Unaudited

Sparebanken Møre

Q1 Interim report 2025

Financial highlights - Group

Income statement

(Amounts in percentage of average assets)

	Q1 2025		Q1 2024		2024	
	NOK million	%	NOK million	%	NOK million	%
Net interest income	485	1.87	508	2.07	2 071	2.08
Net commission and other operating income	67	0.26	54	0.22	287	0.29
Net result from financial instruments	15	0.06	16	0.06	43	0.04
Total income	567	2.19	578	2.35	2 401	2.41
Total operating expenses	252	0.98	228	0.93	955	0.96
Profit before impairment on loans	315	1.21	350	1.42	1 446	1.45
Impairment on loans, guarantees etc.	13	0.05	17	0.07	20	0.02
Pre-tax profit	302	1.16	333	1.35	1 426	1.43
Taxes	70	0.27	79	0.32	340	0.34
Profit after tax	232	0.89	254	1.03	1 086	1.09

Balance sheet

(NOK million)	31.03.2025	Change last three months (%)	31.12.2024	Change last twelve months (%)	31.03.2024
Total assets 4)	104 345	2.0	102 335	5.0	99 372
Average assets 4)	103 863	4.1	99 776	5.7	98 236
Loans to and receivables from customers	88 770	2.2	86 875	6.6	83 260
Gross loans to retail customers	58 440	1.0	57 872	7.2	54 513
Gross loans to corporate and public entities	30 586	4.5	29 255	5.4	29 028
Deposits from customers	51 262	3.5	49 550	6.4	48 191
Deposits from retail customers	30 790	2.1	30 149	3.6	29 729
Deposits from corporate and public entities	20 472	5.5	19 401	10.9	18 462

Key figures and Alternative Performance Measures (APMs)

	Q1 2025	Q1 2024	2024
Return on equity (annualised) 3) 4)	11.2	13.1	13.7
Cost/income ratio 4)	44.5	39.5	39.8
Losses as a percentage of loans and guarantees (annualised) 4)	0.06	0.08	0.02
Gross credit-impaired commitments as a percentage of loans/guarantee liabilities	0.44	0.57	0.58
Net credit-impaired commitments as a percentage of loans/guarantee liabilities	0.32	0.44	0.45
Deposit-to-loan ratio 4)	57.6	57.7	56.9
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	141	173	167
NSFR (Net Stable Funding Ratio)	119	124	122
Lending growth as a percentage 4)	6.6	6.9	6.5
Deposit growth as a percentage 4)	6.4	9.0	4.5
Capital adequacy ratio 1)	20.7	23.1	21.1
Tier 1 capital ratio 1)	18.7	20.8	19.0
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio (CET1) 1)	17.0	18.5	17.2
Leverage Ratio (LR) 1)	7.3	7.7	7.4
Man-years	399	416	402

Equity Certificates (ECs)

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024	2024	2023	2022	2021
Profit per EC (Group) (NOK) 2) 5)	2.13	2.41	9.95	10.12	7.50	31.10
Profit per EC (parent bank) (NOK) 2) 5)	3.38	3.32	9.55	10.34	8.48	30.98
Number of ECs 5)	49 795 520	49 434 770	49 795 520	49 434 770	49 434 770	9 886 954
Nominal value per EC (NOK) 5)	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00
EC fraction 1.1 as a percentage (parent bank)	49.1	49.7	49.1	49.7	49.7	49.7
EC capital (NOK million)	995.90	988.70	995.90	988.70	988.70	988.70
Price at Oslo Stock Exchange (NOK)	102.8	91.2	97.0	84.0	84.4	444
Stock market value (NOK million)	5 117	4 509	4 830	4 153	4 173	4 390
Book value per EC (Group) (NOK) 4) 5)	83.8	83.1	81.5	80.7	74.8	350
Dividend per EC (NOK) 5)	0.00	0.00	6.25	7.50	4.00	16.00
Price/Earnings (Group, annualised)	12.0	9.4	9.8	8.3	11.3	14.3
Price/Book value (P/B) (Group) 2) 4)	1.23	1.10	1.19	1.04	1.13	1.27

1) Incl. 50 % of the comprehensive income after tax

2) Calculated using the EC-holders' share of the period's profit to be allocated to equity owners

3) Calculated using the share of the profit to be allocated to equity owners

4) Defined as Alternative Performance Measure (APM), see www.sbm.no/IR

5) Our EC(MORG) was split 1:5 in April 2022

Interim report from the Board of Directors

All figures relate to the Group. Figures in brackets refer to the corresponding period last year. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS and the interim report has been prepared in conformity with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting.

RESULTS FOR Q1 2025

Profit before losses amounted to NOK 315 million for the first quarter of 2025, or 1.21 per cent of average assets, compared with NOK 350 million, or 1.42 per cent, for the corresponding quarter last year.

The profit after tax for the first quarter of 2025 amounted to NOK 232 million, or 0.89 per cent of average assets, compared with NOK 254 million, or 1.03 per cent, for the corresponding quarter last year.

Return on equity was 11.2 per cent in the first quarter of 2025, compared with 13.1 per cent in the first quarter of 2024, and the cost income ratio amounted to 44.5 compared with 39.5 in the first quarter of 2024.

Earnings per equity certificate were NOK 2.13 (NOK 2.41) for the Group and NOK 3.38 (NOK 3.32) for the parent bank.

Net interest income

Net interest income was NOK 485 million for the quarter, which is NOK 23 million, or 4.5 per cent, lower than in the corresponding quarter of last year. This represents 1.87 per cent of total assets, which is 0.2 percentage points lower than for the corresponding quarter last year.

Interest rate margins contracted in both the retail and corporate markets compared with the first quarter of 2024. The lending margin in the retail market was stable compared with the same period in 2024, while it decreased in the corporate market.

Other income

Other income was NOK 82 million in the quarter, which is NOK 12 million higher than in the first quarter of last year. The net result from financial instruments of NOK 15 million for the quarter was NOK 1 million less than in the first quarter of 2024. Capital gains from bond holdings amounted to NOK 5 million in the quarter, the same as in the first quarter of 2024. Capital gains from equities amounted to NOK 1 million, compared with capital losses of NOK 4 million in the first quarter of 2024. The negative change in value for fixed-rate lending amounted to NOK 2 million, compared with a change in value of NOK 0 million in the same quarter last year. Income from foreign exchange and interest rate business for customers amounted to NOK 6 million in the quarter, NOK 6 million less than in the same quarter last year.

Other income excluding financial instruments increased by NOK 13 million compared with the first quarter of 2024. The increase was mainly attributable to income from Discretionary Portfolio Management and fund sales/securities.

Expenses

Operating expenses amounted to NOK 252 million for the quarter, which is NOK 24 million higher than for the same quarter last year. Personnel expenses accounted for NOK 13 million of the rise in relation to the same period last year and totalled NOK 137 million. Other operating expenses increased by NOK 11 million from the same period last year.

Provisions for expected credit losses and credit-impaired commitments

Losses on loans and guarantees amounted to NOK 13 million in the quarter (NOK 17 million), corresponding to 0.05 per cent of average assets (0.07 per cent of average assets). The corporate segment saw an increase of NOK 11 million in losses in the quarter, while losses in the retail segment increased by NOK 2 million.

At the end of the first quarter of 2025, provisions for expected credit losses totalled NOK 272 million, equivalent to 0.30 per cent of gross loans and guarantee commitments (NOK 284 million and 0.33 per cent). Of the total provision for expected credit losses, NOK 33 million relates to credit-impaired commitments more than 90 days past due (NOK 26 million), which represents 0.04 per cent of gross loans and guarantee commitments (0.03 per cent), while NOK 75 million relates to other credit-impaired commitments (NOK 92 million), corresponding to 0.08 per cent of gross loans and guarantee commitments (0.11 per cent).

Net credit-impaired commitments (commitments more than 90 days past due and other credit-impaired commitments) have decreased by NOK 87 million in the past12 months. At end of the first quarter of 2025, the corporate market accounted for NOK 121 million of net credit-impaired commitments and the retail market NOK 168 million. In total, this represents 0.32 per cent of gross loans and guarantee commitments (0.44 per cent).

Lending to customers

At the end of the first quarter of 2025, net lending to customers amounted to NOK 88,770 million (NOK 83,260 million). In the past 12 months, gross customer lending has increased by a total of NOK 5,485 million, equivalent to 6.6 per cent. Retail lending has increased by 7.2 per cent, while corporate lending has increased by 5.4 per cent in the past 12 months. Retail lending accounted for 65.6 per cent of total lending at the end of the first quarter of 2025 (65.3 per cent).

Customer deposits

Customer deposits have increased NOK 3,071 million, or 6.4 per cent, in the past 12 months. At the end of the first quarter of 2025, deposits amounted to NOK 51,262 million (NOK 48,191 million). Retail deposits have increased by 3.6 per cent in the past 12 months, while corporate deposits and public sector deposits have increased by 10.9 per cent. The retail market's relative share of deposits amounted to 60.1 per cent (61.7 per cent), while deposits from the corporate market accounted for 39.9 per cent (38.3 per cent).

LIQUIDITY AND FUNDING

Sparebanken Møre's liquidity and funding are managed based on frameworks for its liquidity coverage ratio (LCR), net stable funding ratio (NSFR), deposit-to-loan ratio and others. The regulatory minimum LCR and NSFR requirements are both 100 per cent. The Group has established minimum internal targets that exceed the regulatory requirements for LCR and NSFR as well as an internal target corridor for its deposit-to-loan ratio.

Sparebanken Møre's liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) was 141 (173) for the Group and 133 (160) for the parent bank at the end of the year.

The NSFR ended at 119 (124) at the end of the first quarter of 2025 (consolidated figure), while the bank's and Møre Boligkreditt AS's NSFR ended at 121 (125) and 108 (112), respectively.

Both LCR and NSFR meet both external and internal requirements by good margin.

Deposits from customers represent the bank's main source of funding. The deposit-to-loan ratio was 57.6 per cent (57.7 per cent) at the end of the first quarter of 2025, and this is within the established target corridor.

Total net market funding amounted to NOK 39,927 million at the end of the quarter. Senior bonds with a remaining term to maturity of more than 1 year have a weighted remaining term to maturity of 2.72 years, while covered bond funding through Møre Boligkreditt AS correspondingly has a weighted remaining term to maturity of 2.87 years – overall for market funding in the Group (inclusive of T2 and T3) the remaining term to maturity is 2.89 years.

