services and global banking, having held various operational, strategic and executive roles across numerous sectors and product groups in SEB.
Arne Bernroth, non-executive director was elected vice chairman of the board.

According to the Articles of Association, adopted at the Extraordinary General Meeting on February 26, 2015 the board shall consist of not less than 5 and not more than 12 permanent members. After the election of directors, at the Extraordinary General Meetings in February 26, 2015 and in April 1, 2015, the board consists of nine members; Richard Pym (chairman), Arne Bernroth, Christian Beck, Andrew Rich, Daryl Cohen, Synnöve Trygg, Hans Larsson, Katarina Bonde and Morten Falch. In accordance with the adjusted Articles of Association, the executive directors Johanna Clason and Jacob Lundblad were discharged from their positions as board members; and the deputy board members Camilla Wirth, Per Bodlund, Iva Anguelov and David Lamb were discharged from their positions as deputy board members.
On March 12, 2015 Nordax Bank AB (publ) issued 250 MSEK in Tier 2 capital at the price, 3 months Stibor +5.75%. The transaction enables Nordax Holding AB to recall the existing Tier 2 capital arrangements, amounting to 200 MSEK which will be repaid by April 16, 2015.