Nordiska Financial Partner Norway AS.

ANNUAL REPORT

2025

Index

Report of the board of directors

ABOUT NORDISKA FINANCIAL PARTNER NORWAY

Nordiska Financial Partner Norway AS (Nordiska FPN) is a licensed Credit- and Finance Institution. Approval was given by the Norwegian Ministry of Finance on 19 December 2007. Information about the license and permitted activities can be found in the Norwegian Financial Institutions Act Section 3-3, 1-2 and 1-5 no.1. Nordiska FPN's home state supervisor is Finanstilsynet, Norway.

Following the acquisition in 2021 by Bankaktiebolaget Nordiska (Nordiska), Nordiska FPN changed its operations from issuing small unsecured loans and revolving credits to the private consumer segment in Norway and Sweden to implementing Nordiska's business strategy and Partner Banking model with a focus on the Norwegian market. Nordiska's Partner Banking model focuses on partnerships with other financial companies who act as financial agents where Nordiska provides loans to customers mediated by Nordiska's Partners who function as distribution channels towards the customers.

As of 31 December 2025, the company consisted of the Norwegian company Nordiska FPN AS and the non-operating Swedish branch. In 2024 Nordiska established and registered a new branch in Norway, Bankaktiebolaget Nordiska (PUBL) NUF (Nordiska NUF). The operation in Norway will be conducted through the branch, and the portfolios and employee in Nordiska FPN were transferred to Nordiska NUF beginning November 2025. As Nordiska's operation in Norway through Nordiska FPN is terminated Nordiska is presently pursuing to change the business of Nordiska FPN to instead operate as a credit intermediator of consumer credits.

Nordiska FPN prepares its financial statements in accordance with IFRS; see section 3-9 of the Norwegian Accounting Act. The directors' report also covers the company's operations; see section 3-3a of the Accounting Act.

The company's head office is at Dronning Eufemias gate 16, 0191 Oslo.

REPORT ON THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Total comprehensive income for 2025 was negative with NOK -3.2 million compared to NOK 2.8 million in 2024. The result for the year after tax is proposed transferred to other equity.

Income

Interest income amounted to NOK 3.0 million in 2025 compared to NOK 11.6 million in 2024. The agreement with the largest Partner in Norway was terminated and the portfolio was taken over by the Partner in October 2024. The agreement with the second Partner in Norway targeting their service towards their customer base issuing credit cards to private consumers, was also terminated in 2024 and the cooperation ended with all credit agreements falling due at the end of Q3 2025. A third Partner soft launched their services in Q1 2025. This agreement was also terminated in 2025. All remaining customer portfolios were transferred to the Branch 31st of October. Nordiska FPN's interest income in the statement of comprehensive income consisted of interest and fees received from the customers deducted by the Partners' direct costs, interest, and fees from the funding of the Partner.

Operating expenses

Total operating expenses including personnel expenses, depreciation and other operating expenses were NOK 3.7 million in 2025 compared to NOK 6.6 million in 2024. The decrease in personnel- and other operating expenses is due to reduction in number of employees to the present manning and costs connected to the old "Folkefinans" portfolio being faced out by the end Q3 2024. The main company functions like Legal, Compliance, Operations, IT and Accounting among others are carried out by Nordiska as the main business activities were conducted in the parent company. The costs for these functions are included in other operating expenses regulated through intercompany agreements.

Loan loss provisions

The company's loan losses were positive also in 2025 with NOK 0.15 million compared to NOK 0.2 million in 2024. The positive effect on losses on loans in 2024 is due to recoveries from profit sharing of previously sold receivables.

Through the Partners who have acted as financial agents in Norway, Nordiska FPN provided loans to customers mediated by the Partners who function as the distribution channel towards the customers. The Partners find the customer and collect all necessary credit information which is risk assessed by Nordiska.

Report of the board of directors (contd.)

If granted, the response is a decision ID that is used to create an account or make a withdrawal. The credit risk in the underlying portfolios is risk mitigated so that if a loan is defaulted beyond 90 days the Partner is obliged to buy back the loan or alternatively cover the costs from selling the loan to a third party so that Nordiska FPN does not have any credit losses as long as the Partner stays solvent. Further, the Partners are required to hold additional cash reserves in a loan loss fund in the statement of financial position. Hence, the company has been exposed to limited credit risk, and the Partner Banking segment has not incurred actual losses or loan loss provisions in the statement of comprehensive income.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION, FINANCING AND LIQUIDITY

Nordiska FPN's statement of financial position total as of 31st of December 2025 was NOK 137 million, compared to NOK 127 million in 2024. As the remaining Partner portfolios were transferred to the branch end October, loans to customers were 0 at the end of the year.