Møre Boligkreditt AS issues bonds based on the transfer of loans from the parent bank. Gross retail lending transferred to Møre Boligkreditt AS amounted to NOK 35,098 million at the end of the quarter, which corresponds to 39.5 per cent of the bank's total lending.

RATING

In a Credit Opinion published on 17 January 2025, the rating agency Moody's confirmed Sparebanken

Møre's counterparty, deposit and issuer ratings as A1 with a stable outlook.

Møre Boligkreditt has the same issuer rating as the parent bank, while the mortgage credit company's issuances are rated Aaa.

CAPITAL ADEQUACY

Capital adequacy is calculated and reported in line with the EU capital requirements for banks and investment firms – CRD /CRR. Sparebanken Møre has authorisation from the Financial Supervisory Authority of Norway to use internal measurement methods, the Foundation IRB method, for credit risk. Market risk calculations are based on the standard method and operational risk calculations on the basic method. The use of IRB involves comprehensive requirements for the bank's organisation, expertise, risk models and risk management systems.

CRR3 will enter into force in Norway on 1 April 2025. The bank is thus reporting in line with CRR2 for the first quarter of 2025, and will report in line with CRR3 from the second quarter of 2025 onwards.

The Ministry of Finance has decided to increase the risk-weighted floor for mortgages from 20 to 25 per cent with effect from 1 July 2025. Overall, the changes in capital requirements will have a positive effect of around 1.5 percentage points on CET1 capital for Sparebanken Møre.

In January 2025, a new application was submitted for the acquisition of equity certificates. Sparebanken Møre received a response to this application on 25 February 2025. New permission to acquire equity certificates has been granted for a total amount of up to NOK 42 million. Authorisation was granted on the condition that the buybacks do not reduce CET1 capital by more than NOK 42 million. Sparebanken Møre has deducted NOK 42 million from CET1 capital since the date authorisation was granted and will do so until the authorisation expires on 30 June 2025.

At the end of the first quarter of 2025, the CET1 capital ratio was 17.0 per cent (18.5 per cent), including 50 per cent of the result for the year to date. This is 0.85 percentage points higher than the total minimum requirement and the Financial Supervisory Authority of Norway's expected capital adequacy margin (P2G) totalling 16.15 per cent. The primary capital ratio, including 50 per cent of the result for the year to date, was 20.7 per cent (23.1 per cent) and the Tier 1 capital ratio was 18.7 per cent (20.8 per cent).

Sparebanken Møre's total internal minimum CET1 capital ratio requirement is 16.15 per cent. The requirement consists of a minimum requirement of 4.5 per cent, a capital conservation buffer of 2.5 per cent, a systemic risk buffer of 4.5 per cent and a countercyclical buffer of 2.5 per cent. The Financial Supervisory Authority conducted a SREP in 2023. The individual Pillar 2 requirement for Sparebanken Møre has been set at 1.6 per cent, and the expected capital adequacy margin has been set at 1.25 per cent. At least 56.25 per cent of the Pillar 2 requirement (P2R) that resulted from the aforementioned SREP must be met with CET1 capital (0.9 per cent), while a minimum of 75 per cent must be met with Tier 1 capital. The P2G margin must be met with CET1 capital.

The leverage ratio (LR) at the end of the first quarter of 2025 was 7.3 per cent (7.7 per cent). The regulatory minimum requirement (3 per cent) was met by a good margin.

MREL

On 1 January 2025, the Financial Supervisory Authority of Norway set Sparebanken Møre's effective MREL requirement at 35.7 per cent of the risk-weighted assets at any given time. The minimum subordination requirement was set at 28.7 per cent. At the end of the quarter, Sparebanken Møre's actual MREL level was 36.6 per cent, while the level of subordination was 29.7 per cent of the risk-weighted assets.

Sparebanken Møre had issued NOK 3,750 million in subordinated bond debt at the end of first quarter of 2025.

SUBSIDIARIES

The aggregate profit of the bank's subsidiaries amounted to NOK 43 million after tax in 2024 (NOK 41 million).

Møre Boligkreditt AS was established as part of the Group's long-term funding strategy. The main purpose of the covered bond company is to issue covered bonds for sale to Norwegian and international investors. At the end of the first quarter of 2025, the company had nominal outstanding covered bonds of NOK 28.6 billion in the market. Around 40 per cent was issued in a currency other than NOK. At the end of the quarter, the parent bank held NOK 0 million in bonds issued by the company. Møre Boligkreditt AS contributed NOK 43 million to the Group's result in the first quarter of 2025 (NOK 41 million).

Møre Eiendomsmegling AS provides real estate brokerage services to both retail and corporate customers. The company made a NOK -1 million contribution to the result in the first quarter of 2025 (NOK -1 million). At the end of the quarter, the company employed 24 FTEs.

The purpose of Sparebankeiendom AS and Storgata 41-45 Molde AS is to own and manage the bank's own commercial properties. The company contributed NOK 0 million to the result in the first quarter of 2025 (NOK 1 million). The companies have no staff.

EQUITY CERTIFICATES

At the end of the first quarter of 2025, there were 7,639 holders of Sparebanken Møre's equity certificates. The proportion of equity certificates owned by foreign nationals and entities amounted to 3.7 per cent at the end of the year.

Note 14 includes a list of the 20 largest holders of the bank's equity certificates. As at 31 March 2025, the bank owned 171,741 of its own equity certificates. These were purchased on the Oslo Stock Exchange at market price.

At the end of the first quarter of 2025, equity certificate capital accounted for 49.1 per cent of the bank's total equity.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

The first quarter was marked by political initiatives from the new US government headed by President Donald Trump. The initiatives particularly centred around security policy, trade policy and domestic policy. Initiatives were launched, postponed, changed and later revoked. Doubts about whether what is on the table at any given time is a negotiating tactic or an actual initiative that will be implemented have created great uncertainty in the financial markets.

Recently, there has been a lot about trade policy. Trump was clear throughout his campaign that he wanted to increase import duties (tariffs) to remedy what he believes has been the unfair treatment of the US for decades. What was announced on 2 April, referred to as "Liberation Day," was far more extensive than the financial markets had anticipated. High tariffs targeting 175 countries sent stock markets into a period of sharp decline.

In such situations, investors have normally sought out safe havens, with US government bonds being the ultimate safe haven. A weaker USD and sharp rises in interest rates for US debt can be read as indications that investors have lost confidence in the US based on what is currently happening. It also appears that this is what triggered a 90-day pause for the tariffs, except for China, during which only a "base rate" of 10 per cent tariffs remains. The news was welcomed by the markets, although the uncertainty about what comes next between the US and China superpowers rests like a clammy hand on the shoulder of the financial markets. At the same time, many countries are entering into negotiations with the US government.

The uncertainty surrounding the future performance of the global economy remains high. The central banks in Western countries have pointed out that a more protectionist direction could mean both higher inflation and lower growth potential going forward. The big fear is that the result will be so-called "stagflation", where inflation increases while economic activity levels drop. This could put central banks in a difficult position where price stability considerations pull in the direction of higher interest rates while an economic slowdown pulls in the opposite direction. So far, the markets appear to believe that economic activity considerations are the priority, which has lowered expectations concerning interest rates cuts in both the US and Europe.

As a small, open economy, Norway will obviously be impacted by the direction this takes. A weaker performing global economy will also slow down demand for Norwegian goods. At the same time, it is unclear what the actual tariffs on Norwegian goods will be, as well as where we will end up in relation to our trading partners.

Meanwhile, the Norwegian economy has a relatively good starting point. Unemployment remains low and in the first quarter there were signs of activity levels recovering in most industries. High wage growth combined with lower inflation also appear to ensure households will see some increase in purchasing power this year. At the same time, the uncertainty has also grown for us. Møre og Romsdal is the most export-intensive county with regards to export income per employed person, excluding oil and gas. A slowdown in world trade could obviously hit a number of companies and industries in our part of the country as well.

When Norges Bank presented its last monetary policy report on 27 March it expected a total of three interest rate cuts in 2025. The interest rate market is currently assuming the same. However, significant movements with respect to interest rates, equities and exchange rates must be expected going forward as well.

Figures from Statistics Norway show that the rate of growth in lending to Norwegian households continues to edge upwards. In February, the 12-month growth rate was 4.0 per cent, up from 3.2 per cent in the same period last year. The growth in lending to non-financial enterprises has for its part continued to fall to 1.5 per cent, while the growth in lending to municipalities has risen slightly. Overall lending growth in the retail market remains relatively stable at around 3.5 per cent.

Sparebanken Møre's overall lending growth remains satisfactorily high and is still markedly above market growth. At the end of the first quarter of 2025, the 12-month growth rate was 6.6 per cent, slightly above the growth rate at the end of 2024 of 6.5 per cent. The year-on-year growth in lending to the retail market ended at 7.2 per cent at the end of first quarter, while lending growth in the corporate market amounted to 5.4 per cent. Deposits have increased by 6.4 per cent in the past 12 months and the deposit-to-loan ratio remains high.

The bank has a solid capital base and good liquidity and will remain a strong and committed supporter of our customers also going forward. The focus will always be on good operations and profitability.

The bank's return on equity at the end of the first quarter of 2025 amounted to 11.2 per cent and the cost income ratio was 44.5. Sparebanken Møre's long-term strategic financial performance targets are a return on equity of above 13.0 per cent and a cost income ratio below 40.0.

