SPAREBANKEN SØR BOLIGKREDITT AS

Annual report 2022

A company in the Sparebanken Sør Group

Contents

Board of Director's report

GENERAL

Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sparebanken Sør, and the company's business is operated from Kristiansand. The company is licensed by the Financial Supervisory Authority of Norway to operate as a mortgage company and is allowed to issue covered bonds. Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS is part of Sparebanken Sør's long-term financial strategy. All shares are owned by Sparebanken Sør, and the financial statements are consolidated into the financial statements of the Sparebanken Sør Group. Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS' operations are subject to supervision by the Financial Supervisory Authority of Norway. An investigator has been specially appointed for the mortgage company to attend to the quarterly analysis of the company's cover pool.

The cover pool consists of secured mortgages, substitute assets in interest-bearing securities and financial derivatives. The mortgages are granted by Sparebanken Sør and later taken on by Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS. The secured mortgages meet the requirements established by the company for inclusion in the company's cover pool. One important requirement is that any outstanding loan balance taken on by the company, must not exceed 80 percent of the mortgaged property's market value at the date of acquisition.

The EU directive 2019/2162 (The Covered Bonds Directive) came into force 8 July 2022. Only Premium European covered bonds that satisfy the guidelines and meet the requirement of Article 129 of the CRR, will benefit from preferential regulatory treatment.

The Norwegian Financial Supervisory Authority has approved Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS' European Covered BondPremium Program. Covered bonds issued by Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS that complied under existing legislation before 8 July 2022, will begrandfathered and eligible for preferential treatment to maturity.

The new regulation restricts funding coverage for mortgage covered bonds to the asset's loan-to-value threshold of 80 percent (from previously 75) for residential mortgages.

At the end of 2022, the company had taken on a mortgage loan portfolio totalling NOK 56 590 million, transferred from Sparebanken Sør, of which NOK 56 265 million was included in the qualified cover pool.

The portfolio of bonds and certificates totalled NOK 6 459 million at the end of 2022.

Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS had issued covered bonds totalling NOK 53 277 million.

The company has established an EMTCN (European Medium Term Covered Note) Programme, which enables the company to diversify funding by issuing covered bonds outside the Norwegian bond market.

INCOME STATEMENT / BALANCE SHEET DEVELOPMENT

The financial statement of Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS shows a profit after tax of NOK 258.6 million at the end of 2022, compared to NOK 304.4 million in the same period in 2021.

The company had net interest income of NOK 446.4 million, compared to NOK 564.8 million in 2021. The decrease is mainly due to the increase in market rates (Nibor) on issued covered bonds. Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt has changed lending rates on mortgages in line with hikes in the Norwegian key policy rate, which has been lifted from 0 percent in Q3 2021 to 2.75 percent at year-end 2022.

Net income from financial instruments shows a negative contribution of NOK 32.8 million in 2022, compared to a negative contribution amounting to NOK 55.0 million in 2021. The improvement is mainly related to a loss on repurchase of own bonds in 2021.

The company has issued covered bonds in Euros under the EMTCN Program. To control interest and currency exposure, the company has established swap arrangements (basis swaps), to convert foreign currency into NOK.

The impact on earnings related to changes in the value of the basis swap positively affected the income from financial instruments by NOK 5.0 million in 2022. Assuming that the covered bonds in foreign currency are held to maturity, the total change in fair value is equal to zero. The accounting effects will therefore be reversed over time.

Operating expenses totalled NOK 103.5 million in 2022, compared to NOK 97.1 million in 2021.

Tax expenses were NOK 30.9 million in 2022. Corresponding figures in 2021 were NOK 101.5 million. Tax expenses in 2022 were influenced by a refund of too high tax payments in the years 2019-2021.

Total assets as at 31 December 2022 were NOK 63 664 million, of which net loans to customers represented NOK 56 562 million. At the same time in 2021, the corresponding figures were NOK 55 792 million and NOK 49 668 million respectively.

As at 31 December 2022, the loan portfolio was financed through the issuance of bonds amounting to NOK 53 277 million and through equity and drawing rights from Sparebanken Sør. At 31 December 2022, the company had paid-in capital totalling NOK 2 575 million, of which NOK 2 075 million was share capital and NOK 500 million was share premium.

Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS has an overdraft facility of NOK 5 000 million with Sparebanken Sør, of which NOK 4 13 million was drawn down at 31 December 2022.

In accordance with Norwegian accounting legislation, the Board of Directors confirms that the conditions for presenting the financial statements on a going- concern basis are met.

CAPITAL STRENGTH

At the end of 2022, the net subordinated capital in the company was NOK 4 444 million. This corresponds to a common equity tier 1 capital ratio/tier 1 capital ratio/total capital ratio of 19.5 percent, while regulatory minimum requirements are set at 12.0 percent, 13.5 percent and 15.5 percent respectively. The capital adequacy ratio has been calculated based on the standard method in the Basel II-regulations. The Board of Directors considers the company's financial strength and risk-bearing ability to be very good.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS' corporate governance principles are based on the Norwegian Code of Practice for Corporate Governance (NUES). The company has adapted this framework, and Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS`s principles and policy intend to ensure that its corporate governance is in accordance with generally accepted and recognised perceptions and standards, and in compliance with laws and regulations.

The company's corporate governance shall ensure good interaction between different stakeholders such as shareholders, lenders, customers, employees, governing bodies, management and society. The corporate governance principles have been specified in various documents governing the company's operations. This includes the company's articles of association, strategies and governance framework. In the Board of Directors' opinion, the corporate governance of Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS is satisfactory and in compliance with applicable principles and policies.

Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS' mission follows from the company's articles of association. The company's mission is to acquire mortgages and fund lending activities primarily by issuing covered bonds. Operations will be run at satisfactory profitability and low risk.

The Board of Directors of Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS has an annual meeting and conducts an annual review of the company's business strategy. 7 board meetings took place in 2022. Follow-up on operations, strategy, risk, and capital management and monitoring of the markets and framework conditions have been the areas of focus for the Board of Directors. The company's risk strategy has been adopted by the Board of Directors, which conducts an annual review of the company's risk management and internal control. Identified areas of risk and any material deviations are followed up and reported on a regular basis.

Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS has signed operating agreements with Sparebanken Sør. These agreements cover capital management, risk management, internal audit, financial reporting, internal financial control and internal financial reporting. In addition to reviewing the accounts and risk reporting, the company`s management provides regular operational reports in relation to the company's financial objectives to the Board, at each Board meeting.

The company's ethical guidelines include a duty to report matters that warrant criticism, including breaches of internal guidelines, laws and regulations, and a procedure for how such information is to be given. Large companies must provide information about their management of corporate social responsibility (cf. Section 3-3c of the Norwegian Accounting Act). The Parent Bank, Sparebanken Sør, delivers such a statement for the Group, which also covers its subsidiaries. For further information, please refer to the annual report of Sparebanken Sør.

Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sparebanken Sør and is exempt from the requirement for a separate audit committee. The Compliance function is taken care of through the company's agreement with Sparebanken Sør. The company has an independent external auditor (PWC) and an internal audit (Sparebanken Sør). PWC has been appointed as an investigator by the Financial Supervisory Authority of Norway. Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS's operations are subject to supervision by the Financial Supervisory Authority of Norway. The Board of Directors and management endeavour to maintain an open and constructive dialogue with the Financial Supervisory Authorities.

RISKS

As a licensed mortgage company, Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS is subject to a number of acts, regulations, recommendations and regulatory provisions. The objective of the company is to finance lending activities through the issuing of covered bonds with a high public rating. This means that Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS strives to maintain a low risk level. The company has established Board approved guidelines and limits for management and control of various areas of risk, which meet regulatory, rating agency and investor requirements. The company places emphasis on identifying, measuring and controlling elements of risks in such a way that the market has high confidence in the company and that the company can achieve a high rating on issued bonds.

The company's credit strategy and credit policy include requirements imposed on borrowers, as well as collateral requirements for loans that may be taken on by the company. The Board of Directors considers the overall quality of the lending portfolio to be very good and the credit risk to be low.

In accordance with Board-approved requirements, stress testing of the value of the cover pool was conducted in 2022 by simulation of a sharp fall in house prices. The Board of Directors found the result of the stress tests to be satisfactory.

The company's mortgages to customers are in NOK at both fixed and floating interest rates with six weeks' notice of interest adjustment. Financing is met by the issuance of both floating and fixed-rate bonds in NOK and EUR. Foreign currency debt is swapped to NOK and fixed-rate debt is swapped to floating rates. Foreign currency debt and debt at a fixed interest rate, are accounted for by using hedge accounting.

The Board of Directors considers the overall market risk to be low.

The company issues covered bonds with the opportunity to extend the maturities by up to 12 months, given an approval by the FSA. In addition, financing needs are met by using equity and credit facilities with Sparebanken Sør. The Board of Directors considers the company's liquidity risk to be low. As at 31.12.2022 the company had a liquidity portfolio in addition to substitute assets, and was compliant with the liquidity requirements imposed on financial institutions, with a LCR ratio of 578 percent.

As of 31.12.2022 the mortgages in the cover pool had an average loan-to-value of 53.0 percent. Over-collateralization was 14.5 percent and given a stress-test on asset prices of 30 percent, the OC was above the legislative OC level of 5 percent.

A Management Service Agreement has been established with Sparebanken Sør, that encompasses the supply of all necessary services for the operation of the company. The Board of Directors considers the company's operational risk to be low.

EMPLOYEES AND WORKING ENVIRONMENT

At 31 December 2022, the company had no employees and there are no relevant comments regarding the internal working environment. The Board is composed of four persons, one of whom is female.

GREEN COVERED BONDS

Sparebanken Sør Group has a Green and Sustainability Bond Framework in place, under which Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS has issued green covered bonds. The proceeds are allocated to a mortgage portfolio, financing energy-efficient residential buildings in Norway. The bond framework, which is aligned with ICMA Green Bond Principles, was updated in Q1 2022.

RATING

Covered bonds issued by Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS, have been given an Aaa rating by Moody's.

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The company requires social responsibility work to take place in close cooperation with and according to the same guidelines as in Sparebanken Sør. The company does not carry out any activities that pollute the external environment.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

The activity in the Norwegian economy is high, with little spare capacity and unemployment is on a low level. Going forward economic growth and activity will be affected by an elevated inflation level, further interest rate hikes and geopolitical uncertainty.

Norges Bank raised the key policy rate both in their November and December meetings in 2022, to a rate of 2.75 percent at year-end. The key policy rate forecast indicates a rise to around 3 percent during the first quarter of 2023.

Residential property prices in the Bank's main markets have shown positive, though moderate, growth over several years. Activity in the housing market was weaker in the fourth quarter of 2022 and house price inflation is expected to be negatively affected by higher lending rates and lower demand for mortgages going forward. A strong labour market and wage growth will on the other hand, have a supportive effect on house prices.

The risk premiums on covered bonds have increased in 2022, a reflection of economic and geopolitical uncertainty. Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS has ample access to wholesale funding and sufficient liquidity reserves to handle financial market volatility.

Despite the increase in interest rates and higher household costs, the Board of Directors anticipates the company's business to continue to be satisfactory going forward. Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS is well-positioned to further acquire loans from Sparebanken Sør, and issue covered bonds towards investors in Norway and abroad.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT

The total profit after tax for 2022 is NOK 335.8 million. The Board of Directors proposes that the whole amount is transferred to retained earnings.

Kristiansand, 1 March 2023

The Board of Directors of Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS

Geir Bergskaug	Seunn Smith-Tønnessen	Gunnar P. Thomassen	Steinar Vigsnes
Chairman	Member	Member	Member

Marianne Lofthus

Managing Director

Income statement

NOK Thousand	Notes	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Interest income, assets recognised at amortised cost	14, 25	1 498 771	965 265
Interest income, assets recognised at fair value	14, 25	111 230	40 279
Interest expenses	14, 25	1 163 574	440 768
Net interest income	**14, 25**	**446 427**	**564 777**
Commission income		164	136
Commission expenses		5 140	5 095
Net commission income		**-4 976**	**-4 959**
Net income from financial instruments	**12, 15**	**-32 837**	**-55 040**
Personnel expenses	26	60	54
Other operating expenses	16, 25	103 394	97 087
Total expenses		**103 453**	**97 141**
Profit before loss		**305 161**	**407 638**
Losses on loans and undrawn credit	2, 7, 8	15 645	1 805
Profit before taxes		**289 516**	**405 833**
Tax expenses	17	30 942	101 458
Profit for the period	**27**	**258 574**	**304 375**

Statement of comprehensive income

NOK Thousand	Notes	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Profit for the period		**258 574**	**304 375**
Net change in value from basis swaps		98 959	13 844
Tax effect	17	-21 771	-3 461
Total comprehensive income		**335 762**	**314 758**

Notes 1 to 28 are an integral part of the financial statements.