The company is financed by (i) equity, (ii) a credit line from Nordiska and (iii) one subordinated loan of SEK 34.8 million also from Nordiska with loan terms and maturity that satisfies the requirements for the loan to be included as Tier II capital. The funding from Nordiska amounted to NOK 7 million at the end of 2025.

Nordiska FPN's liquidity situation during 2025 has been strong. As of 31st of December 2025, the company had cash holdings incl. investments in highly liquid assets fund of NOK 114 million. Net cash flow from operations was positive with NOK 26 million mainly due to the transfer of the Partner portfolios to the branch.

As a previous Visa Principal Member Nordiska FPN obtained shares in Visa Inc. The shares were re-evaluated monthly during 2025 based on the quoted share price at NYSE. Mid-2025 Visa carried out a partial conversion of C preferred shares into tradable A-Visa shares. The A-shares and C-shares represent a value of approx. NOK 10.6 million at the end of 2025. The company terminated the Visa membership in Q1 2025.

MARKET AND PRODUCTS

After the implementation Nordiska's business strategy and Partner Banking model in Norway in 2022 the agreements with the Partners in the Norwegian market have been terminated and the remaining inactive Partner portfolios have been transferred to the branch where the operation in the Norwegian market will be continued going forward. Nordiska has an established infrastructure and platform that facilitates opportunities for growth and development through, among other things, partnerships with other financial institutions. The partnership structure enables an efficient and scalable risk model that at the same time ensures a well-adapted customer treatment that safeguards their rights. The Partner Banking model in Norway are aligned with Norwegian regulations, where the main difference will be that the partners act as financial agents.

Nordiska FPN has performed its own credit assessment of the credits, regardless of distribution method, and the credit portfolios have been risk mitigated by forward flow agreements, either against the Partners or with a third party active in the purchase of overdue receivables.

As the previous operations in Nordiska FPN were terminated in Q4, the board of Nordiska FPN has initiated a process to become a credit intermediary. Finanstilsynet has been kept updated on the status of the ongoing process.

RISKS AND CAPITAL ADEQUACY

Nordiska FPN is exposed to various types of financial risks, including credit risk, market risk, operational risk, funding risk, strategic and regulatory risks. The company focuses on having risk awareness in all parts of the organization.

The ability to manage risks and conduct capital planning is fundamental for having a profitable and stable company. Nordiska FPN has implemented policies and guidelines to ensure that the business is operated in accordance with accepted risk levels and regulatory requirements.

The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that the capital adequacy is in line with the adopted risk profile, regulatory requirements and that the company has strong capital management.

The Board has set up an Audit & Risk Committee which acts as a preparatory body for the Board and supports the Board in carrying out its responsibilities for financial reporting, audits, internal control and overall risk management. The General Manager has executive responsibility for the Board's decisions, the effectiveness of internal controls and ensuring compliance with policies and guidelines.

Report of the board of directors (contd.)

The credit risk is the largest risk for Nordiska FPN, however the partnership structure enables an efficient and scalable risk model minimizing this risk. The Board has adopted a credit policy with guidelines for the credit organization, credit approval process, credit risk exposure and credit governance.

The market risk contains mainly currency risks because parts of the company's assets and debt are denominated in SEK/EUR and the reporting currency is NOK. Nordiska FPN holds some financial assets connected to the business operation, but all other free liquidity is placed on secured deposit accounts at larger banks. The Finance Department in Nordiska is responsible for monitoring the market risk and max levels, while the policy concerning financial assets is set by the Board.

The company seeks to optimize the use of liquidity to maximize profit. The Board has adopted a Liquidity Policy. The Finance Department is responsible for monitoring and reporting the liquidity risk.

The Board has established policies to secure a balance of risk taking and control of risks. Pilar I and II risks are described in further detail in the notes to the financial statements. To reduce overall market risk Nordiska FPN hedges its currency exposure. Nordiska FPN's capital adequacy ratio (CET 1) ended at 69.2 % in 2025, compared to 76.9 % in 2024.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Nordiska FPN's Board of Directors has the ultimate responsibility for the company's internal governance and control, as well as its business and organization. The Board's primary task is to safeguard the interests of the shareholders and the company. This means that the Board is responsible for confirming the internal policies and overarching objectives and strategies, and for ensuring that these objectives and strategies are reviewed and monitored on an ongoing basis. The Board is appointed by the General Assembly and consists of five permanent members, one of whom is the Chairman of the Board. All Board members are covered under Nordiska's board insurance. The Board held 3 board- and general assembly meetings during 2025. The key issues discussed were follow-up on the financial development, compliance update including yearly policy review, and business development for the Norwegian market.