Ålesund, 31 March 2025
29 April 2025

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SPAREBANKEN MØRE

ROY REITE, Chair of the Board
KÅRE ØYVIND VASSDAL, Deputy Chair
JILL AASEN
TERJE BØE
BIRGIT MIDTBUST
ANNE JORUNN VATNE
MARIE REKDAL HIDE
BJØRN FØLSTAD

TROND LARS NYDAL, CEO

Statement of income - Group

STATEMENT OF INCOME - GROUP (COMPRESSED)

(NOK million)	Note	Q1 2025	Q1 2024	2024
Interest income from assets at amortised cost		1 258	1 249	5 100
Interest income from assets at fair value		231	208	868
Interest expenses		1 004	949	3 897
Net interest income	3	485	508	2 071
Commission income and revenues from banking services		68	56	271
Commission expenses and charges from banking services		12	10	40
Other operating income		11	8	56
Net commission and other operating income	7	67	54	287
Dividends		0	4	14
Net change in value of financial instruments		15	12	29
Net result from financial instruments	7	15	16	43
Total other income	7	82	70	330
Total income		567	578	2 401
Salaries, wages etc.		137	124	525
Depreciation and impairment of non-financial assets		15	13	55
Other operating expenses		100	91	375
Total operating expenses	8	252	228	955
Profit before impairment on loans		315	350	1 446
Impairment on loans, guarantees etc.	5	13	17	20
Pre-tax profit		302	333	1 426
Taxes		70	79	340
Profit after tax		232	254	1 086
Allocated to equity owners		217	241	1 023
Allocated to owners of Additional Tier 1 capital		15	13	63
Profit per EC (NOK) 1)		2.13	2.41	9.95
Diluted earnings per EC (NOK) 1)		2.13	2.41	9.95
Distributed dividend per EC (NOK)		0.00	0.00	7.50

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - GROUP (COMPRESSED)

(NOK million)	Q1 2025	Q1 2024	2024
Profit after tax	232	254	1 086
Items that may subsequently be reclassified to the income statement:			
Basisswap spreads - changes in value	9	-6	-38
Tax effect of changes in value on basisswap spreads	-2	1	8
Items that will not be reclassified to the income statement:			
Pension estimate deviations	0	0	9
Tax effect of pension estimate deviations	0	0	-2
Total comprehensive income after tax	239	249	1 063
Allocated to equity owners	224	236	1 000
Allocated to owners of Additional Tier 1 capital	15	13	63

1) Calculated using the EC-holders' share (49.1 %) of the period's profit to be allocated to equity owners.

Balance sheet - Group

ASSETS (COMPRESSED)

(NOK million)	Note	31.03.2025	31.03.2024	31.12.2024
Cash and receivables from Norges Bank	9 10 13	299	599	447
Loans to and receivables from credit institutions	9 10 13	496	1 030	702
Loans to and receivables from customers	4 5 6 9 11 13	88 770	83 260	86 875
Certificates, bonds and other interest-bearing securities	9 11 13	12 412	12 094	12 144
Financial derivatives	9 11	1 426	1 595	1 393
Shares and other securities	9 11	206	200	199
Intangible assets		60	63	61
Fixed assets		227	208	220
Overfunded pension liability		83	68	80
Other assets		366	255	214
Total assets		104 345	99 372	102 335

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY (COMPRESSED)

(NOK million)	Note	31.03.2025	31.03.2024	31.12.2024
Loans and deposits from credit institutions	9 10 13	2 021	2 065	1 994
Deposits from customers	4 9 10 13	51 262	48 191	49 550
Debt securities issued	9 10 12	39 084	37 227	38 906
Financial derivatives	9 11	645	628	719
Other provisions for incurred costs and prepaid income		92	102	101
Pension liabilities		23	28	23
Tax payable		279	251	349
Provisions for guarantee liabilities		16	3	11
Deferred tax liabilities		147	162	148
Other liabilities		661	685	651
Subordinated loan capital	9 10	857	857	857
Total liabilities		95 087	90 199	93 309
EC capital	14	996	989	996
ECs owned by the bank		-4	-3	-5
Share premium		380	360	379
Additional Tier 1 capital		750	903	750

Paid-in equity	2 122	2 249	2 120
Primary capital fund	3 690	3 476	3 687
Gift fund	125	125	125
Dividend equalisation fund	2 309	2 206	2 306
Liability credit reserve	-43	-13	-43
Other equity	816	881	831
Comprehensive income for the period	239	249	-
Retained earnings	7 136	6 924	6 906
Total equity	9 258	9 173	9 026
Total liabilities and equity	104 345	99 372	102 335

Statement of changes in equity - Group

GROUP 31.03.2025	Total equity	EC capital	Share premium	Additional Tier 1 capital	Primary capital fund	Gift fund	Dividend equalisation fund	Liability credit reserve	Other equity
Equity as of 31.12.2024	9 026	991	379	750	3 687	125	2 306	-43	831
Changes in own equity certificates	8	1	1		3		3		
Distributed dividends to the EC holders	0								
Distributed dividends to the local community	0								
Issued Additional Tier 1 capital	0								
Redemption of Additional Tier 1 capital	0								
Interests on issued Additional Tier 1 capital	-15								-15
Comprehensive income for the period	239								239
Equity as at 31 March 2025	9 258	992	380	750	3 690	125	2 309	-43	1 055

GROUP 31.03.2024	Total equity	EC capital	Share premium	Additional Tier 1 capital	Primary capital fund	Gift fund	Dividend equalisation fund	Liability credit reserve	Other equity
Equity as of 31.12.2023	8 680	985	359	650	3 475	125	2 205	-13	894
Changes in own equity certificates	4	1	1		1		1		
Distributed dividends to the EC holders	0								0
Distributed dividends to the local community	0								0
Issued Additional Tier 1 capital	350			350					
Redemption of Additional Tier 1 capital	-97			-97					
Interests on issued Additional Tier 1 capital	-13								-13
Comprehensive income for the period	249								249
Equity as at 31 March 2024	9 173	986	360	903	3 476	125	2 206	-13	1 130

GROUP 31.12.2024	Total equity	EC capital	Share premium	Additional Tier 1 capital	Primary capital fund	Gift fund	Dividend equalisation fund	Liability credit reserve	Other equity
Equity as at 31.12.2023	8 680	985	359	650	3 475	125	2 205	-13	894
Changes in own equity certificates	-7	-1	1		-5		-2		
Distributed dividends to the EC holders	-371								-371
Distributed dividends to the local community	-376								-376
Issued Additional Tier 1 capital	350			350					
Redemption of Additional Tier 1 capital	-250			-250					
Interests on issued Additional Tier 1 capital	-63								-63
Convertion of ECs to Sparebankstiftelsen Sparebanken Møre	0	7	19		-26				
Order of corretion to the primary capital fund	132				132				
Equity as at 31.12.2024	8 095	991	379	750	3 576	125	2 203	-13	84
Allocated to the primary capital fund	107				107				
Allocated to the dividend equalisation fund	100						100		
Allocated to owners of Additional Tier 1 capital	63								63
Allocated to other equity	41								41
Proposed dividend allocated for the EC holders	311								311
Proposed dividend allocated for the local community	332								332
Profit for the year	954	0	0	0	107	0	100	0	747

Changes in value - basis swaps	-38							-38	
Tax effect of changes in value - basis swaps	8							8	
Pension estimate deviations	9				5		4		
Tax effect of pension estimate deviations	-2				-1		-1		
Total other income and costs from comprehensive income	-23	0	0	0	4	0	3	-30	0
Total profit for the year	931	0	0	0	111	0	103	-30	747
Equity as at 31.12.2024	9 026	991	379	750	3 687	125	2 306	-43	831

Statement of cash flow - Group

(NOK million)	31.03.2025	31.03.2024	31.12.2024
Cash flow from operating activities			
Interest, commission and fees received	1 413	1 395	5 758
Interest, commission and fees paid	-563	-541	-1 943
Interest received on certificates, bonds and other securities	146	132	542
Interest paid on debt securities and subordinated loan capital	-522	-502	-2 038
Dividend and group contribution received	0	4	14
Operating expenses paid	-207	-204	-883
Income taxes paid	-141	-97	-269
Receipts/payments(-) on loans to and receivables from other financial institutions	158	-111	245
Receipts/payments(-) on loans/leasing to customers	-1 937	-1 238	-4 810
Receipts/payments(-) on customers utilised credit facilities	38	-469	-484
Receipts/payments(-) on deposits from customers	1 712	780	2 140
Proceeds from the sale of certificates, bonds and other securities	6 635	4 894	18 640
Purchase of certificates, bonds and other securities	-7 098	-6 540	-19 221
Receipts of other assets	0	7	0
Payments of other assets	-100	0	-7
Net cash flow from operating activities	-466	-2 490	-2 316
Cash flow from investing activities			
Proceeds from the sale of fixed assets and intangible assets	0	0	0
Purchase of fixed assets and intangible assets	-21	-19	-71
Receipts/payments(-) on investment i subsidiaries	0	0	0
Net cash flow from investing activities	-21	-19	-71
Cash flow from financing activities			
Receipts/payments(-) on deposits from Norges Bank and other financial institutions	27	338	268
Redemption of debt securities	-1 579	-436	-7 819
Proceeds from bonds issued	1 998	3 045	10 675
Redemption of Additional Tier 1 capital	0	0	-250
Proceeds from Additional Tier 1 capital issued	0	251	348

Interest paid on issued Additional Tier 1 capital	-15	-15	-63
Payment of cash dividends to EC owners	0	0	-371
Payment of dividend funds	-57	-43	-515
Payment upon sale of own equity certificates	9	8	9
Payment upon purchase of own equity certificates	0	-2	-15
Receipts/payments(-) of other debt	-92	-312	330
Net cash flow from financing activities	291	2 834	2 597
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	-196	325	210
Cash balance, OB	563	353	353
Cash balance, CB	367	678	563

Note 1

Accounting principles

The Group`s interim accounts have been prepared in accordance with adopted International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), approved by the EU as at 31 March 2025. The interim report has been prepared in compliance with IAS 34 Interim Reporting and in accordance with accounting principles and methods applied in the 2024 Financial statements.

The accounts are presented in Norwegian kroner (NOK), which is also the parent bank`s and subsidiaries` functional currency. All amounts are stated in NOK million unless stated otherwise.

Note 2

Capital adequacy

Sparebanken Møre calculates and reports capital adequacy in compliance with the EU's capital requirements regulation and directive (CRD/CRR). Sparebanken Møre has authorisation from the Financial Supervisory Authority of Norway (FSA) to use internal rating methods, IRB (Internal Rating Based Approach) Foundation for credit risk. Calculations regarding market risk are performed using the standardised approach and for operational risk the basic indicator approach is used. The use of IRB places extensive demands on the bank's organisation, expertise, risk models and risk management systems.

CRR3 will enter into force in Norway on 1 April 2025. The bank is thus reporting in line with CRR2 for the first quarter of 2025 and will report in line with CRR3 from the second quarter of 2025 onwards.

The Ministry of Finance has decided to increase the risk-weighted floor for mortgages from 20 to 25 per cent with effect from 1 July 2025. Overall, the changes in capital requirements will have a positive effect of around 1.5 percentage points on CET1 capital for Sparebanken Møre.