Balance sheet

NOK Thousand	Notes	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
ASSETS			
Loans to and receivables from credit institutions	18, 19, 21, 23, 25	76 670	256 371
Net loans to customers	5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 18, 19, 22, 23	56 561 879	49 667 562
Bonds and certificates	18, 19, 20	6 458 757	5 075 647
Financial derivatives	18, 19, 23, 24	493 132	737 202
Deferred tax assets	17	0	12 991
Other assets		73 973	42 099
TOTAL ASSETS		**63 664 411**	**55 791 872**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Debt to credit institutions	12, 14, 18, 19, 23, 25	4 027 018	4 088 568
Debt incurred due to issuance of securities	12, 13, 14, 18, 19, 21, 25	53 277 192	47 340 012
Financial derivatives	18, 19, 23, 24	1 821 055	522 221
Payable taxes	17	41 317	98 387
Deffered tax liabilities		32 171	0
Other liabilities		12 221	11 008
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**59 210 973**	**52 060 195**
EQUITY			
Paid-in equity	4, 27	2 575 000	1 875 000
Retained earnings	4	1 878 438	1 856 676
TOTAL EQUITY CAPITAL	4	4 453 438	3 731 676
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY CAPITAL		**63 664 411**	**55 791 872**

Notes 1 to 28 are an integral part of the financial statements.

Kristiansand, 1 March 2023

Board of Directors of Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS

Geir Bergskaug
Chairman

Seunn Smith-Tønnessen
Member

Gunnar P. Thomassen
Member

Steinar Vigsnes
Member

Marianne Lofthus
Managing Director

Cash flow statement

NOK Thousand	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Interest received	1 562 326	1 002 111
Interest paid	-1 023 757	- 448 719
Operating expenditure	- 108 111	- 102 018
Changes in loans to customers	-6 861 995	- 767 569
Income tax paid	- 98 421	- 98 387
Net cash flow from operating activities	**-6 529 958**	**- 414 582**
Payments received, securities	8 956 716	9 468 174
Payments made, securities	-10 349 803	-9 461 832
Changes in other assets	- 31 874	- 11 825
Changes in deposits from credit institutions	- 61 550	-6 307 764
Changes in other liabilities	835	81
Net cash flow from current financing activities	**-1 485 677**	**-6 313 165**
Paid-in share capital	700 000	0
Paid dividend	- 314 000	- 300 178
Payments received, bond debt	12 144 183	16 828 116
Payments made, bond debt	-4 694 250	-11 795 845
Net cash flow from long-term financing activities	**7 835 933**	**4 732 094**
Net change in liquid funds	**- 179 701**	**-1 995 654**
Liquid funds as at 01.01.	256 371	2 252 025
Liquid funds at the end of the period	**76 670**	**256 371**

Equity statement

NOK Thousand	Share capital	Share premium reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Balance 31.12.2020	**1 375 000**	**500 000**	**1 842 096**	**3 717 096**
Dividend	0	0	-300 178	-300 178
Profit 2021	0	0	304 375	304 375
Other income/expenses *	0	0	10 383	10 383
Balance 31.12.2021	**1 375 000**	**500 000**	**1 856 676**	**3 731 676**
Dividend	0	0	-314 000	-314 000
Share capital increase	700 000	0	0	700 000
Profit 2022	0	0	258 574	258 574
Other income/expenses *	0	0	77 188	77 188
Balance 31.12.2022	**2 075 000**	**500 000**	**1 878 438**	**4 453 438**

* Basis adjustments to interest and currency swaps were NOK 63.7 million as of 31.12.2022 and NOK minus 13.0 million as of 31.12.2021. The adjustment is included as a part of other equity.

Notes

NOTE 1 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sparebanken Sør and has its registered office in Kristiansand. The company is licensed to operate as a mortgage company with the right to issue covered bonds.

The main object of Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS is to acquire loans secured through mortgages on residential property within 80 percent of the property value, and to issue covered bonds to national and international investors.

All amounts in the financial statements are stated in NOK thousand, unless otherwise indicated. The company's financial statements are presented in Norwegian kroner, which is the functional currency.

The financial statements for 2022 were presented by the Board of Directors on 1 March 2023, and will be adopted with final effect at the General Meeting on 31 March 2023. The General Meeting is the company's supreme body.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The company`s financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU, in addition to the Norwegian disclosure requirements pursuant to the Norwegian Accounting Act.

The measurement basis for the financial statement is historical cost with the exception of financial assets and liabilities, including derivatives that are assessed at fair value with change in value through profit or loss.

3. REVENUE

Interest income and expenses related to assets and liabilities, which are measured at amortised cost, are recognised in income on an ongoing basis using the effective interest method. All charges related to interest-bearing loans and borrowings are included in the calculation of the effective interest rate and amortised over the expected term. Interest income is calculated based on gross loan for loan to customers in stage 1 and 2 and net loans for loans to customers in stage 3.

Commission income and expenses which are a direct payment for services provided are recognised when the services have been delivered. Directly attributable transaction costs associated with financial instruments valued at amortised cost, are amortised over the anticipated lifetime of the instrument.

4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset for one enterprise and a financial liability or an equity instrument for another enterprise.

Financial instruments are measured and classified in accordance with IFRS 9. Note disclosures have been prepared in accordance with IFRS 7.

Recognition and deductions

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the company 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 the risk and profit potential of the asset concerned is essentialy transferred.

A financial liability is derecognised when the liability has been discharged, cancelled or has matured. When an existing financial liability is replaced by a new liability from the same lender under terms that have been materially changed, or the terms of an existing liability have been materially modified, the original liability is derecognised and a new liability is recognised. The difference in capitalised value is recognised through profit or loss.

Classification and measurement

Measurement of the financial asset is determined on initial recognition of the asset.

Financial assets are to be measured by the following three categories in IFRS 9:

- Fair value with changes in value recognised through profit or loss.
- Amortized cost.
- Derivatives designated as hedging instruments recognised at fair value.

Classification on initial recognition is based on the instruments being held in a business model both to receive contractual cash flows and for sale, and whether contractual cash flows solely consist of payments of interest and principal on given dates.

Financial instruments that are held to receive contractual cash flows, are to be measured at amortised cost.

Instruments with cash flows that are not only payments of interest and principal or if the purpose of possessing the instrument is not to receive contractual cash flows, are to be measured at fair value with changes in value recognised through profit or loss.

Derivatives used in connection with hedge accounting are measured according to the principles for hedge accounting. See separate section.

Fair value with changes in value recognised through profit or loss

All derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in value recognised through profit or loss. However, derivatives designated as hedging instruments are recognised in accordance with the principles of hedge accounting.

The company has chosen to recognise holdings of interest-bearing bonds and certificates at fair value through profit and loss. These are assets and liabilities that are managed, measured and reported to management at fair value.

This category additionally covers interest rate swaps and currency swaps established before 1 January 2018 and used as instruments for the fair value hedging of bonds issued at fixed interest rates. Hedge accounting is discussed further in a separate section below

Amortised cost

The company measures financial assets at amortised cost if the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held in a business model, whose purpose is to receive contractual cash flows, and
- the contractual terms for the financial asset lead to cash flows which consist exclusively of payments of principal and interest on given dates.

Debt instruments which sole purpose is to hold the instrument in order to collect contractual cash flows are to be recognised at amortised cost. All borrowings and lendings at variable interest rates are classified at amortised cost.

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments recognised at fair value

Interest rate swaps and currency swaps used as instruments for the fair-value hedging of bonds issued at fixed interest rates. Hedge accounting is discussed further in a separate section.

Subsequent measurement

Measurement at fair value with changes in value recognised through profit or loss

Fair value is the price that would be obtained upon the sale of an asset or the price that would be paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the time of valuation.

Measurement of financial instruments traded on an active market

Financial instruments traded on an active market are valued at observed market prices.

Measurement of financial instruments not traded on an active market

The fair value of financial instruments not traded on an active market is determined using a suitable valuation method. Valuation techniques are based on recent transactions between independent parties, by reference to instruments with approximately the same content or by discounted cash flows. As far as possible, valuations are based on externally observed parameters.

Fair value of interest-bearing securities is determined on the basis of established market values, reported by leading external market players, or at fair value calculated on the basis of the prevailing market yield and credit spread curves.

In calculating the fair value of interest rate swaps, the prevailing market value of the relevant inter-bank interest rate curve is used.

Measurement at amortised cost

Subsequent measurement of financial instruments measured at amortised cost, is performed using the effective interest method and is subject to loss provisions. Gains and losses are recognised through profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

Financial assets at amortised cost, include receivables from customers and loans to customers.

Amortized cost is defined as the carrying amount on initial recognition, less received/paid interest and instalments, including accrued effective interest, adjusted for net impairment losses and the net recognised effect of any hedging.

The effective interest method is a method that calculates amortised cost and accrues interest income/expenses for the relevant period. Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the interest rate that by discounting the loan's cash flows over the anticipated term, gives a value equal to the loan's amortised cost on the date of its establishment.

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments recognised at fair value

Interest rate and currency swaps are measured at fair value in the balance sheet. Changes in value are recognised through profit or loss with the exception of interest rate and currency swaps entered into on or after 1 January 2018. In this case changes in value due to changes in spreads will be recognised through other comprehensive income as a hedging effect.

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and recognised as a net amount in the balance sheet only when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset, and intends to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously as a whole.

Modification

When the contractual cash flows from a financial asset are renegotiated or altered in some other way, and the renegotiation or change does not lead to derecognition of the financial asset, the gross recognised value of the financial asset is recalculated and any gain or loss on the change is recognised in profit or loss.

The gross recognised value of the financial asset is recalculated as the present value of the renegotiated or changed cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial asset. Any incurred expenses and fees adjust the recognised value of the changed financial asset and are depreciated over the remaining life of the changed financial asset.

Impairment of financial assets

Provision is made for expected credit losses (ECL) based on relevant information available at the time of reporting, including historical, current and future information.

Loss allowance are calculated on the basis of probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD). The model used to calculate provisions for expected losses depends on whether there has been a significantly increased in credit risk since initial recognition. On initial recognition and in cases where the credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition, a provision is recognised for expected losses over the next 12 months. Expected losses over the next 12 months are losses that are expected to incurre over the lifetime of the instrument, of which can be linked to events occuring during the next 12 months. Expected credit losses over the whole term are calculated for assets where the credit risk has increased materially since initial recognition, with the exception o assets which are nevertheless assessed as having a low absolute credit risk on the reporting date.

The expected credit loss for exposures that have been qualitatively assessed is calculated based on the present value of all cash flows over the expected residual lifetime. In effect, this is the difference between the contractual cash flows in accordance with the agreement and the cash flow that the company expects to receive, discounted at the effective interest rate of the instrument. The expected cash flows shall cover cash flows from the sale of collateral or other credit enhancements that are embedded in the contract terms.

In the balance sheet, loan impairments reduce the carrying amounts of the exposures. In the income statement, losses on loans consist of realised losses, changes in loss allowance, income on loans and provisions for guarantees and unused credit facilities, as well as income relating to recovery of previously realised losses. Losses on loans are based on a qualitative assessment of the ompany’s loan portfolio in accordance with IFRS 9.

For a further description, please refer to Note 26.

Loans with low credit risk

The company does not utilize the low credit risk exemption for loans to customers. The simplification rules are applied for lending to credit institutions and central banks. This means that the company assesses whether the instruments that had a low credit risk on initial recognition still have a low credit risk at the balance sheet date. This assessment is made using relevant available information that can be obtained without undue cost or effort.

Reduction in the value on loans as a result of qualitative assessments

Loss allowance based on qualitative assessments is recognised when there are objective and observable indications that a loan is impaired as a result of a credit loss. An loss allowance is reversed when the loss is reduced and the reduction is objectively attributable to an event occurring after the date on which loss allowance was recognised. All loans regarded as significant will be assessed to see whether there is objective evidence of weakened creditworthiness, and the objective indication is highly likely to result in reduced future cash flows for the servicing of the exposure.

A customer’s commitment is defined as default if the contractual payments have been overdue for more than 90 days, and the amount exceeds NOK 1,000 and 1 percent of the customer’s obligations (payment default).

A customer’s commitment is defined as default if it is probable that the borrower will not fulfill its obligations due to objective requirements:

- Loss write-downs have been registered on the customer’s obligation
- Incurred losses have been recognised for the customer
- A bankruptcy petition has been filed or the customer has been declared bankrupt
- The customer has applied for or is in a debt settlement
- Sale of credits due to deteriorating credit quality

A customer’s commitment is defined as default if qualitative assessments are made that indicate that the borrower is not fulfilling its obligations. Qualitative assessments are made when observable data is available relating to the exposure, for example significant financial difficulties at the issuer or borrower. When the borrower’s lender, due to financial or contractual grounds relating to the borrowers’ financial difficulties, has granted the borrower concessions that the lender would not otherwise have considered and when it becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or undergo another form of financial reorganization.