DECLARATION CONCERNING CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Human rights

Risk management and internal control form an integral part of Nordiska FPN's business processes. Operational risk includes events which have a negative impact on the company, including unethical actions or omissions in breach of human rights. Risk management and internal control thus integrate human rights by ensuring that the business processes are aimed at minimizing operational risk and ensure the implementation of measures in the event of exposure to such risk.

Workers' rights, equality, non-discrimination, social concerns and external environment

Nordiska FPN believes in being an inclusive and diverse organization where anyone can reach their full potential. The company has always placed emphasis on giving women and men the same opportunities for professional and personal development, salary and promotion and that the gender distribution shall be well balanced. Nordiska FPN reported at the end of Q2 on how the company addresses adverse impacts on fundamental human rights and decent working conditions in accordance with the Norwegian Transparency Act. The report is published on Nordiska FPN's home page.

The company has clear policies, staff rules, code of conduct and whistle blowing contact to the Human Resource and Compliance departments in Nordiska, including (i) human rights issues, (ii) internal and external corruption, (iii) fraud and (iv) internal and external working environment.

Nordiska is also putting strong focus on the physical and cultural well-being of its staff through various activities. Nordiska FPN takes part in Nordiska's regular employee satisfaction surveys regarding social climate and employee well-being. The employee survey conducted in Nordiska for 2025 showed that the working environment is good and in line with the financial services industry average.

Nordiska FPN had limited sickness absence in 2025. Further there have been no personal injuries in the workplace during the year. There are no circumstances relating to the operations, including input factors and products that may result in a significant effect on the external

Report of the board of directors (contd.)

environment.

Nordiska FPN has maintained the tradition of giving contributions to social and economic benefits in its community. In 2025 Nordiska sponsored Musikhjälpen, Blodomloppet and the Rosa bandet campaign together with Central Basket.

Combatting Corruption

Nordiska FPN has adopted guidelines which stipulate that the operations must be carried out with high standards of ethics and integrity. Nordiska FPN is part of Nordiska's ethical guidelines which impose requirements on employees, elected representatives and the company's conduct, including a ban on receiving, requesting or accepting offers of undue benefits and a ban on offering financial benefits or gifts to business connections or others which could be perceived as an undue benefit. Requirements are also imposed on employees and elected representatives regarding competence, due diligence and whistleblowing. The guidelines and procedures also include a description of measures and business processes which are intended to prevent acts such as fraud, identity theft and corruption.

FUTURE PROSPECT & CONTINUANCE

The preparation of the financial statements is based on the going concern assumption and the financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and results as of 31st of December 2025.

The development in the Norwegian market during 2025 with termination of the co-operations with the Partners operating in the market has not been satisfactory. As a result of the assessment of the strategy and organization of the Norwegian operation, the board has concluded to continue the operation through the established branch and has a continued positive view on the opportunities for growth and development through new partnerships with other financial institutions in the Norwegian market.

Report of the board of directors (contd.)

Oslo, 28th of April 2026

The Board of Nordiska Financial Partner Norway AS

Mikael Gellbäck

Chairman of the board

Per Berglund

Director

Lars Weigl

Director

Patrik Carlstedt

Director

Christer Cragnell

Director

Jens Schau-Hansen

General Manager

IFRS financial statements

Notes to the financial statements

Statement of comprehensive income (NOK)

	Note	2025	2024
Interest income - assets measured at amortised cost		3 045 993	11 620 945
Interest expenses		-2 771 687	-6 706 455
Net interest income	8	**274 306**	**4 914 491**
Fee and comission expenses		-107 552	-77 722
Net change in value on securities and currency	6a	-424 415	2 491 141
Other income		76 735	1 862 867
Net income from financial assets		**-180 926**	**9 190 777**
Personnel expenses	14, 15	-879 570	-2 143 345
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	5	-234 810	-294 618
Other operating expenses	16	-2 575 594	-4 164 174
Net operating income before losses on loans		**-3 870 899**	**2 588 640**
Losses on loans	7	150 849	210 256
Result before tax		**-3 720 051**	**2 798 896**
Tax	17	0	-1 865
Result after tax		**-3 720 051**	**2 797 031**
Items to be recycled to profit and loss			
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations		559 785	-43 470
Sum other comprehensive income		**559 785**	**-43 470**
Total comprehensive income		**-3 160 266**	**2 753 561**

