

nordiska.



ANNUAL REPORT

2024

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From the CEO

The global economy continues to grow, albeit at a slightly slower rate. According to the IMF's latest forecast, the world's economy is expected to grow by 3.3% during 2025, which is a stable figure. It is a little odd that it is stable, in view of all the other instability and uncertainty we have experienced in recent years. It is reasonable to assume that it is this figure and the underlying trend that we will have to respond to. And remember. The rest is mostly background noise that creates a smokescreen. Like everyone else, we at Nordiska are trying to navigate through this background noise, but with a clear focus on our business and the opportunities that exist in the market.

As I look back over 2024 and ahead to 2025, I am struck by the amazing journey that Nordiska has taken in a time characterised by both challenges and opportunities. Our success over the past year is evidence of our ability to navigate in a complex financial environment while simultaneously delivering innovative solutions to our customers. As a small bank, we have to be especially aware and adaptable. But I see this as an opportunity for us to show our strength in being flexible and agile.

At a time when many banks are struggling to adapt to the digital era, our investment in embedded finance has proven to be a success. With the acquisition of Rocker, we have created our Nordiska Embedded platform. Nordiska Embedded positions us at the forefront when it comes to embedded financial services as a product. Digitalisation continues to fundamentally change our industry, and in this respect we are leading the way – we can offer innovative solutions that really do meet the customer needs of the future, precisely because we made strategic acquisitions with a focus on technology.

Mikael Gellbäck
CEO, Bankaktiebolaget Nordiska (publ)

The acquisition of Release Finans was strategically crucial. Not only have they broadened our competence and given us a stronger presence in the field of leasing, it also means that we have a stronger distribution network. Release is an amazingly good company, and together with Nordiska's financial competence and Nordiska Embedded, we will change this market as well.

If we look ahead, we see both challenges and opportunities. Geopolitical risks remain, and for Nordiska this means that we must be agile and ready to adapt to changes. Traditional banks are being challenged by more flexible actors that adapt quickly to meet customers' needs and can deliver innovative solutions.

We will continue to invest in our platform, develop new, innovative solutions and explore additional opportunities for growth and business. It is in unsettled times when business models and competence are put to the test. We rarely find ourselves backed into a corner, but like to make well-considered decisions without being limited by economic fluctuations. Our diversified business model has proven to be resilient, and we are well-equipped for continued growth.

I would like to conclude by saying that despite all the challenges and changes in the world around us, I look to the future with great optimism. We have an amazing organisation, a stable company in financial terms and a stable position in the market. Together, we will continue to grow and develop, always with a focus on creating value for our customers and stakeholders.



Statutory Administration Report

INFORMATION ABOUT THE BUSINESS

The Group's business

Nordiska's core business concept is to offer a diversified range of lending and leasing solutions to small and medium-sized companies and to private individuals. Financing for this primarily takes the form of deposits from the public. The Company has four main business areas: the Corporate and Partner business areas, which were already operational, and two business areas that were added during the financial year through the acquisitions of Umeå Release Finans AB and Rocker AB (publ).

In the Corporate business area, Nordiska strives to provide efficient liquidity and financing solutions for companies. These solutions include loans with or without collateral, invoice discounting and invoice purchasing. Nordiska positions itself primarily through flexibility and accessibility. The objective is to build long-term relationships with all customers, thereby creating long-term, sustainable business relationships.

In the Partner business area, Nordiska offers financing solutions for various actors, such as fintech companies and other companies that want to provide their customers with financing solutions. Each partner conveys credit facilities and payment solutions to both private individuals and companies. In this context, the Company provides loans for private individuals without collateral, corporate loans with personal guarantees or collateral such as property mortgages or floating charges. Leasing services are also offered to companies. Communication with customers takes place primarily via partners, while Nordiska retains responsibility for all AML processes, credit assessments, credit decisions and customer complaints. Nordiska monitors actual and proposed changes in legislation that aim, among other things, to enhance consumer protection and deal with over-indebtedness. It is reasonable to assume that many actors in Nordiska's Partner business area are affected by changes in legislation and may adjust their business activities accordingly. Partnership agreements with partner companies also stipulate that loans that are not repaid within 90 days of the due date shall be bought back by each partner company.

The acquisition of Release supplements Nordiska's product range by offering financing solutions to small and medium-sized companies via a network of partners with good

coverage. The financing solutions take place predominantly via leasing solutions that are sold via the network of partners.

Rocker primarily provides consumer lending, as well as payment solutions such as a checkout solution for e-commerce and the distribution and issuing of payment cards. At the time of the acquisition there was also a loan brokerage operation, which ceased during the year.

Nordiska finances its lending through deposit products in Sweden and Germany. In Sweden, a variety of deposit accounts are offered with variable interest rates and no fixed-interest term, alternatively there are fixed-interest accounts with fixed-interest terms from 90 days to five years. Available in Germany are variable interest rates and a fixed-interest account with a twelve-month fixed-interest term. This takes place through a partner that specialises in deposits. The German deposits serve primarily to minimise currency risks and support lending within the Euro areas where Nordiska operates.

The business is run through the Parent Company in Sweden and the subsidiaries in Norway and Sweden, while partnerships are used to run the businesses in Finland, Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands. Through this well-defined business model and strategy, Nordiska strives to offer adapted financial solutions for its customers, create long-term relationships and maintain its competitive strength in relation to bigger banking operators.

OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE

Nordiska is a Swedish public limited liability company with shares denominated in Swedish kronor, in share classes ordinary shares and preference shares. The former carry one vote, while the latter carry one tenth (1/10) of a vote. The preference shares have preferential rights in connection with profit distribution of SEK 2.00 per share per quarter, to a maximum of SEK 8.00 per year. Increases in share capital take place via ordinary shares.

The number of shareholders increased during the year as a consequence of the fact that the acquisitions of Release and Rocker were partly financed by the issuing of new shares in Nordiska. There was also a small targeted new share issue to sellers of Rocker as an element of completing the acquisition of Rocker.

Statutory Administration Report (contd.)

The small targeted new share issue was executed on the same terms as the acquisition of Rocker.

As of 31 December 2024, Nordiska had 238 (104) shareholders in total.

Information about capital base and capital requirement

As of 31 December 2024, Nordiska had a capital base of SEK 1,094.2 million. Its total capital ratio, defined as total capital base in relation to total risk-weighted exposure amount, totalled 24.5%. As of 31 December 2024, the consolidated situation had a capital base of SEK 1,091.5 million and a total capital ratio of 18.8%. Regulatory capital requirements, including buffers, were met comfortably in both the Parent Company and the consolidated situation. See also Note 36 for detailed information.

BUSINESS ACTIVITIES DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR

The Group continued its journey of growth during the year. In addition to organic growth in the Corporate business area, the major growth in the portfolio took place through the acquisitions of Release and Rocker. This resulted in lending to the public increasing by 24.3% (17.5) compared with the previous year, totalling SEK 9,129.7 million (7,346.0), while deposits from the public increased by 21.9% (16.0), corresponding to SEK 10,932.6 million (8,972.1).

FINANCIAL RESULTS

Net interest income increased by 37.4% during the year to total SEK 332.9 million (242.4). The positive trend in net interest income is attributable above all to acquisitions that took place during the year.

Net commission totalled SEK 60.0 million (13.4), representing an increase of 347.2%. This increase is attributable to higher commission income from Release. The net profit/loss from financial transactions totalled SEK 50.0 million (35.6), and other operating income totalled SEK 13.1 million (6.6), driven by a higher level of activity in Treasury.

Operating expenses for the year totalled SEK -250.1 million (-151.0) and general administrative expenses SEK -225.6 million (-138.6). This change is attributable to business combinations and can also be explained by increased staff costs, consultancy fees and IT development. The cost-to-income ratio for the year stood at 54.8% (50.7).

Credit losses for the year totalled SEK -51.2 million (-5.4). The increase is in line with expectations and is largely due to the initial provision for acquired lending in stage 1 of approximately SEK 17.5 million and credit losses in the subsidiaries that were acquired during the year.

The Group's operating profit totalled SEK 156.0 million (143.9) and the profit for the year was SEK 127.7 million (115.3).

The profits from the Group's business activities, together with the financial position at the end of the financial year, are described in the following income statements and balance sheets with associated notes.

LIQUIDITY AND FINANCING

Nordiska's main source of financing is deposits from the public, which are received in SEK and EUR from domestic customers in Sweden and Germany. Other sources of financing are subordinated liabilities, Tier 1 capital instruments and equity attributable to shareholders.

Nordiska's liquidity totalled SEK 3,272.7 million (2,760.5) as of 31 December 2024. The increase is primarily due to increased deposits for financing of the portfolio acquisitions that were announced at the end of the quarter. Nordiska's surplus liquidity is largely invested in government securities denominated in SEK and EUR, and in accounts at major Nordic banks.

FINANCIAL POSITION

Lending to the public totalled SEK 9,129.7 million (7,346.0) at the end of the year, an increase of 24.3% compared with the previous year. Growth has come mainly from the business combinations involving Umeå Release and Rocker during the year.

Deposits from the public increased to SEK 10,932.6 million (8,972.1), which is primarily attributable to acquisitions and their respective business activities, and to the portfolio acquisitions announced in Finland during the fourth quarter.

Nordiska's cash and cash equivalents totalled SEK 1,465.1 million (2,760.5). This change is primarily due to the fact that chargeable treasury bonds of SEK 1,807.5 million (1,420.6) as of 31 December are not recorded as cash and cash equivalents as the remaining maturity exceeds three months. Please refer to Note 1 for more information.

Statutory Administration Report (contd.)

Nordiska's main source of financing is deposits from the public, which are received in SEK and EUR from domestic customers in Sweden and Germany. Other sources of financing are subordinated liabilities, Tier 1 capital instruments and equity attributable to shareholders. Surplus liquidity is largely invested in government securities denominated in SEK and EUR, and in accounts at major Nordic banks.

Nordiska continues to have a strong liquidity situation. Total liquidity was SEK 3,272.7 million (2,760.5), of which SEK 1,809.6 million (1,422.7) related to high-quality liquid assets in accordance with the LCR regulation.

Equity at the year-end totalled SEK 946.2 million (711.8). See page 19 for more information about equity.

PARENT COMPANY

The profit/loss for the year totalled SEK 115.3 million (115.3), which was impacted positively by increased net interest income of SEK 506.2 million (488.8) and increased net interest income from financial transactions of SEK 47.5 million (34.9). This is counteracted by increased operating expenses totalling SEK -409.9 million (-383.5), which are explained by increased staff costs, consultancy fees and IT development. The profit/loss for the year is also affected by Group contributions made of SEK -9.2 million (-6.5).

Lending to the public totalled SEK 7,842.1 million (6,513.5) at the year-end. This change is explained by internal Group loans to Rocker and Release attributable to the business combinations during the year.

Deposits from the public increased to SEK 10,989.3 million (9,004.9), which served primarily to finance the acquisitions carried out during the year.

The Parent Company's liquidity totalled SEK 1,308.2 million (2,724.2). This change is primarily due to the fact that chargeable treasury bonds of SEK 1,807.5 million (1,420.6) as of 31 December are not recorded as cash and cash equivalents as the remaining maturity exceeds three months. Please refer to Note 1 for more information.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Board proposes that a dividend of SEK 3.2 million be paid to preference shareholders and that no dividend be paid to ordinary shareholders for the financial year 2024.

PROPOSED APPROPRIATION OF PROFITS

The AGM has at its disposal the sum of SEK 748,355,037. The Board proposes that a dividend be paid to preference shareholders of SEK 3,200,000, corresponding to SEK 8.00 per share. No dividend is to be paid to ordinary shareholders for the financial year 2024.

The Annual General Meeting has at its disposal the following amount in SEK	31/12/2024
Share premium reserve	260,995,019
Retained earnings	372,083,440
Profit/loss for the year	115,276,578
Total	748,355,037

The Board proposes that the profits be appropriated as follows:	31/12/2024
Dividend to preference shareholders, SEK 8.00 per share	3,200,000
Dividend to ordinary shareholders	-
Carried forward to the new accounts	484,160,018
<i>of which to share premium reserve</i>	<i>260,995,019</i>
Total	748,355,037

Current regulations for capital adequacy and major exposures mean that an institution must at any given time have a capital base that corresponds at least to its total capital requirements for credit risks, market risks and operational risks, as well as buffer requirements and other risks that are not covered by the minimum requirements (Pillar 2). Nordiska's capital base as of 31 December 2024 totalled SEK 1,091.5 million, and the total capital requirements (Pillar 1, buffers and Pillar 2) as of the same date totalled SEK 800.4 million (Note 36). The Board proposes that the AGM authorises the Board to make a decision on the payment date in accordance with the Company's adopted articles of association.

FINANCIAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Nordiska's business activities involve various kinds of financial risks, such as credit risks, market risks, interest rate risks, liquidity risks and operational risks. In order to limit and control risk-taking, Nordiska's Board of Directors, which has ultimate responsibility for risk management, governance and control in the Group, has adopted policies and instructions for the issuing of credit and other business activities.

Statutory Administration Report (contd.)

As the majority of the Group's business activities are performed in the Parent Company, the Parent Company faces the same financial risks as the Group. See Note 3 and Note 36 for a more detailed description of financial risks, the use of financial instruments and capital adequacy in the Parent Company and the Group.

EMPLOYEES

In 2024, Nordiska continued to actively follow up on employee surveys and improve internal communication, as well as conducting a review of the organisational structure and each employee's potential in their particular situation.

As an employer, Nordiska is engaged in establishing and maintaining a corporate culture that promotes motivation among employees and opportunities for professional development. Our long-term success is driven by a culture that encourages self-leadership and creates a supportive environment.

This is an environment in which employees are encouraged to take the initiative and make their own decisions. During the year, the Nordiska Group grew and had an average workforce consisting of 138 full-time equivalents (72), of which 51 were female (21) and 87 male (51). For further information see Note 11.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR

Nordiska completed two acquisitions during 2024. The acquisition of 100% of the shares in Umeå Release Finans AB was completed in March, and June saw the acquisition of Rocker AB (publ), in which Nordiska owns 99.99% of the shares. These acquisitions mark a significant milestone in Nordiska's ambition to expand its presence in the financing sector with a modern technical platform aimed at improving the customer experience and widening the range of services. In connection with the acquisition of Release, Nordiska issued an oversubscribed Tier 2 bond to a value of SEK 200 million during the first quarter.

At the beginning of the year, the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority conducted a Review and Evaluation Process at Nordiska, which issued a final decision in April. Nordiska was not notified of any risk-based Pillar 2 guidance, but received leverage ratio guidance of 0.5% at Group level.

During the third quarter, the liquidation of Nordiska Financial Partner Norway AS Eesti filiaal was completed. The liquidation of this branch did not have a material impact on the Group's financial results or position.

Nordiska was granted a banking licence in November. As a consequence of this, in 2025 Nordiska changed its name from Nordiska Kreditmarknadsaktiebolaget (publ) to Bankaktiebolaget Nordiska (publ).

During the fourth quarter, Nordiska announced publicly that the subsidiary Rocker AB (publ) had concluded agreements with Svenska Handelsbanken AB (publ) and Ecster AB to acquire consumer credit portfolios in Finland, with a total purchase price of approximately EUR 120 million. The financial benefit and risk of the portfolios pass to the Company as of 1 January 2025. The transaction was conditional upon regulatory approval, which was received from the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority on 10 February 2025, and completion is expected to take place during the second quarter of 2025.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

During 2024, Nordiska continued to work in accordance with the previously communicated strategy and in line with the objectives for growth and expansion. The ambition continues to be to position itself as a leading actor in the field of finance and technology, and to be a driving force in the development of the financial services of the future.

Through the acquisitions of Release and Rocker together with the Corporate business area, Nordiska has expanded its own distribution capacity to end customers.

Financing in the areas of Embedded Finance and the Partner segment are managed by our partners, which we view as a strength. The acquisitions completed have enabled Nordiska to achieve a more diversified lending portfolio in which the majority of lending now takes place via direct distribution to end customers. This diversification reduces risk exposure and boosts earnings, while also entailing a high proportion of credit losses. This is a strategically adopted approach that we intend to continue to pursue in future.

During the year, the Company worked actively to optimise the organisation and reallocate resources to newly created teams in connection with the integration of new employees from one of two completed acquisitions.

Statutory Administration Report (contd.)

This resulted in a successful sharing of knowledge and strong collaboration between existing and newly added expertise. Nordiska has built a robust organisation that is well adapted for an ambitious objective. The infrastructure and technical banking platform are in place, constituting a stable foundation for continued expansion and development in the years ahead.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Nordiska's Board of Directors consists of Lars Weigl (Chairman), Mikael Gellbäck, Patrik Carlstedt, Christer Cragnell and Per Berglund.

Corporate Governance Report

About this corporate governance report

This corporate governance report describes Nordiska's principles of corporate governance. Corporate governance is a key element of Nordiska's internal governance and control, and it pervades the entire operation. Good internal governance and control aim to ensure that Nordiska complies with applicable regulations and has a good ability to identify, measure, monitor and manage risks ensuing from the business activities that Nordiska conducts.

Nordiska has prepared this corporate governance report in accordance with the Swedish Annual Accounts for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies Act (1995:1559).

Nordiska is a bank and is under the supervision of the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority. Nordiska has issued transferable bonds that are traded on Nasdaq Stockholm. This means that Nordiska observes a number of laws and rules for good corporate governance and control of the business, including the Swedish Companies Act (2005:551), the Swedish Annual Accounts for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies Act (1995:1559), Nasdaq Stockholm's Issuer Rules, the Swedish Banking and Financing Business Act (2004:297), the International Financial Reporting Standards and the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's regulations and general advice.

In addition, Nordiska observes a large number of regulations adopted at EU level in respect of both the European Council and the European Banking Authority (EBA). Nordiska also has an internal set of regulations with internal policies and instructions that form part of the management system.

Corporate governance

The general meeting of shareholders is Nordiska's ultimate decision-making body. The general meeting of shareholders provides all shareholders with an opportunity to exercise the influence represented by their respective shareholdings. Rules that govern the general meeting of shareholders, and what may be addressed there, may be found, for example, in the Swedish Companies Act and Nordiska's articles of association. Nordiska has two share classes that have been issued, ordinary shares and preference shares, which differ in their voting rights, with preference shares carrying 1/10 of the voting rights of ordinary shares, but having preferential rights in the event of a dividend.

The business of the general meeting of shareholders includes the appointment of Board members and external auditors, the confirmation of annual accounts, the adoption of the articles of association, decisions on appropriations in respect of Nordiska's profit or loss, decisions on discharge from liability for the Board of Directors and the CEO, and the confirmation of fees for the Board of Directors and external auditors.

The Board has ultimate responsibility for Nordiska's organisation and the administration of Nordiska's affairs. It follows therefore that the Board has responsibility for and shall strive to ensure good internal governance and control. Within the framework of this mandate, the Board shall strive to achieve a corporate culture in which good internal governance and control are promoted in the organisation and ensure that the control environment and governance system are effective and appropriate with due regard to the business activities that Nordiska conducts.

The Board shall also adopt policy documents to be used to govern the business and to ensure that reliable, up-to-date and complete information is reported to the Board. The Board shall regularly evaluate and, if necessary, revise all internal rules that the Board has adopted in order to ensure that Nordiska's internal governance and control are effective and adapted to the business, business strategies and external regulations. Within the framework of this review, there is also an assessment of the effectiveness of the rules, actions taken and methods applied, etc. Any deficiencies identified are addressed in accordance with Nordiska's procedures.

Statutory Administration Report (contd.)

Every year, the Board confirms internal rules describing how the risks in the business are to be identified, measured, monitored and controlled.

The Board and, where applicable, the CEO receive regular reports concerning the development of the business, in particular with regard to compliance, risk management and internal audits. The content of the reports includes which measures have been taken to address any deficiencies.

The Board's responsibilities and duties are described in a set of rules of procedure.

The Board is appointed by the general meeting of shareholders and consists of five permanent members, one of whom is the Chairman of the Board.

The Board consists of Lars Weigl (Chairman), Mikael Gellbäck, Patrik Carlstedt, Christer Cragnell and Per Berglund.

The Executive Group consists of the CEO, Deputy CEO, CFO, CTO, CLO and CRO. The CEO convenes meetings.

The Executive Group's primary duties are to continuously monitor agreed and ongoing activities and Nordiska's internal processes, and to guarantee the dissemination of information within the organisation. As an element of the above, the Executive Group shall jointly examine and discuss the business reports compiled by the business on a monthly basis. The Executive Group shall also, with regard to certain matters as nominated by the CEO, prepare, discuss and, as decided by the CEO, implement decisions taken by the CEO or the Board.

Control organisation

Nordiska's organisation for the control of risks and compliance is organised in accordance with the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's general guidelines on governance and control. The control organisation consists of three lines of defence.

The first line of defence consists of the Board of Directors, the CEO and the business. They are responsible for ensuring that the business is managed within the framework of confirmed risk exposure and internal governance and control, and in accordance with confirmed external and internal rules that are applicable at Nordiska.

The first line of defence has an effective governance mod-

el and an efficient process for identifying, measuring, valuing, monitoring, minimising and reporting risk.

The second line of defence consists of Risk Control and Compliance. Compliance is there to support the Board of Directors, the CEO and the operational business in order to guarantee licensable compliance in Nordiska. Risk Control is responsible for checking that all significant risks to which Nordiska is exposed or may be exposed are identified and dealt with by the functions concerned, and checks that the internal regulatory framework is appropriate and effective, and suggests changes to this as required.

Risk Control is also there to support and make sure that the business is implementing the requirements specified in external regulations, and on an ongoing basis to strive and contribute towards there being good risk awareness in the organisation. The independence of the functions is guaranteed by the fact that the functions themselves do not perform any such activities that they have to examine, i.e. the second-line functions must not be involved in Nordiska's commercial business.

The third line of defence consists of Internal Audit. Internal Audit is the tool used by the Board of Directors to meet the requirements for good, effective internal governance and control, and in view of this it is organisationally separated from Nordiska's other functions and activities. Internal Audit is responsible for examining and regularly evaluating whether the internal control is effective and appropriate. Within the framework of its assignment, Internal Audit must, among other things, examine and regularly evaluate Nordiska's risk management, compliance with the regulatory framework, financial information and the second line of defence.

Share issue authorisation

The AGM of Nordiska held on 20 June 2024 adopted a share issue authorisation for the Board of Directors, with or without derogation from the shareholders' preferential rights, to make a decision, on one or more occasions during the period until the next AGM in 2025, on the issuing of new shares, options or convertibles against cash payment, with a provision on an issue in kind, offset or otherwise with conditions.

Statutory Administration Report (contd.)

The purpose of this authorisation and the reason for permitting derogations from the shareholders' preferential rights is (i) to enable the use of new shares, warrants or convertibles as payment or financing for the acquisition of assets or businesses, (ii) to strengthen the Company's capital base or (iii) to acquire capital or business relationships for other investments in the business. The share issue authorisation was registered at the Swedish Companies Registration Office on 5 July 2024.

Ownership

Nordiska's biggest shareholders as of 31 December 2024:

	% shares	% votes
Con Trarion Holding AB (half-owned indirectly each by Lank Holding AB and Edvard Berglund Holding i Stockholm AB)	25.44	25.61
Lank Holding AB (wholly owned by Mikael Gellbäck)	15.49	15.59
Edvard Berglund Holding i Stockholm AB (wholly owned by Per Berglund)	14.84	14.94

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

Nordiska's definition of sustainability

As a bank, Nordiska has an obligation to run a responsible business. Interest in and expectations of sustainability are increasing rapidly in all parts of society, which means that sustainability is always a topical issue, one that touches large parts of Nordiska's business. Because of its business, both as an organisation and at the employee level, Nordiska has a great opportunity to have an influence on the journey towards a more sustainable future. We therefore consider it important to identify the efforts being made by Nordiska at present to have a positive influence on sustainability work and to identify those areas where we have a great opportunity to improve sustainability work.