Reduction in the value of loans and unused credit facilities as a result of model-based calculations

Loans that have not been subject to qualitative impairment assessments are included in the basis of calculation for model-based impairments. The same applies to guarantees and unused credit facilities.

The model assessing the impairment of financial assets under IFRS 9 applies to financial assets measured at amortised cost and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The standard also contains requirements for loss provisions on new loans, by stipulating that an impairment must be recognised for expected credit losses resulting from expected defaults in the next 12 months. The model calculates losses for all customers at account level. The model also includes loan approvals, guarantees and unused lines of credit. For loans where the credit risk has increased materially after initial recognition, an impairment loss corresponding to the expected credit loss over the term of the loan is recognised.

Realised losses

When it is highly probable that a loss is final, it is recognised as a realised loss. Some realised losses will be covered by previously recognised, qualitatively assessed loss allowance, and will therefore be recognised against the existing provision. Realised losses not covered by qualitatively assessed loss allowance, as well as any surplus or deficit in relation to previously recognised loss allowance are recognised through profit or loss.

Presentation in the balance sheet and income statement

Loans

Loans are recorded as either loans to and receivables from credit institutions or as net loans to customers. Interest is included in the income statement under interest income from assets valued at amortised cost. Changes in value due to loss allowance are included in the income statement under losses on loans, guarantees and unused credit facilities.

Bonds and certificates

This balance sheet item includes the company's certificate and bond portfolio. Interest is included in the income statement under interest income from assets at fair value. All changes in value are recognised in the income statement under net income from financial instruments.

Financial derivatives (assets and liabilities)

This balance sheet item includes financial derivatives. Changes in value related to the derivatives are recognised in the income statement under net income from financial instruments.

Liabilities to credit institutions

Balance sheet items include liabilities to credit institutions. Interests is recognised in the income statement under interest expenses.

Liabilities incurred due to issue of securities

This balance sheet item includes issued securities debt. Interest is recognised in the income statement under interest expenses. In case of early redemption or repurchase of issued bonds, any gains and losses are recognised under net change in the value of financial instruments.

Provisions

A provision is recognised when the company has an obligation (legal or self-imposed) due to a previous event, where it is likely (more likely than not) that there will be a financial settlement as a result of this liability, and the size of the amount can be reliably determined. If the effect is significant, the provision is calculated by discounting the expected future cash flow with a discounted interest rate before tax that reflects the market's pricing of the time value of money, and if relevant, the specific risks associated with this obligation.

5. HEDGE ACCOUNTING

Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS uses hedge accounting in relation to the company's funding at fixed interest rate terms and in foreign currencies. Hedging instruments are used to counteract the interest risk and foreign exchange risk of the bonds.

The criteria for classification of a derivative as a hedging instrument are:

- The hedge accounting is anticipated to be very effective, in that it counteracts changes in the fair value of the bond issued.
- There must be an economic relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged object, and the effect of credit risk must not dominate any changes in value in the hedging relationship.
- It must be possible to measure the effectiveness of hedging reliably
- Satisfactory documentation has been established prior to hedging which shows, among other things, that the hedging is effective and is expected to remain effective throughout the period.

Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS uses fair value hedging. Hedging is measured and documented every quarter to ensure that it is effective. The dollar-offset method is used to measure the effectiveness of hedging. When the hedging is established and effective, interest rate swaps and currency swaps will be recognised in the balance sheet at fair value and in the income statement under net income from financial instruments.

The hedged item is recognised in the balance sheet at amortised cost. Changes in fair value associated with the hedged risk are accounted for as a supplement or deduction in the book value of the bond debt and is recognised in income under net income from financial instruments.

IFRS 9 applies qualitative requirements for hedge effectiveness, where a prospective effectiveness test is regarded as adequate.

Ineffectiveness in hedge accounting, defined as the difference between the value adjustment of hedging instruments compared to the value adjustment of the hedged risks in the objects, is recognised in the profit and loss. However, the part of the value adjustment due to a change in spreads of the hedging instruments is the exception. For interest rate and currency swaps established on or after 1 January 2018, changes in value due to changes in spreads will be recognised through other comprehensive income as a hedging effect. Basis swaps created before 1 January 2018 are recognised at fair value through profit or loss until these falls due.

If circumstances should occur which render hedging ineffective, the company will amortise the change in value associated with the hedged item over the residual period. The associated hedging instrument will continue to be measured at fair value with changes in value through profit or loss.

6. ACCOUNTING OF EXCHANGE EFFECTS

Income and expenses in foreign currencies are translated into Norwegian kroner (NOK) at the exchange rates prevailing onthe transaction date.

Balance sheet items denominated in foreign currencies are hedged by corresponding items on the opposite side of the balance sheet, or through hedging transactions. Currency derivatives (currency futures) traded with customers are hedged in a similar manner against another external party. Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Norwegian kroner at the banks' median rates on the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the income statement under net income from other financial instruments.

7. INCOME TAX

Income tax is accrued as a cost, irrespective of when payment is made. The tax expense reflects this year's and future taxes payable as a result of the year's activity. The tax is expected to offset net income included in this year's tax expense and in the balance sheet and is designated as tax payable.

Deferred tax is calculated on the basis of differences between the reported results for tax and accounting purposes that will be offset in the future. Tax-increasing and tax-reducing temporary differences within the same accounting period, are offset against each other.

Any net deferred tax assets are recognised as an asset in the balance sheet when it is probable that the tax-reducing differences will be realised. The company will likewise reduce the deferred tax asset to the extent that the company no longer considers it probable that it can make use of the deferred tax asset.

8. EQUITY

The equity in Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS consists of sharecapital, Share premium reserve and retained earnings.

Proposed dividend is presented as equity in the balance sheet until a final decision is made in the general assembly.

9. CASH FLOW STATEMENT

The cash flow statement shows receipts and payments of cash and cash equivalents during the year. Cash and cash equivalents are defined as loans to and receivables from credit institutions.

10. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES

Applied accounting policies are consistent with the standards used for the previous accounting period.

11. STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN APPROVED, BUT NOT YET ADOPTED

There are no changes in new standards or interpretations of existing standards that are relevant and will affect future accounting periods.

NOTE 2 – DISCRETIONARY ASSESSMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

With the preparation of the financial statements, the management makes estimates and discretionary assessments. Areas that are largely comprised of discretionary estimates have a high degree of complexity, and assumptions and estimates are significant for the company's financial statements, which are presented below.

GENERAL

In applying the Group's accounting policies, the company's management has exercised discretion in some areas and made assumptions about future events. There will naturally be an inherent uncertainty related to accounting items based on the use of discretion and assumptions about future events. When exercising discretion and making assumptions about future events, management will use information available at the balance-sheet date, previous experience with similar assessments, as well as market and third-party assessments of current conditions. Although management exercises its best judgment and bases itself on the best estimates available, it must be anticipated that the actual outcome may, in some cases, differ materially from the accounting estimates.

Estimates, assumptions and conditions that represent a significant risk of material changes in the carrying value of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

PROVISIONS FOR LOAN LOSSES

The accounting area provisions for loan losses is subject to a large degree of discretionary assessments. This item was in 2020 and 2021 particularly challenging to quantify, due to the ongoing pandemic. In 2022, there are again major turmoil and fluctuations in the financial market. Many macro parameters pointed upwards from the last six months of 2021 and 2022. At the end of the year, there is a significant increase in pessimism in the market with increased commodity prices, an increasing key policy rate, an expected future fall in the property market and an expected future increase in unemployment.

Models used to calculate future credit losses contains forward-looking macro data, and in events of major changes to the economy, the current models and parameters must be changed accordingly. Macro-data used in the model for calculating future credit losses is shown in note 7 in the financial statements.

All loans to customers classified at amortised cost have loss allowances based according to IFRS 9. Loss allowances are to be recognized on all commitments based on expected credit losses (ECL). Each month, all commitments are calculated for future expected losses.

At initial recognition, future expected losses are calculated for the next 12 months and all commitment receive an application score.

For subsequent periods, commitments where there has been no significant increase in credit risk, expected loss for the next 12 months will be calculated and allocated. If there has been a significant increase in credit risk, the expected loss for the entire lifetime will be calculated and allocated.

In cases when there is observable data related to commitments which, for example, relate to significant financial difficulties of the borrower, the loans will be assessed qualitatively. In such cases, an individual assessment of model-calculated losses will be made and, if needed, model-calculated losses will be overdrawn. For qualitative assessments, write-downs will be calculated as difference between the loan's book value and the present value of future cash flows based on the effective interest rate at the time of initial calculation of qualitative impairment.

Provisions for loan losses are mostly based on the Group's risk classification models. The group has models for application scores and portfolio scores that form the basis for the risk classification. Any weaknesses in these models affect the loss provisions calculated in the model.

Assessment of loss allowances, where there is objective evidence of impairment, will always be based on a significant degree of discretion. Predictions based on historical information may prove to be incorrect because it can never be known with certainty what relevance historical data has as a basis for making decisions. When collateral values are linked to particular objects or industries in crisis, collateral will have to be realized in low-liquid markets, and assessment of collateral values will be subject to significant uncertainty in such situations.

The loss model contains data for macroeconomic conditions, and relevant parameters must be adjusted to take account of any changes in the economic climate or macroeconomic conditions. The Group largely uses input from the Monetary Policy Report from Norges Bank and statistics from Statistics Norway as a basis for macro conditions. The timing and selection of parameters to be updated depends on discretionary assessments and may vary between the different banks.

The quality of the Group's score and risk classification models also has a direct impact on calculated losses allowances.

NOTE 3 – RISK MANAGEMENT

The objective of Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS is to be a funding instrument for Sparebanken Sør to secure the long-term value creation for the Group. With this objective, it is essential that risk is subject to active and satisfactory management.

The objective of Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS is to utilize high-quality residential mortgage portfolios to issue covered bonds. Part of the Sparebanken Sør Group's business strategy is to keep a low to moderate risk profile for all enterprises. Taking on risks is a basic feature of banking, and risk management is therefore a key area in both daily operations and the Board's ongoing work. Reference is also made to the Group's Pilar 3 document, which is available on the website of the Parent Bank (www.sor.no).

ORGANISATION

Board of Directors

The Board has overall responsibility for the company's total risk management and aims to ensure that the company has appropriate systems in place for risk management and internal control. The Board determines risk strategies, framework for risk appetite, risk profile and tolerance. The Board also determines the strategy and guidelines for the capital plan and composition of the capital and approves the process to ensure an acceptably adequate capital level at all times.

The company's management

The management and day-to-day operation of Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS is based on a Management Service Agreement between the company and the parent company, Sparebanken Sør.

The Managing Director has overall responsibility for the implementation of the company's credit strategy and credit policy within general mandates and limits adopted by the Board.

Responsibility for implementation of the annual assessment of the risk situation and the capital adequacy requirement is handeled by Sparebanken Sør and is regulated by an agreement between the Mortgage Company and Sparebanken Sør. Plans and analyses are integrated with the strategies and plans at Group level.

Risk management in Sparebanken Sør takes place at Group level and includes Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS. The bank`s department for monitoring risks will identify, measure and evaluate the overall risk and is in addition handling compliance measures.

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Internal auditor

Sparebanken Sør`s internal auditors handle internal auditing of Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS, as regulated in a separate agreement. This is a monitoring function independent of the administration in general, designed to perform risk assessments, controls and investigations of the company's internal control and governance processes in order to assess whether these are appropriately taken care of.

Risk control process

There are reasonable and appropriate strategies and processes for risk and capital management in place. The collective term for this is ICAAP (Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process).

RISK CATEGORIES

All risks are managed through a framework for risk appetite and risk tolerance. Targets for the different risk parameters are in place, and these are:

Credit risk /counterparty risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss due to the Company's counterparties or customers not having the ability or willingness to meet its payment obligations to Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS. Credit risk concerns all claims on counterparties/customers. This means loans and credits, securities and counterparty risk arising from derivatives and foreign exchange contracts.

Credit risk is a function of two factors (events): ability and willingness to pay, and the value of underlying collateral. Both factors must occur for losses to take place. The first is the lack of ability to pay or willingness to pay of the debtor, and the other is the value of the underlying collateral not being sufficient to cover the Company's requirements for any default and subsequent realization of security.

Credit risk is defined as a significant risk, and the Company's policy is that credit risk exposure should be low. The Board approves the Company's credit strategy and credit policy, and credit risk is controlled by adopted limits and measures linked to the risk profile and exposure on portfolio levels.

The Board receives regular reports on credit risk. The development of lending by the various risk classes and migration between these classes are vital in this respect.

Counterparty risk is the risk of the Company's business partners in the financial field not being able to fulfil their contractual obligations towards the Bank. Derivative contracts must be established with reputable counterparties with a good rating and must be regulated by an underlying ISDA agreement. Derivative contracts must be spread across various counterparties to avoid counterparty concentration.