Statement of financial position (NOK)

	Note	2025	2024
ASSETS			
Loans and deposits to credit institutions	6a, 6b, 10	111 662 371	83 515 586
Loans to customers	6a, 6b, 7	0	23 818 390
Investment securities	6a	13 104 764	12 153 564
Derivatives	6a, 13	0	195 460
Tangible assets	5	0	280 397
Other assets	9	12 341 143	2 843 809
Prepaid and deposits	6a	62 888	3 768 611
Total assets		**137 171 166**	**126 575 817**
LIABILITIES			
Debt to credit institutions	6a, 13	6 935 659	5 562 125
Derivatives	6a, 13	0	-
Other liabilities	6a, 12, 14, 18	14 161 714	3 939 225
Subordinated loan	6a, 13	38 683 240	36 523 648
Total liabilities		**59 780 612**	**46 024 997**
EQUITY			
Share capital	11, 21	96 123 230	96 123 230
Share premium	11	79 262 471	79 262 471
Other paid in equity		5 151 098	5 151 098
Retained earnings		-103 146 245	-99 985 979
Total equity		**77 390 554**	**80 550 819**
Total liabilities and equity		**137 171 166**	**126 575 817**

Oslo, 28th of April 2026

The Board of Nordiska Financial Partner Norway AS

Mikael Gellbäck

Chairman of the board

Per Berglund

Director

Lars Weigl

Director

Patrik Carlstedt

Director

Christer Cragnell

Director

Jens Schau-Hansen

General Manager

Statement of changes in equity (NOK)

	Note	Share capital	Share premium	Other paid in Equity	Retained earnings	Total equity
Equity at 1 January 2024		**96 123 230**	**79 262 471**	**5 151 098**	**-102 739 540**	**77 797 259**
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations					-43 470	-43 470
Result after tax					2 797 031	2 797 031
Equity at 31 December 2024	**11**	**96 123 230**	**79 262 471**	**5 151 098**	**-99 985 979**	**80 550 819**
Registered share capital		96 705 080				
-own shares		581 850				
Equity at 1 January 2025		**96 123 230**	**79 262 471**	**5 151 098**	**-99 985 979**	**80 550 819**
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations					559 785	559 785
Result after tax					-3 720 051	-3 720 051
Equity at 31 December 2025	**11**	**96 123 230**	**79 262 471**	**5 151 098**	**-103 146 245**	**77 390 554**
Registered share capital		96 705 080				
-own shares		581 850				

Statement of cash flow (NOK)

	Note	2025	2024
Cash flow from operations			
Result before tax		-3 720 051	2 798 896
Net interest		-274 306	-4 914 491
Interest received		3 045 993	11 620 945
Interest paid		-2 771 687	-6 706 455
Depreciation and impairment of tangible assets	5	234 810	294 618
Unrealised impact from investments		-951 200	-3 639 202
Unrealised currency impact		2 495 766	315 508
Adjustment for other entries affecting cash flow		3 942 803	-617 519
Income tax paid		0	0
Changes in loans to customers		23 818 390	142 114 114
Changes in other receivables		-9 497 333	181 227
Change in other payables		10 222 489	-34 155 823
Net cash flow from operations		**26 545 674**	**107 291 820**
Cash flow from investing activities			
Dividend received		0	0
Disposal financial assets		0	0
Realized Investments		0	0
Investments in intangible assets	6	0	0
Net cash flow used for investing activities		**0**	**0**
Cash flow from financing activities			
Payments related to lease liabilities		-332 208	-292 474
Borrowing from credit institutions - New Partner Business	13	1 373 534	-88 781 607
Borrowing from credit institutions - Old Folkefinans portfolio	13	0	0
Group Contribution		-	-
Net cash flow used for financing activities		**1 041 326**	**-89 074 081**
Effects of exchange rate changes on the balance of cash held in foreign currencies		**559 785**	**0**
Change in cash, cash equivalents		**28 146 785**	**18 217 739**
Cash, cash equivalents as of 1 January	10	83 515 586	65 297 847
Cash, cash equivalents as of 31 December	10	**111 662 371**	**83 515 586**

Notes to the financial statements

NOTE 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Nordiska Financial Partner Norway AS (Nordiska FPN) is a licensed Credit- and Finance Institution. Approval was given by the Norwegian Ministry of Finance on 19 December 2007. Information about the license and permitted activities can be found in the Norwegian Financial Institutions Act Section 3-3, 1-2 and 1-5 no.1. Nordiska FPN's home state supervisor is Finanstilsynet, Norway. As of 31 December 2025, the company consisted only of the Norwegian company Nordiska FPN AS and the non-operating Swedish branch.