Nordiska has signed the UN Global Compact, the world's biggest commercial initiative for sustainability. This means that we base our sustainability strategy on the four areas on which the UN Global Compact is founded: Human Rights, Health and Safety, Environment and Anti-corruption. In addition to these areas, Nordiska has also chosen to base our sustainability work on the UN's 17 global goals.

Governance of Nordiska's sustainability work

One key component in all of Nordiska's governance and strategic work is having well-established processes and

procedures throughout the organisation. As we place great emphasis on streamlining procedures and processes, this task is an ongoing one. Nordiska's governance is founded on policies and policy documents, which are adopted by the Board of Directors or the CEO. The documents relevant to Nordiska's sustainability work include the following:

- AML – General Risk Assessment
- Remuneration Policy
- Ethics Policy
- Compliance Policy
- Policy for Managing Conflicts of Interest
- Policy for Managing Complaints
- Policy for Diversity and Assessment of Suitability of Board Members and Senior Executives
- Whistleblowing Policy
- Policy for Measures to Combat Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism
- Policy for Internal Governance and Risk Management
- Code of Conduct

Nordiska's risk management

Nordiska's risk management comprises the adopted risk strategy, risk appetite, risk governance and framework in the form of organisation and delegation of responsibility, as well as internal policy documents. Nordiska has also implemented processes to identify, measure/value, manage, monitor and report the risks to which Nordiska is or may be exposed, as well as dependencies between these risks. The risk management system is appropriate and well-integrated into Nordiska's organisation and decision-making structure.

With support from the Risk and Compliance functions, Nordiska regularly monitors and evaluates the risk management system in order to ensure its appropriateness and so that suitable measures can be taken as required to mitigate any deficiencies.

Statutory Administration Report (contd.)

The risks that are most relevant in Nordiska's sustainability work are the areas described below:

- Responsible granting of credit
- Attractive employer
- Diversity and equal opportunity
- Reduced climate impact
- Combating corruption

Nordiska has appointed Nordiska's CEO as Specially Appointed Post-holder (SAP). SAP is responsible for reviewing the internal policy documents and procedures in the areas of money laundering and financing of terrorism, and for ensuring that they are complied with within the organisation, as well as taking measures for improvements if Nordiska is at risk of being used for money laundering.

A CFA has also been appointed for ongoing monitoring and checking of Nordiska's compliance with money laundering regulations and Nordiska's procedures and guidelines. The CFA is independent in respect of the areas monitored by the person in question.

Nordiska's work with the UN's global Sustainable Development Goals

Nordiska works continuously to integrate the global goals into its business. Nordiska is currently working with 10 of the UN's 17 global goals. The intention is in due course to integrate additional goals into our business during 2025.



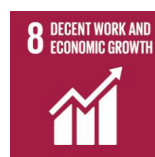
Nordiska assumes responsibility for physical and psychological well-being.



Nordiska strives to be an equal opportunity organisation, a commitment that pervades our entire operation. This is a continuous process, one we work actively with to guarantee enduring equal opportunity in the Company.



Nordiska finances sustainable initiatives such as newly constructed, energy-efficient properties and solar panel installations, enabling us to play an active role in promoting sustainable energy and reducing energy consumption. We are proud to be able to offer green savings in the form of the Nordiska Flex Green account, in which savings are used to finance sustainable initiatives such as solar panels.



Nordiska offers favourable working conditions for employees and creates economic growth together with Nordiska's business partners.



Nordiska's technical infrastructure enables innovation and financial collaborations across national borders.



Nordiska works to support the equal value of all through internal and external social responsibility. The association known as Roots, which Nordiska sponsors, strives to ensure that all children can afford leisure activities by organising free events.



Nordiska's property financing for new construction projects plays an active role in reducing energy consumption.



Through the responsible granting of credit, Nordiska assumes responsibility for only granting loans to customers with a sound repayment capacity.



In our day-to-day business activities at Nordiska, we make conscious choices that have a positive impact on climate change.



Nordiska has global partners that promote collaboration and the sharing of knowledge in the areas of technology and innovation.

Statutory Administration Report (contd.)

Respect for human rights

Responsible and sustainable granting of credit

Nordiska's main business consists of the granting of credit to both private individuals and companies in several different markets. This brings great responsibility, not only because the granting of credit requires a licence and is subject to the supervision of the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority, but also because Nordiska has a social responsibility to grant credit responsibly.

All granting of credit takes place on the basis of good practice and is of high quality. The granting of credit is characterised by high standards when it comes to ethics, quality and control. The credit risk is affected by the repayment capacity of customers, the value of any collateral and concentrations in the credit portfolio. Nordiska shall undertake the responsible granting of credit to customers in order to safeguard financial stability and contribute to sustainable social development. When assessing repayment capacity and the value of collateral, different sustainability aspects have to be considered.

The granting of credit to consumers must be based on sustainable information about the consumer's financial situation. In the Corporate business area, especially in connection with property valuations, consideration must be given to physical environmental and climate risks, transition risks and ESG factors in the credit assessment. The granting of credit to certain sectors must be avoided completely. When conducting an analysis of risks relating to social sustainability, guidelines for measures against money laundering are applied in order to combat financial crime.

Nordiska contributes to a more sustainable future through collaborations that promote a circular economy and environment-friendly alternatives. Our partnerships encompass a number of innovative areas:

- **Hiring of everyday products:** we collaborate with companies that offer options to hire electric bikes, mobile phones, heating boilers and children's car seats. This reduces the need for new production and encourages the sharing economy.
- **Financing of renewable energy:** by collaborating with companies that finance the installation of solar panels, we are contributing to the transition to cleaner energy sources and reduced carbon dioxide emissions.

- **Leasing and hiring for reuse and recycling:** our wholly owned subsidiary Release Finans is focused on the financing of hiring and leasing solutions, with an offering including a financing solution by the name of Rent and Return, which focuses in full on the reuse and recycling of the hired equipment. The items hired are returned after the rental period, and Release-certified business partners in the field of reuse and recycling management make sure that the items are reused or recycled. This financing solution thus contributes to the circular economy, which saves the planet's resources and reduces greenhouse gas emissions.

In 2024, Nordiska widened its service offering with the acquisition of Rocker, adding technology to the portfolio that is ideal for circular trading online between private individuals.

This has resulted in sustainable collaborations with operators including Revive Retail, whose business concept is to promote the recycling of garments online.

Nordiska is proud of being able to contribute in tangible terms to sustainable energy and reduced energy consumption, in accordance with the UN's global goal number 7: Affordable and Clean Energy. In 2025, Nordiska will continue to focus on granting credit to sustainable financing solutions.

Employees/attractive employer

It is extremely important for Nordiska to be an attractive employer. We are a value-based company in which our five values – Reliable, Competent, Driven, Responsive and Positive – pervade our corporate culture. These values are more than mere words, they provide common ground for everyone who works at Nordiska, both individually and as part of a team. By encouraging and highlighting these values in each other, we aim to enhance the positive qualities in each other. They provide us with an inner compass as we strive to realise our vision. Our values guide us in our work to create added value, exceed our customers' expectations and earn their trust.

Reliable – We communicate clearly and honestly, deliver on time and keep our promises.

Competent – Nordiska possesses a unique mix of financial expertise and tech, which is a prerequisite for a dynamic environment in which ideas can flourish.

Statutory Administration Report (contd.)

Driven – Nordiska is not satisfied with the status quo, but wants to see good results. We encourage initiatives for continuous learning.

Responsive – We employ an active ability to understand, interpret and respond to messages from colleagues and customers.

Positive – We see opportunities rather than obstacles, and contribute actively to a constructive and supportive work culture.

A series of workshops will be held during 2025, at which we will once more raise issues, discuss and reflect on our shared values and convictions, in order to create an even stronger and more unified corporate culture.

Nordiska conducts continuous employee surveys that serve two purposes. Not only do they provide insights into what needs to be changed and improved in the Company, they also provide an insight into our employees' general well-being and work environment. This enables us to quickly identify and respond to opportunities for improvement and thereby maintain a high level of employee satisfaction. Employee surveys make it possible to continuously evaluate the organisation, identify opportunities for improvement and understand what employees are already satisfied with, which can be used to boost the Company's development.

The objective is to continuously evaluate and improve our work environment, with a focus on both physical and psychological aspects. We strive to create a work environment in which our employees are happy and healthy, and this work is a key element of our overarching strategy to promote well-being and productivity at Nordiska.

Equal opportunity and diversity

Nordiska sees benefits in having people who contribute in different ways to Nordiska's success coming from different backgrounds, bringing with them additional perspectives and contributing new angles of approach and analyses.

It is therefore a given that everyone who works or has assignments within Nordiska – regardless of ethnic origin, gender, faith, age, sexual orientation or functional variation – shall have equal conditions when it comes to the selection and appointment of senior executives and other positions within the Company. Nordiska also has a set of

guidelines for diversity, fairness and inclusion that clarify our vision of being an equal opportunity workplace.

Training and learning

Nordiska is dedicated to continuous learning and development. We prioritise training and skills development at both organisational and individual level in order to create a dynamic, learning work environment. We organise regular training primarily in the areas of Risk and IT Security, in both physical meetings and on an ongoing basis in web-based tools. A thorough, multi-stage training programme was introduced in 2024 as part of Nordiska's onboarding process: a training programme that all new employees undergo and are then tested in. We have a strong belief that our organisation continues to develop and perform better through continuous learning.

Code of Conduct and good business ethics

All employees at Nordiska follow the Company's internal policy documents for Nordiska's Code of Conduct, which has been adopted by the CEO. The Code of Conduct is intended to clarify the importance of responsible, professional conduct and how Nordiska's employees are expected to present and conduct themselves in day-to-day work in accordance with Nordiska's values, vision and goals, as well as external regulatory requirements.

Nordiska stands for good business ethics, wherever we operate. Each supplier agreement is preceded by an assessment of how the supplier complies with Nordiska's regulations concerning security and continuity, as well as the processing of personal data. We set tough demands in terms of confidentiality and IT security, as well as maintaining an exemplary reputation.

External Corporate Social Responsibility

Nordiska places great emphasis on contributing to the community outside its own organisation, and was engaged in a number of significant initiatives during 2024.

In the area of sports sponsorship and youth activities, Nordiska sponsored GIF Sundsvall and SDFF, and also supported the ROOTS association. The company was also the main sponsor of the Roots Summer Camp, a free-of-charge football camp for boys that aims to eliminate financial obstacles to participation.

Statutory Administration Report (contd.)

Regarding charity and humanitarian initiatives, Nordiska sponsored Musikhjälpen (Music Aid) 2024. The theme for this year was Maternal Mortality, and the collection addressed the lack of adequate care, poverty and discrimination. Through this, Nordiska contributed to improved maternal care globally.

As part of its engagement in promoting health, Nordiska took part in the "Blodomloppet" fun run in both Stockholm and Sundsvall. This promotes health and raises awareness of blood donation, while also demonstrating Nordiska's engagement in social responsibility and integrating a sustainability mindset into the corporate culture.

Through these initiatives, Nordiska makes active choices for social responsibility and contributes to positive social development on many levels.

Whistleblowing

Nordiska has a clearly defined policy for whistleblowing. Employees can submit information about irregularities anonymously. To guarantee anonymity, reporting takes place via a digital third party system.

Reduced climate impact

The climate crisis is one of the biggest challenges facing the world, and everyone needs to assume their responsibility on this issue. To reduce their energy consumption and climate impact, all companies and individuals can choose to make active choices that are more beneficial for our planet. Nordiska makes active choices in its day-to-day activities to contribute to a more sustainable world.

A significant proportion of previously physical documents have been moved over to digital form through the use of digital signatures and storage, as part of Nordiska's continuing work to transform processes. Despite industry-specific legal requirements that currently prevent a complete transition to a totally digital model, we continue to actively pursue more sustainable and efficient document management through digitalisation.

As part of our sustainability strategy, we have implemented energy-smart consumption at our offices and provided containers for sorting at source and composting. These measures mark another step in our commitment to act responsibly and contribute to a more sustainable future.

At Nordiska, we prioritise the most climate-friendly transport alternative for business travel between our three offices in Stockholm, Sundsvall and Oslo. Apart from these journeys, we also strive to consistently choose the most sustainable mode of transport for other business travel and conferences. This measure forms part of our engagement to reduce our climate impact and promote responsible travel habits within the organisation.

Combating corruption

Work to combat corruption continues to be led through strong internal governance and control, combined with a meticulous approach in Nordiska's processes, particularly in engaging suppliers, employment procedures and business partners. At an organisational level, Nordiska works in a dedicated way against money laundering and the financing of terrorism, including increased system support in work on measures, appointment of personnel resources, training and improved processes.

Work to combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism, as well as fraud, is a continuous process. Nordiska organises regular training courses to enhance awareness throughout the organisation. Existing policy documents, such as the Instructions for measures against money laundering and the financing of terrorism and a Policy for Measures to Combat Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism, were updated in 2024. A General Risk Assessment form the basis of the business's processes and procedures. In addition, Nordiska's AML unit carries out operational work on the front line in order to prevent Nordiska from being used for fraud or money laundering through a risk-based working method, which includes training employees, monitoring transactions and close collaboration with the Partner business area and other departments in the business in order to identify and minimise risks.

Five-year summary

FIVE-YEAR SUMMARY FOR THE GROUP – INCOME STATEMENT (SEK thousands)

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Interest income	747,364	486,674	334,129	195,078	127,290
Interest expenses	-414,447	-244,299	-106,040	-55,215	-28,546
Net interest	332,917	242,375	228,090	139,862	98,745
Commission income	80,813	16,359	23,368	24,344	19,486
Commission expenses	-20,784	-2,936	-5,420	-3,571	-3,842
Net commission	60,029	13,423	17,948	20,772	15,643
Net profit/loss from financial transactions*	49,993	35,566	-1,695	8,631	-3,209
Other operating income	13,090	6,611	8,437	49,121	4,500
Operating income	456,029	297,975	252,780	218,386	115,679
General administrative expenses	-225,568	-138,589	-141,371	-107,072	-63,272
Depreciation	-23,565	-10,603	-8,301	-8,877	-4,817
Other operating expenses	-982	-1,777	-4,413	-2,565	-1,477
Operating expenses	-250,115	-150,969	-154,085	-118,513	-69,566
Profit/loss before credit losses	205,914	147,006	98,695	99,873	46,114
Credit losses, net	-51,189	-5,376	-12,277	-5,019	-1,559
Participations in profit/loss of associated company	1,283	2,279	2,920	-	-
Operating profit/loss*	156,008	143,909	89,338	94,854	44,556
Tax	-28,304	-28,605	-7,647	-14,735	-9,798
Profit/loss for the year*	127,704	115,304	81,691	80,119	34,756

*) Comparative figures have been recalculated due to correction of previous errors. Please refer to Note 41 for more information.

Five-year summary

FIVE-YEAR SUMMARY FOR THE GROUP – KEY INDICATORS

	Unit	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
INCOME STATEMENT						
Net interest	SEK	332,917	242,375	228,090	139,862	98,745
Operating profit/loss*	SEK	156,008	143,909	89,338	94,854	44,556
Profit/loss for the year*	SEK	127,704	115,304	81,691	80,119	34,756
BALANCE SHEET						
Lending to the public	SEK	9,129,730	7,346,038	6,249,824	5,244,393	2,764,292
Deposits from the public	SEK	10,932,626	8,972,076	7,732,592	8,634,016	3,444,011
Equity*	SEK	946,225	711,836	619,245	465,880	254,537
KEY INDICATORS						
Net interest margin (NIM)	%	4.0	3.6	4.0	3.5	4.7
Credit loss level	%	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Cost-to-income ratio*	%	54.8	50.7	61.0	54.3	60.1
Return on equity (RoE)*	%	15.4	17.3	15.1	22.2	14.6
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	%	13.4	13.3	11.7	9.0	11.5
Tier 1 capital ratio	%	15.1	15.5	13.9	11.2	11.5
Total capital ratio	%	18.8	16.2	14.7	12.1	13.2
Average number of employees	number	138	72	59	37	30

*) Comparative figures have been recalculated due to correction of previous errors. Please refer to Note 41 for more information.

Consolidated Income Statement (SEK thousands)

	Note	2024	2023
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	6	747,364	486,674
Interest expenses	6	-414,447	-244,299
Net interest		332,917	242,375
Commission income	7	80,813	16,359
Commission expenses	7	-20,784	-2,936
Net commission		60,029	13,423
Net profit/loss from financial transactions	8	49,993	35,566
Other operating income	9	13,090	6,611
Operating income		456,029	297,976
General administrative expenses	10, 11, 12	-225,568	-138,589
Depreciation	13	-23,565	-10,603
Other operating expenses		-982	-1,777
Operating expenses		-250,115	-150,969
Profit/loss before credit losses		205,914	147,006
Credit losses, net	14	-51,189	-5,376
Shares and participations in associated company	23	1,283	2,279
Operating profit/loss		156,008	143,909
Tax on profit/loss for the year	16	-28,304	-28,605
Profit/loss for the year		127,704	115,304
Profit/loss attributable to:			
Parent Company's shareholders		127,704	115,304
Non-controlling interests		0	-
Total		127,704	115,304

Statement of comprehensive income

	2024	2023
Profit/loss for the year	127,704	115,304
Other comprehensive income		
Translation of foreign business activities	-1,316	-8,070
Other comprehensive income after tax	-1,316	-8,070
Comprehensive income for the year	126,388	107,234
Comprehensive income attributable to:		
Parent Company's shareholders	126,388	107,234
Non-controlling interests	0	-
Total	126,388	107,234

Consolidated Balance Sheet (SEK thousands)

	Note	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
ASSETS			
Chargeable treasury bonds, etc.	17	1,807,498	1,420,556
Lending to credit institutions*	18	1,446,040	512,515
Lending to the public	19	9,129,730	7,346,038
Derivative instruments	20	1,133	4,109
Shares and participations	21	10,086	6,449
Shares and participations in associated company	23	11,963	10,679
Intangible assets	24	100,327	19,648
Right of use assets	25	31,485	24,032
Property, plant and equipment	26	5,860	3,349
Other assets	27	97,775	794,057
Deferred tax asset	16	8,306	169
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	28	27,770	19,819
TOTAL ASSETS		12,677,971	10,161,421
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Deposits from the public	29	10,932,626	8,972,076
Derivative instruments	20	3,240	1,658
Other liabilities	30	459,111	366,424
Deferred tax liability	16	15,887	-
Lease liabilities	25	31,071	23,329
Accrued expenses and prepaid income	31	109,221	86,098
Subordinated liabilities	32	180,592	-
Total liabilities		11,731,747	9,449,585
Share capital		56,307	50,203
Other capital contributed		339,195	228,765
Tier 1 capital instruments		98,969	94,044
Retained earnings*		323,858	223,520
Profit/loss for the year		127,704	115,304
Total equity attributable to the Parent Company's shareholders		946,033	711,836
Non-controlling interests		192	-
Total equity		946,225	711,836
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		12,677,971	10,161,421

*) Comparative figures have been recalculated due to correction of previous errors. Please refer to Note 41 for more information.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity (SEK thousands)

	Share capital	Other capital contributed	Translation reserve ¹⁾	Tier 1 capital	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity ²⁾
Opening equity, 01/01/2024	50,203	228,765	-6,059	94,044	344,883	711,836	-	711,836
Profit/loss for the year	-	-	-	-	127,704	127,704	0	127,704
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-1,316	-	-	-1,316	-	-1,316
Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-7,375	-	472,587	838,224	0	838,224
Interest expense, Tier 1 capital instruments	-	-	-	-	-12,794	-12,794	-	-12,794
Tier 1 capital instruments	-	-	-	4,925	-	4,925	-	4,925
<i>Contributions from and value transfers to owners</i>								
Option scheme	-	-	-	-	2,346	2,346	-	2,346
New share issue	6,105	110,430	-	-	-	116,535	-	116,535
Dividend to preference shareholders	-	-	-	-	-3,200	-3,200	-	-3,200
Acquisitions of non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	590	590
Transactions with non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-398	-398
Closing equity, 31/12/2024	56,307	339,195	-7,375	98,969	458,936	946,033	192	946,225

	Share capital	Other capital contributed	Translation reserve ¹⁾	Tier 1 capital	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity ²⁾
Opening equity, 01/01/2023	50,116	228,530	2,011	94,044	252,961	627,662	-	627,662
Effect of correction of errors	-	-	-	-	-8,416	-8,416	-	-8,416
Adjusted opening equity, 01/01/2023*	50,116	228,530	2,011	94,044	244,545	619,246	-	619,246
Profit/loss for the year	-	-	-	-	115,304	115,304	-	115,304
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-8,070	-	-	-8,070	-	-8,070
Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-8,070	-	359,849	726,480	-	726,480
Interest expense, Tier 1 capital instruments	-	-	-	-	-11,765	-11,765	-	-11,765
<i>Contributions from and value transfers to owners</i>								
New share issue	87	235	-	-	-	322	-	322
Dividend to preference shareholders	-	-	-	-	-3,200	-3,200	-	-3,200
Closing equity, 31/12/2023	50,203	228,765	-6,059	94,044	344,883	711,836	-	711,836

¹⁾ Comparative figures have been recalculated due to correction of previous errors. Please refer to Note 41 for more information.

¹⁾ The translation reserve consists of translation differences that arise when translating foreign Group companies' operations that are recorded in other comprehensive income.

²⁾ Of the Group's total equity, the following consists of restricted equity.

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Share capital	56,307	50,203
Fund for development expenses	28,532	19,648
Equity method reserve	6,482	5,199
Total restricted equity	91,321	75,050

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

(SEK thousands)

	Note	2024	2023
		156,008	143,909
Items not included in cash flow:			
- Depreciation	13	23,565	10,603
- Participations in profit/loss of associated company	23	-1,283	-2,279
- Change in value of shares	21	-3,637	-
Income tax paid		-34,864	-24,817
		139,790	127,416
Increase (-) / decrease (+) in chargeable treasury bonds, etc.**	17	-1,807,498	-
Increase (-) / decrease (+) in lending to the public		-46,475	-1,096,212
Increase (-) / decrease (+) in other assets		14,808	41,771
Increase (-) / decrease (+) in blocked funds for rent guarantee		-	-1,005
Increase (+) / decrease (-) in debts to credit institutions		-1,394,918	-
Increase (+) / decrease (-) in deposits from the public		1,960,549	1,239,484
Increase (+) / decrease (-) in other liabilities		-133,200	103,720
Cash flow from operating activities		-1,266,943	415,175
Acquisition of intangible assets	24	-16,070	-13,498
Divestments/sale of intangible assets		-	378
Acquisition of tangible assets	26	-1,299	-2,299
Divestments/sale of tangible assets		-	8
Divestments/sale of shares and participations		-	5,174
Business combinations***	38	-169,228	-
Cash flow from investing activities		-186,597	-10,236
Share issue		110	-
Tier 1 capital instruments		4,925	-
Interest on Tier 1 capital instruments		-12,794	-11,765
Exercising of options		-	322
Repayment of lease liability		-8,172	-5,072
Dividend		-3,200	-3,200
Increase (+) / decrease (-) in subordinated liabilities	32	180,592	-
Cash flow from financing activities		161,461	-19,715
Cash flow for the year		-1,292,079	383,551
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year*		2,760,455	2,380,463
Exchange rate difference in cash and cash equivalents		-3,228	-3,558
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		1,465,148	2,760,455
<i>Interest paid and received included in cash flow from operating activities:</i>			
Interest paid		739,980	500,960
Interest received		-412,782	-256,064
<i>The following items are included in cash and cash equivalents:</i>			
Lending to credit institutions*	18	1,446,040	510,887
Chargeable treasury bonds, etc.	17	-	1,420,556
Other assets		19,108	829,012
Total cash and cash equivalents		1,465,148	2,760,455

*) Comparative figures have been recalculated due to correction of previous errors. Please refer to Note 41 for more information.