On 21 December 2021, Sparebanken Møre applied to the FSA to make changes to the bank's IRB models and calibration framework. The bank received a response to the application 22 June 2023, in which the FSA approved the proposed models for the corporate market. On 18 January 2024, the bank received a response to the proposed models for the retail market. The FSA believes that the applied for models for the retail market do not satisfy the requirements for an adequate level of calibration, ref. the Capital Requirements Regulation Articles 179-182. The FSA therefore found no basis for permitting the applied for amendments. The bank is aiming to submit new models and complete the processing of the model changes for lending to the retail customer market in the second quarter of 2025.

A new application was submitted in January 2025 for the acquisition of own equity certificates (ECs). Sparebanken Møre received an answer to this application on 25 February 2025. New permission to acquire own ECs has been granted for a total amount of up to NOK 42 million. The authorisation has been granted on the condition that the buybacks do not reduce the Common Equity Tier 1 capital by more than NOK 42 million. Sparebanken Møre has made deductions in the Common Equity Tier 1 capital of NOK 42 million from the date the authorisation was granted and for the duration of the authorisation until 30 June 2025.

Sparebanken Møre has an internal minimum CET1 capital ratio requirement of 16.15 per cent. The requirement consists of a minimum requirement of 4.5 per cent, a capital conservation buffer of 2.5 per cent, a systemic risk buffer of 4.5 per cent and a countercyclical buffer of 2.5 per cent. The Financial Supervisory Authority conducted a SREP in 2023. The individual Pillar 2 requirement for Sparebanken Møre has been set at 1.6 per cent, and the expected capital adequacy margin (P2G) has been set at 1.25 per cent. At least 56.25 per cent of the new Pillar 2 requirement that resulted from the aforementioned SREP must be met with Common Equity Tier 1 capital (0.9 per cent), and minimum 75 per cent must be met with Tier 1 capital.

Sparebanken Møre has an internal target for the CET1 ratio to minimum equal the sum of Pillar 1, Pillar 2 and the Pillar 2 Guidance.

MREL

One key element of the BRRD II (Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive) is that capital instruments and debt can be written down and/or converted to equity (bail-in). The Financial Institutions Act, therefore, requires the bank to meet a minimum requirement regarding the sum of its own funds and convertible debt at all times (MREL – minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities) such that the bank has sufficient primary capital and convertible debt to cope with a crisis without the use of public funds.

The MREL requirement, applicable from 1 January 2025, must be covered by own funds or debt instruments with a lower priority than ordinary, unsecured, non-prioritised debt (senior debt).

In its letter dated 17th December 2024, the FSA set Sparebanken Møre's effective MREL-requirement as of 01.01.2025 at 35.7 per cent and the minimum subordination requirement at 28.7 per cent.

Equity	**31.03.2025**	**31.03.2024**	**31.12.2024**
EC capital	996	989	996
- ECs owned by the bank	-4	-3	-5
Share premium	380	360	379
Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	750	903	750
Primary capital fund	3 690	3 476	3 687
Gift fund	125	125	125
Dividend equalisation fund	2 309	2 206	2 306
Proposed dividend for EC holders	311	371	311
Proposed dividend for the local community	332	376	332
Liability credit reserve	-43	-13	-43
Other equity	173	134	188
Comprehensive income for the period	239	249	-
Total equity	9 258	9 173	9 026

Tier 1 capital (T1)	**31.03.2025**	**31.03.2024**	**31.12.2024**
Goodwill, intangible assets and other deductions	-59	-63	-63
Value adjustments of financial instruments at fair value	-19	-18	-19
Deduction of overfunded pension liability	-62	-51	-60
Deduction of remaining permission for the acquisition of own equity certificates	-38	0	-73
Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	-750	-903	-750
Expected IRB-losses exceeding ECL calculated according to IFRS 9	-381	-226	-376
Deduction for proposed dividend	-311	-371	-311
Deduction for proposed dividend for the local community	-332	-376	-332
Deduction of comprehensive income for the period	-239	-249	
Total Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	7 067	6 916	7 042
Additional Tier 1 capital - classified as equity	750	903	750
Additional Tier 1 capital - classified as debt	0	0	0
Total Tier 1 capital (T1)	7 817	7 819	7 792

Tier 2 capital (T2)	31.03.2025	31.03.2024	31.12.2024
Subordinated loan capital of limited duration	857	857	857
Total Tier 2 capital (T2)	857	857	857

Net equity and subordinated loan capital	8 674	8 676	8 649

Risk weighted assets (RWA) by exposure classes

Credit risk - standardised approach	31.03.2025	31.03.2024	31.12.2024
Central governments or central banks	0	0	0
Local and regional authorities	339	411	370
Public sector companies	0	207	0
Institutions	376	355	270
Covered bonds	639	560	607
Equity	348	348	348
Other items	743	591	515
Total credit risk - standardised approach	2 445	2 472	2 109

Credit risk - IRB Foundation	31.03.2025	31.03.2024	31.12.2024
Retail - Secured by real estate	13 147	12 093	12 910
Retail - Other	289	307	256
Corporate lending	22 269	19 604	21 630
Total credit risk - IRB-Foundation	35 705	32 004	34 797

Market risk (standardised approach)	238	183	135
Operational risk (basic indicator approach)	3 962	3 424	3 962
Risk weighted assets (RWA)	**42 350**	**38 083**	**41 003**

Minimum requirement Common Equity Tier 1 capital (4.5 %)	1 906	1 714	1 845

Buffer requirements	31.03.2025	31.03.2024	31.12.2024
Capital conservation buffer , 2.5 %	1 059	952	1 025
Systemic risk buffer, 4.5 %	1 906	1 714	1 845
Countercyclical buffer, 2.5 %	1 059	952	1 025
Total buffer requirements for Common Equity Tier 1 capital	4 023	3 618	3 895
Available Common Equity Tier 1 capital after buffer requirements	1 138	1 584	1 302

Capital adequacy as a percentage of risk weighted assets (RWA)	31.03.2025	31.03.2024	31.12.2024
Capital adequacy ratio	20.5	22.8	21.1
Capital adequacy ratio incl. 50 % of the profit	20.7	23.1	
Tier 1 capital ratio	18.5	20.5	19.0
Tier 1 capital ratio incl. 50 % of the profit	18.7	20.8	
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	16.7	18.2	17.2
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio incl. 50 % of the profit	17.0	18.5	

Leverage Ratio (LR)	31.03.2025	31.03.2024	31.12.2024
Basis for calculation of leverage ratio	108 207	102 706	105 407
Leverage Ratio (LR)	7.2	7.6	7.4
Leverage Ratio (LR) incl. 50 % of the profit	7.3	7.7	-

Note 3

Operating segments

Result - Q1 2025	Group	Eliminations	Other 2)	Corporate	Retail 1)	Real estate brokerage
Interest income	1 489	-65	688	361	505	0
Interest expenses	1 004	-65	600	172	297	0
Net interest income	485	0	88	189	208	0
Total other income	82	-20	32	26	32	12
Total income	567	-20	120	215	240	12
Depreciations	15	-4	12	1	6	0
Other operating expenses	237	-15	48	46	145	13
Total operating expenses	252	-19	60	47	151	13
Profit before impairments on loans	315	-1	60	168	89	-1
Impairment on loans, guarantees etc.	13	0	0	11	2	0
Pre-tax profit	302	-1	60	157	87	-1
Taxes	70					
Profit after tax	232					

Key figures - 31.03.2025	Group	Eliminations	Other 2)	Corporate	Retail 1)	Real estate brokerage
Gross loans to customers 1)	89 026	-74	1 527	28 774	58 799	0
Expected credit loss on loans	-256	0	0	-189	-67	0
Net loans to customers	88 770	-74	1 527	28 585	58 732	0
Deposits from customers 1)	51 262	-111	1 197	16 914	33 262	0
Guarantee liabilities	2 423	0	0	2 422	1	0
Expected credit loss on guarantee liabilities	16	0	0	16	0	0
The deposit-to-loan ratio	57.6	150.0	78.4	58.8	56.6	0.0
Man-years	399	0	154	54	167	24

Result - Q1 2024	Group	Eliminations	Other 2)	Corporate	Retail 1)	Real estate brokerage
Interest income	1 457	-73	674	353	502	1
Interest expenses	949	-73	579	159	284	0
Net interest income	508	0	95	194	218	1
Total other income	70	-18	28	26	26	8
Total income	578	-18	123	220	244	9
Depreciations	13	-4	10	1	6	0
Other operating expenses	215	-13	31	45	142	10
Total operating expenses	228	-17	41	46	148	10
Profit before impairments on loans	350	-1	82	174	96	-1
Impairment on loans, guarantees etc.	17	0	0	26	-9	0
Pre-tax profit	333	-1	82	148	105	-1
Taxes	79					
Profit after tax	254					

Key figures - 31.03.2024	Group	Eliminations	Other 2)	Corporate	Retail 1)	Real estate brokerage
Gross loans to customers 1)	83 541	-106	1 616	27 483	54 548	0
Expected credit loss on loans	-281	0	-1	-186	-94	0
Net loans to customers	83 260	-106	1 615	27 297	54 454	0
Deposits from customers 1)	48 191	-90	873	15 295	32 113	0
Guarantee liabilities	1 648	0	0	1 646	2	0
Expected credit loss on guarantee liabilities	3	0	0	3	0	0
The deposit-to-loan ratio	57.7	84.9	54.0	55.7	58.9	0.0
Man-years	416	0	156	62	174	24

Result - 31.12.2024	Group	Eliminations	Other 2)	Corporate	Retail 1)	Real estate brokerage
Interest income	5 968	1	2 450	1 456	2 061	0
Interest expenses	3 897	0	2 095	643	1 159	0
Net interest income	2 071	1	355	813	902	0
Total other income	330	-70	101	113	138	48
Total income	2 401	-69	456	926	1 040	48
Depreciations	55	-15	43	3	24	0
Other operating expenses	900	-54	160	180	564	50
Total operating expenses	955	-69	203	183	588	50
Profit before impairments on loans	1 446	0	253	743	452	-2
Impairment on loans, guarantees etc.	20	0	0	59	-39	0
Pre-tax profit	1 426	0	253	684	491	-2
Taxes	340					
Profit after tax	1 086					

Key figures - 31.12.2024	Group	Eliminations	Other 2)	Corporate	Retail 1)	Real estate brokerage
Gross loans to customers 1)	87 127	-103	1 553	27 423	58 254	0
Expected credit loss on loans	-252	0	0	-188	-64	0
Net loans to customers	86 875	-103	1 553	27 235	58 190	0
Deposits from customers 1)	49 550	-150	1 234	16 104	32 362	0
Guarantee liabilities	2 208	0	0	2 207	1	0
Expected credit loss on guarantee liabilities	11	0	0	11	0	0
The deposit-to-loan ratio	56.9	145.6	79.5	58.7	55.6	0.0
Man-years	402	0	155	59	166	22

1) The subsidiary, Møre Boligkreditt AS, is part of the bank’s retail segment. The mortgage company's main objective is to issue covered bonds for both national and international investors, and the company is part of Sparebanken Møre's long-term financing strategy. Key figures for Møre Boligkreditt AS are displayed in a separate table.