As of 31 October 2025, the Partner portfolios and one employee were transferred from Nordiska FPN AS to Bankaktiebolaget Nordiska (publ) NUF.

Following the acquisition in 2021 by Bankaktiebolaget Nordiska (Nordiska), Nordiska FPN changed its operations from issuing small unsecured loans and revolving credits to the private consumer segment in Norway and Sweden to implementing Nordiska's business strategy and Partner Banking model with a focus on the Norwegian market. Nordiska's Partner Bank model focuses on partnerships with other financial companies who act as financial agents where Nordiska provides loans to customers mediated by Nordiska's Partners who function as distribution channel towards the customers.

The Company's head office is at Dronning Eufemias gate 16, 0191 Oslo.

The financial statements were approved by the Company's board on 28th of April 2026.

NOTE 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Below is a description of the most significant accounting policies applied when preparing the financial statements. These policies were applied consistently in all the periods presented, if not otherwise commented.

2.1 Basis for preparation

Nordiska FPN's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as approved by the EU. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for the measurement of financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVPL) and derivatives.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. The application of the Company's accounting policies also requires the management to exercise its judgements in the process of applying the group's accounting policies. Areas that to a large extent contain such discretionary assessments or a high level of complexity or areas in which assumptions and estimates are important to the financial statements are disclosed in note 4 when relevant.

2.1.1 Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards and Interpretations

No new standards, amendments or interpretations has been adopted by the company during 2025.

2.2 Segment reporting

The Company is not subject to any requirement of separate segment reporting as there is only one segment present, i.e. financial services to the consumer and SME market.

2.3 Translation of foreign currencies

(a) Functional currency and presentation currency

The financial statement of the branch in the Company are prepared using the currency which is mainly used in the economic environment in which the entity operates (functional currency). The financial statements are presented in Norwegian kroner (NOK), which is both the functional currency and presentation currency of the Company.

(b) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency using the transaction date exchange rate. At the end of a reporting period, monetary items (assets and liabilities) in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the statement of financial position date.

Notes (contd.)

(c) Branch

The statement of comprehensive income and statement of financial position for the branch whose functional currency differs from their presentation currency are translated as follows:

(a) The statement of financial position is translated at the closing rate on the statement of financial position date

(b) The statement of comprehensive income is translated at the average rate (if the average does not provide a reasonable estimate of the accumulated effects of using the transaction rate, then the transaction rate is used)

(c) Translation differences are recognised directly in Other comprehensive income

Goodwill and fair value adjustments to assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination are recognised as assets and liabilities in the acquired entity and translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of the statement of financial position.

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are recognised in the financial statements at their cost of acquisition less depreciation (carrying amount). The cost of acquisition includes costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Fixed assets are depreciated according to the straight-line method, so that the fixed assets' original cost is depreciated to the residual value over the estimated useful life, which is:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment: 3 - 5 years

The useful life and residual value of fixed assets are assessed on each statement of financial position date and changed if necessary.

When a fixed asset's carrying amount is higher than the estimated recoverable amount, the value is written down to the recoverable amount.

2.5 Impairment of non-financial assets

Tangible fixed assets and intangible assets that are depreciated are reviewed for impairment when there are indications that future earnings cannot justify the asset's carrying amount.

Impairment is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and the value in use. When assessing impairment, the fixed assets are grouped at the lowest level where it is possible to identify independent cash flows (cash generating units). Non-financial assets, other than goodwill, that have suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

2.6 Financial instruments

2.6.1 Initial recognition and derecognition

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date the Company commits or sell the asset. At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or liability not at fair value through profit and loss, transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or liability, such as fees and commissions. Transaction costs of financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value through profit and loss are expensed in profit and loss.

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred.

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or expired.

2.6.2 Classification and subsequent measurement

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurements categories:

- Amortised cost
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as FVPL:

Notes (contd.)

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and

- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding ("SPPI").