**) Chargeable treasury bonds, etc. as of 31 December 2024 have a remaining maturity of more than three months from the date of acquisition and are recorded under operating activities instead of cash and cash equivalents with reference to the accounting policies in Note 1.

***) The cash consideration totalled SEK 232.3 million, while acquired cash and cash equivalents totalled SEK 63.1 million.

Income Statement for the Parent Company (SEK thousands)

	Note	2024	2023
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	6	592,879	425,292
Lease income	6	321,032	306,228
Interest expenses	6	-407,676	-242,748
Net interest		506,235	488,772
Commission income	7	14,475	16,359
Commission expenses	7	-4,637	-2,936
Net commission		9,838	13,423
Net profit/loss from financial transactions	8	47,499	34,886
Other operating income	9	3,491	3,486
Operating income		567,063	540,567
General administrative expenses	10, 11, 12	-149,524	-132,353
Depreciation	13	-260,286	-251,084
Other operating expenses		-132	-110
Operating expenses		-409,942	-383,546
Profit/loss before credit losses		157,121	157,021
Credit losses, net	14	-4,663	-6,697
Operating profit/loss		152,458	150,324
Group contributions	15	-9,150	-6,450
Tax on profit/loss for the year	16	-28,032	-28,609
Profit/loss for the year		115,277	115,264

Statement of comprehensive income

	2024	2023
Profit/loss for the year	115,277	115,264
Comprehensive income for the year	115,277	115,264

Balance Sheet for the Parent Company (SEK thousands)

	Note	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
ASSETS			
Chargeable treasury bonds, etc.	17	1,807,498	1,420,556
Lending to credit institutions*	18	1,291,382	478,595
Lending to the public	19	7,842,119	6,513,546
Derivative instruments	20	764	3,395
Shares and participations	21	593	353
Shares in subsidiaries	22	684,266	6,275
Shares and participations in associated company	23	5,480	5,480
Intangible assets	24	17,567	9,891
Property, plant and equipment	26	727,498	811,735
Other assets	27	83,309	844,760
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	28	18,826	31,550
TOTAL ASSETS		12,479,301	10,126,136
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Deposits from the public	29	10,989,331	9,004,947
Derivative instruments	20	3,060	503
Other liabilities	30	297,614	339,698
Accrued expenses and prepaid income	31	87,506	82,878
Subordinated liabilities	32	180,592	-
Total liabilities		11,558,103	9,428,026
EQUITY			
Share capital		56,307	50,203
Fund for development expenses		17,567	9,891
Total restricted equity		73,874	60,094
Share premium reserve		260,995	150,565
Tier 1 capital instruments		98,969	94,044
Retained earnings*		372,083	278,144
Profit/loss for the year		115,277	115,264
Total non-restricted equity		847,324	638,017
Total equity		921,198	698,111
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		12,479,301	10,126,136

*) Comparative figures have been recalculated due to correction of previous errors. Please refer to Note 41 for more information.

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Parent Company (SEK thousands)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share capital	Fund for development expenses	Share premium reserve	Tier 1 capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Opening equity, 01/01/2024	50,203	9,891	150,565	94,044	393,408	698,111
Profit/loss for the year	-	-	-	-	115,277	115,277
Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	115,277	115,277
Fund for development expenses	-	7,676	-	-	-7,676	-
New share issue	6,105	-	110,430	-	-	116,535
Option scheme	-	-	-	-	2,346	2,346
Tier 1 capital instruments	-	-	-	4,925	-	4,925
Interest expense, Tier 1 capital instruments	-	-	-	-	-12,794	-12,794
Dividend to preference shareholders	-	-	-	-	-3,200	-3,200
Closing equity, 31/12/2024	56,307	17,567	260,995	98,969	487,360	921,198

	Share capital	Fund for development expenses	Share premium reserve	Tier 1 capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Opening equity, 01/01/2023	50,116	-	150,330	94,044	311,415	605,905
Effect of correction of errors	-	-	-	-	-8,416	-8,416
Adjusted opening equity, 01/01/2023*	50,116	-	150,330	94,044	302,999	597,489
Profit/loss for the year	-	-	-	-	115,264	115,264
Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	115,264	115,264
Fund for development expenses	-	9,891	-	-	-9,891	-
New share issue	87	-	235	-	-	322
Interest expense, Tier 1 capital instruments	-	-	-	-	-11,765	-11,765
Dividend to preference shareholders	-	-	-	-	-3,200	-3,200
Closing equity, 31/12/2023	50,203	9,891	150,565	94,044	393,408	698,111

*) Comparative figures have been recalculated due to correction of previous errors. Please refer to Note 41 for more information.

The Company's equity comprises share capital, which consists of two share classes: ordinary shares and preference shares. In addition to this there are shareholder contributions, capital instruments in the form of a bond, the Company's retained earnings and the profit/loss for the year. With regard to profit-sharing, in accordance with the articles of association, the Company has not paid a dividend to ordinary shareholders, but only to preference shareholders, who have preferential rights in respect of an annual dividend equivalent to an amount of SEK 2.00 per share per quarter, to a maximum of SEK 8.00 per year.

Nordiska has perpetual Tier 1 bonds issued in 2021 to a value of SEK 100 million ("the Bonds"). The Bonds are listed for trading on the corporate bond list at Nasdaq Stockholm, with ISIN SE0015961537. The Bonds are permanent instruments with a first redemption right after five years (subject to the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's prior consent and applicable law) with a variable interest rate of 3m STIBOR + 8.75%. The Bonds are not guaranteed, subordinated to Nordiska's creditors, pari passu other Tier 1 capital instruments or similarly ranked receivables or senior shares issued by Nordiska.

In 2024, the Parent Company issued share warrants for which the underlying asset comprises a share in the Company. The Black & Scholes model was applied when valuing the share warrants. The warrants were acquired at market

value, and in accordance with the warrant value report, the market value of a share warrant was set at SEK 1.78, based on a redemption price of SEK 30.40. The term of the warrant is adopted at five years, and the Company has a right to repurchase, at the market price, in the event that an employee who acquired warrants has left the Company.

The Annual General Meeting has delegated the decision on paying this dividend to the Board of Directors. Every time the decision is made, the Board of Directors must make sure that there is scope for the dividend in question within unrestricted equity and that the Board deems the proposed dividend to be justifiable with due regard to the demands that the nature, scope and risks of the business place on the size of the Parent Company's and the Group's equity, consolidation requirements, liquidity and position in general.

The total number of shares is 56,307,493 (50,202,871), of which 55,907,493 (49,802,871) are ordinary shares and 400,000 (400,000) preference shares. The quota value is SEK 1.00 (1.00). The total number of votes is 55,947,493 (49,842,816), with ordinary shares carrying one vote, while preference shares carry one tenth of a vote (1/10). Increases in share capital take place via ordinary shares.

Cash Flow Statement for the Parent Company (SEK thousands)

	Note	2024	2023
Profit/loss before tax		152,458	143,874
Items not included in cash flow:			
- Depreciation	13	260,286	251,084
- Change in value of shares	21	-240	-
Income tax paid		-22,039	-25,047
		390,465	369,910
Increase (-) / decrease (+) in chargeable treasury bonds, etc.**	17	-1,807,498	-
Increase (-) / decrease (+) in lending to the public		-1,328,574	-957,137
Increase (-) / decrease (+) in other assets		14,912	22,917
Increase (-) / decrease (+) in lease objects		-172,855	-372,591
Increase (-) / decrease (+) in blocked funds for rent guarantee		-	-496
Increase (+) / decrease (-) in deposits from the public		1,984,385	1,250,631
Increase (+) / decrease (-) in other liabilities		-87,553	108,132
Cash flow from operating activities		-1,006,717	421,366
Acquisition of intangible assets	24	-10,130	-11,259
Divestments/sale of intangible assets		-	378
Acquisition of tangible assets	26	-741	-2,299
Acquisition of shares in subsidiary	38	-559,166	-
Cash flow from investing activities		-570,037	-13,180
Share issue		110	-
Group contributions received (+) / paid (-)	15	-6,450	-25,000
Tier 1 capital instruments		4,925	-
Interest on Tier 1 capital instruments		-12,794	-11,765
Exercising of options		-	322
Dividend		-3,200	-3,200
Shareholder contribution paid		-2,400	-
Increase (+) / decrease (-) in subordinated liabilities	32	180,592	-
Cash flow from financing activities		160,783	-39,643
Cash flow for the year		-1,415,971	368,544
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year*		2,724,221	2,355,677
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		1,308,250	2,724,221
<i>Interest paid and received included in cash flow from operating activities:</i>			
Interest paid		-406,011	-254,512
Interest received		598,960	741,539
<i>The following items are included in cash and cash equivalents:</i>			
Lending to credit institutions*	18	1,289,882	477,095
Chargeable treasury bonds, etc.**	17	-	1,420,556
Other assets		18,368	826,570
Total cash and cash equivalents		1,308,250	2,724,221

*) Comparative figures have been recalculated due to correction of previous errors. Please refer to Note 41 for more information.

**) Chargeable treasury bonds, etc. as of 31 December 2024 have a remaining maturity of more than three months and are recorded under operating activities instead of cash and cash equivalents with reference to the accounting policies in Note 1.

Notes on the financial statements

NOTE 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Bankaktiebolaget Nordiska (publ) (the Parent Company), Corp. ID no. 556760-6032, formerly Nordiska Kreditmarknadsaktiebolaget (publ), changed its name in January 2025. The Company has a licence from the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority to run a banking business in accordance with the Swedish Banking and Financing Business Act (2004:297). The business is run through the Parent Company and subsidiaries in Sweden and Norway, while partnerships are used to run the businesses in Finland, Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands.

Group relationships

The Parent Company is registered and has its registered

office and head office in Stockholm, Sweden. The address of the head office is Riddargatan 10, 114 35 Stockholm, Sweden. Nordiska is the Parent Company of Nordiska Financial Technology AB, Umeå Release Finans AB, Rocker AB (publ), NFT Ukraine LLC, NNAV Holding 1 AB and Nordiska Financial Partner Norway AS. Nordiska Financial Partner Norway AS has in turn a branch in Sweden. The consolidated financial statements for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2024 consist of the Parent Company, its subsidiaries and branches.

The Board of Directors approved these annual accounts on 28 April 2025, for adoption by the general meeting of shareholders.

NOTE 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies described below are applied by the Group and in large parts by the Parent Company, and have been applied consistently for all years presented, unless otherwise stated. The most significant deviations between the Parent Company's accounts and the Group's accounting policies are described below under the heading "The Parent Company's accounting policies".

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts in the notes are in thousand Swedish kronor (SEK thousands). Amounts in parentheses refer to the same period in the previous year.

Basis on which the statements have been prepared

The consolidated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and interpretations as adopted by the EU Commission. Also applied are the Swedish Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies (1995:1559) (ÅRKL) and the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's regulations and general advice (FFFS 2008:25) on annual accounts in credit institutions and securities companies. Supplementary Accounting Rules for Groups (RFR 1) are also applied, as well as statements from the Swedish Corporate Reporting Board.

New accounting policies

a) Standards or new interpretations of existing standards introduced during 2024

No other new IFRS standards or new interpretations of existing standards that were adopted during 2024 are

considered to have had any material impact on the Group's or the Parent Company's financial position, profit, cash flow or disclosures.

b) New standards, and amendments and new interpretations of existing standards that are to be applied during 2024 or thereafter

In April 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) published IFRS 18, Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, which has not yet been adopted by the EU. The new reporting standard comes into force on 1 January 2027 and replaces IAS 1. IFRS 18 entails primarily new requirements for the structure of the income statement and disclosures of certain metrics. The impact of the new standard on the Group's financial statements is currently being evaluated.

Correction of previous errors

During 2024, corrections were made to previous errors, as stated and described in further detail in Note 41.

Consolidated accounts

The consolidated accounts include the Parent Company and subsidiaries in which a controlling influence is held. A controlling influence exists if the Parent Company has an influence over the object of investment, is exposed to or has a right to receive variable returns on its investment and is able to exercise its influence over the investment to affect the return.

Notes (contd.)

The financial statements for the Parent Company and the subsidiaries that are included in the consolidated accounts refer to the same period and have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies that apply for the Group. A subsidiary is included in the consolidated accounts from the date of acquisition, which is the date on which the Parent Company acquired a controlling influence over the subsidiary, and is included in the consolidated accounts until the date on which the controlling influence ceases to exist.

The consolidated accounts are prepared in accordance with the acquisition method. The acquisition method means that acquired identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities that satisfy the conditions for recording are recorded and valued at fair value on the date of acquisition. In business combinations where the compensation paid, any holding without a controlling influence and the fair value of previous shareholding (for an incremental acquisition) exceeds the fair value of identifiable acquired net assets on the date of acquisition, the difference is recorded as goodwill. If the amount is less than the fair value, the difference is recorded directly in the income statement under other income. Acquisition-related expenses are recorded as expenses as they are incurred. Provisions are not made for expenses in respect of planned restructuring measures that are a consequence of the acquisition.

A subsidiary's contribution to equity consists solely of the capital introduced between acquisition and divestment date. All internal Group balances that arise in transactions between companies included in the consolidated financial statements are eliminated in full.

Associated companies are defined as companies in which the holding does not provide a controlling interest, but where the holding is nevertheless significant. A significant interest is assumed to exist if the Group holds, either directly or indirectly, between 20% and 50% of the votes in a company. The reporting of shares and participations in associated companies takes place in accordance with the equity method. The equity method means that participations in a company are recorded at the cost of acquisition on the date of acquisition, and subsequently adjusted by the owner company's share of the change in the net assets of the investment object. The profit participation is recorded as profit from participations in associated company.

Functional and foreign currency

The financial statements are presented in Swedish kronor, which is both the Group's and the Parent Company's functional currency and presentation currency. Each company that is part of the Group defines its functional currency on the basis of its primary economic environment.

Transactions in foreign currency are recorded after translation at the exchange rate on the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are re-stated in the functional currency at the closing day rates. Exchange rate differences that occur in translation are recorded in the income statement under Net profit/loss from financial transactions.

Non-monetary assets in foreign currency, which are valued at historical cost of acquisition, are valued using the exchange rate on the original transaction date.

The profit/loss and financial position of all Group companies with a functional currency that is different from the reporting currency are translated into the Group's reporting currency as follows:

1. assets and liabilities for each of the balance sheets are translated at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date;
2. income and expenses for each of the income statements are translated at the average exchange rate;
3. all exchange rate differences that arise are recorded in other comprehensive income and accumulated as a separate component in equity;
4. goodwill and adjustments to fair value that arise from the acquisition of a foreign business are treated as assets and liabilities in that business and are translated at the closing day rate.

Segment reporting (IFRS 8)

Segment information for the Group is presented from the Company management perspective, and the segments are identified based on internal reporting to the CEO, who is identified as the senior executive decision-maker.

The accounting policies for segment information correspond with IFRS. Segment information is only provided for the Group and not for the Parent Company. Please refer to Note 5 for a more detailed description of the division and presentation.

Notes (contd.)

Income

Interest income and interest expenses

Interest income and interest expenses for financial instruments valued at accrued cost of acquisition are calculated and recorded in the income statement using the effective interest method. The effective interest is the interest that causes the current value of all estimated future payments received and made during the expected fixed-rate interest term to be equal to the carrying value of the receivable or debt.

Interest expenses relate primarily to borrowing from the public and debt instruments issued, which are recorded as an expense when they are accrued, which means that interest expenses are recognised on an accrual basis in the period to which they relate. Interest expenses also include the costs of government guarantees such as the deposit guarantee and resolution fee.

Commission income and commission expenses

Commission income consists of invoice purchases, insurance charges, administrative charges, transaction charges and limit charges. Commission income is recorded as income from agreements with customers, which consists of compensation for services performed on the condition that this does not constitute an integral part of the effective interest rate and is instead recorded as interest income. Income is recorded when the performance obligation has been fulfilled, which is when control of the product or service has been transferred to the customer. Income reflects the compensation received in return for these services.

Commission expenses are the costs of services received to the extent that they are not deemed to constitute interest. Commission expenses are transaction-dependent and directly related to transactions that have been recorded as income under commission income.

Net profit/loss from financial transactions

This item contains gains and losses that arise as a consequence of value changes in and the realisation of financial assets and liabilities valued at fair value via the income statement as well as gains and losses in respect of exchange rate fluctuations.

Employee benefits

Salaries and remuneration

Pay, variable remuneration and social security contributions are recorded in the income statement in the period when the employee performed the service.

Pension obligations

Nordiska only has defined contribution pension plans, which are financed through payments to insurance companies. A defined contribution pension plan is a pension plan under which Nordiska pays fixed contributions to a separate legal entity. Nordiska has no legal or informal obligations to pay additional contributions if this legal entity does not have sufficient assets to pay all compensation to employees associated with the employees' service during the current or earlier periods.

The contributions are recorded as staff costs when they fall due for payment. Prepaid contributions are recorded as an asset to the extent that cash repayment or a reduction of future payments may be credited to Nordiska.

Redundancy compensation

Compensation upon termination of employment is paid when notice has been served by Nordiska prior to the normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for such compensation. Nordiska records severance pay when it is clearly obligated either to terminate an employee in accordance with a detailed, formal plan without any possibility of recall, or to pay compensation when serving notice as a result of an offer having been made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Benefits that fall due more than 12 months after the balance sheet date are discounted to the current value.

Expected credit losses

The credit reserves are based on a model for expected credit losses. The requirements specify that all assets valued at accrued cost of acquisition, as well as any off-balance sheet commitments, in respect of guarantees and loan commitments issued, must be covered by credit reserves.

Notes (contd.)

Only Nordiska's share of expected and confirmed credit losses is recorded. In the Partner business area, Nordiska has the right to offset expected and confirmed credit losses against the compensation that is to be paid to the partner. Credit losses in the Partner business area are therefore offset against the liability for compensation to the partner. In the event that credit losses exceed compensation, Nordiska has a right of recourse against the partner for credit losses arising in excess of the amount of compensation.

The assets to be tested are divided into three categories (stages) in accordance with the general method, depending on the development of credit risk from the date of disbursement.

Stage 1 – concerns assets where there has been no significant increase in the credit risk since it was first recorded.

Stage 2 – concerns assets where there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since it was first recorded. Assets with a significant increase in credit risk include (A) assets with payment overdue by between 30 and 90 days, (B) assets with an impaired risk class and (C) assets concerning which other information has emerged that causes a heightened risk.

Stage 3 – concerns (A) assets with payment overdue by 90 days, (B) assets with an impaired risk class, (C) assets with information from the borrower that they will be unable to meet their payment obligations on time, (D) assets that are in a trial period and have additional periods of grace granted or payments are overdue by more than 30 days, (E) other circumstances that come to the Company's attention, (F) assets in a co-limitation group where the proportion of distressed exposures exceeds 20% of the exposures.

Nordiska conducts careful monitoring of credit-impaired assets. Reclassification of credit-impaired assets takes place following a well-managed waiting period. Well-managed credit-impaired assets have a one-year waiting period before they can be reclassified as exposures with a significant increase in credit risk. Assets with a significant increase in credit risk have a two-year waiting period before these assets can be classified as healthy. In the event of late payments exceeding a two-year waiting period, reclassification takes place to credit-impaired assets, and a one-year waiting period is applied once more.

Default is defined as the risk that a counterparty is unable to meet its commitments towards Nordiska under a loan agreement or is 90 days late with payment.

Impairment of expected credit losses and any positive or negative effects of revaluations are recorded in the income statement under credit losses, net.

Calculation of credit reserves

In stage 1, the credit reserves correspond to the expected credit losses as a consequence of a default within 12 months. In stages 2 and 3, the provisions must correspond to the credit losses anticipated for the full remaining maturity. The expected credit loss in a future period is obtained by multiplying the current value of exposure at default (EAD) by the probability of default (PD) and the loss given default (LGD). Nordiska assigns every single credit in the outstanding credit portfolio a specific provision based on each credit agreement. The methodology for calculating expected credit losses takes place by means of an estimate for each product area of the parameters probability of default, expected loss in event of defaults and expected exposure in event of default. The result is then calculated at the current value in order to indicate the value of the expected credit loss. Nordiska's credit risk is affected by macroeconomic developments. Nordiska assesses various macroeconomic factors, including GDP, policy rates and central bank rates, inflation, property prices and unemployment. The analysis results in three different macroeconomic scenarios for the calculation of expected credit losses. The weighting between basic, negative and positive scenario affects PD by +27% and LGD by +13% for collateral.

Modified loans

Nordiska's definition of modified loans is the granting of new, more favourable terms to a customer who is experiencing or facing financial difficulties by means of a) amending the original terms in a credit agreement in order to improve the borrower's opportunities to make credit payments, which would not otherwise have been available to the borrower if they had not been experiencing financial difficulties; and b) a total or partial refinancing of a problematical credit agreement, which would not have been granted if the borrower was not experiencing financial difficulties.

Notes (contd.)

Modified loans are redefined in the business management system with new terms when the terms in an existing agreement have been modified significantly. If the capital amount of the modified loan is less than the outstanding amount of the existing loan, the difference is written off and recorded as a confirmed credit loss.

Confirmed credit losses

Confirmed credit losses are losses that have their amount ultimately confirmed following seizure of assets, payment arrangements or bankruptcy, and after all collateral has been realised and when the assessment has been made that there is very little possibility of obtaining any further payments. The debt is then written off from the balance sheet and recorded as a confirmed loss in the income statement at this time.

Tax (IAS 12)

The current tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax rules adopted on the balance sheet date or adopted in practice in the country where Nordiska operates and generates taxable income. The management team regularly evaluates the claims made in the income tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax rules are the subject of interpretation and, when considered appropriate, makes provisions for amounts that will presumably have to be paid to the tax authority.

Deferred taxes refer to tax on differences between carrying value and tax base, which in future form the basis of current tax. Deferred tax liability is tax that is attributable to taxable temporary differences and is predicted to be paid in the future. Deferred tax liability is recorded for all taxable temporary differences apart from the extent to which tax liabilities are attributable to the recording of goodwill or to certain taxable differences due to holdings in subsidiaries. Deferred tax asset is reviewed every time the year-end accounts are produced and recorded to the extent that it is likely as of the balance sheet date that it will be utilised. This means that a previously non-recorded deferred tax asset is recorded if it is deemed likely that there will be sufficient taxable surpluses in the future.

The tax rates in force on the balance sheet date are used in the calculations. Nordiska's deferred tax asset and tax liability are calculated nominally using each country's tax

rate in force for the following year. Deferred tax asset is recorded net against deferred tax liability for Group companies with a right to balance tax. All current tax and deferred tax is recorded in the income statement as tax, apart from tax attributable to items that have been recorded in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Financial Instruments (IFRS 9)

Recording in and removal from the balance sheet

A financial asset or financial liability is included in the balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the instrument's contractual terms. A receivable is included when the Company has delivered and a contractual obligation exists for the counterparty to pay, even if no invoice has as yet been issued. Loan receivables, borrowing and issued securities, as well as subordinated liabilities, are recorded in the balance sheet on the settlement date. A financial asset is removed from the balance sheet when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial asset cease or in connection with a transfer of the financial asset in which the Company essentially transfers all risks and benefits associated with ownership of the financial asset.