2) Consists of head office activities not allocated to reporting segments, customer commitments towards employees as well as the subsidiaries Sparebankeiendom AS and Storgata 41-45 Molde AS, managing the buildings owned by the Group.

	MØRE BOLIGKREDITT AS		
Statement of income	**Q1 2025**	**Q1 2024**	**31.12.2024**
Net interest income	72	70	283
Other operating income	1	-4	-12
Total income	73	66	271
Operating expenses	17	15	60
Profit before impairment on loans	56	51	211
Impairment on loans, guarantees etc.	1	-2	-6
Pre-tax profit	55	53	217
Taxes	12	12	48
Profit after tax	43	41	169

MØRE BOLIGKREDITT AS			
Balance sheet	**31.03.2025**	**31.03.2024**	**31.12.2024**
Loans to and receivables from customers	35 092	31 960	35 746
Total equity	2 157	1 674	1 776

Note 4

Loans and deposits broken down according to sectors

The loan portfolio with agreed floating interest is measured at amortised cost, while the loan portfolio with fixed interest rates is measured at fair value.

31.03.2025	GROUP					
Sector/industry	**Gross loans at amortised cost**	**ECL Stage 1**	**ECL Stage 2**	**ECL Stage 3**	**Loans at fair value**	**Net loans**
Agriculture and forestry	739	-	0	-12	42	769
Fisheries	5 598	-6	-39	0	3	5 556
Manufacturing	4 192	-6	-13	-10	6	4 169
Building and construction	1 487	-4	-3	-9	3	1 474
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels	1 191	-1	-5	0	24	1 209
Supply/Oil services	1 091	-3	-1	0	0	1 087
Property management	9 686	-8	-4	-5	105	9 774
Professional/financial services	1 577	-1	-6	-3	35	1 602
Transport and private/public services/abroad	4 751	-3	-18	-8	56	4 778
Total corporate/public entities	30 312	-32	-89	-47	274	30 418
Retail customers	54 355	-7	-19	-62	4 085	58 352
Total loans to and receivables from customers	84 667	-39	-108	-109	4 359	88 770

31.03.2024	GROUP					
Sector/industry	**Gross loans at amortised cost**	**ECL Stage 1**	**ECL Stage 2**	**ECL Stage 3**	**Loans at fair value**	**Net loans**
Agriculture and forestry	702	0	-1	-8	37	730
Fisheries	5 475	-2	-38	0	2	5 437
Manufacturing	3 916	-6	-7	-22	6	3 887
Building and construction	1 220	-2	-6	-21	4	1 195
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels	1 284	-2	-5	-2	9	1 284
Supply/Oil services	1 689	-5	0	0	0	1 684
Property management	8 889	-11	-8	-8	101	8 963
Professional/financial services	934	-1	-1	-2	23	953
Transport and private/public services/abroad	4 698	-7	-6	-5	39	4 719
Total corporate/public entities	28 807	-36	-72	-68	221	28 852
Retail customers	51 407	-10	-46	-49	3 106	54 408
Total loans to and receivables from customers	80 214	-46	-118	-117	3 327	83 260

31.12.2024	GROUP					
Sector/industry	**Gross loans at amortised cost**	**ECL Stage 1**	**ECL Stage 2**	**ECL Stage 3**	**Loans at fair value**	**Net loans**
Agriculture and forestry	769	0	0	-12	49	806
Fisheries	4 993	-6	-39	0	2	4 950
Manufacturing	3 650	-4	-17	-11	6	3 624
Building and construction	1 371	-2	-3	-9	4	1 361
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels	1 458	-1	-5	-5	18	1 465
Supply/Oil services	1 277	-2	-8	0	0	1 267
Property management	9 588	-8	-5	-5	106	9 676
Professional/financial services	1 241	-1	-7	-3	35	1 265
Transport and private/public services/abroad	4 627	-3	-14	-6	61	4 665
Total corporate/public entities	28 974	-27	-98	-51	281	29 079
Retail customers	53 602	-6	-16	-54	4 270	57 796
Total loans to and receivables from customers	82 576	-33	-114	-105	4 551	86 875

Deposits with agreed floating interest rates are measured at amortised cost, fixed-interest rate deposits with maturities less than one year are measured at amortised cost and fixed-interest rate deposits with maturities in excess of one year are classified at fair value and secured by interest rate swaps.

DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS	GROUP		
Sector/industry	**31.03.2025**	**31.03.2024**	**31.12.2024**
Agriculture and forestry	438	380	332
Fisheries	1 826	1 577	1 727
Manufacturing	3 607	3 660	3 820
Building and construction	823	812	861
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels	1 055	1 042	1 196
Property management	2 810	2 594	2 690
Transport and private/public services	7 027	5 767	6 111
Public administration	259	288	251
Others	2 627	2 342	2 413
Total corporate/public entities	20 472	18 462	19 401
Retail customers	30 790	29 729	30 149
Total	51 262	48 191	49 550

Note 5

Losses and impairment on loans and guarantees

Methodology for measuring expected credit losses (ECL) according to IFRS 9

For a detailed description of the bank's loss model, please see note 9 in the annual report for 2024.

Sparebanken Møre has developed an ECL model based on the Group's IRB parameters and applies a three-stage approach when assessing ECL on loans to customers and financial guarantees in accordance with IFRS 9.

Stage 1: At initial recognition and if there's no significant increase in credit risk, the commitment is classified in stage 1 with 12-months ECL.

Stage 2: If a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition is identified, but without evidence of loss, the commitment is transferred to stage 2 with lifetime ECL measurement.

Stage 3: If the credit risk increases further, including evidence of loss, the commitment is transferred to stage 3 with lifetime ECL measurement. The commitment is considered to be credit-impaired. As opposed to stage 1 and 2, the effective interest rate in stage 3 is calculated on net impaired commitment (total commitment less expected credit loss) instead of gross commitment.

Staging is performed at account level and implies that two or more accounts held by the same customer can be placed in different stages. If a customer has one account in stage 3 (risk classes K, M or N), all of the customer's accounts will migrate to stage 3.

Customers in risk class N have been subject to individual loss assessment with impairment. In connection with individual loss assessment, 3 scenarios based on calculation of the weighted present value of future cash flow after realisation of collateral are prepared. If the weighted present value of cash flow after realisation of collateral is positive, model-based loss provisions according to the ECL model is used.

An increase in credit risk reflects both customer-specific circumstances and development in relevant macro factors for the particular customer segment. The assessment of what is considered to be a significant increase in credit risk is based on a combination of quantitative and qualitative indicators.

Significant increase in credit risk

The assessment of whtether a significant increase in credit risk has occured is based on a combination of quantitative and qualitative indicators. A significant increase in credit risk has occured when one or more of the critearia below are present:

Quantitative criteria

A significant increase in credit risk is determined by comparing the PD at the reporting date with PD at initial recognition. If the actual PD is higher than initial PD, an assessment is made of whether the increase is significant.

Significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition is considered to have occurred when either

- PD has increased by 100 per cent or more and the increase in PD is more than 0.5 percentage points, or
- PD has increased by more than 2,0 percentage points
- The customer's agreed payments are overdue by more than 30 days

The weighted, macro adjusted PD in year 1 is used for comparison with PD on initial recognition to determine whether the credit risk has increased significantly.

Qualitative criteria
In addition to the quantitative assessment of changes in the PD, a qualitative assessment is made to determine whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk, for example, if the commitment is subject to special monitoring.

Credit risk is always considered to have increased significantly if the customer has been granted forbearance measures, though it is not severe enough to be individually assessed in stage 3.

Positive migration in credit risk
A customer migrates from stage 2 to stage 1 if:

- The criteria for migration from stage 1 to stage 2 is no longer present, **and**
- this is satisfied for at least one subsequent month (total 2 months)

A customer migrates from stage 3 to stage 1 or stage 2 if the customer no longer meets the conditions for migration to stage 3.

Accounts that are not subject to the migration rules above are not expected to have significant change in credit risk and retain the stage from the previous month.

Scenarios
Three scenarios are developed: Best, Basis and Worst. For each of the scenarios, expected values of different parameters are given, for each of the next five years. The possibility for each of the scenarios to occur is also estimated. After five years, the scenarios are expected to converge to a long-term stable level.

Changes to PD as a result of scenarios, may also affect the staging.

Definition of default, credit-impaired and forbearance
The definition of default is similar to that used in the capital adequacy regulation.

A commitment is defined to be subject to forbearance (payment relief due to payment difficulties) if the bank agrees to changes in the terms and conditions as a result of the debtor having problems meeting payment obligations. Performing forbearance (not in default) is placed in stage 2 whereas non-performing (defaulted) forbearance is placed in stage 3.

Management override
Quarterly review meetings evaluate the basis for the accounting of ECL losses. If there are significant events that will affect an estimated loss which the model has not taken into account, relevant factors in the ECL model will be overridden. An assessment is made of the level of long-term PD and LGD in stage 2 and stage 3 under different scenarios, as well as an assessment of macro factors and weighting of scenarios.

Consequences of increased macroeconomic uncertainty and measurement of expected credit loss (ECL) for loans and guarantees
The bank's loss provisions reflect expected credit loss (ECL) pursuant to IFRS 9. When assessing ECL, the relevant conditions at the time of reporting and expected economic developments are taken into account.

The policies of the new US government have caused greater uncertainty in financial markets recently. There is a clear prospect that the protectionist initiatives implemented by the US will be escalated, although what the actual formulation of trade policy will look like remains unclear. Not least, it is too early to say how its trading partners will respond, which is crucial to whether the situation will in the worst case scenario escalate into a full-scale trade war. Besides this, the US president is also taking an untraditional approach to security policy issues, which is creating uncertainty. Overall, it must be said that the current situation is somewhat complex and the uncertainty surrounding how the global economy will perform going forward is unclear. It must be stressed that the impact on the financial markets has been relatively limited so far.