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realized in a way that is different from the Company's original expectations, the Company does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model. It rather incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

Cash Flow assessment

A financial asset is assessed at fair value through profit or loss where 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition adjusted for accrued effective interest and principle repayments. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost consist of loans and deposits from credit institutions and loans to customers and accounts receivable.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) consist of investment securities and derivatives.

Financial liabilities - classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are classified and subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial derivatives measured at fair value through profit and loss. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise of debt to credit institutions, accounts payable and other liabilities and subordinated loan.

Impairment

According to IFRS 9 loss provisions are recognized based on a forward-looking expected credit loss (ECL) approach. IFRS 9 requires the Company to record an allowance for ECLs for all loans and other debt financial assets not held at FVPL, together with loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts.

The measurement of the impairment provisions for expected loss depends on whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. Upon initial recognition, and when credit risk has not increased significantly after initial recognition, the impairment provisions is based on 12-month expected credit loss ("Stage 1"). If credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition but no objective evidence of impairment, the impairment provisions are based on lifetime expected credit loss ("Stage 2"). If there is objective evidence for impairment the impairment provision are based on lifetime expected credit loss ("Stage 3 ").

The Company has applied the presumption in the standard that a signifikant increase in credit risk has occurred since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

Nordiska FPN has used the expected credit loss principle for loans to private consumers since the company was established, so the IFRS 9 standard does not affect the Company's measurement of the quantitative effect of credit risk significantly compared to earlier practice.

In the Partner Bank model Nordiska FPN provides loans to the customers mediated by the Partner who functions as the distribution channel towards the customers.This means that the Partner finds the customer and collects all necessary credit information which is risk assessed by Nordiska. If granted, the response is a decision ID that is used to create an account or make a withdrawal. The credit risk in the underlying portfolios is risk mitigated so that defaulted loans beyond 90 days past due are transferred back to the partner at 100% of the face value and sold to a third party under Forward Flow agreements. Further the Partner is obliged to cover potential losses and is required to deposit cash with Nordiska as a loan loss fund. Hence, the Company is exposed to very little credit risk in the Partner Banking model and has not incurred any loan loss in the statement of comprehensive income since the startup in 2022.

For loans to and deposits with credit institutions the Company has not made any provision for potential losses.

Impairments of loans are recognized based on the Company's loan loss models.

Notes (contd.)

The models are based on historical information and when no performance data is available, as for new products, the loss expectation is put on same level as for equivalent products.

2.6.3 Measurement methods and presentation

Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

The amortised cost is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus the principal payments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any differences between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any expected credit loss allowance. The gross carrying amount of financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The effective interest method has been utilized for the Partners' loan portfolios. In the Partner Banking model the customers pay to Nordiska FPN's account, and Nordiska FPN's interest income in the statement of comprehensive income consists of interest and fees received from the customers deducted by the Partner's direct costs, interest, and fees from the funding of the Partner.

Under IFRS 9 Interest income is calculated for financial assets in stage 1 and stage 2 by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of the financial liability, while interest income for financial assets in stage 3 are calculated based on the amortised cost of the financial asset.

Interest income and expense calculated using the effective interest method is presented within 'Interest income' and 'interest expense' in the statement of comprehensive income. 'Interest income' consist of interest income on loan and deposits with credit institutions and interest on loans to customers. 'Interest expense' consist of interest expense on the Partner funding from Nordiska and interest expense from the subordinated loan.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value

Fair value is the price that would be received when selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

2.7 Share capital and share premium

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Expenses which are linked directly to the issuance of new shares or options are recognised as a reduction in the payment received in the equity net of attributable income tax.

When own shares are bought, the payment including any transaction costs less tax, is recognised as a reduction in equity (allocated to the Company's shareholders) until the shares are annulled or reissued. If own shares are later reissued, the payment less direct transaction costs and associated tax effects, is recognised as an increase in the equity allocated to the Company's shareholders.

2.8 Other liabilities

Other liabilities are measured at their fair value when initially recognised in the statement of financial position. When subsequently measured, other liabilities are valued at amortised cost.

2.9 Liabilities

A liability is recognised in the financial statements at its fair value when it is paid out. There are no significant establishment costs. In subsequent periods, the liability is measured at amortised cost.

2.10 Tax payable and deferred tax

The tax for a period consists of the income tax payable and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income apart from when it relates to entries that have been recognised directly in equity. If this is the case, the tax is also recognised directly in equity.