Financial assets – classification and valuation

Financial assets are divided, in accordance with the provisions in IFRS 9, into one of the following valuation categories:

1. Accrued cost of acquisition
2. Fair value via other comprehensive income
3. Fair value via the income statement

Financial liabilities are divided into the following valuation categories:

1. Accrued cost of acquisition
2. Fair value via the income statement

Accrued cost of acquisition

A financial asset is valued at the accrued cost of acquisition if both the following conditions are met:

Notes (contd.)

1. The financial asset is held within the framework of a business model, the aim of which is to hold the asset for the purpose of receiving contractual cash flows.

2. The agreed terms for the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of capital amounts and interest on the outstanding capital amount.

The following financial assets are valued at accrued cost of acquisition: Lending to credit institutions and Lending to the public.

Fair value via the income statement

A financial asset is valued at fair value via the income statement if the conditions for recording at accrued cost of acquisition or at fair value via other comprehensive income are not met. Financial assets and liabilities held for trade are always categorised at fair value via the income statement, as are financial assets that are managed and evaluated based on fair values. The valuation category fair value via the income statement consists primarily of the following:

- Shares and participations
- Derivatives
- Chargeable treasury bonds, etc.
- Bonds and other interest-bearing securities

Financial liabilities – classification and valuation

Derivatives are recorded at fair value via the income statement. Other liabilities are initially classified at fair value, net after transaction costs. The items are subsequently recorded at accrued cost of acquisition, and any difference between the amount received (net after transaction costs) and the repayment amount is recorded in the income statement, distributed over the loan period, using the effective interest method. Financial liabilities are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation to pay compensation for the instrument has expired or been transferred and the Group has been released from all risks and obligations associated with the financial liability.

Debt and equity capital instruments issued (IAS 32)

A financial instrument issued by Nordiska is classified as either a financial liability or equity. If the contractual terms and conditions entail an obligation for Nordiska to pay

cash or another financial asset, the instrument is classified as a financial liability. If no such obligation exists, the instrument is usually classified as equity, with a deduction for any transaction costs.

The financial instruments that have been classified as financial liabilities are bonds with a maturity of more than ten years, where there is a voluntary redemption option after five years. The interest rate is linked to STIBOR plus a margin, and interest is paid quarterly. The financial instruments that have been classified as equity are bonds with a perpetual maturity and a voluntary redemption option five years after the issue date. The interest rate is based on STIBOR plus a margin, and interest is paid quarterly. For detailed terms and conditions, please refer to the prospectus, which is available on the Nordiska website, www.nordiska.com. Interest attributable to financial instruments that are classified as financial liabilities are recorded as interest expenses, while interest for instruments classified as equity is recorded under equity.

Intangible assets (IAS 38)

Intangible assets have a definable useful life and are recorded at cost minus accumulated amortisation.

The residual value and intangible assets are reviewed, regardless of whether there is any indication of a reduction in value, at least at the end of each financial year, at which point, if required, an adjustment of the amortisation period and/or impairment is carried out.

Intangible assets include the proprietary development of software. Nordiska records internally developed intangible assets in accordance with the activation model. This means that all expenses relating to the production of an internally developed intangible asset are activated and amortised over the asset's estimated useful life, on the conditions that the criteria of IAS 38 are satisfied. The expenses that are capitalised for the proprietary development of software include development expenditure for direct wages and consultancy expenses. The cost of acquisition of intangible assets in connection with a business combination corresponds to the fair value on the date of acquisition. Expenses that arise in connection with maintenance of software are recorded as expenses in the period in which they arise.

Notes (contd.)

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is recorded at the cost of acquisition after a deduction for accumulated depreciation. The cost of acquisition includes the purchase price plus expenses directly attributable to the asset. In the Group, Property, plant and equipment in the balance sheet consists primarily of office equipment. The rule of exception in RFR 2 is applied in the Parent Company in respect of IFRS 16 to record all leases as lessor as operational leases, with the effect that all leases are recorded as property, plant and equipment in the Parent Company. In the Group, these are recorded under Lending to the public.

Depreciation/amortisation and impairment principles

Depreciation/amortisation is applied on a straight-line basis over the asset's estimated useful life as shown below for intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

- Proprietary development of software 5 years
- Equipment, tools, fixtures and fittings 2–5 years

Depreciation of lease objects for which the Company is the lessor takes place according to an individual plan in accordance with the annuity method over the term of the lease.

The useful life and depreciation method are reviewed and adjusted as required and in connection with each set of annual accounts. The carrying amounts of the Company's assets are reviewed on each balance sheet date in order to assess whether there is any indication of the need for impairment. If there is an indication of a need for impairment, the asset's recoverable amount is calculated as described in IAS 36.

Leases (IFRS 16)

Nordiska has chosen to apply the exemption in RFR2 IFRS 16 p 1, which means that leases are recorded in accordance with IFRS 16 only in the Group and not in the Parent Company.

Lessee

In accordance with IFRS 16, Nordiska records rights of use and lease liabilities for most leases. This means that when a lease is concluded, a right of use asset and a lease liability are recorded in the balance sheet. The right of use

assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the useful life. Depreciation of the right of use assets and interest expenses for lease liabilities are recorded in the income statement under depreciation and interest expenses. Nordiska applies the exemptions permitted in respect of short-term agreements of low value, with the effect that leases with a term of less than 12 months and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value are not included; these leases are instead recorded directly in the income statement in the line for General administrative expenses.

Lease charges are discounted using the lease's implicit interest rate, or if this interest rate cannot be easily defined, the marginal loan rate is applied, which is the case for Nordiska's existing leases. The marginal loan rate has been defined with reference to factors including Nordiska's credit margin, the term of the contract and country.

In the Parent Company, income and expenses attributable to leases are recorded on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Lessor

All of Nordiska's leases in which the Company is the lessor have been assessed to be financial leases and are recorded as lending to the public at an amount that corresponds to the net investment according to the lease.

Payments received are recorded as repayment of receivables and as interest income. The lessee pays an annuity in the lease charge, and the term of the contract is generally 36 or 60 months.

Cash and cash equivalents (IAS 7)

Cash and cash equivalents include bank balances and short-term financial investments. Balances mean funds that are available for use at any time. Short-term financial investments refer to investments that are exposed to only a minimal risk of value fluctuations and are traded on an open market at known values or have a remaining maturity of less than three months from the date of acquisition. Cash and cash equivalents relate to the items Lending to credit institutions, Chargeable treasury bonds, etc., Bonds and other interest-bearing securities, as well as balance in the tax account, which is under Other assets in the balance sheet.

Notes (contd.)

Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement are defined in accordance with IAS 7, and do not correspond with what the Group considers to constitute liquidity.

The Parent Company's accounting policies

The Parent Company's accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Swedish Annual Accounts for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies Act (1995:1559) (ÅRKL). The Parent Company also applies legally restricted IFRS, which refers to the standards adopted for application with the limitations set out in RFR 2 Accounting for Legal Entities and the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's regulations and general advice (FFFS 2008:25) on annual accounts in credit institutions and securities companies.

The Parent Company's accounting policies correspond largely with those of the Group. The most significant deviations between the Parent Company's accounts and the Group's accounting policies are as follows:

Leases

Nordiska has chosen to apply the exemption in RFR2 IFRS 16 p 1, which means that leases are recorded in accordance with IFRS 16 only in the Group and not in the Parent Company. Leases are recorded in the income statement and balance sheet in the Parent Company as operational leases. Lease income is recorded gross in the item Lease income, i.e. before planned depreciation. Planned depreciation is recognised on an accrual basis and recorded in accordance with the annuity method on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease (see also depreciation principles under the heading Depreciation/amortisation and impairment principles).

principles under the heading Depreciation/amortisation and impairment principles).

Group contributions

Group contributions are recorded in accordance with the alternative rule. This means that Group contributions received and made are all recorded as appropriations in the income statement.

Shares in subsidiaries

Shares in subsidiaries are recorded in the Parent Company in accordance with the cost method, and if the carrying amount exceeds the replacement cost, a write-down is performed to the lower value. When participations in subsidiaries are acquired, transaction expenses are included in the carrying amount for holdings in subsidiaries. In the consolidated accounts, transaction charges attributable to subsidiaries are recorded directly in the income statement as they arise. The Group's holdings of shares in subsidiaries are eliminated in the consolidated accounts against equity in the subsidiary. Dividends from subsidiaries are recorded as income when the right to receive payment from a dividend is deemed to be secure.

Participations in associated company

Shares and participations in the associated company are recorded at cost of acquisition in the Parent Company's balance sheet, in contrast to the Group, where the value is adjusted by the Company's participation in the associated company's profit/loss in accordance with the equity method.

Notes (contd.)

NOTE 3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk management

Nordiska's business activities and business model consist primarily of lending to the public, which is financed by borrowing from the public. Lending brings credit risks and requires sufficient liquidity and capital. Running a business involves demands on staff, processes, systems and digital solutions, licences and compliance. The business is also affected by external events, threats and dependencies, which pose various kinds of operational risks. Nordiska's credit risk, liquidity risk, risk of inadequate capital and operational risks are deemed to constitute the main layer of risk with regard to the core business. Nordiska's relatively slim business model also entails commercial risk in the form of, for example, earnings-related risk.

Nordiska's risk management is organised around the three lines of defence. The risks are identified, measured, controlled/managed, reported and followed up on the basis of risk. Nordiska's risk framework consists of, among other things, strategies, processes, procedures, internal rules, appetites, limits, mandates, organisation and checks, for the purpose of guaranteeing good internal governance, risk management and control.

Taking calculated risks forms a significant part of the core business, and it is this that generates the main return for Nordiska. To achieve goals for growth and profitability and to enable strategic decisions, there has to be ongoing balancing of the risks that can arise in the business, good commercial acumen and meticulous capital planning. Nordiska's risk strategy means, among other things, that risk-taking must be conscious and take place under controlled conditions. The business has to be diversified in order to spread the risk between, for example, different products, customers, markets and business partners, and to guarantee sufficient earnings and positive net interest income even if one product or partner performs less well during a given period. The capital base also has to be sufficiently robust to manage any possible losses and to ensure that our deposit customers and business partners can rely on Nordiska even in uncertain times. By maintaining a low risk profile, Nordiska strives to build confidence among stakeholders and guarantee long-term stability and profitability for Nordiska.

Diversifying sources of income, primarily for Nordiska's main income item, net interest income, reduces the risks. To reduce vulnerabilities and dependence on net interest income, acquisitions have been completed, with considerations including an increased focus on leasing, thereby also diversifying income items, as the net commission is expected to become a more significant source of income than at present. On the expense side, the strategy is to minimise credit risks and credit losses by means of meticulous credit checks and efficient processes in the event that customers fail to pay on time. The biggest expenses for Nordiska consist of staff costs and IT expenses, which makes it important to manage vulnerabilities linked to operational risks. When it comes to operational risks, Nordiska has a special focus on minimising technology-related incidents, manual processes and operational disruption, as well as complying with the regulations that apply to the business. Nordiska conducts risk analyses, self-evaluations, etc. to identify potential threats and deficiencies in systems and operations, and takes action to improve the understanding of risks and to prevent and minimise their impact on the Group's efficiency and resilience.

The management of market risks and liquidity risks is also important in order to ensure that Nordiska has a stable business, and the Board of Directors and management therefore have a low risk appetite. Deposits from the public are Nordiska's main source of financing for lending, and are therefore monitored closely. Surplus liquidity is invested primarily in major Nordic banks, and in treasury bonds and certificates with high creditworthiness. Continuity plans for the significant processes and a recovery plan for stressed liquidity and capital situations have also been drawn up in order to manage and guarantee continuity and backup procedures.

See below for more information about the management of each risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty is unable to meet its obligations towards Nordiska. Credit risk is measured partly through the counterparty's repayment capacity and partly through changes in value of pledged assets in relation to each debt.

Notes (contd.)

Credit risk is Nordiska's biggest risk based on the risk-weighted assets, and also includes concentration risk and counterparty risk in financial administration.

Counterparty risk in financial administration consists of the risk of default in the counterparties in which Nordiska invests its liquidity or the issuers of derivatives used to manage interest rate and currency risks. The risk appetite for counterparty risk is low.

Nordiska's aggregates counterparty exposure consists of:

- The market value of securities held.
- The exposure value of derivative instruments calculated in accordance with the market valuation method in CRR.
- Deposits of cash and cash equivalents.

New counterparties must be approved and have limits defined by Nordiska's Board of Directors, and existing limits are reviewed and decided upon annually. Limits are defined for both exposure value and maturity.

Concentration risks refer to risks as a consequence of large individual exposures or concentrations in certain geographical regions or sectors. The geographical concentration is currently high in Sweden, even though there is exposure in several countries. Nordiska is investigating opportunities for expansion abroad on an ongoing basis in order to reduce the concentration risk.

Nordiska strives to have a well-diversified portfolio with good credit quality. The granting of credit is based on the customer's repayment capacity. In the Partner business area, Nordiska has the right to offset expected and confirmed credit losses against the compensation that

is to be paid to the partner. Credit losses in the Partner business area are therefore offset against the liability for compensation to the partner. In the event that credit losses exceed compensation, Nordiska has a right of recourse against the partner for credit losses arising in excess of the amount of compensation.

Risk classification system

Nordiska's risk classification system is used to assess and classify the risk that a customer will not be able to meet their payment obligations. The risk matrix has 15 stages, with 1 as the lowest risk and 15 the highest. The classification is based on different factors that affect the customer's creditworthiness.

Business customers are classified on the basis of turnover/balance sheet total, risk forecast and payment history. The risk forecast is obtained from credit reference agencies and is based on a statistical analysis of information in the annual accounts, records of non-payment, information about the Board and other information. The risk forecast indicates the risk that the company may become insolvent within one year. Ongoing risk classification is updated on a monthly basis, and customers migrate to better or lower risk classes depending on the risk forecast and payment history.

Private individuals are initially classified on the basis of a risk process from credit reference agencies when an application is submitted. The risk process indicates the likelihood that the customer will receive a record of non-payment within the next 12 months. Ongoing risk classification uses the customer's provision status and willingness to pay, which causes the customer to migrate to a higher or lower risk class.

Notes (contd.)

Geographical distribution, net credit risk exposure per country and type of receivable (SEK thousands)

	Sweden	Norway	Denmark	Finland	Others	Total
31/12/2024						
Chargeable treasury bonds, etc.	726,239	-	-	226,043	855,216	1,807,498
Lending to credit institutions	1,413,623	18,545	-	8,640	5,232	1,446,040
Lending to the public	8,449,621	24,904	275,877	638	378,690	9,129,730
Other	216,921	77,784	-	-	-	294,705
Total	10,806,404	121,233	275,877	235,321	1,239,138	12,677,971
31/12/2023						
Chargeable treasury bonds, etc.	945,921	-	-	-	474,635	1,420,556
Lending to credit institutions	400,905	31,205	-	73,748	6,657	512,515
Lending to the public	5,728,420	163,601	197,487	708,325	548,205	7,346,038
Other	880,020	2,292	-	-	-	882,312
Total	7,955,266	197,098	197,487	782,074	1,029,497	10,161,421

Credit Exposure Reserve per Stage, Product (SEK thousands)

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total balance Amount	Total reservation Reservation
	Amount	Reservation	Amount	Reservation	Amount	Reservation		
31/12/2024								
Corporate leases	2,438,394	-10,802	32,010	-430	71,630	-5,867	2,542,034	-17,099
Corporate loans with collateral	2,944,203	-3,166	39,420	-421	48,194	-12,877	3,031,817	-16,465
Instalment	258,469	-411	3,798	-179	362	-72	262,629	-662
Account credit	911,354	-1,534	36,821	-299	1,413	-156	949,589	-1,989
Corporate loans, unsecured	976,863	-12	21,059	-	10,439	-2,758	1,008,361	-2,770
Private loans, unsecured	1,274,681	-11,104	35,961	-1,606	21,821	-1,453	1,332,463	-14,163
Other	37,486	-	-	-	-	-	37,486	-
Private loans with collateral	18,505	-6	-	-	-	-	18,505	-6
Total	8,859,955	-27,035	169,069	-2,935	153,859	-23,183	9,182,883	-53,153
31/12/2023								
Corporate leases	857,014	-	12,331	-	5,767	-	875,112	-
Corporate loans with collateral	2,085,396	-3,457	44,924	-10,153	17,236	-2,204	2,147,557	-15,814
Instalment	204,119	-	5,830	-	407	-	210,355	-
Account credit	895,519	-	37,599	-	990	-	934,108	-
Corporate loans, unsecured	2,003,269	-12	53,977	-	8,060	-1,561	2,065,306	-1,573
Private loans, unsecured	1,050,990	-1,087	47,650	-388	11,081	-186	1,109,720	-1,661
Other	9,310	-	-	-	-	-	9,310	-
Private loans with collateral	12,255	-54	1,472	-54	-	-	13,727	-107
Total	7,117,870	-4,610	203,783	-10,595	43,541	-3,951	7,365,194	-19,156

Notes (contd.)

Credit Exposure Risk Class (SEK thousands)

	31/12/2024			
	COMPANIES			Total balance
	Stage 1 Amount	Stage 2 Amount	Stage 3 Amount	
Risk class 1	599	-	34	634
Risk class 2	-	-	-	-
Risk class 3	3,445	-	-	3,445
Risk class 4	1,108,112	30	464	1,108,606
Risk class 5	365,859	-	-	365,859
Risk class 6	2,142,683	12	16	2,142,711
Risk class 7	840,149	153	454	840,755
Risk class 8	649,584	272	463	650,319
Risk class 9	405,253	644	75	405,972
Risk class 10	397,067	24,323	-	421,391
Risk class 11	112,574	12,424	1,512	126,509
Risk class 12	90,695	5,904	3,519	100,118
Risk class 13	194,842	26,459	102,383	323,683
Risk class 14	3,765	18,674	-	22,439
Risk class 15	5,607	3,593	10,731	19,932
Total	6,320,236	92,487	119,649	6,532,373

	31/12/2023			
	COMPANIES			Total balance
	Stage 1 Amount	Stage 2 Amount	Stage 3 Amount	
Risk class 1	6,547	-	-	6,547
Risk class 2	-	-	-	-
Risk class 3	10,576	-	-	10,576
Risk class 4	356,455	114	464	357,033
Risk class 5	970,321	-	-	970,321
Risk class 6	588,261	-	-	588,261
Risk class 7	801,345	-	-	801,345
Risk class 8	623,391	11,592	-	634,983
Risk class 9	410,404	19,872	-	430,276
Risk class 10	353,711	20,537	-	374,248
Risk class 11	316,844	11,834	-	328,678
Risk class 12	250,543	6,206	-	256,749
Risk class 13	287,887	30,931	15,984	334,802
Risk class 14	-79	10,021	-	9,943
Risk class 15	-522	-	14,030	13,508
Total	4,975,684	111,107	30,478	5,117,268

Notes (contd.)

Collateral

Nordiska issues loans with and without collateral. In cases where collateral is provided, the credit risk is limited and additional protection is potentially given against credit losses in the event of a counterparty defaulting. Nordiska accepts collateral as mortgages primarily in residential and commercial properties, cash and cash equivalents, floating charges and collateral on objects.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that Nordiska is unable to fulfil its payment commitments when due without a significant increase in the cost of obtaining means of payment.

Nordiska's appetite for liquidity risk, which is defined by the Board of Directors, is low, which means that Nordiska shall at any given time hold a defined proportion of liquidity in relation to deposits from the public to make it possible to continue to run normal business activities even in the event of a prolonged period of liquidity stress. Liquidity is held as far as possible in high-quality liquid assets, such as government securities and municipal bills, partly in order to maintain a sufficient liquidity reserve in each significant currency.

Nordiska has an ambition that deposits shall be distributed between accounts with variable and fixed terms. This can be managed to some extent by adjusting the deposit rate for each account type and fixed-interest term.

Short-term payment capacity is calculated through the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR), which measures the relationship between the liquidity buffer and the net liquidity flow during a stress period of 30 calendar days. The size of the liquidity buffer shall at any given time at least correspond to the net outflow, which means a liquidity coverage ratio of at least 100%. As of 31 December 2024, Nordiska's LCR was 1,672.1% (692.7), which exceeds both the regulatory requirement and the Board's defined risk appetite of 115% for liquidity coverage. The increase in the liquidity coverage ratio from the end of the previous year is due to a reclassification of fixed-interest deposits with a remaining maturity of more than 30 days with no facility for early withdrawals. This was previously included in the outflow, but now has an outflow rate of 0%. This has a positive effect on the outflow and in turn the net liquidity outflow.

Nordiska's long-term funding profile is measured in the net

stable funding ratio (NSFR). The NSFR sets an institution's stable funding in relation to its need for stable funding in connection with market and funding stress. The regulatory requirement means that the available stable funding must always at least correspond to the current need for stable funding. This means that the ratio must be at least 100%. As of 31 December 2024, the NSFR was 141.0% (139.5), which exceeds both the regulatory requirement and Nordiska's risk appetite of 110%.

On 30 September 2024, the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority published a legal statement of position in respect of how deposits via digital deposit platforms should be interpreted when calculating the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) and the net stable funding ratio (NSFR). Institutions were encouraged to implement the weights in the statement of position as of the next reporting instance for LCR and NSFR. Nordiska has some deposits via the savings platform, but believes that the structure that exists there is not affected by the statement of position, or by the articles referred to in the Capital Requirements Regulation (EU 575/2013) and the LCR Regulation (EU 2015/61). The Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority has been notified of this in writing.

Risk management

The Board of Directors has adopted a comprehensive framework for the risk management of liquidity requirements and risks in the short and the long term. The objective of liquidity risk management is to make sure that Nordiska has control over its liquidity risk situation. The composition of the balance sheet means that Nordiska's prospects of avoiding liquidity problems are considered good. A liquid asset base with short maturities in credit receivables and a well-proportioned liquidity reserve, combined with what is in practice relatively stable and secure financing, mean that Nordiska considers the liquidity and financing risk to be manageable. Nordiska's contingency plan can improve the liquidity situation in the short term by reducing new lending or implementing a price increase for deposits, which is expected to attract new deposit volumes. Nordiska conducts regular stress tests, at least once a year, to identify and measure the liquidity risk in different scenarios, making sure that Nordiska's current exposures to liquidity risk correspond with the risk appetite for liquidity risks as adopted by the Board.

Notes (contd.)

The stress tests are designed on the basis of Nordiska's current Risk Profile and are based on a varying degree of stress and duration, covering both the Group's specific problems and market-related problems. The main components in the stress tests are assumptions that there is no access to secured market funding and an assumption of major withdrawals in deposits from the public. The stress tests show the size of the gap for liquidity before breaching the trigger levels for and/or regulatory requirements for recovery arise. Trigger levels are measured, for example, for LCR, NSFR and stress of inflows and outflows.

Operational risks

Operational risk refers to the risk that expenses or losses arise in Nordiska's business caused by unexpected (direct or indirect) economic losses or losses of trust, as a consequence of internal errors and deficiencies in procedures, internal control, systems, technical equipment, human error, irregularities or as a consequence of external events. Operational risks are divided into process risks, personnel risks, legal and compliance risks, ICT risks and external risks. Operational risks are limited by such means as clear,

high-quality processes, updated procedural descriptions, training initiatives, monitoring of systems and third party follow-up.

The Company has internal regulations and methods to identify and measure operational risks and to efficiently check and take risk mitigation measures in order to prevent and minimise operational risks. Since 2023, Nordiska has been using the alternative standardised method to calculate the capital requirement in respect of operational risks. The base method was used prior to this.