Global inflation continues to trend downwards, although this decline has slowed slightly in recent months. The fear that inflation will level off at levels well above target has increased in both the US and Europe. US trade policy is contributing to increased concern about how inflation will develop going forward.

At its meeting on 26 March 2025, Norges Bank decided to keep its policy rate unchanged at 4.50 per cent.

Price inflation has risen and was clearly higher than expected.

To sum up, there remains great uncertainty about how the economy will perform going forward, both in Norway and globally, and the weighting from the fourth quarter of 2024 will be continued.

The ECL as of 31.03.2025 is based on a scenario weighting with 70 per cent weight on the baseline scenario (normal development), 20 per cent weight on the worst-case scenario and 10 per cent weight on the best-case scenario.

Climate-related risk and calculating ECL
The bank is in the process of enhancing the ECL model to simulate ECL resulting from climate-related risk in various scenarios.

In 2024, the ECL model was used to simulate the financial consequences of climate-related risk for commercial property. Commitments in excess of a certain size related to the rental of commercial property were stress tested. In the stress tests, PD (capacity to service debt) and LGD (collateral) were stressed in the various scenarios.

The bank has continued to identify and map climate-related risk in the loan portfolio and various industries. In 2025, transition plans will be established that ensure the bank's loan portfolios are emission-free by 2050. Climate-related risk has been integrated into the Sustainability Report/CSRD reporting.

The ECL model must be based on expectations and the bank is of the opinion that qualitative climate-related risk analyses currently involve a high degree of uncertainty, and these are thus not taken account of when assessing ECL, although the model is used for stress testing climate-related risk. The bank will strive to find good methods for implementing climate-related risk in the ECL model for the corporate portfolio.

Specification of credit loss in the income statement

GROUP	Q1 2025	Q1 2024	2024
Changes in ECL - stage 1 (model-based)	6	-2	-14
Changes in ECL - stage 2 (model-based)	0	-1	3
Changes in ECL - stage 3 (model-based)	-2	3	7
Changes in individually assessed losses	4	18	3
Confirmed losses covered by previous individual impairment	11	0	30
Confirmed losses, not previously impaired	3	0	4
Recoveries	-9	-2	-13
Total impairments on loans and guarantees	13	17	20

Changes in the loss provisions/ECL recognised in the balance sheet in the period

GROUP - 31.03.2025	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL 31.12.2024	34	123	106	263
New commitments	6	29	0	35
Disposal of commitments and transfer to stage 3 (individually assessed)	-1	-4	-2	-7
Changes in ECL in the period for commitments which have not migrated	1	-16	-1	-16
Migration to stage 1	2	-16	-2	-16
Migration to stage 2	-2	7	0	5
Migration to stage 3	0	0	4	4
Changes stage 3 (individually assessed)	-	-	4	4
ECL 31.03.2025	40	123	109	272
- of which expected losses on loans to retail customers	7	19	62	88
- of which expected losses on loans to corporate customers	32	89	47	168
- of which expected losses on guarantee liabilities	1	15	0	16

GROUP - 31.03.2024	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL 31.12.2023	48	120	98	266
New commitments	10	12	2	24
Disposal of commitments and transfer to stage 3 (individually assessed)	-9	-6	-2	-17
Changes in ECL in the period for commitments which have not migrated	-4	1	0	-3
Migration to stage 1	4	-13	-2	-11
Migration to stage 2	-2	10	-6	2
Migration to stage 3	0	-5	11	6
Changes stage 3 (individually assessed)	-	-	17	17
ECL 31.03.2024	47	119	118	284
- of which expected losses on loans to retail customers	10	46	49	105
- of which expected losses on loans to corporate customers	36	72	68	176
- of which expected losses on guarantee liabilities	1	1	1	3

GROUP - 31.12.2024	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL 31.12.2023	48	120	98	266
New commitments	14	32	11	57
Disposal of commitments and transfer to stage 3 (individually assessed)	-15	-28	-10	-53
Changes in ECL in the period for commitments which have not migrated	-14	20	1	7
Migration to stage 1	4	-47	-6	-49
Migration to stage 2	-3	30	-21	6
Migration to stage 3	0	-4	31	27
Changes stage 3 (individually assessed)	-	-	2	2
ECL 31.12.2024	34	123	106	263
- of which expected losses on loans to retail customers	6	16	54	76
- of which expected losses on loans to corporate customers	27	98	51	176
- of which expected losses on guarantee liabilities	1	9	1	11

Commitments (exposure) divided into risk groups based on probability of default

GROUP - 31.03.2025	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Low risk (0 % - < 0.5 %)	67 925	337	-	68 262
Medium risk (0.5 % - < 3 %)	14 598	6 059	-	20 657
High risk (3 % - <100 %)	1 732	2 740	-	4 472
PD = 100 %	-	-	384	384
Total commitments before ECL	84 255	9 136	384	93 775
- ECL	-40	-123	-109	-272
Total net commitments *)	84 215	9 013	275	93 503
Gross commitments with overridden migration	-899	1 034	-135	0

GROUP - 31.03.2024	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Low risk (0 % - < 0.5 %)	62 169	1 473	-	63 642
Medium risk (0.5 % - < 3 %)	11 173	7 569	-	18 742
High risk (3 % - <100 %)	935	3 272	-	4 207
PD = 100 %	-	-	494	494
Total commitments before ECL	74 277	12 314	494	87 085
- ECL	-47	-119	-118	-284
Total net commitments *)	74 230	12 195	376	86 801
Gross commitments with overridden migration	203	-203	-	0

GROUP - 31.12.2024	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Low risk (0 % - < 0.5 %)	66 507	379	-	66 886
Medium risk (0.5 % - < 3 %)	13 886	5 597	-	19 483
High risk (3 % - <100 %)	1 262	3 447	-	4 709
PD = 100 %	-	91	420	511
Total commitments before ECL	81 655	9 514	420	91 589
- ECL	-34	-123	-106	-263
Total net commitments *)	81 621	9 391	314	91 326
Gross commitments with overridden migration	0	91	-91	0

*) The tables above are based on exposure (incl. undrawn credit facilities and guarantee liabilities) and are not including fixed rate loans assessed at fair value. The figures are thus not reconcilable against the balance sheet.

Note 6

Credit-impaired commitments

The table shows total commitments in default for more than 90 days and other credit-impaired commitments (less than 90 days). Customers who have been in default must go through a probation period with 100 per cent PD for at least three months before they are scored as non-defaulted. These customers are included in gross credit-impaired commitments.

	31.03.2025			31.03.2024			31.12.2024		
GROUP	Total	Retail	Corporate	Total	Retail	Corporate	Total	Retail	Corporate
Gross commitments in default for more than 90 days	141	107	34	85	46	39	159	81	78
Gross other credit-impaired commitments	256	122	134	409	158	251	352	129	223
Gross credit-impaired commitments	397	229	168	494	204	290	511	210	301
ECL on commitments in default for more than 90 days	33	22	11	26	12	14	40	20	20
ECL on other credit-impaired commitments	75	39	36	92	37	55	76	31	45
ECL on credit-impaired commitments	108	61	47	118	49	69	116	51	65
Net commitments in default for more than 90 days	108	85	23	59	34	25	119	61	58
Net other credit-impaired commitments	181	83	98	317	121	196	276	98	178
Net credit-impaired commitments	289	168	121	376	155	221	395	159	236
Total gross loans to customers - Group	88 195	58 248	29 947	83 541	54 513	29 028	87 128	57 872	29 256
Guarantees - Group	2 423	1	2 422	1 648	2	1 646	2 208	1	2 207
Gross credit-impaired commitments in % of loans/guarantee liabilities	0.44%	0.39%	0.52%	0.57%	0.36%	0.95%	0.58%	0.36%	0.97%
Net credit-impaired commitments in % loans/guarantee liabilities	0.32%	0.29%	0.37%	0.44%	0.27%	0.72%	0.45%	0.27%	0.77%

Commitments with probation period	31.03.2025			31.03.2024			31.12.2024		
GROUP	**Total**	**Retail**	**Corporate**	**Total**	**Retail**	**Corporate**	**Total**	**Retail**	**Corporate**
Gross commitments with probation period	91	44	47	88	62	26	147	44	103
Gross commitments with probation period in % of gross credit-impaired commitments	23%	19%	28%	18%	30%	9%	29%	21%	34%

Note 7

Other income

(NOK million)	Q1 2025	Q1 2024	2024
Guarantee commission	7	7	27
Income from the sale of insurance services (non-life/personal)	8	7	33
Income from the sale of shares in unit trusts/securities	5	2	15
Income from Discretionary Portfolio Management	16	13	55
Income from payment transfers	23	21	99
Other fees and commission income	9	6	42
Commission income and income from banking services	68	56	271
Commission expenses and expenses from banking services	-12	-10	-40
Income from real estate brokerage	11	8	47
Other operating income	0	0	9
Total other operating income	11	8	56
Net commission and other operating income	67	54	287
Interest hedging (for customers)	1	2	17
Currency hedging (for customers)	5	10	31
Dividend received	0	4	14
Net gains/losses on shares	1	-4	-9
Net gains/losses on bonds	5	5	-8
Change in value of fixed-rate loans	6	-18	-6
Derivates related to fixed-rate lending	-8	18	-1
Change in value of issued bonds	383	-254	-252
Derivates related to issued bonds	-378	254	259
Net gains/losses related to buy back of outstanding bonds	0	-1	-2
Net result from financial instruments	15	16	43
Total other income	82	70	330

The following table lists commission income and expenses covered by IFRS 15 broken down by the largest main items and allocated per segment.