The Company follows the regulations for derivatives trading under EMIR (European Market Infrastructure Regulation) regarding settlement, confirmations, documentation and reporting to authorities. The Company's counterparty risk is regulated through the establishment of agreements on the furnishing of collateral (Collateral Support Annex) between the parties. Under CSA settlement, the value of derivatives is reconciled with the derivative counterparty, and settlement of collateral takes place. In entering into an agreement for collateral settlement for changes in the value of derivatives, the Company maintains the lowest possible counterparty risk.

Settlement risk

Settlement risk is a form of credit risk where a contracting party fails to fulfil its obligations regarding settlements in the form of cash or securities, upon the Company has given notice of the payment or transfer of a security. Settlement risk that the Company is exposed to is considered to be low.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk of Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS being unable to meet its obligations or unable to fund its assets, but also not being able to achieve funding without incurring significant additional costs, impairment in value of assets that must be realized, or funding costs above a normal cost level. Liquidity risk also includes the risk of the financial market ceasing to function.

Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS will manage liquidity risk in accordance with regulatory requirements. The risk must be low and comparable with similar companies and meet the requirements of investors in the company's bonds. Exposure in relation to adopted limits and control of qualitative requirements are monitored.

Market risk

Market risk is divided into interest rate risk, credit spread risk and foreign exchange risk. Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS has a low market risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is defined as the risk of financial losses arising from changes in interest rates if the interest period for the Bank's liabilities and assets on and off the balance sheet does not coincide. The interest rate risk limit is determined as an upper limit for losses on unsecured interest rate positions, given shifts or distortions in the interest rate curve.

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is defined as the risk of financial (earnings-related) losses arising from an unfavorable change in the value of asset and liability items (on and off the balance sheet) measured in the base currency (NOK) due to changes in exchange rates. Exposure is measured as the size of the potential losses in a stress scenario, given a change in foreign exchange rate of 25 percent.

Spread risk

Spread risk is defined as the risk of changes in the market value of interest-bearing securities due to a general change in credit spreads. A general increase in credit spreads would lead to a reduction in value of a portfolio of interest-bearing securities. Changes in credit spread are a consequence of changes in investors' requirement for risk premium given an anticipated credit risk and / or changes in other market conditions. The company's credit spread exposure is related to the liquidity portfolio.

Business risk

Business risk is defined as the risk of unexpected revenue fluctuations from other factors than credit risk, market risk and operational risk. The risk can occur in various business and product segments and is linked to cyclical fluctuations and changes in customer behavior. Business risk can also arise as a result of government regulations. The risk also includes the reputational risk, which is associated with increased losses, reduced income and/or increased costs as a result of a deterioration of the company's reputation.

Strategic risk

Strategic risks are defined as internal matters related to the strategy, plans and changes that the Company either has or has proposed.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the company`s exposure to financial losses or loss of reputation due to inadequate or failing internal processes or systems, human errors or external events. Operational risk includes risk of default. Examples of operational risk may be several types of adverse actions and events, including money laundering, corruption, embezzlement, insider trading, fraud, robbery, threats to employees, authorization beaches and breaches of adopted procedures and failure of IT systems.

Operational risk is monitored by regular qualitative assessments. The estimated capital requirements for operational risk are carried out under the basic method. The operational business in Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS has been secured through agreements with Sparebanken Sør. Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS's operational risk is considered to be low.

Concentration risk

Concentration risk is defined as credit risk arising from high overall exposure to a single counterparty or issuer of security, associated groups of counterparties, Counterparties with operations in the same sector or geographical area and enterprises that use the same kind of security, trade in the same goods or have the same type of operations.

With regards to credit risk, it is an objective to avoid major risk concentrations, including large exposure to individual customers or customer groups and groups of commitments in classes within high-risk industries or geographic areas.

The company's view is that Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS is not exposed to any additional risk as a result of debtor concentration. This is a result of low credit exposure taken into account the quality of the pledged security.

HEDGING INSTRUMENTS

The Company uses the following hedging instruments:

- Interest rate swaps - agreements to exchange interest rates for a particular nominal amount over a specified number of periods
- Basis swaps – agreements to exchange both interest rates and foreign currencies

The purpose of using these instruments is to hedge interest rate and foreign exchange exposure.

NOTE 4 – CAPITAL ADEQUACY

The Sparebanken Sør Group has an objective of maximising long-term value creation. In addition the Group has an objective that the risk profile should be moderate to low. This means that effective risk and capital management is a key strategic element. Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS is an instrument to underpin this objective.

The Group has established a strategy and process for risk measurement, -management and -control that provide an overview of the risks the company is exposed to. The setup provides the basis for the assessment and calculation of the Group's total capital needs, and how this can be maintained to cover the specific risks in an adequate manner. This is referred to as ICAAP (Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process). The assessment of capital needs includes the evaluation of size, composition and capital distribution according to each risk to which the Group is or will be exposed to. ICAAP includes stresstesting of relevant macroeconomic variables, which could inflict significant losses on the company.

Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS uses the standard method for credit- and market risk and applies basic method for operational risk to calculate capital adequacy in accordance with the capital adequacy rules – CRR/CRD.

Capital adequacy has to ensure that the company has the necessary buffer capital for events that arise in addition to ordinary loss provisions. In order to have greater flexibility in terms of strategic choices and business opportunities, the Sparebanken Sør Group has higher equity and subordinated loan capital above the requirements given by ICAAP.

The minimum requirement for common equity tier 1 ratio was 12.0 percent, tier 1 capital ratio 13.5 percent and total capital ratio 15.5 percent.

NOK Thousand	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
EQUITY CAPITAL		
Share capital	2 075 000	1 375 000
Share premium reserve	500 000	500 000
Other equity capital	1 878 438	1 856 676
Deductions	- 8 773	- 6 339
Dividend	0	- 314 000
Net subordinated capital (common equity tier 1)	**4 444 665**	**3 411 337**
Minimum requirements for equity capital		
Credit risk	21 942 354	19 519 952
Market risk	0	0
Operational risk	882 133	874 094
CVA addition	0	0
Deductions	0	0
Risk weight balance (calculation basis)	**22 824 487**	**20 394 046**
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	**19.5 %**	**16.7 %**
Tier 1 capital ratio	**19.5 %**	**16.7 %**
Total capital ratio	**19.5 %**	**16.7 %**
Leverage Ratio	**6.7 %**	**5.9 %**
MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS		
Minimum Tier 1 capital requirements	4.50 %	4.50 %
Conservation buffer	2.50 %	2.50 %
Systemic risk buffer	3.00 %	3.00 %
Countercyclical buffer	2.00 %	1.00 %
CET1 requirements. incl. Pilar 2	12.00 %	11.00 %
Tier1 Capital requirements. incl. Pilar 2	13.50 %	12.50 %
Total capital requirements. incl. Pilar 2	15.50 %	14.50 %
CET1 requirements. incl. Pilar 2	2 738 938	2 243 345
Tier1 Capital requirements. incl. Pilar 2	3 081 306	2 549 256
Total capital requirements. incl. Pilar 2	3 537 795	2 957 137
Above CET1 requirements. incl. Pilar 2	1 705 726	1 167 992
Above Tier1 Capital requirements. incl. Pilar 2	1 363 359	862 081
Above total capital requirements. incl. Pilar 2	906 869	454 200

NOTE 5 – SEGMENT REPORTING

The company consists of one segment only, lending to consumers in Norway. Please refer to note 10 regarding geographical break down of loans. The company`s activity consists of residential mortgages up to 80% of the property`s market value (changed from 75% to 80% in Q4 2022). None of the company`s customers individually accounts for mote than 10% of the turnover. This applies to both 2021 and 2022.

NOTE 6 – CREDIT AREA AND CREDIT RISK

Credit risk represents the greatest area of risk for the company. The Board of the Group sets the credit strategy, which together with credit policies and guidelines for credit processes ensure that the customer portfolio has an acceptable risk profile and contribute to maximise the long-term value creation of the Group.

Loans broken down by risk classes

The models used have been based on internal and external data for calculation of probability of default (PD) in the next 12 months and expected credit losses (ECL) at customers and portfolio level. Customers are scored each month, and are divided into 11 classes (A – K) based on the probability of default. Class K consists of defaulted loans and commitments with individual write-downs. The table below shows the intervals for the different risk classes based on the probability of default.

All customers must be classified in terms of risk before the loan is transferred from Sparebanken Sør to Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS. Loans that are taken on by Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS must have a probability of default (PD value) not exceeding 3.00 percent.

The company's risk categories are as follows:

Risk classes	Lower limit of default (PD-values)	Upper limit of default (PD-values)
A	0.00 %	0.10 %
B	0.11 %	0.25 %
C	0.26 %	0.50 %
D	0.51 %	0.75 %
E	0.76 %	1.25 %
F	1.26 %	2.00 %
G	2.01 %	3.00 %
H	3.01 %	5.00 %
I	5.01 %	8.00 %
J	8.01 %	99.99 %
K	100.00 %	

Probability of default	
Low risk (A-D)	0.00 - 0.75%
Medium risk (E-G)	0.76 - 3.00 %
High risk (H-J)	3.01 - 99.99 %
Default (K)	100 %

Specification within risk categories at 31 December 2022

NOK Thousand	Commitments	In %	Gross loans	Potensial exposure
Low risk	51 598 909	83.4 %	46 551 828	5 047 082
Medium risk	8 274 301	13.4 %	8 098 758	175 543
High risk	899 509	1.5 %	900 514	-1 005
Non performing and write-downs	176 382	0.3 %	172 132	4 250
Unclassified	905 251	1.5 %	866 746	38 506
Total	**61 854 352**	**100.0 %**	**56 589 977**	**5 264 375**

Specification within risk categories at 31 December 2021

NOK Thousand	Commitments	In %	Gross loans	Potensial exposure
Low risk	46 050 359	84.8 %	41 632 655	4 417 704
Medium risk	7 087 966	13.1 %	6 946 833	141 133
High risk	507 054	0.9 %	500 133	6 921
Non performing and write-downs	89 811	0.2 %	88 655	1 155
Unclassified	549 995	1.0 %	512 073	37 922
Total	**54 285 184**	**100.0 %**	**49 680 350**	**4 604 835**

Commitments include gross loans and potential exposure. Potential exposure consists of undrawn credit facilities on flexi-loans.

Maximum credit exposure

Maximum exposure towards credit risk in balance items, including derivatives. The exposure appears as gross before eventual pledges and offsettings.

NOK Thousand	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Assets		
Loans to credit institutions	76.670	256.371
Net loans to customers	56.561.879	49.667.562
Bonds and certificates	6.458.757	5.075.647
Financial derivatives	493.132	737.202
Total credit exposure balance items	**63.590.438**	**55.736.782**
Potential exposure		
Undrawn credits	5.349.504	4.640.260
Total potential exposure	**5.349.504**	**4.640.260**
Total credit exposure	**68.939.942**	**60.377.042**

NOTE 7 - DESCRIPTION OF THE LOSS MODEL UNDER IFRS 9

Impairment model

The model assessing the impairment of financial assets under IFRS 9 applies to financial assets measured at amortised cost. The new standard was implemented on 1 January 2018. See Note 1 for a discussion of accounting policies implemented to comply with this standard. The same calculation model is used for Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS, the Parent Bank and the Group, but with different dates being defined for initial recognition.

Provision must be made for expected losses, based on relevant information available at the time of reporting, including historical, current and future information. The loss is shown in the accounts before a loss event has occurred, and future expectations are included in the calculations.

Loss allowances are calculated on the basis of probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD). The principal rule is that the loss provision is calculated on the basis of expected credit loss over the next 12 months or expected credit loss over the whole term. Expected credit loss over the whole term is calculated for assets where the credit risk has increased materially since initial recognition, with the exception of assets which are nevertheless assessed as having a low absolute credit risk on the reporting date. If there has not been a material increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss provision will be calculated for expected credit loss in the next 12 months. IFRS 9 also introduces requirements for loss provisions on new loans, by stating that impairment must be recognised for expected credit losses resulting from default in the next 12 months.

Assessment of a significant increase in credit risk

The company uses the PD-level as the main criteria to assess a significant increase in credit risk. A significant increase in credit risk is assessed on the basis of both the relative increase in PD and the absolute change. It requires the relative change to be material and the level of risk itself to be not insignificant compared with the low-risk consideration. In addition, any large absolute change must be, under any circumstances, regarded as a significant increase.

The limits for significant increase and PD checks are summarised in the table below.

Parameter	RM
Absolute limit (a)	0.625 %
Relative change (b)	2 %
Absolute change (c)	5 %

Absolute limit corresponds to risk class D.