As announced by the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority (FI) in November 2023, FI has investigated a number of so-called neo-banks, with Rocker AB being one of the institutions that were investigated. The investigation relates to whether Rocker AB complied with money laundering regulations for the period 17 January–31 October 2023. The investigation was known to Nordiska when the acquisition of Rocker AB took place and is still under way. Nordiska is unable at present to assess the eventual outcome or implications of the investigation.

Operational risk (SEK thousands)

	2021	2022	2023	REA	Capital requirement
31/12/2024					
Retail bank	3,727,112	3,602,323	7,106,510	252,629	20,210
Commercial bank	1,698,635	3,434,539	1,692,168	149,304	11,944
Total	5,427,767	7,038,884	8,800,701	401,933	32,155
	2020	2021	2022	REA	Capital requirement
31/12/2023					
Retail bank	1,866,842	3,727,112	3,602,323	160,935	12,875
Commercial bank	1,078,891	1,698,635	3,434,539	135,889	10,871
Total	2,947,753	5,427,768	7,038,885	296,824	23,746

Notes (contd.)

Compliance risk

Compliance risk refers to the risk of inadequate compliance with laws, ordinances, government agency regulations and internal rules. Nordiska has a low appetite for compliance risks. Compliance risk is included within the framework of operational risks and is managed through monitoring of regulations, internal policy documents, training courses and information to the business and to employees.

Market risks

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk, currency risks and credit spread risk in its business. The Board of Directors has decided that market risk in addition to interest rate risk, net position in foreign currency to which the business is exposed, may not occur. Surplus liquidity is invested in interest-bearing securities issued by governments with a AAA rating and Swedish municipalities with a rating.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk (gap risk) considers the consequences of

a deficiency in matching of fixed-interest terms between a company's assets, liabilities and derivatives. Following the completion of a Review and Evaluation Process, Nordiska was notified of a Pillar 2 requirement for interest rate risk of 0.3% of the risk-weighted exposure amount. This is put in relation to the internally assessed capital requirement for interest rate risk in order to assess that it adequately reflects Nordiska's risk level and is included within the framework of Pillar 2.

The outcome of each scenario is the sum of its impact on all currencies, and the capital requirement for interest rate risk is the biggest negative outcome of these aggregate totals.

The interest rate risk in Nordiska's business activities arises primarily as a consequence of lending at variable interest rates, or primarily short fixed-interest terms being arranged, and deposits with both variable and time-bound interest rates being offered. Interest rate risk can be partly managed by investing in fixed-interest interest-bearing securities.

Notes (contd.)

Fixed-interest periods for assets, equity and liabilities (SEK thousands)

31/12/2024	Up to 3 months	3–6 months	6–12 months	1–3 years	3–5 years	Over 5 years	Non-interest bearing	Total
Interest rate exposure								
ASSETS								
Chargeable treasury bonds, etc.	920,994	-	886,504	-	-	-	-	1,807,498
Lending to credit institutions	1,446,040	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,446,040
Lending to the public	8,837,603	6,217	27,371	115,510	119,152	23,877	-	9,129,730
Derivative instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,133	1,133
Shares and participations	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,086	10,086
Shares and participations in associated company	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,963	11,963
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,327	100,327
Right of use assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,485	31,485
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,860	5,860
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	97,775	97,775
Deferred tax asset	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,306	8,306
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,770	27,770
Total assets	11,204,637	6,217	913,875	115,510	119,152	23,877	294,705	12,677,971
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY								
Deposits from the public	7,910,646	1,241,166	1,240,820	101,662	26,282	-	412,050	10,932,626
Derivative instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,240	3,240
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	459,111	459,111
Deferred tax liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,887	15,887
Lease liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,071	31,071
Accrued expenses and prepaid income	-	-	-	-	-	-	109,221	109,221
Subordinated liabilities	180,592	-	-	-	-	-	-	180,592
Total equity	98,969	-	-	-	-	-	847,256	946,225
Total equity and liabilities	8,190,207	1,241,166	1,240,820	101,662	26,282	-	1,877,835	12,677,971
Difference between assets, equity and liabilities	-3,014,430	1,234,949	326,945	-13,849	-92,869	-23,877	1,583,130	0

Notes (contd.)

Fixed-interest periods for assets, equity and liabilities (SEK thousands)

31/12/2023	Up to 3 months	3–6 months	6–12 months	1–3 years	3–5 years	Over 5 years	Non-interest bearing	Total
Interest rate exposure								
ASSETS								
Chargeable treasury bonds, etc.	1,420,556	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,420,556
Lending to credit institutions	512,515	-	-	-	-	-	-	512,515
Lending to the public	7,346,038	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,346,038
Derivative instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,109	4,109
Shares and participations	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,449	6,449
Shares and participations in associated company	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,679	10,679
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,648	19,648
Right of use assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,032	24,032
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,349	3,349
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	794,057	794,057
Deferred tax asset	-	-	-	-	-	-	169	169
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,819	19,819
Total assets	9,279,109	-	-	-	-	-	882,312	10,161,421
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY								
Deposits from the public	6,506,412	161,591	1,804,132	96,853	20,381	-	382,708	8,972,076
Derivative instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,658	1,658
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	366,424	366,424
Lease liability	-	-	-	-	23,329	-	-	23,329
Accrued expenses and prepaid income	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,098	86,098
Total equity	94,044	-	-	-	-	-	617,792	711,836
Total equity and liabilities	6,600,456	161,591	1,804,132	96,853	43,710	-	1,454,680	10,161,421
Difference between assets, equity and liabilities	-2,678,653	161,591	1,804,132	96,853	43,710	-	572,368	0

Currency risk

Currency risk arises as a consequence of assets and liabilities in the same foreign currency not corresponding, which has a negative impact on the Company's profit/loss in the event of an unfavourable change in the exchange rate against the Swedish krona.

Nordiska's currency risk arises primarily in connection with lending in foreign currency when there is no financing in

the form of deposits. The risk is managed by arranging financing in the same currency, for example via derivatives such as currency swaps.

Nordiska's currency risk is monitored and managed on an ongoing basis and is kept at a low level, in accordance with the Board's defined risk appetite for net position in a single currency and total net position for all currencies in the balance sheet.

Notes (contd.)

Currency risk (SEK thousands)

Currency	31/12/2024		
	Long position	Short position	Net exposure
DKK	294,985	-292,991	1,994
NOK	84,134	-69,100	15,033
EUR	3,254,940	-3,258,367	-3,426
Total	3,634,059	-3,620,458	13,600

Currency	31/12/2023		
	Long position	Short position	Net exposure
DKK	215,881	-211,206	4,675
NOK	86,817	-92,363	-5,546
EUR	2,588,312	-2,585,404	2,907
Total	2,891,010	-2,888,974	2,036

Credit spread risk

Credit spread risk is the risk that the market's general valuation of transferable instruments with a credit risk changes over what is required by the level of the general interest rate situation for instruments with a low credit risk and over what is required by a possible change in the instrument's specific credit risk, i.e. the change in market value that arises for interest-bearing securities as a consequence of fluctuations in their credit spread.

Nordiska calculates the credit risk spread for all assets in interest-bearing securities. A calculation is performed in accordance with the standardised method described in FI dnr 19-4434, in which the stress level for each individual instrument is determined on the basis of its issuer category and creditworthiness.

Business risks

Business risk is the risk of declining earnings due to difficult competitive conditions, incorrect strategy or wrong decisions. Nordiska divides business risk into risk of weakened earnings, strategic risk and reputational risk. The risk thus includes:

The risk of, for example, reduced margins, which in turn can arise from factors such as more expensive financing or tougher competition.

The risk of loss due to unfavourable business decisions, incorrect execution of strategic decisions or failure to respond to changes in the industry, the political environment or legal conditions.

Reputational risk as a consequence of inadequate man-

agement of the above-mentioned risks as well as other events.

Capital planning

Nordiska is subject to capital and liquidity requirements, including leverage ratio requirement. See section under heading Liquidity risk in this note for information about liquidity. According to the Board's defined risk appetites and limits, Nordiska shall maintain a capital buffer over the aggregated regulatory requirements (including buffer and Pillar 2 requirements).

The regulatory capital requirement consists of two elements for Nordiska: the risk-weighted element (capital adequacy) and the non risk-weighted element (leverage ratio).

The risk-weighted capital requirement is divided into Pillar 1 and Pillar 2, and the combined buffer requirement. In addition to these requirements, the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority can notify an institution of what level of capital they believe the institution should maintain in the form of what is known as Pillar 2 guidance. The purpose of this is to guarantee that the institution is adequately capitalised to cover risks that are not covered by other requirements and that the Company can absorb losses in the event of financial stress.

In early 2024, the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority carried out a Review and Evaluation Process at Nordiska. The outcome of this is that there was no notification of risk-based Pillar 2 guidance. Nordiska was, however, notified of leverage ratio guidance of 0.5% at Group level.

Notes (contd.)

The starting point for quantifying the risks is the methods described in Pillar 1 plus the provision of additional capital in cases where the levels are not deemed adequate. The internal capital and liquidity evaluation involves the performance of stress tests in order to analyse sensitivity to a significantly worse development in the external environment than is forecast in the business plan.

Nordiska must, at any given time, be sufficiently well capitalised to be able to manage the risks to which the business is or is expected to be exposed. It is extremely important that material risks are identified, qualified and

qualitatively described, and also understood by employees, management and the Board.

This internal evaluation of capital and liquidity (IKLU) takes place once a year and forms an integral part of Nordiska's risk management process. Please refer to Note 36 for information about capital adequacy.

In addition to the Annual Report, information is also issued quarterly about the capital situation via interim reports on Nordiska's website. The website also features a presentation of data about the leverage ratio in accordance with Article 429 of CRR.

NOTE 4. IMPORTANT ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS FOR ACCOUNTING PURPOSES

The application of the Company's and the Group's accounting policies means in certain instances that judgements must be made that have a significant impact on amounts recorded. Amounts recorded are also affected in a number of instances by assumptions about the future. Such assumptions always involve a risk of an adjustment to the carrying amounts for assets and liabilities. The judgements and assumptions made always reflect the best and most reasonable perceptions of company management and are the subject of continuous examination and validation. The following judgements and assumptions have had a significant effect on the financial statements. Information about any significant assumptions is also provided in the relevant note.

Calculation of expected credit losses (ECL)

This is based on three components (see below). These components are calculated on the basis of internally developed statistical models, which consist of a combination of historical, current, forward-looking and macroeconomic

data, as well as benchmarks deemed relevant by Nordiska.

- Probability of default (PD). The 12-month and life-long PD represent Nordiska's judgement of the probability of default within the next twelve months or during the remaining term of the contract at a given time based on conditions on the balance sheet date and future economic conditions that affect the credit risk.

- Loss given default (LGD). LGD represents the expected loss in the event of default with due consideration of mitigating factors such as collateral and the value of this.

- Exposure at default (EAD). EAD refers to the expected exposure in the event of default with due consideration of repayments of principal and interest from the balance sheet date until the default date. The 12-month ECL is calculated by the 12-month PD multiplied by LGD and EAD discounted to current value.

Notes (contd.)

NOTE 5. OPERATING SEGMENTS

Group Management presents the business broken down into the following segments: the Partner business area, the Corporate business area, Release and Rocker.

The Partner business area offers an infrastructure to financial companies that want to provide credit facilities or payment solutions to both private individuals and companies. For private individuals, Nordiska primarily offers unsecured loans, while there is a more varied product range for companies.

The Corporate business area offers Swedish companies effective solutions for liquidity and financing, including invoice purchasing, invoice discounting and loan facilities with collateral. The lion's share of exposure in the Corporate business area consists of secured loans with mort-

gages on properties.

Release offers flexible, cost-efficient leasing solutions to help companies gain access to necessary resources.

Rocker is a payment institution that offers consumer loans through its app and website. They provide payment cards and also have a checkout solution to facilitate secure payments between buyers and sellers.

The financial figures presented for Release and Rocker include results as of the date of acquisition. The Nordiska Group's business activities are also presented based on geographical distribution according to the following segments: Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland and the Netherlands.

	GROUP 2024				
	Partner	Corporate	Release	Rocker	Total
Income statement					
Interest income	418,872	155,989	133,516	38,987	747,364
Interest expenses	-240,793	-96,670	-66,628	-10,356	-414,447
Net interest	178,079	59,319	66,888	28,631	332,917
Commission income	8,945	5,473	57,224	9,171	80,813
Commission expenses	-3,551	-1,085	-14,776	-1,372	-20,784
Net commission	5,394	4,388	42,448	7,799	60,029
Net profit/loss from financial transactions	35,491	14,248	254	-	49,993
Other operating income	7,259	682	4,653	496	13,090
Operating income	226,223	78,637	114,243	36,926	456,029
Total operating expenses before credit losses	-135,572	-39,585	-46,618	-28,340	-250,115
Profit/loss before credit losses	90,651	39,052	67,625	8,586	205,914
Credit losses	-	-2,395	-27,221	-21,574	-51,190
Participations in profit/loss of associated company	915	368	-	-	1,283
Operating profit/loss	91,566	37,025	40,404	-12,988	156,008
Balance sheet					
Lending to the public	4,945,718	1,985,519	1,740,895	457,599	9,129,730

Notes (contd.)

	GROUP				
	2023				
	Partner	Corporate	Release	Rocker	Total
Income statement					
Interest income	379,891	106,783	-	-	486,674
Interest expenses	-195,369	-48,930	-	-	-244,299
Net interest	184,522	57,852	-	-	242,374
Commission income	10,405	5,954	-	-	16,359
Commission expenses	-	-2,936	-	-	-2,936
Net commission	10,405	3,018	-	-	13,423
Net profit/loss from financial transactions	28,443	7,123	-	-	35,566
Other operating income	5,987	625	-	-	6,612
Operating income	229,357	68,619	-	-	297,975
Total operating expenses before credit losses	-121,780	-29,190	-	-	-150,970
Profit/loss before credit losses	107,577	39,429	-	-	147,006
Credit losses	-3,997	-1,379	-	-	-5,376
Participations in profit/loss of associated company	1,626	653	-	-	2,279
Operating profit/loss	105,206	38,702	-	-	143,909
Balance sheet					
Lending to the public	5,867,907	1,478,130	-	-	7,346,038

Notes (contd.)

Geographical distribution

Income statement

	GROUP 2024					
	Sweden	Norway	Denmark	Finland	Netherlands	Total
Interest income	434,757	587	17,407	32,608	27,984	513,343
Lease income	234,021	-	-	-	-	234,021
Commission income	80,371	442	-	-	-	80,813
Net profit/loss from financial transactions	49,993	-	-	-	-	49,993
Other operating income	13,090	-	-	-	-	13,090

Balance sheet

Lending to the public	8,449,621	24,904	275,877	638	378,690	9,129,730
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Geographical distribution

Income statement

	GROUP 2023					
	Sweden	Norway	Denmark	Finland	Netherlands	Total
Interest income	320,143	12,031	15,211	55,503	27,250	430,138
Lease income	56,536	-	-	-	-	56,536
Commission income	16,359	-	-	-	-	16,359
Net profit/loss from financial transactions	35,566	-	-	-	-	35,566
Other operating income	6,412	199	-	-	-	6,611

Balance sheet

Lending to the public	5,778,844	163,601	197,487	708,325	497,780	7,346,038
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All fixed assets in the Group for the current and previous years are attributable to Sweden.

Revenues from contracts with customers (IFRS 15)

IFRS 15 in respect of Revenues from contracts with customers is applied for different kinds of services, which are recorded in the income statement primarily as Commission income. The standard is also applicable to certain services contained in the item Other operating income under Income from system administration, see Note 9.

	GROUP	
	2024	2023
Distribution of income linked to IFRS 15		
Commission income	80,813	16,359
Income from system administration	3,561	3,358
Total	84,374	19,717

Notes (contd.)

NOTE 6. NET INTEREST

Interest income attributable to interest-bearing securities totals SEK 0 (0), while other interest income is distributed as follows:

	GROUP		PARENT COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Interest income				
Lending to the public	721,799	484,568	569,751	424,010
Lending to credit institutions	25,565	2,105	23,128	1,282
Total	747,364	486,674	592,879	425,292
Lease income				
Lending to the public	-	-	321,032	306,228
Total	-	-	321,032	306,228
Interest expenses				
Deposits from the public	-374,424	-228,135	-374,424	-228,135
Cost of deposit guarantee	-14,708	-14,543	-14,708	-14,543
Subordinated liabilities	-18,483	-	-18,483	-
Liabilities to credit institutions	-3,303	-	-	-
Interest expense, lease liability (IFRS 16)	-3,461	-1,672	-	-
Interest expenses, other	-69	51	-61	-69
Total	-414,447	-244,299	-407,676	-242,748
Net interest	332,917	242,375	506,235	488,772

Interest expenses in respect of liabilities to credit institutions are attributable to the subsidiary Umeå Release Finans AB, which was acquired during the year. Liabilities to credit institutions were repaid in full during the financial year, resulting in there being no corresponding balance sheet item in the Group at either the beginning or end of the year.

Notes (contd.)

NOTE 7. NET COMMISSION

	GROUP		PARENT COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Commission income				
Insurance charges	58,958	-	-	-
Limit charges, Partner business area	8,946	10,404	8,803	10,404
Invoice purchasing	5,413	5,461	5,413	5,461
Transaction charges	6,060	-	-	-
Intermediary charge	1,195	435	200	435
Administrative expenses	242	60	58	60
Total	80,813	16,359	14,475	16,359
Commission expenses				
Insurance expenses	-15,458	-	-	-
Intermediary expenses	-4,637	-2,936	-4,637	-2,936
Transaction charges	-689	-	-	-
Total	-20,784	-2,936	-4,637	-2,936
Net commission	60,029	13,423	9,838	13,423

NOTE 8. NET PROFIT/LOSS FROM FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS

	GROUP		PARENT COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Net profit/loss from financial transactions				
Interest income from chargeable treasury bonds	47,081	30,938	47,081	30,938
Changes in value of shares and participations	3,996	3,127	240	-
Exchange rate fluctuations	-1,018	1,644	178	4,125
Other	-66	-143	-	-177
Total	49,993	35,566	47,499	34,886

NOTE 9. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	GROUP		PARENT COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Other operating income				
Income from system administration	3,561	3,358	-	-
Other income relating to operations	9,529	3,254	2,543	2,538
Internal Group Services	-	-	948	948
Total	13,090	6,611	3,491	3,486

Notes (contd.)

NOTE 10. GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	GROUP		PARENT COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
General administrative expenses				
Staff costs	-137,306	-84,795	-88,183	-80,768
IT costs	-32,879	-14,226	-16,991	-10,589
Consultancy fees	-20,096	67	-9,568	2,180
Expenses for premises ¹⁾	-3,718	-2,219	-8,986	-7,238
Notification, accounting and other admin support (lending)	-9,020	-7,189	-6,611	-7,010
Internal Group expenses (IT expenses)	-	-	-3,180	-3,264
Audit	-5,372	-6,100	-3,569	-3,758
Bank expenses	-8,224	-3,779	-4,787	-3,644
Marketing	-5,107	-3,397	-3,146	-3,397
Legal expenses	-966	-9,679	-688	-9,091
Risk and compliance	-1,391	-2,293	-3,789	-2,091
Other	-1,490	-4,978	-27	-3,684
Total	-225,568	-138,589	-149,524	-132,353

¹⁾ In accordance with IFRS 16, rental costs at Group level are instead recorded as interest rate expenses (Note 6) and depreciation (Note 13), see also Note 25 IFRS 16.

	PARENT COMPANY	
	2024	2023
Operational leases		
Lease charges recorded as expenses during the year in which the Company is lessee. Includes lease expenses incurred via operational leases such as premises rented in advance, and IT and office equipment.	8,660	6,574
Future payment commitments in respect of leases		
Within one year	6,529	6,282
Between one year and five years	18,893	24,989
Total	25,422	31,271

Notes (contd.)

NOTE 11. STAFF COSTS

	GROUP		PARENT COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Salaries and other remuneration				
Board members	-2,465	-2,143	-2,465	-2,143
CEO	-2,445	-3,475	-2,445	-2,446
Other senior executives	-9,378	-11,361	-6,607	-11,361
Other employees	-81,740	-37,586	-48,552	-35,778
Capitalised staff costs	3,584	-	3,584	-
Total	-92,444	-54,565	-56,485	-51,729
Social security contributions				
Board members, CEO and senior executives	-7,295	-8,334	-5,868	-7,953
(of which pension expenses)	-2,806	-3,169	-2,249	-3,015
Other employees	-38,943	-18,801	-23,203	-18,135
(of which pension expenses)	-12,191	-7,208	-8,039	-6,945
Capitalised staff costs	1,126	-	1,126	-
Total	-45,112	-27,135	-29,071	-26,088
Total salaries, other remuneration, social security contributions and pension expenses	-137,557	-81,700	-85,556	-77,817

	GROUP							
	2024				2023			
	Basic salary/ board fee	Variable remuneration	Pension expenses	Total	Basic salary/ board fee	Variable remuneration	Pension expenses	Total
Chairman of the Board	-660	-	-	-660	-555	-	-	-555
Board members	-1,805	-	-159	-1,964	-1,588	-	-139	-1,727
CEO	-2,445	-	-635	-3,080	-3,475	-	-642	-4,118
Deputy CEO	-2,022	-	-470	-2,492	-1,981	-	-474	-2,454
Other senior executives	-7,356	-	-1,543	-8,899	-9,381	-	-1,914	-11,295
Total	-14,289	-	-2,806	-17,095	-16,980	-	-3,169	-20,149

	PARENT COMPANY							
	2024				2023			
	Basic salary/ board fee	Variable remuneration	Pension expenses	Total	Basic salary/ board fee	Variable remuneration	Pension expenses	Total
Chairman of the Board	-660	-	-	-660	-555	-	-	-555
Board members	-1,805	-	-159	-1,964	-1,588	-	-139	-1,727
CEO	-2,445	-	-635	-3,080	-2,446	-	-488	-2,934
Deputy CEO	-2,022	-	-470	-2,492	-1,981	-	-474	-2,454
Other senior executives	-4,585	-	-986	-5,571	-9,381	-	-1,914	-11,295
Total	-11,518	-	-2,249	-13,767	-15,951	-	-3,015	-18,966

Notes (contd.)

Salaries and other remuneration in respect of senior executives

Salaries and other remuneration to the CEO and other senior executives consist of a fixed salary. Board members who are also employed within the Company do not receive a fee for their Board work.

Pensions

The pensions of all employees are secured through defined contribution plans, which means that the pension expense in the financial year corresponds in full to pensionable remuneration. The pension expense for the year in relation

to pensionable remuneration totals 21.9% (20.8). The retirement age for the Chief Executive Officer and other senior executives is 65. There is no separate pension agreement with the CEO.

Related party transactions

There were no transactions with key individuals in a senior position during 2024.

Periods of notice and severance pay

In accordance with an agreement between Nordiska and the CEO, the period of notice is six months.

	2024		2023	
	Average number of employees	Of which male	Average number of employees	Of which male
Average number of employees				
Parent Company	73	50	68	48
Subsidiaries	65	37	4	3
Group total	138	87	72	51

	2024		2023	
	Number on balance sheet date	Of which male	Number on balance sheet date	Of which male
Gender distribution in the Group (incl. subsidiaries) for Board members and other senior executives				
Board members	5	5	5	5
CEO and other senior executives	7	7	9	6

Notes (contd.)