2.11 Pension commitments, bonus schemes and other employee compensation schemes

(a) Pension commitments

The Company has no pension schemes in the form of defined benefit plans.

Notes (contd.)

There are formal contribution plans in Norway and Sweden, as part of a limited number of employees' salary contracts, undertaken to set aside percentage of employees' salaries for future pension benefits or as contributions to pension schemes.

(b) Other commitments linked to former employees

The Company has no commitment linked to former employees.

(c) Share-based remuneration

The Company has not formalised any scheme involving share-based remuneration.

(d) Severance pay

As of the reporting date, the Company has not recognized any provisions or accrued liabilities relating to severance pay.

(e) Profit sharing and bonus plans

The Company has no pre-agreed profit-sharing schemes aligned with the owner Nordiska's remuneration policy.

2.12 Revenue recognition

(a) Interest income

Interest income is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income over time in accordance with the effective interest rate method and in accordance with the duration of the loan.

(b) Fee revenue

Fee revenues are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income over time in accordance with the effective interest rate method and in accordance with the duration of the loan.

2.13 Leases

When entering into a contract, the Company assesses whether the contract contains a lease agreement. The contract contain a lease agreement if the contract transfers the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period in exchange for a consideration.

Upon initial recognition in the balance sheet, the right of use is measured at acquisition cost, ie the lease obligation (present value of the lease payments) plus advance lease and any direct acquisition costs. The right of use is included in the line «Property, plant and equipment» while the lease obligation is included in the line «Other debt»

2.14 Cash, cash equivalents and Partner liability

Cash and cash equivalents in cash-flow statement consists of bank deposits. This includes cash received from, or not paid out to the Partners as security for the Partners obligation to cover any credit losses in the loan portfolio. This cash is not restricted, and is included as part of cash and cash equivalents. At year-end 2025 this amounted to 112 MNOK. The corresponding Partner liability is recognized as part of other liabilities in the statement of financial position and in the cash flow statement as part of change in other payables.

Notes (contd.)

NOTE 3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk Management ensures compliance with internal and external regulations, such as Basel II and Basel III. In addition strong emphasis is placed on reporting risk to the relevant stakeholders in clear and meaningful manner. Nordiska's Risk Management function is responsible for managing risks in accordance with policies and instructions governed by the Board of Directors (Board) in line with the stipulated regulations by the Governmental Authorities. The Board is responsible for evaluating its work and its expertise related to risk management and internal control at least once per year. The General Manager is obliged to give the Board relevant and timely information that is of importance to risk management and internal control, including information on new risks.

3.1 Financial Risk Management

3.1.1 Credit risk

Credit Risk is the risk of earning and capital arising from an obligor's failure to repay principal or interest at the stipulated time or failure otherwise to perform as agreed. Credit Risk in Nordiska FPN's statement of financial position relates mostly to the Company's lending to the general public. In addition, Nordiska FPN is exposed to Credit Risk in the form of counterparty risk relating to Nordiska FPN's cash deposits with banks.

(I) Credit Risk from Consumer Receivables ("Lending to the General Public")

In the Partner business model if the loan is more than 90 days overdue the Partner is obliged to buy back the loan or alternatively cover the cost from selling the loan to a third party so that Nordiska FPN does not have any credit losses as long as the Partner stays solvent. In addition the Partner deposits funds as cash collateral according to the contract. The minimum cash collateral level is linked to the PD levels of the portfolio to ensure it stays well above the loan loss provision levels according to IFRS 9. As of 31 December 2025 the calculated ECL for the partner loan portfolio is 0 MNOK and the corresponding cash collateral is 0 MNOK. Due to this there are not recogninsed any provisions in the balance sheet.

(II) Counterparty Risk from Deposits at Banks

The excess liquidity generated from the business is placed in accounts within banks with high ratings. The risk consists of the banks not having the repayment capacity with regards to the funds that has been place within the designated accounts. The rating of these counterparties is carried out by Standard & Poor's and Moody's.

3.1.2 Market risk

Risk exposures attributable to the market risk category consist of Interest rate risk, Currency risk and Share risk.

(I) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rates are linked to 3M Nibor for both the rate towards the Partners and for the funding from the owner Nordiska so interest rate risk is minimal. Nordiska FPN also holds a subordinated loan from Nordiska that has a fixed interest rate. Nordiska FPN also owns shares in a mutual fund focused on Government bonds to apply with LCR requirements. The fund only invest in bonds with a maturity less than 1 year so interest rate risk should be minimal. All in all the interest rate risk of Nordiska FPN is viewed as low.