If the economic cycle or national/regional development trends indicate that there is a higher risk in individual sectors/industries, this is taken into account by changing the PD level of customers in the sectors/industries concerned.

PD as basis for expected loss

The PD model gives PD at customer level, 12 months ahead. At the end of 2022 there is no lifetime PD model integrated, but the Parent Bank is in the process of introducing one.

When calculating the expected credit loss over the lifetime of the commitment, it is the probability of default over the same lifetime that should be used. A methodology has been developed to estimate PD over a commitment's lifetime. This is based on breaking lifetime down into separate years and estimating PD for each year ahead of time.

The PD models are validated every year. Validations show that the models overestimate. Since the loss model is expected oriented, calibrating PD is done to an excepted oriented estimate before used in the loss model.

Population

The model is intended to calculate the expected loss for all customers, at account level and on not already recognised losses. Loss is calculated based on the situation statement at the end of the month. The model also includes loan approvals, guarantees and unused credit limits. For loans where the credit risk has increased significantly after initial recognition, an impairment loss must be recognised for expected credit losses over the term of the loans. All model calculations are made at the account level.

Data that exists only at the customer level is linked to the individual account. For example, risk class is allocated at the customer level so that all the customer's accounts have the same score. The most important variables in the extract are risk class and PD with associated interest, balance, approval and collateral at the time of calculation.

Loans approved but not discounted at the time of measurement must also be included in the basis of calculation.

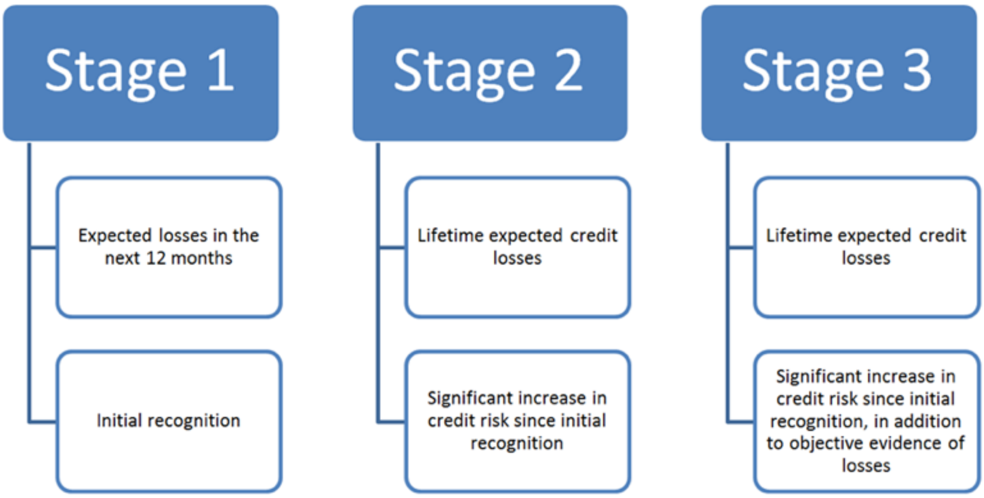
Under IFRS 9, an expected loss must also be calculated on receivables from central banks and credit institutions. The company has made no loss provisions concerning these receivables for the financial year 2022. This is because the bulk of its loans to credit institutions relates to Norwegian banks. These are allocated to risk class B and have a PD of 0.175 %. LGD are regarded as being low as they have a high rating from external agencies. The company considers the requirements for low credit risk to have been met as at the balance sheet date.

After the dataset has been defined, the various account commitments are noted and allocated to the different stages. Allocation to one of the three "stages" in the model is based on their change of risk since approval (change of credit risk). For a description of the individual "stages", see the subsequent explanations. All commitments are placed in stage 1 upon initial recognition and are subsequently moved to stage 2 or 3 if there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Commitments for which qualitatively assessed loss allowances have been recognised are excluded from the model-based calculation of impairment losses. Qualitatively assessed loss allowances are added to those in stage 3.

Non-performing account commitments are defined in the model as all account commitments where the customer has risk-class K. Default is defined at the customer level for both mass-market and corporate customers. For an overview of the Bank's risk classes, refer to Note 6 – Credit and credit risk.

From 01.01.2021 non-performing has been assessed according to a new definition. A customer's engagement is defined as in default if a claim is overdue by more than 90 days and the amount exceeds 1 per cent of exposure on the balance sheet and NOK 1,000 for the mass market (payment default).

A customer's commitment is defined as in default if it is likely that the borrower will not fulfil its obligations due to objective requirements. See note 1 for a description of when qualitative assessments are made. When a customer has one or several defaulted loans, it is the customer's total commitment that is reported as default and not the individual loan. See also Note 11.



Stage 1

In most cases, this is the starting point for all financial assets that come under the general impairment model. Financial instruments that have the same credit risk as at initial recognition and which have not been classified under stages 2 and 3, come under this stage. The estimated expected losses recognised in the balance sheet are equivalent to the expected losses over the next 12 months.

Stage 2

The financial assets that have had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition is placed in stage 2. Whether an account commitment has been significantly deteriorated or not, is defined as a function of the probability of default (PD) at the measurement date and the probability of default on the date of initial recognition (loan approval). Expected losses on assets in stage 2 are calculated over the remaining term of the asset.

The model has the following additional indicators and overriding rules for customer commitments (loans to customers):

- For commitments that qualify for a one-year loss calculation (stage 1), it will be checked whether there is a 30-day default/ account overdrawn. If this exists, the loan commitment will be transferred to lifetime ECL (stage 2). This applies to overdraws from the first krone, but older than 30 days.
- For commitments that qualify for a one-year loss calculation (stage 1), it will be checked whether there is a larger overdraw. If this exists, the loan commitment will be transferred to lifetime ECL (stage 2). This applies to overdraws exceeding the credit limit, starting from the first day.
- Commitments with changed payment obligations or refinancing resulting from payment issues (forbearance) are automatically moved to stage 2 (if initially under stage 1).
- In addition, commitments are checked against an internal watch-list that will capture specific commitment forward-looking risk.

Stage 3

Stage 3 includes assets that have had a significant change in credit risk since initial recognition and where there is objective evidence of loss at the time of reporting. In this stage, the model calculates an expected loss over the remaining term of the asset. If qualitative loss allowances have been made, these override the model-based calculation.

Qualitative assessments are made when observable data related to significant financial issues are present. If the bank, based on economic and contractually matters related to the customers financial issues, has provided any forbearances, it is likely that the customer will go bankrupt or be exposed to a financial reorganization. If observable data related to impairment are present, a future reduction in cash flow will be evaluated.

The same model is used in the Group, Parent Bank and a wholly-owned mortgage company, but with different dates being defined for initial recognition. At the Group level, the account's approval date is used, while the transfer date is used for the mortgage company. As a general rule, the approval date will be used for the Parent Bank, unless the account has been registered in the mortgage company. If so, the date of transfer to the Parent Bank is used.

Estimated losses will be calculated based on 12 months probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD). The data basis contains historical data about the observed PD and LGD. This will form the basis for producing estimates of future PD and LGD values. The patent bank's PD model gives PD at an individual customer level, one year ahead. The Parent Bank does not have a lifetime PD model. When calculating the expected credit loss over the lifetime of the commitment, it is the probability of default over the same lifetime that should be used.

Migration to a lower stage

A commitment that has migrated to stage 2 can migrate back to stage 1 if it no longer fulfils the criteria for migration stated above. Migration to a lower stage is not subject to any explicit quarantine period, except for the loans market with forbearance. Commitments that have gone into default will migrate to stage 1 or 2 when they are no longer in default.

Forbearance and probation

Commitments provided with forbearance may be performing or initially non-performing. If a customer receives payment relief, this means that the customer's commitment receives a forbearance mark. The commitments are listed as forbearance in the data warehouse. Factors causing forbearance will be changes in repayments, e.g., instalments postponements and refinancing as a result of payment issues.

When a commitment is listed forbearance, a transfer to stage 2 automatically will take place from stage 1. If the commitment is in stage 2 or 3 initially, no transfers will take place. In case of forbearance, PD may be adjusted.

If a commitment is listed forbearance there is a probation period, before regarded as performing and transferring back to stage 1.

Macroeconomic conditions and scenarios

The group adopted a macro model that calculates estimated changes in PD. The PD values from the macro model are used further into the IFRS9 model.

The model contains data for macroeconomic conditions, and relevant parameters must be adjusted to take account of any changes in economic climate or macro conditions before the model can be run. Primary, the parameters are set based on empiricism related to monetary policy and financial stability obtained from Norges Bank.

The following macro parameters are used in the model:

1. Level of policy rate
2. Growth in unemployment
3. Growth in house price
4. National growth in GDP
5. Exchange rate related to import
6. Oil price (USD)

Macroeconomic variables as a basis of scenarios:

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Housing price %	4.9	-4.3	2.1	3.7	3.7
Housing price region %	4.9	-4.3	2.1	3.7	3.7
Unemployment %	3.3	3.7	3.7	4.1	4.1
Oilprice, $	101.6	76.5	74.6	72.7	72.7
Key policy rate, $	1.3	3	2.9	2.5	2.5
Import-weighted exchange rate	110	110.5	108.3	107.4	107.4
USD	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.7	9.7
GDP %	5.8	4.8	2.8	2.6	2.6

Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt has mainly secured loans in real estate and setting parameters for house prices (including real estate) is considered to be a parameter that has major effects on LGD (Loss Given Default).

In addition, there is a great deal of uncertainty associated with future unemployment and the determination of this parameter is also of significant importance for the group's model-calculated loss impairments.

Three scenarios are defined in the model, realistic (base) scenario, optimistic scenario, and pessimistic scenario. All the scenarios are applicable with effect from the date of calculation. This means that the first scenario period is in progress at the time calculation. This is done so that the scenarios will have an impact on the whole calculation, including stages 1 and 3. The background to the assessments is an overall assessment of all the central elements affecting the development of the Norwegian and regional economy, and whether these factors suggest that changes should be made to the PD and/or LGD level in individual sectors, products and market segments or the whole portfolio.

The realistic (base) scenario is a macroeconomic scenario that represents expected future economic growth over the next 5 years. The realistic scenario is comparable to the ICAAP scenario Base Case. The scenario is based on stable and moderate global economic growth being expected, as well as stable growth in the Norwegian economy over the next 5 years. It is further expected that regional economic growth over the next 5 years will be on par with the rest of the country.

The optimistic scenario is a macroeconomic scenario that represents an economic upturn with strong economic growth. Positive development and strong economic growth over the next 5 years are expected in this scenario. Oil prices will rise, and the Norwegian economy will experience strong economic growth. Regional economic growth is expected to be on par with the rest of the country.

The pessimistic scenario represents a downturn, with weak economic growth. The pessimistic scenario may represent an economic downturn based on a 25-year cycle, but one that will be considerably milder than the credit crisis in the early 1990s. In this scenario, it is expected that growth in emerging markets will decline. Increased protectionism will create trade barriers, and global economic growth will stall. Oil prices fall and take together with weak economic growth among our most important trading partners, this will lead to weak development and growth in the Norwegian economy. Regional economic growth is expected to be on a par with the rest of the country.

The company has further assessed the scenarios described above and weighted them to determine ECL. Weighting was performed based on an expectation that a realistic scenario will occur in 3 out of 5 years (60% probability), while the other two scenarios will occur in 1 out of 5 years (20% probability each).

Parameter	RM
Weighted optimistic scenario	20.00%
Weighted realistic scenario	60.00%
Weighted pessimistic scenario	20.00%

Sensitivities

Loans to customers in the company are secured by real estate. This is considered to be one of the parameters that affect LGD mostly. Another important parameter that significantly affects the loss expense relates to the probability of default (PD).

A sensitivity analysis relating to changes in the portfolio's collateral was therefore performed as at 31 December 2022. The analysis has been carried out over the coming year by assuming a fall in collateral of 10%, 20% and 30% respectively. Analysis has also been performed with a 1 % increase in unemployment. The changes have the following impact on the Group's loss expense:

					31.12.2022
NOK Thousand	Collateral reduction of 10%	Collateral reduction of 20%	Collateral reduction of 30%	Double increase of PD	1 % increase in unempoyment
Provisions on loans	13 234	29 549	48 947	7 351	6 634

					31.12.2021
NOK Thousand	Collateral reduction of 10%	Collateral reduction of 20%	Collateral reduction of 30%	Double increase of PD	1 % increase in unempoyment
Provisions on loans	5 972	13 622	22 958	2 336	650

Validation

The purpose of validating the IFRS 9-system is to confirm that, both the model and the process, are working as intended and provide the best estimates. The system shall provide the best estimate for expected credit loss (ECL), based on access to information and knowledge at the reporting date. Calculations and assumptions are subjected to annual validation. The validation provides a report investigated by the Validation Committee. Based on the results there will be an assessment related to the satisfaction of the model and process – and any needs for adjustments.