Net commission and other operating income - Q1-2025	**Group**	**Other**	**Corporate**	**Retail**	**Real estate brokerage**
Guarantee commission	7	-1	8	0	0
Income from the sale of insurance services	8	-3	1	10	0
Income from the sale of shares in unit trusts/securities	5	1	0	4	0
Income from Discretionary Portfolio Management	16	1	8	7	0
Income from payment transfers	23	2	7	14	0
Other fees and commission income	9	3	3	3	0
Commission income and income from banking services	68	3	27	38	0
Commission expenses and expenses from banking services	-12	-4	-1	-7	0
Income from real estate brokerage	11	0	0	0	11
Other operating income	0	0	0	0	0
Total other operating income	11	0	0	0	11
Net commision and other operating income	67	-1	26	31	11

Net commission and other operating income - Q1-2024	**Group**	**Other**	**Corporate**	**Retail**	**Real estate brokerage**
Guarantee commission	7	0	7	0	0
Income from the sale of insurance services	7	-3	2	8	0
Income from the sale of shares in unit trusts/securities	2	1	0	1	0
Income from Discretionary Portfolio Management	13	0	7	6	0
Income from payment transfers	21	2	5	14	0
Other fees and commission income	6	2	1	3	0
Commission income and income from banking services	56	2	22	32	0
Commission expenses and expenses from banking services	-10	-3	-1	-6	0
Income from real estate brokerage	8	0	0	0	8
Other operating income	0	0	0	0	0
Total other operating income	8	0	0	0	8
Net commision and other operating income	54	-1	21	26	8

Net commission and other operating income - 2024	Group	Other	Corporate	Retail	Real estate brokerage
Guarantee commission	27	1	26	0	0
Income from the sale of insurance services	33	3	3	27	0
Income from the sale of shares in unit trusts/securities	15	2	1	12	0
Income from Discretionary Portfolio Management	55	3	27	25	0
Income from payment transfers	99	7	23	68	0
Other fees and commission income	42	3	21	18	0
Commission income and income from banking services	271	19	101	151	0
Commission expenses and expenses from banking services	-40	-16	-2	-22	0
Income from real estate brokerage	47	0	0	0	47
Other operating income	9	5	0	4	0
Total other operating income	56	5	0	4	47
Net commision and other operating income	287	8	99	133	47

Note 8

Operating expenses

(NOK million)	Q1 2025	Q1 2024	2024
Wages	96	91	379
Pension expenses	9	8	24
Employers' social security contribution and Financial activity tax	21	19	88
Other personnel expenses	11	6	34
Wages, salaries, etc.	137	124	525
Depreciations	15	13	55
Operating expenses own and rented premises	5	5	17
Maintenance of fixed assets	2	2	7
IT-expenses	57	54	209
Marketing expenses	10	10	44
Purchase of external services	10	8	37
Expenses related to postage, telephone and newspapers etc.	3	2	9
Travel expenses	1	1	6
Capital tax	3	3	13
Other operating expenses	9	6	32
Total other operating expenses	100	91	375
Total operating expenses	252	228	955

Note 9

Classification of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the date when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or the company transfers the financial asset in such a way that risk and profit potential of the financial asset is substantially transferred. Financial liabilities are derecognised from the date when the rights to the contractual provisions have been extinguished, cancelled or expired.

CLASSIFICATION AND MEASUREMENT

The Group's portfolio of financial instruments is at initial recognition classified in accordance with IFRS 9. Financial assets are classified in one of the following categories:

- Amortised cost
- Fair value with value changes through the income statement

The classification of the financial assets depends on two factors:

- The purpose of the acquisition of the financial instrument
- The contractual cash flows from the financial assets

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

The classification of the financial assets assumes that the following requirements are met:

- The asset is acquired to receive contractual cash flows
- The contractual cash flows consist solely of principal and interest

All lending and receivables, except fixed interest rate loans, are recorded in the group accounts at amortised cost, based on expected cash flows. The difference between the issue cost and the settlement amount at maturity, is amortised over the lifetime of the loan.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Debt securities, including debt securities included in fair value hedging, loans and deposits from credit institutions and deposits from customers, are valued at amortised cost based on expected cash flows. The portfolio of own bonds is shown in the accounts as a reduction of the debt.

Financial instruments measured at fair value, any changes in value recognised through the income statement

The Group's portfolio of bonds in the liquidity portfolio is classified at fair value through the income statement. The portfolio is held solely for liquidity management and is traded to optimize returns within current quality requirements for the liquidity portfolio.

The Group's portfolio of fixed interest rate loans is measured at fair value to avoid accounting mismatch in relation to the underlying interest rate swaps.

Fixed interest rate deposits from customers with maturities in excess of one year are classified at fair value and secured by interest rate swaps.

Financial derivatives are contracts signed to mitigate an existing interest rate or currency risk incurred by the Group. Financial derivatives are recognised at fair value through the income statement and recognised gross per contract as an asset or a liability.

The Group's portfolio of shares is measured at fair value with any value changes through the income statement.

Losses and gains as a result of value changes on assets and liabilities measured at fair value, with any value changes being recognised in the income statement, are included in the accounts during the period in which they occur.

LEVELS IN THE VALUATION HIERARCHY
Financial instruments are classified into different levels based on the quality of market data for each type of instrument.

Level 1 – Valuation based on prices in an active market
Level 1 comprises financial instruments valued by using quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This category includes listed shares, as well as bonds and certificates in LCR-level 1, traded in active markets.

Level 2 – Valuation based on observable market data
Level 2 comprises financial instruments valued by using information which is not quoted prices, but where prices are directly or indirectly observable for assets or liabilities, including quoted prices in inactive markets for identical assets or liabilities. This category includes derivatives, as well as bonds which are not included in level 1.

Level 3 – Valuation based on other than observable market data
Level 3 comprises financial instruments which cannot be valued based on directly or indirectly observable prices. This category includes loans to customers, as well as shares.

GROUP - 31.03.2025	Financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	Financial instruments measured at amortised cost	Total book value
Cash and receivables from Norges Bank		299	299
Loans to and receivables from credit institutions		496	496
Loans to and receivables from customers	4 359	84 411	88 770
Certificates and bonds	12 412		12 412
Shares and other securities	206		206
Financial derivatives	1 426		1 426
Total financial assets	18 403	85 206	103 609
Loans and deposits from credit institutions		2 021	2 021
Deposits from and liabilities to customers	127	51 135	51 262
Financial derivatives	645		645
Debt securities		39 084	39 084
Subordinated loan capital		857	857
Total financial liabilities	772	93 097	93 869

GROUP - 31.03.2024	Financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	Financial instruments measured at amortised cost	Total book value
Cash and receivables from Norges Bank		599	599
Loans to and receivables from credit institutions		1 030	1 030
Loans to and receivables from customers	3 327	79 933	83 260
Certificates and bonds	12 094		12 094
Shares and other securities	200		200
Financial derivatives	1 595		1 595
Total financial assets	17 216	81 562	98 778
Loans and deposits from credit institutions		2 065	2 065
Deposits from and liabilities to customers	145	48 046	48 191
Financial derivatives	628		628
Debt securities		37 227	37 227
Subordinated loan capital		857	857
Total financial liabilities	773	88 195	88 968

GROUP - 31.12.2024	Financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	Financial instruments measured at amortised cost	Total book value
Cash and receivables from Norges Bank		447	447
Loans to and receivables from credit institutions		702	702
Loans to and receivables from customers	4 551	82 324	86 875
Certificates and bonds	12 144		12 144
Shares and other securities	199		199
Financial derivatives	1 393		1 393
Total financial assets	18 287	83 473	101 760
Loans and deposits from credit institutions		1 994	1 994
Deposits from and liabilities to customers	131	49 419	49 550
Financial derivatives	719		719
Debt securities		38 906	38 906
Subordinated loan capital		857	857
Total financial liabilities	850	91 176	92 026

Note 10

Financial instruments at amortised cost

GROUP	31.03.2025		31.03.2024		31.12.2024	
	Fair value	Book value	Fair value	Book value	Fair value	Book value
Cash and receivebles from Norges Bank	299	299	599	599	447	447
Loans to and receivables from credit institutions	496	496	1 030	1 030	702	702
Loans to and receivables from customers	84 411	84 411	79 933	79 933	82 324	82 324
Total financial assets	85 206	85 206	81 562	81 562	83 473	83 473
Loans and deposits from credit institutions	2 021	2 021	2 065	2 065	1 994	1 994
Deposits from and liabilities to customers	51 135	51 135	48 046	48 046	49 419	49 419
Debt securities issued	39 187	39 084	37 313	37 227	39 197	38 906
Subordinated loan capital	866	857	854	857	866	857
Total financial liabilities	93 209	93 097	88 278	88 195	91 476	91 176

Note 11

Financial instruments at fair value

A change in the discount rate of 10 basis points will have an impact of approximately NOK 9.4 million on loans with fixed interest rate.

GROUP - 31.03.2025	Based on prices in an active market	Observable market information	Other than observable market information	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash and receivables from Norges Bank				-
Loans to and receivables from credit institutions				-
Loans to and receivables from customers			4 359	4 359
Certificates and bonds	9 260	3 152		12 412
Shares and other securities	6		199	205
Financial derivatives		1 426		1 426
Total financial assets	9 266	4 578	4 558	18 402
Loans and deposits from credit institutions				-
Deposits from and liabilities to customers			127	127
Debt securities				-
Subordinated loan capital				-
Financial derivatives		645		645
Total financial liabilities	-	645	127	772

GROUP - 31.03.2024	Based on prices in an active market	Observable market information	Other than observable market information	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash and receivables from Norges Bank				-
Loans to and receivables from credit institutions				-
Loans to and receivables from customers			3 327	3 327
Certificates and bonds	8 499	3 595		12 094
Shares and other securities	5		195	200
Financial derivatives		1 595		1 595
Total financial assets	8 504	5 190	3 522	17 216
Loans and deposits from credit institutions				-
Deposits from and liabilities to customers			145	145
Debt securities				-
Subordinated loan capital				-
Financial derivatives		628		628
Total financial liabilities	-	628	145	773

GROUP - 31.12.2024	Based on prices in an active market	Observable market information	Other than observable market information	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash and receivables from Norges Bank				-
Loans to and receivables from credit institutions				-
Loans to and receivables from customers			4 551	4 551
Certificates and bonds	9 096	3 048		12 144
Shares and other securities	6		193	199
Financial derivatives		1 393		1 393
Total financial assets	9 102	4 441	4 744	18 287
Loans and deposits from credit institutions				-
Deposits from and liabilities to customers			131	131
Debt securities				-
Subordinated loan capital				-
Financial derivatives		719		719
Total financial liabilities	-	719	131	850

Reconciliation of movements in level 3 during the period

GROUP	Loans to and receivables from customers	Shares	Deposits from customers
Book value as at 31.12.2024	4 551	193	131
Purchases/additions	98	6	515
Sales/reduction	-296	0	-519
Transferred to Level 3	0	0	0
Transferred from Level 3	0	0	0
Net gains/losses in the period	6	0	0
Book value as at 31.03.2025	4 359	199	127

GROUP	Loans to and receivables from customers	Shares	Deposits from customers
Book value as at 31.12.2023	3 283	212	138
Purchases/additions	161	0	8
Sales/reduction	-99	-13	0
Transferred to Level 3	0	0	0
Transferred from Level 3	0	0	0
Net gains/losses in the period	-18	-4	-1
Book value as at 31.03.2024	3 327	195	145

GROUP	Loans to and receivables from customers	Shares	Deposits from customers
Book value as at 31.12.2023	3 283	212	138
Purchases/additions	1 869	4	0
Sales/reduction	-595	-13	-6
Transferred to Level 3	0	0	0
Transferred from Level 3	0	0	0
Net gains/losses in the period	-6	-10	-1
Book value as at 31.12.2024	4 551	193	131

Note 12

Issued covered bonds

The debt securities of the Group consist of covered bonds quoted in Norwegian kroner (NOK) and Euro (EUR) issued by Møre Boligkreditt AS, in addition to certificates and bonds quoted in NOK issued by Sparebanken Møre. The table below provides an overview of the Group's issued covered bonds.