NOTE 12. REMUNERATION TO AUDITORS

	GROUP		PARENT COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
KPMG AB				
Audit assignment	-3,432	-4,862	-1,742	-2,613
Auditing work apart from the audit assignment	-528	-589	-528	-495
Tax advice	-240	-49	-240	-49
Other services	-1,177	-600	-1,177	-600
Total	-5,377	-6,100	-3,687	-3,758

Audit assignment refers to examination of the annual accounts and bookkeeping, as well as the administration of the Board of Directors and the CEO, other duties incumbent on the Company's auditors and miscellaneous advice. Auditing activities in addition to the audit assignment primarily involve a summary examination of interim reports, and other services relate primarily to services in connection with business combinations.

NOTE 13. DEPRECIATION

	GROUP		PARENT COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Depreciation				
Amortisation of intangible assets	-13,608	-4,566	-2,453	-990
Amortisation of right of use assets (leases, IFRS 16)	-1,492	-5,379	-	-
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	-8,465	-658	-257,833	-250,093
Total	-23,565	-10,603	-260,286	-251,083

NOTE 14. CREDIT LOSSES

	GROUP		PARENT COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Credit losses				
Provisions, Stage 1	-13,797	-544	-1,509	-3,464
Provisions, Stage 2	8,105	-9,643	10,072	-10,484
Provisions, Stage 3	-21,043	11,719	-12,083	9,625
Total	-26,735	1,532	-3,520	-4,322
Confirmed credit losses	-24,692	-7,499	-1,152	-2,505
Recovered previously impaired receivables	238	592	10	130
Total	-24,454	-6,908	-1,142	-2,375
Recorded credit losses for the period, net	-51,189	-5,376	-4,663	-6,697

In the acquisitions of Umeå Release Finans and Rocker during the year, lending to the public is valued at its fair value. For acquired lending in Stage 1, an initial ECL of SEK 17.8 million was recorded in connection with the acquisition, including an initial ECL in the portfolio that Rocker acquired in connection with Nordiska's acquisition of the company. See Note 38 for further information.

Notes (contd.)

NOTE 15. GROUP CONTRIBUTIONS

	PARENT COMPANY	
	2024	2023
Appropriations		
Group contributions made	-9,150	-6,450
Total	-9,150	-6,450

Group contributions for the current year totalled SEK 9.2 million (6.5) relating to Group contributions of SEK 5.8 million (2.6) to NNAV Holding 1 AB and SEK 3.4 million (3.9) to Nordiska Financial Technology AB.

NOTE 16. TAX ON PROFIT/LOSS FOR THE YEAR

	GROUP		PARENT COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Tax on profit/loss for the year				
Current tax on profit/loss for the year	-38,572	-28,334	-28,032	-28,334
Tax attributable to previous years	-	-281	-	-275
Deferred tax	10,268	10	-	-
Tax recorded in income statement	-28,304	-28,605	-28,032	-28,609
Recorded tax				
Profit/loss for the year before tax	156,008	143,909	143,308	143,874
Minus the profit/loss from investments recorded in accordance with the equity method	-1,283	-2,279	-	-
	154,725	141,630	143,308	143,874
Reconciliation of tax on profit/loss for the year				
Tax in accordance with current tax rate (20.6%)	-31,873	-29,176	-29,521	-29,638
Tax effect of other tax rates in foreign subsidiaries	207	-	-	-
Tax effect of non-taxable income	4,154	1,641	1,555	1,583
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	-168	-279	-65	-279
Increase in tax loss carryforwards without corresponding capitalisation of deferred tax	-2,726	-742	-	-
Tax attributable to previous years	-	-281	-	-275
Utilisation of previously non-capitalised tax loss carryforwards	2,102	233	-	-
Total carrying amount	-28,304	-28,605	-28,032	-28,609
Effective tax rate	18.1%	19.9%	19.6%	19.9%

Previous year's tax attributable to earlier years relates to tax reduction for purchases of inventory.

Non-capitalised tax loss carryforwards of SEK 196 million remain in the Group, of which SEK 159 million is blocked as a deficit until 2027. The current tax rate in Sweden is 20.6% and in Norway 25%.

Notes (contd.)

	GROUP		PARENT COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Deferred tax assets				
Expected credit losses	7,849	169	-	-
Leases	457	-	-	-
Total deferred tax assets	8,306	169	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities				
Surplus values in business combinations	-15,887	-	-	-
Total deferred tax liabilities	-15,887	-	-	-
Gross change in respect of deferred taxes				
Opening balance, deferred tax asset (+) / tax liability (-)	169	159	-	-
Recorded via the income statement	10,268	10	-	-
Recorded via financial position	-18,017	-	-	-
Closing balance, deferred tax asset (+) / tax liability (-)	-7,581	169	-	-

Surplus values from business combinations are attributable to lending to the public.

Notes (contd.)

NOTE 17. CHARGEABLE TREASURY BONDS, ETC.

	GROUP		PARENT COMPANY	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Chargeable treasury bonds, etc.				
Of which issued by Swedish municipalities	83,657	945,922	83,657	945,922
Of which issued by governments	1,723,841	474,635	1,723,841	474,635
Total	1,807,498	1,420,556	1,807,498	1,420,556

2024

Specification of chargeable treasury bonds, etc.

Swedish Government, due date 15/01/2025. Nom. amount SEK 100,000,000	99,890	99,890
Swedish Government, due date 19/03/2025. Nom. amount SEK 250,000,000	248,738	248,738
Swedish Government, due date 17/12/2025. Nom. amount SEK 300,000,000	293,955	293,955
Gothenburg Municipality, due date 24/09/2025. Nom. amount SEK 85,000,000	83,657	83,657
German Treasury Bill, due date 15/01/2025. Nom. amount EUR 10,000,000	114,804	114,804
German Treasury Bill, due date 19/02/2025. Nom. amount EUR 20,000,000	229,016	229,016
German Treasury Bill, due date 19/03/2025. Nom. amount EUR 20,000,000	228,547	228,547
German Treasury Bill, due date 10/10/2025. Nom. amount EUR 20,000,000	226,043	226,043
Finnish Treasury Bill, due date 13/08/2025. Nom. amount EUR 25,000,000	282,849	282,849

Total	1,807,498	1,807,498
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2023

Örebro Municipality, due date 26/01/2024. Nom. amount SEK 100,000,000	99,746	99,746
Örebro Municipality, due date 15/03/2024. Nom. amount SEK 100,000,000	99,202	99,202
City of Borås, due date 21/02/2024. Nom. amount SEK 50,000,000	49,729	49,729
Huddinge Municipality, due date 01/03/2024. Nom. amount SEK 100,000,000	99,358	99,358
Lund Municipality, due date 18/01/2024. Nom. amount SEK 100,000,000	99,834	99,834
Lund Municipality, due date 15/02/2024. Nom. amount SEK 100,000,000	99,524	99,524
Malmö Municipality, due date 19/02/2024. Nom. amount SEK 100,000,000	99,480	99,480
Norrköping Municipality, due date 02/02/2024. Nom. amount SEK 100,000,000	99,668	99,668
Sundsvall Municipality, due date 18/01/2024. Nom. amount SEK 100,000,000	99,834	99,834
Trelleborg Municipality, due date 13/02/2024. Nom. amount SEK 100,000,000	99,547	99,547
Germany RB Bill, due date 17/01/2024. Nom. amount EUR 3,000,000	33,288	33,288
Germany RB Bill, due date 17/01/2024. Nom. amount EUR 5,000,000	55,385	55,385
Germany RB Bill, due date 21/02/2024. Nom. amount EUR 5,000,000	55,189	55,189
Germany RB Bill, due date 21/02/2024. Nom. amount EUR 10,000,000	110,392	110,392
Germany RB Bill, due date 20/03/2024. Nom. amount EUR 5,000,000	55,035	55,035
Germany RB Bill, due date 20/03/2024. Nom. amount EUR 5,000,000	55,040	55,040
Netherlands RB Bill, due date 28/02/2024. Nom. amount EUR 10,000,000	110,306	110,306

Total	1,420,556	1,420,556
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Notes (contd.)

NOTE 18. LENDING TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

	GROUP		PARENT COMPANY	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Lending to credit institutions				
Swedish currency*	855,218	188,155	727,523	177,154
Foreign currency	590,822	324,360	563,859	301,441
Total	1,446,040	512,515	1,291,382	478,595
 Blocked funds	 1,500	 1,500	 1,500	 1,500
Payable on request	1,444,540	511,015	1,289,882	477,095
Total	1,446,040	512,515	1,291,382	478,595

*) Comparative figures have been recalculated due to correction of previous errors. Please refer to Note 41 for more information.

Blocked funds relate to a deposit for a rental contract.

NOTE 19. LENDING TO THE PUBLIC

	GROUP		PARENT COMPANY	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Companies	6,532,373	5,117,269	5,602,994	4,289,453
Private individuals	2,586,160	2,247,925	2,261,981	2,243,428
Public sector	64,350	-	-	-
Total lending to the public, gross	9,182,883	7,365,194	7,864,975	6,532,881
 Stage 1	 8,859,955	 7,117,870	 7,660,097	 6,306,626
Stage 2	169,069	203,783	125,942	188,481
Stage 3**	139,681	32,485	64,757	26,718
- of which receivables in Stage 3 with no credit risk*	14,178	11,055	14,178	11,055
Total lending to the public, gross	9,182,883	7,365,194	7,864,975	6,532,881
 Stage 1	 -27,035	 -4,610	 -6,299	 -4,789
Stage 2	-2,935	-10,595	-523	-10,595
Stage 3	-23,183	-3,951	-16,034	-3,951
Total expected credit losses in accordance with IFRS 9	-53,153	-19,156	-22,856	-19,335
 Stage 1	 8,832,920	 7,113,260	 7,653,799	 6,301,837
Stage 2	166,134	193,188	125,420	177,887
Stage 3	116,498	28,534	48,722	22,767
- of which receivables in Stage 3 with no credit risk*	14,178	11,055	14,178	11,055
Total lending to the public, net	9,129,730	7,346,038	7,842,119	6,513,546

*) For receivables in Stage 3 with no credit risk, deposits were made to cover the full exposure.

**) In connection with the acquisition of Release, a small proportion of receivables in Stage 3 were acquired which, due to the low value, are not recorded as a separate category, so-called POCL. The fair value on the date of acquisition totalled SEK 4.7 million.

Notes (contd.)

Outcome according to IFRS 9

	GROUP					
	Opening bal- ance	Business com- binations	Changed credit risk	New provisions	Loans con- cluded	Closing bal- ance
31/12/2024						
Provisions for credit losses						
Receivables in stage 1	4,610	17,845	-1,403	7,516	-1,533	27,035
Receivables in stage 2	10,595	-	-9,627	2,938	-970	2,936
Receivables in stage 3	3,951	-	10,405	10,174	-1,348	23,182
Total	19,156	17,845	-625	20,628	-3,851	53,153
Confirmed credit losses	-	-	-	-	-	24,692
Initial ECL on acquisition						17,845
Changed credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-625
New provisions***	-	-	-	-	-	13,367
Reversed provisions, loans concluded	-	-	-	-	-	-3,851
Recovered previously impaired receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-238
Recorded credit losses for the period	-	-	-	-	-	51,189
31/12/2023						
Provisions for credit losses						
Receivables in stage 1	4,066	-	1,754	2,355	-3,565	4,610
Receivables in stage 2	952	-	879	9,686	-923	10,595
Receivables in stage 3	15,670	-	-83	186	-11,822	3,951
Total	20,688	-	2,550	12,227	-16,310	19,156
Confirmed credit losses	-	-	-	-	-	7,499
Changed credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	2,550
New provisions	-	-	-	-	-	12,227
Reversed provisions, loans concluded	-	-	-	-	-	-16,310
Recovered previously impaired receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-592
Recorded credit losses for the period	-	-	-	-	-	5,375

*** New provisions in 2024 in the income statement are lower than the new provisions in the balance sheet as a consequence of a reclassification of provisions for off-balance sheet commitments for lending on the balance sheet that did not affect the income statement.

Notes (contd.)

Outcome, capital

	Opening balance	Business combinations	Changed credit risk	New provisions	Loans concluded	Closing balance
31/12/2024						
Capital						
Receivables in stage 1	7,117,870	2,074,270	-652,273	3,796,514	-3,476,427	8,859,955
Receivables in stage 2	203,783	-	77,084	44,067	-155,864	169,069
Receivables in stage 3	43,541	4,675	109,930	30,914	-35,201	153,859
Total	7,365,194	2,078,945	-465,259	3,871,495	-3,667,492	9,182,883
31/12/2023						
Capital						
Receivables in stage 1	6,089,838	-	-513,255	4,870,262	-3,328,974	7,117,870
Receivables in stage 2	149,067	-	69,565	103,786	-118,636	203,783
Receivables in stage 3	31,607	-	10,233	23,542	-21,841	43,541
Total	6,270,512	-	-433,457	4,997,590	-3,469,451	7,365,194

NOTE 20. DERIVATIVES

	GROUP			
	31/12/2024		31/12/2023	
	Fair value	Nominal value	Fair value	Nominal value
Currency swaps				
Positive market values	1,133	278,587	4,109	586,362
Negative market values	-3,240	1,329,342	-1,658	269,316
Total	-2,107	1,607,929	2,451	855,678
	PARENT COMPANY			
	31/12/2024		31/12/2023	
	Fair value	Nominal value	Fair value	Nominal value
Currency swaps				
Positive market values	764	250,982	3,395	575,204
Negative market values	-3,060	1,319,485	-503	239,697
Total	-2,296	1,570,467	2,892	814,901

Nordiska does not apply hedge accounting. The change in market value of derivatives is thus recorded via the income statement when it arises.

Notes (contd.)

NOTE 21. SHARES AND PARTICIPATIONS

	GROUP		PARENT COMPANY	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Shares and participations				
Opening book value	6,449	11,623	353	353
Unrealised value changes	3,793	2,805	240	-
Divestments	-	-7,756	-	-
Translation difference	-156	-222	-	-
Closing book value of shares and participations	10,086	6,449	593	353

During the financial year, the Parent Company started to recognise the fair value of the shares, which means that the unrealised value change for the year relates to the change since the shares were acquired.

Nordiska Financial Partner Norway AS owns shares in Visa Inc that were received as part of its membership of Visa. During the year, the company was allocated 16 Class A shares based on the number of Class C shares. There was also a drop in the conversion rate for Class C during the year, which explains a reduction in the value of Class C shares despite an increased share price and no change in the number of shares.

Specification of values, Group

	Corp. ID no.	ISIN	Reg. office	No. of shares	Cost of acquisition	Carrying amount	Fair value
Holding 31 Dec 2024							
Visa Inc. Class A shares	-	US92826C839	San Francisco	16	-	5,549	5,549
Visa Inc. Class C shares	-	US92826C839	San Francisco	919	-	3,944	3,944
Qliro AB	556962-2441	SE0013719077	Stockholm	27,590	353	593	593
Total				28,525	353	10,086	10,086

Holding 31 Dec 2023

Visa Inc. Class A shares	-	US92826C839	San Francisco	-	-	-	-
Visa Inc. Class C shares	-	US92826C839	San Francisco	919	-	6,096	6,096
Qliro AB	556962-2441	SE0013719077	Stockholm	27,590	353	353	563
Total				28,509	353	6,449	6,659

Specification of values, Parent Company

	Corp. ID no.	ISIN	Reg. office	No. of shares	Cost of acquisition	Carrying amount	Fair value
Holding 31 Dec 2024							
Qliro AB	556962-2441	SE0013719077	Stockholm	27,590	353	593	593
Total				27,590	353	593	593

Holding 31 Dec 2023

Qliro AB	556962-2441	SE0013719077	Stockholm	27,590	353	353	563
Total				27,590	353	353	563

Notes (contd.)

NOTE 22. SHARES IN SUBSIDIARIES

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Shares in subsidiaries		
Opening cost of acquisition	6,275	6,275
Unconditional shareholder contribution	2,400	-
Acquisitions	675,591	-
Closing accumulated cost of acquisition	684,266	6,275
Closing book value of participations in subsidiaries	684,266	6,275

	Corp. ID no.	Reg. office	No. of shares	Equity share (%)	Cost of acquisition	Unconditional shareholder contribution	Carrying amount
Holding 31 Dec 2024							
NNAV Holding 1 AB	559329-7038	Stockholm	250	100.00	25	5,600	5,625
Nordiska Financial Partner Norway AS (indirect ownership via NNAV Holding 1 AB)	990892040	Oslo	19,224,646	100.00	-	-	-
Nordiska Financial Technology AB	559080-4570	Stockholm	50,000	100.00	50	3,000	3,050
Rocker AB (publ)	559046-8574	Stockholm	813,864,473	99.99	370,970	-	370,970
Umeå Release Finans AB	556950-4110	Umeå	122,250	100.00	304,620	-	304,620
Total					675,666	8,600	684,266

	Corp. ID no.	Reg. office	No. of shares	Equity share (%)	Cost of acquisition	Unconditional shareholder contribution	Carrying amount
Holding 31 Dec 2023							
NNAV Holding 1 AB	559329-7038	Stockholm	250	100.00	25	3,200	3,225
Nordiska Financial Partner Norway AS (indirect ownership via NNAV Holding 1 AB)	990,892,040	Oslo	19,224,646	100.00	-	-	-
Nordiska Financial Technology AB	559080-4570	Stockholm	50,000	100.00	50	3,000	3,050
Total					75	6,200	6,275

Notes (contd.)

Bankaktiebolaget Nordiska (publ) is the Parent Company in the Group and has a licence from the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority to run a banking business in accordance with the Swedish Banking and Financing Business Act (2004:297). The business is run through the Parent Company and subsidiaries in Sweden and Norway. The subsidiary Nordiska Financial Technology AB conducts business activities in the field of programming, application and system development for the financial sector. NNAV Holding 1 AB owns and manages securities and associated business activities, also through the Swedish branch for Nordiska Financial Partner Norway AS, which does not conduct any business activity following the previous year's portfolio sale to the Parent Company. Business activities are also carried out in the form of lending to the public via partners in Norway through Nordiska Financial Partner Norway AS.

Umeå Release Finans AB and Rocker AB (publ) were acquired during the financial year by Bankaktiebolaget Nordiska (publ). Umeå Release Finans AB carries out lease financing and Rocker AB (publ) is a payment institution that provides consumer loans, payment cards and a checkout solution. Please refer to Note 38 for more information.

	2024		2023	
	Sweden	Norway	Sweden	Norway
Average number of employees	137	1	69	3
Net sales	919,424	6,925	535,274	9,056
Profit/loss before tax	192,553	-4,697	144,439	-2,616
Tax on profit/loss for the year	-35,841	-2	-28,608	-

NOTE 23. SHARES AND PARTICIPATIONS IN ASSOCIATED COMPANY

	GROUP	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Accumulated equity shares		
Book value as of 1 January	10,679	8,400
Participations in profit/loss of associated company	1,283	2,279
Book value as of 31 December	11,962	10,679
	PARENT COMPANY	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Accumulated cost of acquisition		
Book value as of 1 January	5,480	5,480
Book value as of 31 December	5,480	5,480

Specification of values and participation owned in associated company

	Corp. ID no.	Reg. office	No. of shares	Equity share (%)	Book value	Profit/loss of associated company (SEK thousands)	Other comprehensive income of associated company (SEK thousands)
Directly/indirectly owned by the Parent Company on 31/12/2024							
Executor Finans AB	556376-1369	Varberg	4,800	48	11,962	2,673	2,673
Total					11,962	2,673	2,673
Directly/indirectly owned by the Parent Company on 31/12/2023							
Executor Finans AB	556376-1369	Varberg	4,800	48	10,679	4,749	4,749
Total					10,679	4,749	4,749

Notes (contd.)

NOTE 24. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	GROUP		PARENT COMPANY	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Other intangible assets				
Opening cost of acquisition as of 1 January	44,197	31,077	12,781	1,900
Added from business combinations	43,006	-	-	-
New acquisitions	16,070	13,498	10,130	11,259
Disposals and retirements for the year	-7,047	-	-	-
Impairments for the year	-	-378	-	-378
Closing cost of acquisition as of 31 December	96,227	44,197	22,910	12,781
Opening accumulated depreciation as of 1 January	-24,549	-19,983	-2,890	-1,900
Depreciation for the year	-13,608	-4,585	-2,453	-1,009
Disposals and retirements	7,047	19	-	19
Closing accumulated depreciation as of 31 December	-31,110	-24,549	-5,343	-2,890
Closing residual value as of 31 December	65,116	19,648	17,567	9,891
Goodwill				
Opening cost of acquisition as of 1 January	-	-	-	-
Investments through business combinations	35,211	-	-	-
Impairments for the year	-	-	-	-
Closing cost of acquisition as of 31 December	35,211	-	-	-
Opening accumulated depreciation as of 1 January	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	-	-	-	-
Disposals and retirements	-	-	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation as of 31 December	-	-	-	-
Closing residual value as of 31 December	35,211	-	-	-

Notes (contd.)

NOTE 25. LEASES

The Group's leased assets that are classified as right of use assets refer to office premises in Sweden and Norway, and also vehicles. Total cash flow for leases for the year totalled SEK -11,633 thousands (-6,744).

	GROUP	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Right of use assets		
Opening cost of acquisition as of 1 January	27,453	20,051
Added from business combinations	14,481	-
New acquisitions	-	25,570
Remeasurements	1,439	1,601
Terminated agreements	-55	-19,744
Translation difference	-19	-24
Closing cost of acquisition as of 31 December	43,300	27,453
Opening accumulated depreciation as of 1 January	-3,422	-13,973
Terminated agreements	55	15,899
Depreciation for the year	-8,465	-5,379
Translation difference	16	31
Closing accumulated depreciation as of 31 December	-11,815	-3,422
Closing carrying amount of right of use assets	31,485	24,032
Lease liabilities		
Opening lease liabilities as of 1 January	23,329	5,796
Added from business combinations	14,481	-
New acquisitions	-	24,662
Repayments during the year	-8,172	-5,072
Interest paid	-3,461	-1,672
Remeasurements	1,439	1,610
Disposals and retirements	-	-3,668
Interest expenses for the year	3,461	1,672
Translation difference	-6	-
Closing lease liabilities as of 31 December	31,071	23,329

See Note 37 for a maturity analysis of lease liabilities.

Notes (contd.)

	GROUP	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Amounts recorded in income statement		
Amortisation and impairments of right of use assets	-8,465	-5,379
Interest expenses for lease liabilities	-3,461	-1,672
Expenses in respect of low-value leases	-609	-145
Expenses in respect of short-term leases	-318	-
Total	-12,853	-7,196
Deferred tax on right of use assets and lease liabilities		
Deferred tax on right of use assets	-6,490	-4,955
Deferred tax on lease liabilities	6,947	5,125
Deferred tax asset (+) / liability (-)	457	169

Notes (contd.)

NOTE 26. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	GROUP		PARENT COMPANY	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Inventory				
Opening cost of acquisition as of 1 January	5,176	4,825	5,176	2,878
Added from business combinations	2,703	-	-	-
New acquisitions	1,299	2,299	741	2,299
Disposals and retirements	-1,336	-1,947	-	-
Closing cost of acquisition as of 31 December	7,843	5,176	5,917	5,176
Opening accumulated depreciation as of 1 January	-1,827	-3,109	-1,827	-1,185
Depreciation for the year	-1,492	-658	-961	-642
Disposals and retirements	1,336	1,939	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation as of 31 December	-1,983	-1,827	-2,788	-1,827
Closing residual value as of 31 December	5,860	3,349	3,129	3,349

	GROUP		PARENT COMPANY	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Lease objects				
Opening cost of acquisition as of 1 January	-	-	1,212,221	876,814
New acquisitions	-	-	211,233	413,547
Disposals and retirements	-	-	-173,581	-78,141
Closing cost of acquisition as of 31 December	-	-	1,249,873	1,212,221
Opening accumulated depreciation as of 1 January	-	-	-403,835	-191,569
Depreciation for the year	-	-	-256,872	-249,451
Disposals and retirements	-	-	135,203	37,185
Closing accumulated depreciation as of 31 December	-	-	-525,504	-403,835
Closing residual value as of 31 December	-	-	724,369	808,386

Notes (contd.)