Changes in the loss model in 2022

In 2022, the factor for "prepayment" has changed due to tougher times in the economy with a lower rate of early repayment. No other significant changes in 2022. Furthermore, only PD scenarios have been changed in accordance with forecasts to macro forecasts.

NOTE 8 – LOSSES ON LOANS AND UNDRAWN CREDIT

Provisions on loan losses and total losses for the period, are calculated according to the IFRS 9 standard based on expected credit loss by using a 3 stage method described in note 26 in the annual report.

Different elements included in losses and provisions on loan losses and undrawn credit, is discussed under accounting policies. Please also refer to note 3 – Risk management and note 5 – Credit Area and credit risk.

NOK Thousand	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Changes in impairment losses for the period, stage 1	6 867	- 1 471
+ Changes in impairment losses for the period, stage 2	6 556	1 566
+ Changes in impairments losses for the period, stage 3	2 222	1 709
= Total losses for the period	**15 645**	**1 805**

2021								2022
Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3			Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Excpected losses in the next 12 months	Lifetime excpected credit losses	Lifetime excpected credit losses	Total	NOK Thousand	Excpected losses in the next 12 months	Lifetime excpected credit losses	Lifetime excpected credit losses	Total
6 585	**3 936**	**858**	**11 379**	Loss provisions as at 01.01	**5 114**	**5 502**	**2 416**	**13 032**
				Transfers				
1 468	-1 308	- 160	0	Transferred to stage 1	1 748	-1 516	-232	0
- 297	314	- 17	0	Transferred to stage 2	-267	578	-311	0
- 12	- 145	157	0	Transferred to stage 3	-23	-225	248	0
2 179	1 300	79	3 559	Losses on new loans	6 592	4 253	501	11 345
-1 869	-1 069	- 301	-3 239	Losses on derecognised loans	-1 512	-1 567	-388	-3 467
-2 941	2 474	1 801	1 334	Losses on older loans and other changes	330	5 033	2 266	7 629
5 114	**5 502**	**2 416**	**13 032**	**Loss provisions as at 31.12**	**11 981**	**12 058**	**4 500**	**28 539**
4 967	5 405	2 415	12 788	Loss provision for loans	11 648	11 961	4 489	28 098
146	97	1	245	Loss provisions for undrawn credit	333	97	11	441
5 114	**5 502**	**2 416**	**13 032**	**Total loss provision as at 31.12**	**11 981**	**12 058**	**4 500**	**28 539**

NOTE 9 – DISTRIBUTION OF LOANS BETWEEN STAGES

Changes in gross loans in the balance sheet.

NOK Thousand				2022
Gross loan assessed at amortised cost	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Gross loans as at 01.01.2022 assessed at amortised cost	**47 402 143**	**2 186 818**	**91 388**	**49 680 350**
Transferred to stage 1	688 896	- 668 669	- 20 227	0
Transferred to stage 2	-1 481 199	1 498 045	- 16 846	0
Transferred to stage 3	- 77 675	- 51 687	129 362	0
Net change on present loans	-2 137 485	- 104 501	- 6 705	-2 248 690
New loans	20 759 812	699 956	19 774	21 479 542
Derecognised loans	-11 663 192	- 635 673	- 22 359	-12 321 224
Gross loans as at 31.12.2022 assessed at amortised cost	**53 491 301**	**2 924 288**	**174 388**	**56 589 977**

NOK Thousand				2021
Gross loan assessed at amortised cost	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Gross loans as at 01.01.2020 assessed at amortised cost	**47 042 164**	**1 820 231**	**47 307**	**48 909 702**
Transferred to stage 1	679 933	-666 574	-13 358	0
Transferred to stage 2	-1 277 718	1 279 659	-1 942	0
Transferred to stage 3	-44 318	-20 872	65 191	0
Net change on present loans loans	-2 127 237	-102 096	-5 272	-2 234 605
New loans	14 573 987	409 659	5 157	14 988 803
Derecognised loans	-11 444 667	-533 188	-5 695	-11 983 550
Gross loans as at 31.12.2021 assessed at amortised cost	**47 402 143**	**2 186 818**	**91 388**	**49 680 350**

NOK Thousand				2022
Undrawn credits (off balance)	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Undrawn credits as at 1.1.2022	**4.577.379**	**62.631**	**251**	**4.640.260**
Transferred to stage 1	25.198	-25.198	0	0
Transferred to stage 2	-31.931	31.931	0	0
Transferred to stage 3	-4.285	0	4.285	0
Net change on undrawn credits	130.670	-13.008	-3.736	113.927
New undrawn credits	676.722	5.254	0	681.976
Derecognised undrawn credits	-75.590	-11.069	0	-86.659
Undrawn credits as at 31.12.2022	**5.298.163**	**50.541**	**800**	**5.349.504**

NOK Thousand				2021
Undrawn credits (off balance)	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Undrawn credits as at 1.1.2021	**4 126 574**	**39 214**	**933**	**4 166 720**
Transferred to stage 1	15 780	-15 084	-696	0
Transferred to stage 2	-27 050	27 050	0	0
Transferred to stage 3	0	0	0	0
Net change on undrawn credits	165 760	7 011	14	172 785
New undrawn credits	423 721	7 790	0	431 510
Derecognised undrawn credits	-127 406	-3 349	0	-130 755
Undrawn credits as at 31.12.2021	**4 577 379**	**62 631**	**251**	**4 640 260**

NOTE 10 - LOANS

NOK Thousand	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Loans assessed at amortized cost		
Flexi-loans	15 499 817	12 234 931
Loans with installments - floating interest	41 002 210	37 400 796
Loans with installments - fixed interest	0	4 304
Gross loans	**56 589 977**	**49 680 350**
Loss allowance	- 28 098	- 12 788
Net loans	**56 561 879**	**49 667 562**
Undrawn credit on Flexi-loans	5 349 504	4 640 260

NOK Thousand	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Loans distributed to sectors and industries		
Retail customers	56 503 164	49 641 212
Accured interests	**86 813**	**39 138**
Gross loans	**56 589 977**	**49 680 350**
Loss allowance	- 28 098	- 12 788
Net loans	**56 561 879**	**49 667 562**

NOK Thousand	31.12.2022	
Loans broken down by geographical areas		
Agder	36 629 215	64.8 %
Vestfold og Telemark	7 074 798	12.5 %
Oslo	5 313 447	9.4 %
Viken	3 809 776	6.7 %
Rogaland	2 151 928	3.8 %
Other counties	1 582 715	2.8 %
Total	**56 561 879**	**100.0 %**

NOK Thousand	31.12.2021	
Loans broken down by geographical areas		
Agder	32 997 348	66.4 %
Vestfold og Telemark	5 970 346	12.0 %
Oslo	4 414 675	8.9 %
Viken	3 224 157	6.5 %
Rogaland	1 775 542	3.6 %
Other counties	1 285 494	2.6 %
Total	**49 667 562**	**100.0 %**

NOTE 11 - NON-PERFORMING LOANS

The Group assesses a financial asset as non-performing if the contractual payments have been overdue for more than 90 days, and the amount exceeds NOK 1,000 and 1 percent of the customer's obligations (payment default).

A customer's commitment is defined as default if it is probable that the borrower will not fulfill its obligations due to objective requirements:

- The contractual payments have been overdue for more than 90 days, and the amount exceeds NOK 1 000 and 1 percent of the customer's obligations
- Loss write-downs have been registered on the customer's obligation
- Incurred losses have been recognised for the customer
- bankruptcy petition has been filed or the customer has been declared bankrupt
- The customer has applied for or is in a debt settlement
- A company has been requested to be dissolved, or a forced dissolution has been decided
- Sale of credits due to deteriorating credit quality
- Qualitative assessments and default notices have been made.

Qualitative assessments are made when observable data is available relating to the exposure, for example significant financial difficulties at the issuer or borrower. When the borrower's lender, due to financial or contractual grounds relating to the borrowers' financial difficulties, has granted the borrower concessions that the lender would not otherwise have considered and when it becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or undergo another form of financial re-organisation.

NOK Thousand	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Total non-performing loans (step 3)	173 159	91 388
Stage 3 impairement losses	4 500	2 416
Net non-performing loans	**168 659**	**88 972**
Provisions ratio non-performing loans	2.60 %	2.64 %
Total non-performing loans in % af gross loans	**0.31 %**	**0.18 %**
Gross loans	**56 589 977**	**49 680 350**

FORBEARANCE

NOK Thousand	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Step 2	179 023	118 069
Step 3	41 586	6 290
Total exposures with forbearance measures	**220 609**	**124 359**

Commitments provided with forbearance, may be performing or initially non-performing. The commitments are listed as forbearance in the data warehouse. Factors causing forbearance will be changes in repayments, e.g. installments postponements and refinancing as result of payment issues. When a commitment is listed forbearance, a transfer to stage 3 automatically will take place. If the commitment is in stage 3 initially, no transfers will take place in case of forbearance. If a commitment is listed forbearance and later on regarded as performing, there is a quarantine before transferring back to stage 1.

NOTE 12 - INTEREST RATE AND EXCHANGE RATE RISK

Exchange rate risk

According to the company`s internal rules, the total accounting effect by a 25 percent exchange rate movement should not exceed NOK 10 million. The currency exposure was NOK 0 million as at 31.12.2022 (NOK 0 million as at 31.12.2021).

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk occurs in connection with the company's ordinary lending activities, and in relation to activity in the Norwegian and international money and capital markets. Interest rate risk is a result of the fixed-interest period for the company's assets and liabilities, as well as for off-balance sheet items, not coinciding. Interest rate risk must be assessed on the basis of a stress test scenario where there is a 2-percentage point parallel shift in the yield curve. An assessment must also be made on how stress test scenarios (six scenarios) with various distortions in the yield curve affect the company's positions. The scenario with the greatest loss potential is taken as a basis for measuring interest rate risk. The interest rate risk framework also includes interest rate risk in foreign currency.

Calculation of interest rate risk follows guidelines from The Financial Supervisory Authority of Norway. The company's Board of Directors has adopted limits for interest rate risk, and receives quarterly reports thereon.

Interest rate sensitivity

The tables below show the financial consequences in the value of the total balance sheet in the company of a given change in interest rate. From 2020, the company has measured and managed interest rate risk based on six different shock scenarios across 19 time bands, cf. EBA Guideline 2018/02 and the Financial Supervisory Authority's guidelines. The six interest rate shock scenarios are as follows:

1) parallel shock up

2) parallel shock down

3) steepener shock – short rates down, long rates up

4) flattener shock – short rates up, long rates down

5) short rates shock up

6) short rates shock down

NOK Thousand	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Parallel shock up 2 %	11 213	21 279
Parallel shock down 2 %	- 11 213	- 21 279
Steepener shock	- 44 166	- 44 651
Flattener shock	44 166	44 651
Short rates shock up 3 %	44 166	44 652
Short rates shock down 3 %	- 44 166	- 44 652

NOTE 13 - LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk of the company failing to fulfill its obligations as they fall due. The company's liquidity risk was generally low in 2022, as illustrated by the fact that most of the company's loans were financed on a long-term basis through covered bonds. Long-term financing is defined as funding with maturities exceeding one year, as well as unutilised committed drawing rights. The company has to have sufficient liquid funds in order to fulfill its obligations at all times. In 2022, the company's funding structure complied with requirements imposed by law and instructions by the Board of Directors.

As of 31 December 2022, Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS has an overdraft facility amounting to NOK 5 000 million for operational purposes, and a short-term credit facility with a notice period of 31 days with Sparebanken Sør. In addition, the company has a revolving credit facility with the Parent Bank, which can be used to refinance outstanding bonds. Annual commission is paid on the drawing rights.

The company issues covered bonds with the opportunity to extend the maturities by up to 12 months, given an approval by the FSA.

LIQUIDITY RISK

The table shows cash flows including contractual interest payments. The figures therefore cannot be reconciled with the balance sheet.