Issued covered bonds in the Group (NOK million)

ISIN code	Curr.	Nominal value in currency 31.03.2025	Interest	Issued	Maturity	Book value 31.03.2025	Book value 31.03.2024	Book value 31.12.2023
NO0010588072	NOK	1 050	fixed NOK 4.75 %	2010	2025	1 072	1 071	1 060
XS0968459361	EUR	25	fixed EUR 2.81 %	2013	2028	296	298	299
NO0010836489	NOK	1 000	fixed NOK 2.75 %	2018	2028	949	946	940
NO0010853096	NOK	-	3M Nibor + 0.37 %	2019	2025	-	3 014	2 010
XS2063496546	EUR	-	fixed EUR 0.01 %	2019	2024	-	2 859	-
NO0010884950	NOK	3 000	3M Nibor + 0.42 %	2020	2025	3 006	3 006	3 006
XS2233150890	EUR	30	3M Euribor + 0.75 %	2020	2027	348	358	359
NO0010951544	NOK	6 000	3M Nibor + 0.75 %	2021	2026	6 056	6 079	6 063
XS2389402905	EUR	250	fixed EUR 0.01 %	2021	2026	2 767	2 714	2 826
XS2556223233	EUR	250	fixed EUR 3.125 %	2022	2027	2 959	2 987	2 965
NO0012908617	NOK	6 000	3M Nibor + 0.54 %	2023	2028	6 040	6 043	6 043
XS2907263284	EUR	500	fixed EUR 2,63 %	2024	2029	5 872	-	5 932
Total covered bonds issued by Møre Boligkreditt AS (incl. accrued interests)						29 365	29 375	31 503

As at 31.03.2025, Sparebanken Møre held NOK 0 million in covered bonds issued by Møre Boligkreditt AS (NOK 0 million). Møre Boligkreditt AS held no own covered bonds as at 31.03.2025 (NOK 0 million).

Note 13

Transactions with related parties

These are transactions between the parent bank and wholly-owned subsidiaries based on arm's length principles.

The most important transactions eliminated in the Group accounts:

PARENT BANK	31.03.2025	31.03.2024	31.12.2024
Statement of income			
Net interest and credit commission income from subsidiaries	51	37	131
Received dividend from subsidiaries	169	132	132
Administration fee received from Møre Boligkreditt AS	13	12	50
Rent paid to Sparebankeiendom AS and Storgata 41-45 Molde AS	4	4	15
Balance sheet			
Claims on subsidiaries	4 903	3 484	4 513
Covered bonds	0	0	281
Liabilities to subsidiaries	1 089	2 333	2 061
Intragroup right-of-use of properties in Sparebankeiendom AS and Storgata 41-45 Molde AS	56	70	59
Intragroup hedging	422	483	465
Accumulated loan portfolio transferred to Møre Boligkreditt AS	35 098	31 970	35 751

Note 14

EC capital

The 20 largest EC holders in Sparebanken Møre as at 31.03.2025 (grouped)	Number of ECs	Percentage share of EC capital
Sparebankstiftelsen Tingvoll	4 839 094	9.72
Verdipapirfondet Eika egenkapital	2 476 424	4.97
Spesialfondet Borea utbytte	2 451 891	4.92
Wenaasgruppen AS	2 200 000	4.42
MP Pensjon	1 792 861	3.60
Kommunal Landspensjonskasse	1 692 107	3.40
Verdipapirfond Pareto Aksje Norge	1 602 314	3.22
Wenaas EFTF AS	1 100 000	2.21
VPF Fondsfinans utbytte	800 000	1.61
Beka Holding AS	750 500	1.51
J.P. Morgan SE (nominee)	659 187	1.32
Lapas AS	634 384	1.27
BKK Pensjonskasse	470 888	0.95
Forsvarets personellservice	461 000	0.93
Sparebankstiftelsen Sparebanken Møre	360 750	0.72
Hjellegjerde Invest AS	300 000	0.60
U Aandahls Eftf AS	250 000	0.50
PIBCO AS	229 500	0.46
Borghild Hanna Møller	201 438	0.40
Kveval AS	197 385	0.40
Total 20 largest EC holders	23 469 723	47.13
Total number of ECs	49 795 520	100.00

The proportion of equity certificates held by foreign nationals was 3.7 per cent at the end of the 1st quarter of 2025.

During the 1st quarter of 2025, Sparebanken Møre has not acquired own ECs.

Note 15

Events after the reporting date

No events have occurred after the reporting period that will materially affect the figures presented as at 31 March 2025.

Statement of income - Parent bank

STATEMENT OF INCOME - PARENT BANK (COMPRESSED)

(NOK million)	Q1 2025	Q1 2024	2024
Interest income from assets at amortised cost	864	867	3 524
Interest income from assets at fair value	181	168	702
Interest expenses	631	598	2 434
Net interest income	414	437	1 792
Commission income and revenues from banking services	68	56	271
Commission expenses and expenditure from banking services	12	10	39
Other operating income	14	13	58
Net commission and other operating income	70	59	290
Dividends	169	136	146
Net change in value of financial instruments	12	17	52
Net result from financial instruments	181	153	198
Total other income	251	212	488
Total income	665	649	2 280
Salaries, wages etc.	130	118	494
Depreciation and impairment of non-financial assets	18	15	65
Other operating expenses	91	85	347
Total operating expenses	239	218	906
Profit before impairment on loans	426	431	1 374
Impairment on loans, guarantees etc.	10	20	37
Pre-tax profit	416	411	1 337
Taxes	58	67	292
Profit after tax	358	344	1 045
Allocated to equity owners	343	331	982
Allocated to owners of Additional Tier 1 capital	15	13	63
Profit per EC (NOK) 1)	3.38	3.32	9.55
Diluted earnings per EC (NOK) 1)	3.38	3.32	9.55
Distributed dividend per EC (NOK)	0.00	0.00	7.50

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - PARENT BANK (COMPRESSED)

(NOK million)	Q1 2025	Q1 2024	2024
Profit after tax	358	344	1 045
Items that may subsequently be reclassified to the income statement:			
Basisswap spreads - changes in value	0	0	0
Tax effect of changes in value on basisswap spreads	0	0	0
Items that will not be reclassified to the income statement:			
Pension estimate deviations	0	0	9
Tax effect of pension estimate deviations	0	0	-2
Total comprehensive income after tax	358	344	1 052
Allocated to equity owners	343	331	989
Allocated to owners of Additional Tier 1 capital	15	13	63

1) Calculated using the EC-holders' share (49.1 %) of the period's profit to be allocated to equity owners.

Balance sheet - Parent bank

ASSETS (COMPRESSED)

(NOK million)	31.03.2025	31.03.2024	31.12.2024
Cash and receivables from Norges Bank	299	599	447
Loans to and receivables from credit institutions	5 324	4 409	5 111
Loans to and receivables from customers	53 752	51 406	51 232
Certificates, bonds and other interest-bearing securities	12 151	11 937	12 217
Financial derivatives	1 087	956	985
Shares and other securities	206	200	199
Equity stakes in Group companies	2 203	1 671	1 671
Deferred tax asset	8	0	8
Intangible assets	59	62	59
Fixed assets	163	155	158
Overfunded pension liability	83	68	80
Other assets	349	248	205
Total assets	75 684	71 711	72 372

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY (COMPRESSED)

(NOK million)	31.03.2025	31.03.2024	31.12.2024
Loans and deposits from credit institutions	2 531	3 461	3 116
Deposits from customers	51 373	48 281	49 699
Debt securities issued	9 719	7 852	7 683
Financial derivatives	963	1 026	1 080
Incurred costs and prepaid income	85	97	96
Pension liabilities	23	28	23
Tax payable	265	240	347
Provisions for guarantee liabilities	16	3	11
Deferred tax liabilities	0	45	0
Other liabilites	621	688	579
Subordinated loan capital	857	857	857
Total liabilities	66 453	62 578	63 491
EC capital	996	989	996
ECs owned by the bank	-4	-3	-5

Share premium	380	360	379
Additional Tier 1 capital	750	903	750
Paid-in equity	2 122	2 249	2 120
Primary capital fund	3 690	3 476	3 687
Gift fund	125	125	125
Dividend equalisation fund	2 309	2 206	2 306
Other equity	627	733	643
Comprehensive income for the period	358	344	-
Retained earnings	7 109	6 884	6 761
Total equity	9 231	9 133	8 881
Total liabilities and equity	75 684	71 711	72 372

Profit performance - Group

QUARTERLY PROFIT

(NOK million)	Q1 2025	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q2 2024	Q1 2024
Net interest income	485	522	523	518	508
Other operating income	82	67	103	90	70
Total operating costs	252	235	243	249	228
Profit before impairment on loans	315	354	383	359	350
Impairment on loans, guarantees etc.	13	21	17	-35	17
Pre-tax profit	302	333	366	394	333
Taxes	70	82	86	93	79
Profit after tax	232	251	280	301	254

As a percentage of average assets					
Net interest income	1.87	2.04	2.08	2.12	2.07
Other operating income	0.32	0.26	0.41	0.36	0.28
Total operating costs	0.98	0.92	0.96	1.02	0.93
Profit before impairment on loans	1.21	1.38	1.53	1.46	1.42
Impairment on loans, guarantees etc.	0.05	0.08	0.07	-0.14	0.07
Pre-tax profit	1.16	1.30	1.46	1.60	1.35
Taxes	0.27	0.32	0.35	0.38	0.32
Profit after tax	0.89	0.98	1.11	1.22	1.03

Sparebanken
Møre