NOTE 27. OTHER ASSETS

	GROUP		PARENT COMPANY	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Other assets				
Tax account	19,108	778,731	18,368	778,581
Short-term lease receivables	-	-	63,991	59,163
Tax assets	837	6,972	826	6,972
Deposited funds	11,789	-	-	-
Escrow funds	42,802	-	-	-
Non-capitalised lease assets	16,988	-	-	-
Other assets	6,251	8,355	125	45
Total	97,775	794,057	83,309	844,760

NOTE 28. PREPAID EXPENSES AND ACCRUED INCOME

	GROUP		PARENT COMPANY	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Prepaid expenses and accrued income				
Prepaid system expenses	8,060	11,330	6,013	11,330
Prepaid deposit expenses	666	6,416	666	6,416
Prepaid expenses for premises	-	-	2,130	1,911
Prepaid selling expenses	10,831	-	-	-
Accrued interest income	2,406	-	8,759	9,365
Other accrued income	1,466	-	-	948
Other prepaid expenses	4,342	2,073	1,257	1,581
Total	27,770	19,819	18,826	31,551

NOTE 29. DEPOSITS FROM THE PUBLIC

	GROUP		PARENT COMPANY	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Deposits from the public				
Accrued interest liability	59,496	22,209	59,496	22,209
Deposits from the public				
- in SEK	7,696,113	6,567,045	7,707,670	6,567,045
- in EUR	3,162,334	2,382,230	3,162,334	2,382,230
- in NOK	3,976	592	49,124	33,462
- in DKK	10,708	-	10,708	-
Total	10,932,626	8,972,076	10,989,331	9,004,947

See Note 3 for information about maturities.

Notes (contd.)

NOTE 30. OTHER LIABILITIES

	GROUP		PARENT COMPANY	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Other liabilities				
Credit loss reserve	122,338	264,111	122,338	233,893
Non-invested deposits	56,618	44,723	56,182	42,458
Tax liabilities	71,101	12,724	66,432	13,013
Trade and other payables	95,698	12,404	7,991	11,824
Overpayment of loans	9,251	10,437	9,172	10,399
Advance payment of leases	10,498	9,060	10,498	9,060
Liabilities to Group companies	-	-	9,168	6,490
Withholding tax, employees	6,385	2,975	3,350	2,777
Other liabilities	87,221	9,989	12,483	9,784
Total	459,111	366,423	297,614	339,698

NOTE 31. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND PREPAID INCOME

	GROUP		PARENT COMPANY	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Accrued expenses and prepaid income				
Accrued intermediary commissions	49,844	57,543	50,333	56,348
Accrued staff costs	15,466	5,312	5,536	4,988
Accrued interest expenses	1,731	66	1,731	66
Prepaid interest income	19,579	14,104	19,579	14,104
Other accrued expenses	22,552	9,024	10,276	7,322
Other prepaid income	50	50	50	50
Total	109,221	86,098	87,506	82,878

Accrued intermediary commissions relate to costs of intermediary provisions attributable to the business segment comprising the Partner business area.

Notes (contd.)

NOTE 32. SUBORDINATED LIABILITIES

	GROUP		PARENT COMPANY	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Subordinated liabilities				
Bonds	180,592	-	180,592	-
Total	180,592	-	180,592	-

During the first quarter of 2024, Nordiska issued subordinated Tier 2 bonds (Tier 2 capital) to a value of SEK 200 million. The bond loan is subordinated in relation to other liabilities. The prospectus is available on the website, www.nordiska.se.

Date of issue	Nominal amount	Interest terms	Due date
05/03/2024	200,000	STIBOR 3 months + 8.25%	05/06/2034

The bonds have a maturity of ten years and three months, with the first opportunity to redeem after five years.

NOTE 33. PLEDGED ASSETS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

	GROUP		PARENT COMPANY	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Pledged assets and contingent liabilities				
Pledges and comparable collateral lodged for own liabilities and provisions	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Total	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500

Notes (contd.)

NOTE 34. CATEGORISATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	GROUP					
	31/12/2024			31/12/2023		
	Accrued cost of acquisition	Fair value	Total carrying amount	Accrued cost of acquisition	Fair value	Total carrying amount
Chargeable treasury bonds, etc.	-	1,807,498	1,807,498	-	1,420,556	1,420,556
Lending to credit institutions	1,446,040	-	1,446,040	512,515	-	512,515
Lending to the public	9,129,730	-	9,129,730	7,346,038	-	7,346,038
Derivative instruments	-	1,133	1,133	-	4,109	4,109
Shares and participations	-	10,086	10,086	-	6,449	6,449
Other assets	163,044	2,292	165,336	835,785	2,292	838,077
Total assets	10,738,814	1,821,009	12,559,823	8,694,338	1,433,406	10,127,744
Deposits from the public	10,932,626	-	10,932,626	8,972,076	-	8,972,076
Derivative instruments	-	3,240	3,240	-	1,658	1,658
Lease liability	31,070	-	31,070	23,329	-	23,329
Other liabilities	584,219	-	584,219	452,522	-	452,522
Subordinated liabilities	180,592	-	180,592	-	-	-
Total liabilities	11,728,507	3,240	11,731,747	9,447,927	1,658	9,449,586

The assets and liabilities valued at fair value are divided into three different valuation levels:

- Level 1 - Listed prices (non-adjusted) in an active market for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Model valuation using observable input data
- Level 3 - Model valuation in which input is not based on observable market data

Transfers between different levels can take place if there are indications that the market conditions have changed.

	GROUP							
	31/12/2024				31/12/2023			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Chargeable treasury bonds, etc.	1,807,498	-	-	1,807,498	474,635	945,922	-	1,420,556
Derivative instruments	-	1,133	-	1,133	-	4,109	-	4,109
Shares and participations	10,086	-	-	10,086	6,449	-	-	6,449
Other assets	2,292	-	-	2,292	2,292	-	-	2,292
Total assets	1,819,876	1,133	-	1,821,009	483,376	950,031	-	1,433,406
Derivative instruments	-	3,240	-	3,240	-	1,658	-	1,658
Total liabilities	-	3,240	-	3,240	-	1,658	-	1,658

Notes (contd.)

NOTE 35. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties are defined in Chapter 1, Section 4 of the Annual Accounts for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies Act (ÅRKL) (Chapter 1, Sections 8 and 9 of the Swedish Annual Accounts Act (ÅRL)) and IAS 24.

During the financial year, the Parent Company has lent funds and received interest on receivables from subsidiaries, associated companies, Group companies and companies that are related to the owner. The increase during the financial year relates to investments in subsidiaries that were acquired during the year.

Details of transactions with key individuals in a senior position are provided in Note 11.

Participations in associated company are described in Note 23.

	GROUP		PARENT COMPANY	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Receivables from related parties				
Subsidiary	-	-	1,525,250	81,255
Associated company	164,175	134,325	164,175	134,325
Group company	-	-	40,811	128,654
Company related to owner	12,409	26,252	12,409	26,252
Total	176,584	160,577	1,742,644	370,486
Liabilities to related parties				
Subsidiary	-	-	-21,457	-7,000
Group company	-	-	-45,166	-32,910
Total	-	-	-66,624	-39,910
Income from related parties				
Subsidiary	-	-	80,721	2,989
Associated company	9,784	6,216	9,784	6,216
Group company	-	-	7,422	6,130
Company related to owner	2,171	2,399	2,171	2,399
Total	11,955	8,615	100,098	17,734
Expenses in respect of related parties				
Subsidiary	-	-	-18,948	-9,714
Total	-	-	-18,948	-9,714

Notes (contd.)

NOTE 36. CAPITAL ADEQUACY

Capital adequacy analysis

Disclosures in this note are provided in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms ("the Prudential Requirements Regulation") and regulations that supplement the Prudential Requirements Regulation, the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's regulations and general advice (FFFS 2008:25) on annual accounts in credit institutions and securities companies, and the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's regulations and general advice (FFFS 2014:12) on supervisory requirements and capital buffers. Other required disclosures are provided in a separate Pillar 3 report that is available on Nordiska's website, www.nordiska.se.

On 19 June 2024 the amendments to the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) and the Capital Requirements Directive (CRD), which comprise the last stage of the EU's implementation of Basel 3, were published in the official journal of the EU. These rules come into force on 1 January 2025, but many changes have a later implementation date or long transition periods. For Nordiska's part, the changes mean that the risk weight for exposures secured through mortgages in property are lower, and are therefore expected to reduce the risk exposure amount for these kinds of exposures. The changes are therefore expected to result in a slight reduction in the capital requirements of the Parent Company and the consolidated situation, but not to affect either the capital base or major exposures. No other new accounting standards, and amendments and new interpretations of existing standards that come into force as of 1 January 2025 or thereafter, are considered to have any material impact on capital requirements, capital adequacy or major exposures when they are applied for the first time.

Information about capital base and capital requirement

Calculation of the capital base and capital base requirement has been performed in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council, the Swedish Act (2014:966) on Capital Buffers and the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's regulations

(FFFS 2014:12) on supervisory requirements and capital buffers. Outcome refers to calculation in accordance with the statutory minimum requirements for capital, known as Pillar 1, for credit risk, market risk, operational risk and CVA risk, capital requirements for a capital conservation buffer and a countercyclical capital buffer, and other capital base requirements (Pillar 2). The capital base requirement for credit risk is calculated according to the standardised method and represents 8 per cent of risk-weighted exposure. The capital base requirement for operational risk has been calculated using the alternative standardised method since 2023. The base method was used prior to this. The capital base requirement for exchange rate risk is calculated using the simplified standardised method. Capital requirements for CVA risk are calculated using the standardised method.

In early 2024, the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority carried out a Review and Evaluation Process at Nordiska, which resulted in an adopted Pillar 2 requirement for 1.3% of the risk-weighted exposure amount for the Parent Company and the consolidated situation. No risk-based Pillar 2 guidance was announced, but there was a leverage ratio guidance of 0.5% for the consolidated situation.

Bankaktiebolaget Nordiska (publ) and the consolidated situation are both classified in accordance with Article 433 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as small and non-complex institutions. There are no current or expected material practical or legal obstacles to a rapid transfer of funds from the capital base or repayment liabilities between the Parent Company and subsidiary. Bankaktiebolaget Nordiska (publ) and the consolidated situation fulfilled the regulatory capital requirements with a margin throughout 2024.

Information about the consolidated situation

Bankaktiebolaget Nordiska (publ) (556760-6032) is the Parent Company in the consolidated situation. In addition to the Parent Company, the consolidated situation consists of Umeå Release Finans AB, Rocker AB, NNAV Holding 1 AB and Nordiska Financial Partner Norway AS. Nordiska Financial Partner Norway AS has in turn a branch in Sweden.

Notes (contd.)

Summary statement of capital base requirements and capital base

	CONSOLIDATED SITUATION		PARENT COMPANY	
	2024	2024	2024	2024
	Amount	Proportion of risk-weighted exposure	Amount	Proportion of risk-weighted exposure
Common Equity Tier 1 capital				
Common Equity Tier 1 capital requirements in accordance with Article 92.1 a of the Prudential Requirements Regulation (Pillar 1 requirements)	261,194	4.5	200,614	4.5
Special Common Equity Tier 1 capital requirement in accordance with Chapter 2, Section 1, Paragraph 2 of the Swedish Act (2014:968) concerning Special Supervision of Credit Institutions and Securities Companies (Pillar 2 requirements)	42,118	0.7	32,098	0.7
Combined buffer requirement in accordance with Chapter 2, Section 2 of the Swedish Act (2014:966) on Capital Buffers	261,194	4.5	200,614	4.5
Common Equity Tier 1 capital requirement in accordance with Pillar 2 guidance*	-	-	-	-
Total applicable Common Equity Tier 1 capital level	564,505	9.7	433,327	9.7
Internally assessed Common Equity Tier 1 capital requirement	564,505	9.7	433,327	9.7
Common Equity Tier 1 capital in accordance with part two of the Prudential Requirements Regulation	778,171	13.4	780,877	17.5
Tier 1 capital				
Tier 1 capital requirements in accordance with Article 92.1 b of the Prudential Requirements Regulation (Pillar 1 requirements)	348,259	6.0	267,486	6.0
Special Tier 1 capital requirement in accordance with Chapter 2, Section 1, Paragraph 2 of the Swedish Act (2014:968) concerning Special Supervision of Credit Institutions and Securities Companies (Pillar 2 requirements)	56,157	1.0	42,798	1.0
Combined buffer requirement in accordance with Chapter 2, Section 2 of the Swedish Act (2014:966) on Capital Buffers	261,194	4.5	200,614	4.5
Tier 1 capital requirement in accordance with Pillar 2 guidance*	-	-	-	-
Total applicable Tier 1 capital level	665,609	11.5	510,897	11.5
Internally assessed Tier 1 capital requirement	665,609	11.5	510,897	11.5
Tier 1 capital in accordance with part two of the Prudential Requirements Regulation	877,139	15.1	879,845	19.7
Capital base				
Capital base requirements in accordance with Article 92.1 c of the Prudential Requirements Regulation (Pillar 1 requirements)	464,345	8.0	356,647	8.0
Special capital base requirement in accordance with Chapter 2, Section 1, Paragraph 2 of the Swedish Act (2014:968) concerning Special Supervision of Credit Institutions and Securities Companies (Pillar 2 requirements)	74,876	1.3	57,064	1.3
Combined buffer requirement in accordance with Chapter 2, Section 2 of the Swedish Act (2014:966) on Capital Buffers	261,194	4.5	200,614	4.5
Capital base requirement in accordance with Pillar 2 guidance*	-	-	-	-
Total applicable capital base level	800,414	13.8	614,325	13.8
Internally assessed capital requirement	800,414	13.8	614,325	13.8
Capital base in accordance with part two of the Prudential Requirements Regulation	1,091,540	18.8	1,094,246	24.5

Notes (contd.)

Capital base relating to leverage ratio

Tier 1 capital requirement in accordance with Article 92.1 d of the Prudential Requirements Regulation

Special Tier 1 capital requirement in accordance with Chapter 2, Section 1, Paragraph 1 of the Swedish Act concerning Special Supervision of Credit Institutions and Securities Companies (Pillar 2 requirements)

Tier 1 capital requirement in accordance with Pillar 2 guidance*

Total applicable Tier 1 capital level

Tier 1 capital in accordance with part two of the Prudential Requirements Regulation

Amount	Proportion of total exposure (%)	Amount	Proportion of total exposure (%)
365,215	3.0	360,481	3.0
-	-	-	-
60,869	0.5	-	-
426,084	3.5	360,481	3.0
877,139	7.2	879,845	7.3

*Leverage ratio guidance of 0.5% at Group level was announced by the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority after a Review and Evaluation Process was carried out in 2024. There was no announcement of a Pillar 2 requirement for leverage ratio.

Notes (contd.)

	CONSOLIDATED SITUATION		PARENT COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Capital base				
Capital instruments and associated share premium reserves: share capital	457,461	333,250	301,061	176,850
Non-distributed profits	225,759	144,822	369,900	286,560
Interim profit/loss net after deduction for foreseeable expenses and dividend that have been verified by persons in an independent position	126,813	110,980	114,260	112,065
Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	810,033	589,051	785,221	575,475
Additional value adjustment	-1,807	-1,421	-1,807	-1,421
Intangible assets	-2,537	-664	-2,537	-664
Goodwill	-27,518	-	-	-
Deferred tax asset	-	-	-	-
Minus significant holdings in units in the financial sector	-	-	-	-
Total regulatory adjustments of Common Equity Tier 1 capital	-31,862	-2,084	-4,344	-2,084
Common Equity Tier 1 capital	778,171	586,967	780,877	573,390
Tier 1 capital contribution	98,969	94,044	98,969	94,044
Tier 1 capital	877,139	681,011	879,845	667,434
Tier 2 capital instruments and associated share premium reserves	214,401	33,809	214,401	33,809
Tier 2 capital	214,401	33,809	214,401	33,809
Total capital	1,091,540	714,820	1,094,246	701,243
Risk-weighted exposure				
Credit risk according to the standardised method*				
Exposures to national governments or central banks	-	-	-	-
Exposure to regional or local autonomous bodies and government agencies	-	-	-	-
Exposures to institutions	296,522	108,000	287,430	141,996
Exposures to companies	207,698	268,614	207,647	268,614
Exposures to households	3,823,652	3,093,963	2,658,579	3,017,424
Exposures secured through mortgages on property	785,674	513,737	785,674	513,737
Exposures in default	107,678	43,822	77,743	43,822
Share exposures	25,099	22,373	14,748	12,108
Other exposures	148,516	53,278	22,724	30,568
Total risk-weighted exposure for credit risk	5,394,839	4,103,786	4,054,545	4,028,269

*) Additional information is available in the published Pillar III report at www.nordiska.se.

Notes (contd.)

	CONSOLIDATED SITUATION		PARENT COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Risk-based capital requirement				
Credit risk according to the standardised method	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Market risk (exchange rate risk)	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Operational risk	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Credit value adjustment risk (CVA)	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Total capital requirements, Pillar 1	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Special capital base requirements (Pillar 2 requirements)*				
Concentration risk	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Interest rate risk in the bank book	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.8
Credit spread risk	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total capital requirements, Pillar 2	1.3	1.8	1.3	1.8
Buffer requirement and Pillar 2 guidance				
Combined buffer requirement	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.2
<i>of which: capital conservation buffer requirement</i>	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
<i>of which: countercyclical capital buffer requirement</i>	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.7
Pillar 2 guidance**	-	-	-	-
Total buffer requirement and Pillar 2 guidance	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.2
Total capital requirement	13.8	14.0	13.8	14.0

*) Following the completion of a Review and Evaluation Process in early 2024, the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority notified Nordiska of a special capital base requirement in accordance with Chapter 2, Section 1, Paragraph 2 of the Swedish Act (2014:968) concerning Special Supervision of Credit Institutions and Securities Companies (Pillar 2 requirements) of 1.3% of total risk-weighted exposure for both the Parent Company and the consolidated situation. Nordiska was not notified of risk-based Pillar 2 guidance.

	CONSOLIDATED SITUATION		PARENT COMPANY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Capital ratios and buffers				
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio (%)	13.4	13.3	17.5	13.3
Tier 1 capital ratio (%)	15.1	15.5	19.7	15.4
Total capital ratio (%)	18.8	16.2	24.5	16.2
Combined buffer requirement (%)	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.2
<i>of which: capital conservation buffer requirement (%)</i>	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
<i>of which: countercyclical capital buffer requirement (%)</i>	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.7
Common Equity Tier 1 capital available for use as buffer (%)	8.2	8.8	12.3	8.8

Notes (contd.)

Net stable funding ratio

	31 Dec 24	30 Sep 24	30 Jun 24	31 Mar 24	31 Dec 23
Consolidated situation					
Total stable funding available	11,526,987	10,273,819	9,934,840	10,025,326	8,780,319
Total stable funding requirement	8,175,560	7,604,758	7,571,676	7,757,542	6,292,319
Net stable funding ratio (%)	141.0	135.1	131.2	129.2	139.5
Parent Company					
Total stable funding available	11,513,042	10,266,084	9,923,913	10,039,725	8,818,575
Total stable funding requirement	7,743,993	7,141,905	7,079,994	7,067,236	6,247,173
Net stable funding ratio (%)	148.7	143.7	140.2	142.1	141.2

Liquidity coverage ratio*

	31 Dec 24	30 Sep 24	30 Jun 24	31 Mar 24	31 Dec 23
Consolidated situation					
Total high-quality liquid assets (weighted value)	1,478,725	1,398,999	1,319,642	1,181,209	1,065,582
Liquidity outflows – total weighted value	703,497	771,439	821,758	793,464	768,100
Liquidity inflows – total weighted value	1,086,654	989,683	985,012	1,033,878	983,957
Total net liquidity outflows (adjusted value)	175,874	192,860	205,439	198,366	192,025
Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	840.8	725.4	642.4	595.5	554.9
Parent Company					
Total high-quality liquid assets (weighted value)	1,476,548	1,396,842	1,317,475	1,179,048	991,780
Liquidity outflows – total weighted value	736,774	798,293	850,076	813,972	726,066
Liquidity inflows – total weighted value	1,035,788	950,357	962,623	1,003,183	873,338
Total net liquidity outflows (adjusted value)	184,193	199,573	212,519	203,493	181,517
Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	801.6	699.9	619.9	579.4	546.4

*) For the liquidity coverage ratio, weighted values and levels are shown, which are simple averages of observations over 12 month-ends before the end of each quarter.

Leverage ratio

	CONSOLIDATED SITUATION		PARENT COMPANY	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Total exposure metric	12,173,839	9,608,651	12,016,030	9,609,124
Leverage ratio (%)	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.0

Notes (contd.)

NOTE 37. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	GROUP				
	On demand	Within one year	Between one and five years	More than five years	Total
31/12/2024					
Financial assets					
Chargeable treasury bonds, etc.	-	1,807,498	-	-	1,807,498
Lending to credit institutions	1,444,540	-	1,500	-	1,446,040
Lending to the public	518,123	1,432,128	6,045,242	1,134,237	9,129,729
Right of use asset	-	9,152	22,333	-	31,485
Total	1,962,663	3,248,778	6,069,075	1,134,237	12,414,752
Financial liabilities					
Deposits from the public	8,322,696	2,481,986	127,944	-	10,932,626
Other liabilities					
Trade and other payables	95,698	-	-	-	95,698
Lease liability	-	8,501	22,570	-	31,071
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	180,592	180,592
Total	8,418,394	2,490,486	150,514	180,592	11,239,986
31/12/2023					
Financial assets					
Chargeable treasury bonds, etc.	-	1,420,556	-	-	1,420,556
Lending to credit institutions*	511,015	-	1,500	-	512,515
Lending to the public	164,856	1,802,811	4,272,059	1,106,312	7,346,038
Right of use asset	-	4,578	19,104	-	23,682
Total	675,871	3,227,945	4,292,663	1,106,312	9,302,791
Financial liabilities					
Deposits from the public	6,148,338	2,704,644	119,094	-	8,972,076
Other liabilities					
Trade and other payables	12,404	-	-	-	12,404
Lease liability	-	4,119	19,210	-	23,329
Total	6,160,742	2,708,763	138,304	-	9,007,810

*) Comparative figures have been recalculated due to correction of previous errors. Please refer to Note 41 for more information.

Notes (contd.)

	PARENT COMPANY				
	On demand	Within one year	Between one and five years	More than five years	Total
31/12/2024					
Financial assets					
Chargeable treasury bonds, etc.	-	1,807,498	-	-	1,807,498
Lending to credit institutions	1,289,882		1,500	-	1,291,382
Lending to the public	380,563	951,119	5,259,366	1,251,072	7,842,120
Right of use asset	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,670,445	2,758,616	5,260,866	1,251,072	10,940,999
Financial liabilities					
Deposits from the public	8,379,402	2,481,986	127,944	-	10,989,331
Other liabilities					
Trade and other payables	7,991	-	-	-	7,991
Lease liability	-	-	-	-	-
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	180,592	180,592
Total	8,387,393	2,481,986	127,944	180,592	11,177,914
31/12/2023					
Financial assets					
Chargeable treasury bonds, etc.	-	1,420,556	-	-	1,420,556
Lending to credit institutions*	477,095	-	1,500	-	478,595
Lending to the public	273,684	1,763,863	3,459,462	1,016,538	6,513,547
Right of use asset	-	-	-	-	-
Total	750,779	3,184,419	3,460,962	1,016,538	8,412,698
Financial liabilities					
Deposits from the public	6,180,616	2,704,644	119,094	-	9,004,354
Other liabilities					
Trade and other payables	11,824	-	-	-	11,824
Lease liability	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6,192,440	2,704,644	119,094	-	9,016,178

*) Comparative figures have been recalculated due to correction of previous errors. Please refer to Note 41 for more information.