						31.12.2022
NOK Thousand	**Total**	**1 mth.**	**3 mth.**	**1 year**	**5 years**	**Over 5 years**
Liabilities / non derivative obligations						
Debt to credit institutions	4 027 018	4 027 018	0	0	0	0
Debt incurred due to issuance of securities	60 495 356	20.527	5.906.327	854.199	42.487.466	11.226.836
Other liabilities	54 306	13.123	25.774	15.409	0	0
Loans commitments and undrawn facilities	5 349 504	5 349 504	0	0	0	0
Total liabilities	**69 926 184**	**9 410 172**	**5 932 101**	**869 608**	**42 487 466**	**11 226 836**
Derivative commitments						
Financial derivative gross payments						
Payments made	-31.066.750	0	-5.220.000	0	-15.091.750	-10.755.000
Payments received	32.487.400	0	5.622.900	0	15.818.700	11.045.800
Total derivative commitments	**1.420.650**	**0**	**402.900**	**0**	**726.950**	**290.800**

						31.12.2021
NOK Thousand	**Total**	**1 mth.**	**3 mth.**	**1 year**	**5 years**	**Over 5 years**
Liabilities / non derivative obligations						
Debt to credit institutions	4 088 568	4 088 568	0	0	0	0
Debt incurred due to issuance of securities	49 027 864	20 499	113 510	5 215 798	27 516 437	16 161 619
Other liabilities	109 395	6 274	4 734	98 387	0	0
Loans commitments and undrawn facilities	4 640 260	4 640 260	0	0	0	0
Total liabilities	**57 866 087**	**8 755 601**	**118 244**	**5 314 186**	**27 516 437**	**16 161 619**
Derivative commitments						
Financial derivative gross payments						
Payments made	- 30 076 500	0	- 4 987 750	0	- 15 063 250	- 10 025 500
Payments received	29 931 750	0	4 694 250	0	14 932 500	10 305 000
Total derivative commitments	**- 144 750**	**0**	**- 293 500**	**0**	**- 130 750**	**279 500**

Debt securities issued as at 31.12.2022

ISIN Number	Ticker	Currency	Nominal value	Interest		Due date	Book value	Fair value
NO0010671597	SORB09	NOK	350 000	Fixed	3,85 %	13.02.2023	361 894	362 097
XS1775786145		EUR	500 000	Fixed	0,38 %	20.02.2023	5 277 006	5 279 646
NO0010882632	SORB30	NOK	5 000 000	Floating	3M Nibor	19.11.2024	5 024 472	5 038 695
NO0010832637	SORB28	NOK	5 750 000	Floating	3M Nibor	24.09.2025	5 760 177	5 770 276
XS2555209381		EUR	500 000	Fixed	0,31 %	14.11.2025	5 265 313	5 263 769
XS1947550403		EUR	500 000	Fixed	0,50 %	06.02.2026	5 085 183	4 866 156
XS2069304033		EUR	500 000	Fixed	0,01 %	26.10.2026	4 408 713	4 660 557
NO0012535824	SORB32	NOK	5 500 000	Floating	3M Nibor	31.05.2027	5 513 004	5 538 650
NO0011002529	SORB31	NOK	7 000 000	Floating	3M Nibor	20.09.2027	7 163 208	7 088 249
NO0010670409	SORB08	NOK	500 000	Fixed	4,00 %	24.01.2028	523 980	524 775
XS2291901994		EUR	500 000	Fixed	0,01 %	28.01.2028	4 495 001	4 474 413
XS2389362687		EUR	500 000	Fixed	0,01 %	25.09.2028	4 399 240	4 374 929
TOTAL							**53 277 192**	**53 242 213**

NOTE 14 - INTEREST INCOME AND INTEREST EXPENSES

NOK Thousand	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Interest income recognised at amortized cost		
Interest on loans to customers	1 496 712	960 620
Interest on loans to and receivables from credit institutions	2 059	4 645
Total interest income recognised at amortized cost	**1 498 771**	**965 265**
Interest income recognised at fair value		
Interest on certificates/bonds/interest-bearing securities	111 230	40 279
Total interest income recognised at fair value	**111 230**	**40 279**
Total interest income	**1 610 001**	**1 005 544**
Interest expenses recognised at amortized cost		
Interest on debt to credit institutions	85 862	60 161
Interest on issued securities	1 068 408	372 989
Other interest expenses	9 304	7 618
Total interest expenses recognised at amortized cost	**1 163 574**	**440 768**
Total interest expenses	**1 163 574**	**440 768**
Net interest income	**446 427**	**564 777**

AVERAGE INTEREST EXPENSES

	Average interes rates		Average volume in NOK million	
NOK Thousand	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Assets				
Loans to credit institutions	0,92 %	0.55 %	224.885	851 160
Loans to customers	2,84 %	1.97 %	52.634.528	48 683 323
Bonds and certificates	2,37 %	1.05 %	4.689.567	3 843 091
Liabilities				
Liabilities to credit institutions	2,47 %	1.09 %	3.482.878	5 511 398
Liabilities related to issue of securities	2,22 %	0.83 %	48.153.888	44 870 229

NOTE 15 - INCOME FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

NOK Thousand	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Profit (loss) and changes in value from certificates and bonds	- 24 424	- 25 784
Net income from certificates and bonds	**- 24 424**	**- 25 784**
Change in value fixed rate loans - interest	55	- 134
Change in value fixed rate loans - margin	- 76	18
Expected credit loss IFRS9	0	2
Net change in value fixed rate loans	**- 21**	**- 113**
Change in value fixed rate bonds - hedge accounting	1 542 750	2 282 967
Change in value derivatives fixed rate bonds - designated as hedging instruments	- 1 551 142	- 2 275 945
Net income hedging	**- 8 391**	**7 021**
Whereof effects from basis swaps (1)	5 021	15 952
Profit (loss) buyback own bonds - amortised cost	0	- 36 314
Currency gains (losses)	0	151
Net other financial instruments and derivatives	**0**	**- 36 163**
Net income from financial instruments	**- 32 837**	**- 55 040**

1) The company has issued covered bonds in Euro that have been hedged using basis swaps. Change in the value of the basis swaps as a result of changes in market conditions, is presented as hedging-inefficiency. This ineffective portion is recognised in the income statement.

Basis swaps and derivative contracts are used to convert obligations in foreign currency into NOK. Basis swaps are used when the company has entered into long term funding in international capital markets. These are hedging instruments, and assuming the underlying bond is held to maturity, the change in market value over the instruments duration equals zero. Accounting effects are therefore reversed over time.

NOTE 16 - OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

NOK Thousand	2022	2021
External fees	913	1 701
Management of loans / services purchased	98 590	91 066
Other operating expenses*	3 892	4 321
Total other operating expenses	**103 394**	**97 087**

NOK Thousand	2022	2021
Ordinary audit fees, statutory audit	253	153
Other attestation services	270	133
Fees on other services	0	0
Total remuneration of elected auditor (Incl. VAT)	**505**	**286**

*Remuneration to auditors is included in other operating expenses.

NOTE 17 - TAX

NOK Thousand	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Tax-increasing temporary differences		
Fixed assets	- 73	- 91
Financial derivatives	-1 267 025	0
Change in value from basis swaps recognised over OCI	0	- 17 304
Bond assets	- 7 920	- 17 635
Bond debt - adjustment of hedge accounting	0	- 202 183
Total tax-increasing temporary differences	**-1 275 018**	**- 237 212**
Tax-reducing temporary differences		
Loans	115	92
Financial derivatives	0	185 158
Change in value from basis swaps recognised over OCI	81 655	0
Bond assets	0	0
Bond debt - adjustment of hedge accounting	1 341 841	0
Total tax-reducing temporary differences	**1 423 610**	**185 250**
Basis for deferred tax (+) / deferred tax assets (-)	**148 592**	**- 51 962**
Calculated deferred tax (+) / deferred tax assets (-) (22%/25%)	**32 690**	**- 12 991**
Deferred tax / deferred tax assets as at 01.01.	- 12 991	- 19 518
Change in deferred tax in the profit	23 391	3 066
Change in deferred tax in the total profit	21 771	3 461
Deferred tax / deferred tax assets as at 31.12.	**32 171**	**- 12 991**
Profit before tax expenses	289 516	405 833
Permanent differences	14	0
Change in temporary differences	- 101 596	- 12 266
Taxable income	**187 934**	**393 568**
Tax payable (22%/25%)	**41 345**	**98 392**
Tax not settled previous years	0	0
Prepaid tax	**0**	**-5**
Other changes	- 29	0
Tax payable in the balance sheet	**41 317**	**98 387**
Tax payable	41 345	98 392
Changes in deferred tax	23 391	3 066
Tax returns from previous years*	- 33 795	0
Tax cost for the year	**30 942**	**101 458**
Effective tax rate*	10.7 %	25.0 %

Deferred tax assets are recognised and justified based on expected future earnings.
* In 2022, NOK 33.8 million was recognized as income as a result of a changed tax rate in Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS, for the period 2019-2021.

NOTE 18 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

Amortised cost

Debt instruments, which sole purpose is to hold the instrument in order to collect contractual cash flows will be recognised at amortised cost. All borrowing and lending instruments with floating interest rates, are classified at amortized cost.

Fair value through profit and loss

All derivatives will be measured at fair value, with the changes in value through profit and loss.

Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS has chosen to keep holdings of interest-bearing securities at fair value through profit and loss. These are assets that are managed, measured and reported to the management at fair value.

Hedge accounting

Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS employs hedge accounting in relation to the company's funding at fixed interest rate terms and in foreign currencies. Hedging instruments are used to counteract the interest risk and foreign exchange risk of the bonds.

NOK Thousand	Fair value	Hedge accounting	Amortized cost	31.12.2022 Total
Loans to credit institutions			76 670	76 670
Net loans to customers			56 561 879	56 561 879
Bonds and certificates	6 458 757			6 458 757
Financial derivatives		493 132		493 132
Total financial assets	**6 458 757**	**493 132**	**56 638 549**	**63 590 438**
Debt to credit institutions			4 013 408	4 013 408
Debt incurred due to issuance of securities		29 816 330	23 460 863	53 277 192
Financial derivatives		1 821 055		1 821 055
Total financial liabilities	**0**	**31 637 384**	**27 474 271**	**59 111 655**

NOK Thousand	Fair value	Hedge accounting	Amortized cost *	31.12.2021 Total
Loans to credit institutions			256 371	256 371
Net loans to customers			49 667 562	49 667 562
Bonds and certificates	5 075 647			5 075 647
Financial derivatives		737 202		737 202
Total financial assets	**5 075 647**	**737 202**	**49 923 933**	**55 736 782**
Debt to credit institutions			4 079 614	4 079 614
Debt incurred due to issuance of securities *			47 340 012	47 340 012
Financial derivatives		522 221		522 221
Total financial liabilities	**0**	**522 221**	**51 419 625**	**51 941 846**

* Debt included in hedge accounting is presented as financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost.

NOTE 19 - FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

METHODS TO DETERMINE FAIR VALUE

General

For financial instruments, for which the booked value is a reasonable approximation of fair value, valuation methods to calculate fair value are not used. This relates mainly to assets and liabilities that mature within three months or when interest is due or fixed within three months.

Interest rate swaps

Valuation of interest rate swaps at fair value is done through the use of valuation techniques, in which the expected future cash flows are discounted to the present value. The calculation of expected cash flows and the discounting of these are carried out by the use of observable market rates for different currencies and observable exchange rates.

The estimated present value is reconciled against the corresponding estimates from the counterparties in the contracts.

Certificates and bonds

The valuation of certificates and bonds is through the use of valuation techniques based on future cash flows and credit risk, assessed on the balance sheet date. The valuation is based on interest rates, which can be observed in the market.

Loans

For loans with a floating interest rate, fair value is considered to be equal to the nominal value

Debt

For debt the valuation is made through the use of valuation techniques and the discounting of expected future cash flows. The interest rate on loans between credit-worthy banks is regarded as the risk free interest rate. The mark-up is made on the basis of the assessments made by market players of the Company's creditworthiness.

Deposits

For floating rate deposits, the fair value is considered to be equal to the nominal value.

Classification of financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified in different levels.

Level 1:

Includes financial assets and liabilities valued using the unadjusted observable market values. This includes listed shares, derivatives traded on the market place and other securities with quoted market values.

Level 2: Instruments valued by valuation techniques and assumptions on directly or indirectly observable market data. Values can be obtained from external market players or reconciled with the external market players that offer these types of services.

Level 3:

Instruments valued by valuation techniques and of wich at least one essential valuation factor can not be supported by observable market values. This category includes investments in unlisted companies and fixed rate loans, for which no market information exists.

				31.12.2022
			Fair value	
NOK Thousand	Recognised value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets recognised at amortised cost				
Loans to and receivables from credit institutions	76 670		76 670	
Net loans to customers (floating interest rate)	56 561 879			56 561 879
Assets recognised at fair value				
Bonds and certificates	6 458 757		6 458 757	
Financial derivatives	493 132		493 132	
Total financial assets	**63 590 438**	**0**	**7 028 559**	**56 561 879**
Liabilities recognised at amortised cost				
Debt to credit institutions	4 013 408		4 013 408	
Debt incurred due to issuance of securities	53 277 192		53 094 865	
Liabilities recognised at fair value				
Financial derivatives	1 821 055		1 821 055	
Total financial liabilities	**59 111 655**	**0**	**58 929 327**	**0**

				31.12.2021
			Fair value	
NOK Thousand	Recognised value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets recognised at amortised cost				
Loans to and receivables from credit institutions	256 371		256 371	
Net loans to customers (floating interest rate)	49 667 562			49 667 562
Assets recognised at fair value				
Bonds and certificates	5 075 647		5 075 647	
Financial derivatives	737 202		737 202	
Total financial assets	**55 736 782**	**0**	**6 069 220**	**49 667 562**
Liabilities recognised at amortised cost				
Debt to credit institutions	4 079 614		4 079 614	
Debt incurred due to issuance of securities	47 340 012		47 437 586	
Liabilities recognised at fair value				
Financial derivatives	522 221		522 221	
Total financial liabilities	**51 941 846**	**0**	**52 039 420**	**0**

Hedge accounting

Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS has implemented hedge accounting for debt issued at fixed interest rate and for bonds issued in foreign currency. The bonds included in hedge accounting are initially recognised at cost. Subsequent measurements are at amortised cost, with the change in fair value related to the hedged risk. Derivative instruments are used as a hedge of interest rate and foreign exchange risk.

Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS uses fair value hedge accounting.

Result of hedge accounting

NOK Thousand	2022	2021
Result / ineffectiveness in hedge accounting		
Net income from other financial instruments	- 8 391	7 021
Total	**- 8 391**	**7 021**
Whereof effects from basis swaps	- 5 021	15 952

Inefficiency in hedge accounting is recognised as a change in value and appears in Note 15 as well.

Hedge accounting in the balance sheet

The hedging instrument is recognised as financial derivatives. Value related to the hedged risk is recognised as debt incurred due to issuance of securities.

NOK Thousand	2022	2021
Recognitions concerning hedge accounting		
Financial derivatives (clean value)	476 490	687 252
Total financial assets	**476 490**	**687 252**
Nominal hedge items	31 066 750	30 631 750
Adjustments of hedge items - hedged risk	-1 341 841	202 183
Financial derivatives (clean value)	1 743 515	502 095
Total financial liabilities	**31 468 424**	**31 336 028**

The table shows changes in value of the hedging instrument during the financial year.

The change in fair value of the hedged item that relates to the hedged risk is recognised as an adjustment of the hedged item in the balance sheet.

NOTE 20 - BONDS AND CERTIFICATES

NOK Thousand	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Short-term investments designated at fair value through profit		
Certificates and bonds issued by public sector	2 042 255	3 555 086
Certificates and bonds issued by others	4 387 875	1 505 898
Accrued interests	28 627	14 664
Total	**6 458 757**	**5 075 647**

Classification of financial investments

Certificates and bonds are rated externally. For securities with an official rating this will be used, and in cases where an official rating does not exist an external broker will provide a credit assessment as a basis for risk classification.

Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS owns only instruments with the lowest credit risk (Aaa rated) as at 31 December 2022.

NOTE 21 - DEBT DUE TO ISSUANCE OF SECURITIES

NOK Thousand	31.12.2021	Issued	Matured / redeemed	Other changes in period	31.12.2022
Bonds, nominal value	47 026 500	12 144 183	-4 694 250	1 260 967	55 737 400
Value adjustments	228 744			-2 836 300	-2 607 556
Accrued interest	84 768			62 581	147 349
Total debt due to issuance of securities	**47 340 012**	**12 144 183**	**-4 694 250**	**-1 512 752**	**53 277 192**

NOK Thousand	31.12.2020	Issued	Matured / redeemed	Other changes in period	31.12.2021
Bonds, nominal value	44 090 250	16 828 116	-11 795 845	-2 096 021	47 026 500
Value adjustments	536 320			- 307 577	228 744
Accrued interest	96 702			- 11 934	84 768
Total debt due to issuance of securities	**44 723 272**	**16 828 116**	**-11 795 845**	**-2 415 532**	**47 340 012**

NOTE 22 – COVER POOL COMPOSITION AND DEBT-TO-ASSETS RATIO

	Nominal value	
NOK Thousand	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Loans secured by mortgages on residential properties	56.503.164	49.680.350
Deductions on ineligible loans *	-237.935	-169.912
Pool of eligible loans	56.265.229	49.510.438
Certificates and bonds	5.950.000	3.745.000
Total cover pool	**62.215.229**	**53.255.438**
Debt incurred due to issuance of securities	54.316.750	46.881.750
Total	**54.316.750**	**46.881.750**
Collateralisation ratio (OC)	**14,5 %**	**13,6 %**

	Fair value	
NOK Thousand	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Loans secured by mortgages on residential properties	56.561.879	49.667.562
Deductions on ineligible loans *	-237.935	-169.912
Pool of eligible loans	56.323.944	49.497.650
Sertificates and bonds	6.032.542	3.794.861
Financial derivatives (assets)	0	214.981
Total cover pool	**62.356.486**	**53.507.492**
Debt incurred due to issuance of securities	53.242.213	47.522.354
Financial derivatives (debt)	1.327.922	0
Total	**54.570.136**	**47.522.354**
Collateralisation ratio (OC)	**14,3 %**	**12,6 %**

* Non-performing loans and loans above 80% LTV (changed from 75% in Q4 2022)

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Average debt to assets ratio in %	53.0%	52.9%
Portfolio divided into intervals of debt to assets ratio		
Less than or equal to 40 %	19.5 %	19.0 %
41 - 50 %	18.5 %	17.3 %
51 - 60 %	27.9 %	29.5 %
61 - 70 %	24.2 %	27.2 %
71 - 75 %	6.9 %	5.1 %
76 - 80 %	2.0 %	1.0 %
Above 80 %	1.0 %	1.0 %
Total	**100.0 %**	**100.0 %**

NOTE 23 - FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES

Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS has in place agreements that regulate counterparty risk and netting of derivatives.

ISDA agreements have been concluded with financial counterparties, whith a supplementary agreement regulating collateral requirements (CSA). Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS has the right to offset balances if certain events occur. The amounts are not offset in the balance sheet due to the fact that the transactions are normally a gross settlement. The assets and liabilities are presented in the table below.

31.12.2022

				Related amounts not presented net		
NOK Thousand	Gross carrying amount	Net presented *	Net financial assets in the balance sheet	Financial instruments (net settlements)	Other collateral, received/pledged	Net amount
Derivatives - assets	493 132	0	493 132	492 805	5	322
Derivatives - liabilities	-1 821 055	0	-1 821 055	- 492 805	0	-1 328 249
Net	**-1 327 922**	**0**	**-1 327 922**	**0**	**5**	**-1 327 928**

31.12.2021

				Related amounts not presented net		
NOK Thousand	Gross carrying amount	Net presented *	Net financial assets in the balance sheet	Financial instruments (net settlements)	Other collateral, received/pledged	Net amount
Derivatives - assets	737 202	0	737 202	352 710	-223 651	608 143
Derivatives - liabilities	-522 221	0	-522 221	-352 710	0	-169 511
Net	**214 981**	**0**	**214 981**	**0**	**-223 651**	**438 632**

Received collateral is presented as debt to credit institutions and paid collateral area is presented as deposits from credit institutions.

* Netting agreements are not offset in the balance sheet because the transactions are normally not settled on a net basis.

NOTE 24 - IBOR REFORM

IBOR reform and the establishment of alternative reference interest rates have been a priority area for authorities worldwide in recent years. Some IBOR interest rates have been replaced with other reference interest rates, while others have received better regulatory monitoring and new requirements for calculation methodology and transparency in the calculations. Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS is exposed to NIBOR and EURIBOR, both of which are approved financial reference rates and there are currently no plans to replace these rates. With regard to hedge accounting, the company expects that established hedging relationships can be continued, without any deduction and recognition to be made, and that the hegdes can be continued without major accounting effects.

The table below shows nominal amount for derivatives in hedging relationships, categorised by the relevant IBOR rate. All hedging instruments in NOK are exposed to NIBOR and all hedging instruments in EUR are exposed to EURIBOR and NIBOR.

Thousands	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Nominal value		
Interest rate swaps NOK	850 000	850 000
Interest rate swaps EUR	3 000 000	3 000 000

The group is exposed to NIBOR and EURIBOR rates and considers the complexity of changing the necessary systems to be limited. The group uses standard bond agreements from Nordic Trustee. All the bond loans are listed in VPS and settlement routines are coordinated in VPS. Derivative agreements are based on ISDA documentation and standards for alternative reference interest rates are incorporated there, including fallback-clauses. The group's EMTN programs are updated annually and also contain fallback-clauses.

NOTE 25 - RELATED PARTIES

NOK Thousand	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Income statement		
Interest income from Sparebanken Sør on deposits	1 698	938
Interest expenses and commission from Sparebanken Sør on loans/credit	90 862	65 161
Interest expenses on bond debts to Sparebanken Sør	4 088	10 059
Paid administration fees to Sparebanken Sør	98 593	91 027
Balance sheet		
Bank deposit in Sparebanken Sør	76 666	255 887
Covered bonds owned by Sparebanken Sør	0	757 500
Loans/credit in Sparebanken Sør	4 013 403	3 855 963

Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS has a revolving credit facility with Sparebanken Sør, that can be used to refinance outstanding bonds.

NOTE 26 - EMPLOYEES, MANAGEMENT AND REPRESENTATIVES

The company had no employees at 31 December 2022.

External board members receive a fixed annual fee determined by the General Meeting.

NOTE 27 - SHARE CAPITAL AND SHARE OWNERS

NOK Thousand						2022
Shareholders	Number of shares	Nominal value per share	Share capital (1)	Dividend (1)	Profit for the period (1)	Profit per share (1)
Sparebanken Sør	100 000	20 750	2 075 000	314 000	258 574	2 585,74

NOK Thousand						2021
Shareholders	Number of shares	Nominal value per share	Share capital (1)	Dividend (1)	Profit for the period (1)	Profit per share (1)
Sparebanken Sør	100 000	13 750	1 375 000	300 178	304 375	3 043,75

1) For equity movements and allocations, we refer to the equity statement.

NOTE 28 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Events of major significance to the accounts have not occured after the balance sheet date.

Alternative perfomance measures

Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS presents alternative performance measures (APMs) which provide useful information to supplement the financial statements. These performance measures are not defined in IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards) and by necessity are not directly comparable with the performance measures of other companies. Alternative performance measures are not intended to replace or overshadow accounting figures under IFRS, but are included in our reports to better highlight the underlying operation

Key figures regulated in IFRS or other legislation are not regarded as alternative performance measures. The same applies to non-financial information. Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS's alternative performance measures are presented in the overviews of key figures, calculations and the Board of Directors' report. All APMs are presented with comparative figures. The APMs mentioned below have been used consistently over time. Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS` alternarive performance measures and definitions:

MEASURE	DEFINITION
Loan to value (LTV)	The key figure provides information on the loan-to-value ratio in the loan portfolio and is relevant for assessing risk of loss. Calculated as the loans to customers divided by the market value of secured assets.

Declaration from the Board of Directors and Managing Director

Declaration in accordance with Section 5-6 of the Securities Trading Act

The Board of Directors and Managing Director of Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS hereby confirm that the Company's 2022 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards and that the information provided in the financial statements gives a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities, financial position and overall result of operation.

In addition, we confirm that the Report of the Board of Directors gives a true and fair view of the Company's development, results and financial position, together with a description of the most central risks and uncertainties facing the Company.

Kristiansand, 1 March 2023

The Board of Directors of Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS

Geir Bergskaug	Seunn Smith-Tønnessen	Gunnar P. Thomassen	Steinar Vigsnes
Chairman	Member	Member	Member

Marianne Lofthus

Managing Director

Auditor's report 2022

To the General Meeting of Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS

Independent Auditor's Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt AS (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2022, the income statement, statement of comprehensive income, equity statement and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion

- the financial statements comply with applicable statutory requirements, and
- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by EU.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company as required by relevant laws and regulations in Norway and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, no prohibited non-audit services referred to in the Audit Regulation (537/2014) Article 5.1 have been provided.

We have been the auditor of the Company for 9 years from the election by the general meeting of the shareholders in 2014 for the accounting year 2014 with a renewed election in March 2022.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Other Information

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director (management) are responsible for the information in the Board of Directors' report. The other information comprises information in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the information in the Board of Directors' report.

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Statsautoriserte revisorer, medlemmer av Den norske Revisorforening og autorisert regnskapsførerselskap

Auditor's report 2022

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In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Board of Directors' report. The purpose is to consider if there is material inconsistency between the Board of Directors' report and the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or whether the Board of Directors' report otherwise appears to be materially misstated. We are required to report if there is a material misstatement in the Board of Directors' report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Based on our knowledge obtained in the audit, it is our opinion that the Board of Directors' report

- is consistent with the financial statements and
- contains the information required by applicable statutory requirements.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. We design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

Auditor’s report 2022

- conclude on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves a true and fair view.

We communicate with the Board of Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

From the matters communicated with the Board of Directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor’s report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Kristiansand, 1 March 2023
PricewaterhouseCoopers AS

Fredrik Botha
State Authorised Public Accountant

SPAREBANKEN SØR
BOLIGKREDITT AS

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