Notes (contd.)

NOTE 38. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

Acquisition of Umeå Release Finans AB

During the first quarter, Nordiska acquired 100% of the shares in Umeå Release Finans AB. The acquisition marks a significant milestone in Nordiska's efforts to expand its presence in the financing sector and strengthen its position in the market for small and medium-sized companies.

The purchase price for the acquisition totalled SEK 300.0 million, of which SEK 210.8 million comprises cash remuneration and SEK 89.2 million an issue in kind. The agreement does not contain a conditional purchase price. Acquisition-related expenses total SEK 4.1 million, which is recorded in the Group in the balance sheet.

Since the date of acquisition, Release has contributed income of SEK 216.8 million and a profit of SEK 36.9 million. If, however, the acquisition had taken place on 1 January 2024, Release would have contributed income of SEK 256.8 million and a profit of SEK 46.3 million.

The book value is the same as the fair value for all assets below, except lending to the public, for which the book value is SEK 1,635.5 million.

New information emerged during the year that affected the assessment of the fair value of lending to the public. This new information resulted in a lowering of the fair value by SEK 20.6 million as of the date of acquisition, and also in an adjustment of related deferred tax. The adjustment resulted in an increase in goodwill of SEK 16.3 million.

Acquisition of Rocker AB

During the second quarter of 2024, Nordiska continued its growth strategy with the acquisition on 17 June of 98.8% of the shares in Rocker AB. The acquisition of Rocker enables Nordiska to advance its technology, with Rocker to a degree providing Nordiska's future technological drive.

The purchase price for the acquisition totalled SEK 48.5 million, of which SEK 21.5 million comprises cash remuneration and SEK 27.0 million an issue in kind. The agreement does not contain a conditional purchase price. Acquisition-related

expenses total SEK 2.5 million, which is recorded in the Group in the balance sheet.

Since the date of acquisition, Rocker has contributed income of SEK 52.2 million and a loss of SEK -0.6 million. If, however, the acquisition had taken place on 1 January 2024, Rocker would have contributed income of SEK 61.5 million and a loss of SEK -43.5 million.

Acquired equity constitutes 98.8% of total equity on the date of acquisition. The full goodwill method was applied when calculating non-controlling interests, which totalled SEK 590,000 on the date of acquisition. In connection with the acquisition of 98.8% of the shares in Rocker and as part of the transaction, Rocker carried out a new share issue, which was subscribed in full by Nordiska. Funds from the new share issue financed the acquisition of loan stock that had been at a third-party bank, which is now financed through the Company's own balance sheet in Rocker. Upon completion of the new share issue, Nordiska controls 99.9% of the shares in Rocker. Remaining shareholders have been offered the opportunity to sell their shares on identical terms offered by Nordiska to other shareholders.

Additional shares were acquired during the third and fourth quarters, and at the end of the period shareholders without a controlling influence held 0.01% of the shares.

New information emerged during the year that affected the assessment of the fair value of lending to the public, other assets and other liabilities. This new information resulted in an increase in the fair value on the date of acquisition of SEK 6.8 million in lending to the public, SEK 7.8 million in other assets and SEK 6.7 million in other liabilities. Deferred tax was adjusted correspondingly. These adjustments resulted in the previously recorded goodwill being reduced to zero. An internal balance that existed before the transaction of SEK 15 million was also adjusted, and in the updated acquisition analysis this reduced other liabilities and increased the purchase price correspondingly, without having any net impact.

Notes (contd.)

Information about net assets acquired	Umeå Release Finans AB	Rocker AB	Total
Lending to the public	1,733,518	3,699	1,737,217
Lending to credit institutions	21,509	41,563	63,072
Intangible assets	22,352	20,654	43,006
Tangible assets	2,615	88	2,703
Other assets	19,188	47,990	67,178
Deferred tax asset	5,141	1,384	6,525
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	10,510	7,120	17,630
Liabilities to credit institutions	-1,244,918	-	-1,244,918
Other liabilities	-120,572	-65,249	-185,821
Deferred tax liability	-24,543	-	-24,543
Accrued expenses and prepaid income	-10,013	-8,118	-18,131
Subordinated loan	-150,000	-	-150,000
Fair value of net assets	264,789	49,131	313,920
Acquisition price	300,000	48,541	348,541
Goodwill*	35,211	0	35,211
Non-controlling interests	-	-590	-590

*) The goodwill that arises is not expected to be tax-deductible.

NOTE 39. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION OF PROFITS

	31/12/2024
The Annual General Meeting has at its disposal the following amount in SEK:	
Share premium reserve	260,995,019
Retained earnings	372,083,440
Profit/loss for the year	115,276,578
Total	748,355,037

	31/12/2024
The Board proposes that the profits be appropriated as follows:	
Dividend to preference shareholders, SEK 8.00 per share	3,200,000
Dividend to ordinary shareholders	-
Carried forward to the new accounts	484,160,018
<i>of which to share premium reserve</i>	<i>260,995,019</i>
Total	748,355,037

For further information, see also page 5 in the Statutory Administration Report.

NOTE 40. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR

During the first quarter of 2025, Nordiska received regulatory approval in respect of the acquisition of consumer credit portfolios in Finland. One sub-portfolio was successfully completed in March 2025, and the majority of the portfolio acquisition was completed as of the end of April. The small remaining part of the acquisition is intended to be completed during the second quarter of 2025.

Notes (contd.)

NOTE 41. CORRECTION OF PREVIOUS ERRORS

During the financial year 2024, the following corrections were made to previous errors in the Group and the Parent Company that are attributable to 2021 and 2022. The Parent Company incorrectly recorded currency collateral of SEK 10.6 million as currency gains in the income statement instead of a change via the balance sheet. The correction affects the net profit/loss from financial transactions in 2021 and 2022 by SEK -0.6 million and SEK -10 million respectively, corresponding to SEK 0.1 million and SEK 2.1 million respectively in tax. The effect of this is that the opening balance of equity is adjusted by the associated positive tax effect of SEK 2.2 million. The correction corresponding to SEK -8.4 million has been applied retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 and affected the financial statements as of the beginning of the comparative year, as assets and equity in the previous year have been recalculated. The changes have had the following effect:

	GROUP					
	Original amount	OB 2023 Amount of change	Correct amount	Original amount	2023 Amount of change	Correct amount
Balance sheet						
Lending to credit institutions	670,784	-10,600	660,184	523,115	-10,600	512,515
Other assets	8,044,187	-	8,044,187	9,648,906	-	9,648,906
Total assets	8,714,971	-10,600	8,704,371	10,172,021	-10,600	10,161,421
Equity and liabilities						
Liabilities	7,814,114	-	7,814,114	9,083,161	-	9,083,161
Other liabilities	273,196	-2,184	271,012	368,608	-2,184	366,424
Equity	627,661	-8,416	619,245	720,252	-8,416	711,836
Total equity and liabilities	8,714,971	-10,600	8,704,372	10,172,021	-10,600	10,161,421
Cash flow statement						
Cash flow for the year	-1,755,374	-	-1,755,374	383,551	-	383,551
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	4,146,953	-10,600	4,136,353	2,391,063	-10,600	2,380,463
Exchange rate difference in cash and cash equivalents	-516	-	-516	-3,558	-	-3,558
Cash and cash equivalents	2,391,063	-10,600	2,380,463	2,771,055	-10,600	2,760,455
The following items are included in cash and cash equivalents:						
Lending to credit institutions	668,279	-10,600	657,679	521,487	-10,600	510,887
Chargeable treasury bonds, etc.	761,535	-	761,535	1,420,556	-	1,420,556
Other assets	961,249	-	961,249	829,012	-	829,012
Total cash and cash equivalents at end of period	2,391,063	-10,600	2,380,463	2,771,055	-10,600	2,760,455

Notes (contd.)

	PARENT COMPANY					
	Original amount	OB 2023 Amount of change	Correct amount	Original amount	2023 Amount of change	Correct amount
Balance sheet						
Lending to credit institutions	646,860	-10,600	636,260	489,195	-10,600	478,595
Other assets	8,052,206	-	8,052,206	9,647,541	-	9,647,541
Total assets	8,699,066	-10,600	8,688,466	10,136,736	-10,600	10,126,136
Equity and liabilities						
Liabilities	7,825,705	-	7,825,705	9,088,328	-	9,088,328
Other liabilities	267,455	-2,184	265,271	341,882	-2,184	339,698
Equity	605,905	-8,416	597,489	706,527	-8,416	698,111
Total equity and liabilities	8,699,066	-10,600	8,688,466	10,136,736	-10,600	10,126,136
Cash flow statement						
Cash flow for the year	-1,742,851	-	-1,742,851	368,505	-	368,543
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	4,109,127	-10,600	4,098,527	2,366,277	-10,600	2,355,677
Cash and cash equivalents	2,366,276	-10,600	2,355,676	2,734,782	-10,600	2,724,220
The following items are included in cash and cash equivalents:						
Lending to credit institutions	645,855	-10,600	635,255	487,656	-10,600	477,095
Chargeable treasury bonds, etc.	761,535	-	761,535	1,420,556	-	1,420,556
Other assets	958,887	-	958,887	826,570	-	826,570
Total cash and cash equivalents at end of period	2,366,277	-10,600	2,355,677	2,734,782	-10,600	2,724,221

Definitions

Alternative key indicators

Nordiska uses alternative key indicators that are not defined in the applicable reporting regulations (IFRS). The definitions of alternative key indicators are presented in order to provide readers of financial statements with relevant information and a greater understanding of the results and the financial performance. Alternative key indicators can be calculated in different ways and are not necessarily comparable with similar key indicators presented by other companies.

Return on equity (RoE)

Net profit/loss in relation to average equity. This key indicator shows how effectively equity is being used to generate profit.

Cost-to-income ratio

Total operating expenses in relation to total operating income. This key indicator is used to measure the business's cost-efficiency.

Credit loss level

Net credit losses in relation to average lending to the public. This key indicator shows what proportion of lending to the public has been confirmed as credit losses. It provides an indication of how effectively the business is managing its credit risks.

Liquidity reserve

A reserve of high-quality liquid assets that can be used to secure the Company's short-term capacity to pay in respect of losses or impaired access to usually available financing sources. This key indicator is used to measure the business's ability to quickly convert assets into cash and cash equivalents in order to cover short-term payments and commitments.

Average number of employees

Calculated as full-time equivalents and includes temporary employees, but not those on parental leave or other leave of absence. This metric provides a view of the business's size, growth and resource utilisation.

Net interest margin (NIM)

Net interest in relation to average lending to the public.

This key indicator is a metric used to assess profitability and efficiency in the business. It provides an indication of how well the business is generating interest income from lending in relation to interest expenses in order to finance lending.

Key indicators defined in accordance with the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR):

Leverage ratio

Tier 1 capital in relation to total exposure for leverage ratio.

Capital base

Sum of Tier 1 Capital and Tier 2 capital.

Common Equity Tier 1 capital

Capital instruments and associated share premium reserves that meet the requirements laid down in Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 and other items in equity that can be included in Common Equity Tier 1 Capital reduced by deductions, for example, for predictable dividends and goodwill.

Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio

Common Equity Tier 1 capital in relation to total risk-weighted exposure.

Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)

Liquidity buffer in relation to net liquidity outflows during a stressed period of 30 days.

Tier 1 capital

Sum of Common Equity Tier 1 capital and Tier 1 capital contribution.

Tier 1 capital ratio

Tier 1 capital in relation to total risk-weighted exposure.

Tier 1 capital contribution

Capital instruments and associated share premium reserves that meet the requirements laid down in Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 and may thus be included in Tier 1 capital.

Definitions (contd.)

Risk-weighted exposure amount

Risk-weighted exposure amount is the risk weight for each exposure multiplied by its exposure amount.

Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)

Stable funding available in relation to stable funding requirements.

Tier 2 capital

Capital instruments and associated share premium reserves that meet the requirements laid down in Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 and may thus be included in the capital base.

Total capital ratio

Capital base in relation to total risk-weighted exposure.

Bankaktiebolaget Nordiska's income statement and balance sheet will be submitted for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

The Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer hereby certify that the annual accounts and the consolidated accounts have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU and Swedish Annual Accounts for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies Act (1995:1559) (ÅRKL), with the application of the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's regulations (FFFS 2008:25) and the Swedish Financial Accounting Standards Council's recommendations, and give a true and fair view of the financial position and results of the Group and the Parent Company, and that the statutory administration report gives a true and fair view of the progress of the business operations, its position and results, and describes significant risks and uncertainties faced by the Group and the Parent Company.

Stockholm, 28 April 2025

Lars Weigl
Chairman of the Board

Mikael Gellbäck
CEO/Board member

Per Berglund
Board member

Christer Cragnell
Board member

Patrik Carlstedt
Board member

Our Audit Report was submitted on 28 April 2025.

KPMG AB

Dan Beitner
Authorised Public Accountant

Audit Report

To the general meeting of shareholders of Bankaktiebolaget Nordiska (publ), Corp. ID no. 556760-6032

REPORT ON THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS AND THE CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNTS

Opinion

We have audited the annual accounts and the consolidated accounts of Bankaktiebolaget Nordiska (publ) for 2024, except for the corporate governance report on pages 7–9 and the sustainability report on pages 9–14. The Company's annual accounts and consolidated accounts are included on pages 4–84 of this document.

In our opinion, the annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Swedish Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies and in all material respects present a fair view of the Parent Company's financial position as of 31 December 2024 and of its financial performance and cash flow for the year in compliance with the Swedish Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies. The consolidated financial accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Swedish Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies and in all material respects present a fair view of the Group's financial position as of 31 December 2024 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU and the Swedish Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies. Our opinions do not cover the corporate governance report on pages 7–9. The statutory administration report is consistent with the other parts of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts.

We therefore recommend that the general meeting of shareholders adopt the income statement and balance sheet for the Parent Company and the statement of comprehensive income and the balance sheet for the Group.

Our opinions in this report on the annual accounts and the consolidated accounts are compatible with the content of the supplementary report that was submitted to the Parent Company's audit committee in accordance with Article 11 of the Audit Regulation (537/2014).

Basis for opinion

We have conducted the audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISA) and auditing standards

generally accepted in Sweden. Our responsibilities under those standards are described in further detail in the section entitled Auditor's Responsibilities. We are independent of the Parent Company and the Group in accordance with professional ethics for accountants in Sweden and have otherwise fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. This includes that, based on our best knowledge and conviction, no forbidden services as described in Article 5.1 of the Audit Regulation (537/2014) have been provided to the audited company or, where relevant, its parent company or its controlled companies within the EU.

We believe that the audit evidence we obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are the matters that, in our professional judgement were the most significant for the audit of the annual accounts and consolidated financial accounts for the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of, and in forming our opinion thereon, the annual accounts and consolidated financial accounts as a whole, but we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Reservation for credit losses

See Notes 14 and 19 and the accounting policies on pages 27–29 in the annual accounts and consolidated accounts for detailed disclosures and a description of this matter.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MATTER

The granting of credit in Bankaktiebolaget Nordiska (publ) consists of lending with or without collateral to private individuals and companies.

The Bank's lending to the public totalled SEK 7,842 million (6,514) as of 31 December 2024, corresponding to 63% (64) of the Bank's total assets. The Bank's reserves for credit losses in the loan portfolio total SEK 23 million (19).

Audit Report (contd.)

The corresponding amount for the Group is SEK 9,130 million (7,346) in lending to the public, which corresponds to 72% (72) of the Group's total assets. The Group's reserves total SEK 53 million (19).

Reserves for credit losses in the Bank's and the Group's loan portfolio correspond to management's best estimate of potential losses arising in the loan portfolio as of the balance sheet date.

The reserves require that management makes judgements and assumptions regarding the credit risks and calculations of expected credit losses. The complexity surrounding these calculations, as well as the judgements and assumptions made, causes us to view this as a key audit matter.

HOW THE MATTER WAS CONSIDERED IN THE AUDIT

We reviewed the principles applied with reference to IFRS 9 in order to assess whether the Bank's and the Group's interpretations of these are reasonable. We also tested the Bank's and the Group's key controls in respect of the reservation process. We also controlled random samples of input data in the models and the correctness of the calculations, and evaluated the management team's assessments. We used our internal model specialists in our audit, to support us in the review measures we performed.

We assessed the circumstances presented in the disclosures in the annual accounts and whether the information is sufficiently comprehensive as a description of Bankaktiebolaget Nordiska (publ)'s assessments.

Other information than the annual accounts and consolidated accounts

This document also contains other information than the annual accounts and consolidated accounts. financial statements, This is on pages 1–3. The Board of Directors and the CEO are responsible for this other information.

Our opinion on the annual accounts and consolidated accounts does not cover this other information and we do not express any form of conclusion regarding this other information.

In connection with our audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, our responsibility is to read the information identified above and consider whether the information is materially inconsistent with the annual accounts and consolidated accounts. In this procedure, we also take into

account our knowledge otherwise obtained during the audit and assess whether the information otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If we, based on the work performed concerning this information, conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the CEO

It is the Board of Directors and the CEO who are responsible for ensuring that the annual accounts and the consolidated accounts are prepared and that they give a true and fair view in accordance with the Swedish Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies and, in the case of consolidated accounts, in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) adopted by the EU. The Board of Directors and the CEO are also responsible for the internal control they deem necessary to prepare annual accounts and consolidated accounts that do not contain material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, the Board of Directors and the CEO are responsible for the assessment of the Company's and the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. They disclose, as applicable, matters related to the ability to continue as a going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting. The going concern basis of accounting is, however, not applied if the Board of Directors and the CEO intend to liquidate the Company, to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The duties of the Board's audit committee shall include, without this affecting the Board's responsibilities and duties in general, monitoring the Company's financial reporting.

The auditor's responsibility

Our goal is to achieve a reasonable degree of certainty as to whether the annual accounts and consolidated accounts as a whole do not contain any material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to submit an audit report that contains our opinion.

Audit Report (contd.)

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISA and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these annual accounts and consolidated accounts.

As part of an audit under ISA, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, whether due to fraud or error, and draw up and perform audit procedures, inter alia on the basis of these risks and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate for providing 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;
- gain an understanding of the part of the Company's internal controls relevant to our audit in order to draw up audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not in order to express an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control;
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the board and CEO in the accounts together with associated information;
- draw a conclusion on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern assumption by the Board of Directors and CEO when preparing the annual accounts and the consolidated accounts. We also draw a conclusion, based on the audit evidence obtained, as to whether any material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's and the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our audit report to the related disclosures in the annual accounts and consolidated accounts or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion about the annual accounts

and consolidated accounts. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause a company and a Group to cease to continue as a going concern;

- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, including the information, and whether the annual accounts and the consolidated accounts reflect the underlying transactions and events in a way that gives a true and fair view;
- plan and conduct the Group audit in order to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence with regard to the financial information for companies or business units within the Group as a basis for providing an opinion in respect of the consolidated accounts. We are responsible for the governance, monitoring and review of the audit work performed for the purpose of the Group audit. We are solely responsible for our opinion.

We must inform the Board of Directors of, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit. We must also inform of significant audit findings during the audit, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identified.

We must also provide the Board of Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, measures taken in order to eliminate threats or safeguards that have been taken.

From the matters communicated with the Board of Directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, including the most important assessed risks of material misstatement, and which are therefore key audit matters. We describe these matters in the audit report unless laws or other regulations preclude disclosure about the matter.

Audit Report (contd.)

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Opinion

In addition to our audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, we have also audited the administration of the Board of Directors and the CEO of Bankaktiebolaget Nordiska (publ) for the year 2024 and the proposed appropriations of the Company's profit or loss.

We recommend to the general meeting of shareholders that the profit be appropriated in accordance with the proposal in the statutory administration report and that the members of the Board of Directors and the CEO be discharged from liability for the financial year.

Basis for opinion

We conducted the audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Our responsibility in this regard is described in more detail in the section entitled The auditor's responsibility. We are independent of the Parent Company and the Group in accordance with professional ethics for accountants in Sweden and have otherwise fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the CEO

The Board of Directors is responsible for the proposal for the appropriations of the Company's profit or loss. At the proposal of a dividend, this includes an assessment of whether the dividend is justifiable considering the requirements which the Company's and the Group's type of operations, size and risks place on the size of the Parent Company's and the Group's equity, consolidation requirements, liquidity and position in general.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the Company's organisation and the administration of the Company's affairs. This includes, among other things, continuous assessment of the Company's and the Group's financial situation and ensuring that the Company's organisation is designed so that the accounting management of assets and the Company's financial affairs otherwise are controlled in a reassuring manner.

The CEO shall manage the ongoing administration according to the Board of Directors' guidelines and instructions and, among other matters, take measures that are necessary to fulfil the Company's accounting in accordance with law and handle the management of assets in a reassuring manner.

The auditor's responsibility

Our objective concerning the audit of the administration, and thus our opinion about discharge from liability, is to obtain audit evidence to assess with a reasonable degree of assurance whether any member of the Board or the CEO in any material respect:

- has undertaken any action or been guilty of any omission which can give rise to liability to the Company, or
- has in any other way acted in breach of the Swedish Companies Act, the Swedish Banking and Financing Business Act, the Swedish Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies or the articles of association.

Our objective concerning the audit of the proposed appropriations of the Company's profit or loss, and thus our opinion about this, is to assess with a reasonable degree of assurance whether the proposal is in accordance with the Swedish Companies Act.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden will always detect actions or omissions that can give rise to liability to the Company, or that the proposed appropriations of the Company's profit or loss are not in accordance with the Companies Act.

As part of an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. The examination of the administration and the proposed appropriations of the Company's profit or loss is based primarily on the audit of the accounts. Additional audit procedures performed are based on our professional judgement with a starting point in risk and materiality.

Audit Report (contd.)

This means that we focus the examination on such actions, areas and relationships that are material for the operation and where deviations and violations would have particular importance for the Company's situation. We examine and test decisions taken, support for decisions, actions taken and other circumstances that are relevant to our opinion concerning discharge from liability. As a basis for our opinion on the Board of Directors' proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss, we have examined whether the proposal is in accordance with the Swedish Companies Act.

The auditor's examination of the corporate governance report

The Board of Directors is responsible for the corporate governance report on pages 7–9 and for ensuring that it has been prepared in accordance with the Swedish Annual Accounts Act.

Our examination has been conducted in accordance with FAR's recommendation RevR 16 The auditor's examination of the corporate governance statement. This means that our review of the corporate governance report has another aim and direction, and is substantially less exhaustive in scope, than an audit conducted in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISA) and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. We believe that this examination has provided us with sufficient basis for our opinion.

A corporate governance report has been prepared. Disclosures in accordance with Chapter 6 Section 6, second paragraph, items 2–6 of the Swedish Annual Accounts Act and Chapter 7 Section 31, second paragraph of the same Act are consistent with the other parts of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts and are in compliance with the Swedish Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies.

KPMG AB, Box 382, 101 27, Stockholm was appointed as Bankaktiebolaget Nordiska (publ)'s auditor at the shareholders' general meeting held on 20 June 2024. KPMG AB, or auditors working at KPMG AB, has been the Company's auditor since 2021.

Stockholm, 28/04/2025

KPMG AB

Dan Beitner

Authorised Public Accountant

nordiska.

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