(II) Currency Risk

The Company's assets are denominated in NOK, SEK and EUR and the Company's accounts are denominated in NOK. Consequently the Company has net exposure in SEK and EUR. To eliminate the currency risk Nordiska FPN has entered into 3 month rolling swap contracs for the relevant currencies so that the net currency exposure is close to zero.

(II) Share Risk

As part of the Visa Principal Membership Nordiska FPN owns preferred shares in Visa. The value of the shares fluctuates with the share price of Visa Inc on NYSE. Nordiska FPN has not hedged the exposure to the Visa share price. The shares are not traded on NYSE, but their value is linked to the price on the tradeable Visa Inc shares as they will at some point in the future be converted into regular Visa shares.

3.1.3 Operational risk

Operational Risk is the risk of losses resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, human errors and systems or from external events including legal and

Notes (contd.)

compliance risks.

Operational Risk can be found within all of Nordiska and Nordiska FPN's operating units. The main operational risks within Nordiska FPN are as per following:

(i) One or several premises of Nordiska and Nordiska FPN are burned down caused by fire

(ii) The IT systems administrating and managing the lending process is impaired by a technical break down or power outage and temporary is out of function

(iii) External and internal fraud

(iv) Legal and regulatory risk

(v) Management risk

Successful management of operational risks on daily basis requires strong internal control and quality assurance, which is best achieved by means of having a proficient management and staff. Nordiska FPN manages operational risks by continuously improving its internal routines and day-to-day control procedures in close cooperation with the parent Nordiska.

3.1.4 Liquidity and funding risks

Liquidity risk means the risk that Nordiska FPN will not be able to fulfill its payment obligations due to lack of cash which can only be fulfilled by borrowing at a significantly higher cost than normal or by the need to sell assets at a greatly reduced price.

Nordiska FPN will in the forecast period aim to have a cash buffer of minimum 10 MNOK and 2 MNOK in government bonds as a liquidity buffer. Funding for the new Partner business is covered through a credit facility from the owner Nordiska.

3.1.5 Business risk

Business risk is defined as earnings risk and strategic risk. Earnings risk is defined as the risk that Nordiska FPN does not receive current revenues to the extent expected or that a significant change occurs with regard to the demand for the Company's products.

Strategic risk is defined as the risk of loss due to misguided or incorrectly implemented business decisions and / or an inability to make applicable decisions in the event of significantly changed conditions in the industry in which Nordiska FPN operates.

Nordiska FPN manages the business risk by establishing a business plan that is followed up on an ongoing basis by the Company's Board and Management. Nordiska monitors the market and analyzes the outcome of implemented business decisions. Nordiska FPN has short decision paths and a management that has good insight into day-to-day operations. This means that the business can quickly adapt to prevailing conditions to achieve the established business plan.

3.1.6 Systemic Risk

Nordiska FPN is exposed to external events such as a downturn in the overall economy, and financial stress in the banking sector. In the previous held ICAAP process Nordiska FPN has explored several different stress scenarios to ensure that the Company has sufficient capital and liquidity as well as funding structure to handle the various stressed scenarios.

3.2 Capital adequacy

To meet the requirements from the Norwegian Financial Supervisory Authority, the Company's capitalization is risk-based, founded on an assessment of all risks inherent in the operations and forward looking, aligned with strategic and business planning.

Capital requirements for Pillar I risks are calculated using the standardized approach for credit risk, and the basic indicator approach for operational risk. For market risks the standard method for non-trading activities is applied.

The current capital base as per 31 December 2025 includes 77 MNOK of Tier 1 Capital and 14,5 MNOK Tier 2 Capital. The capital adequacy ratio is 69,2 % for Tier 1 capital and 82,2 % for total capital.

Notes (contd.)

NOTE 4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENT

In the application of the Company's accounting policies management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are presently not recognised in the statement of financial position and will only be recognised when it is probable that future taxable income will exist and that the temporary differences can be deducted from this income.

Notes (contd.)

NOTE 5. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

2025 financial year	Right-of-use asset	Machinery, fixtures, fittings and vehicles	Total
Carrying amount 01.01.25	**280 397**	**-**	**280 397**
Additions	-	-	-
Translation differences	-	-	-
Disposals - transfer of lease agreement	-1 288 054	-	-1 288 054
Impairment during the year	-	-	-
Depreciation during the year	-234 810	-	-234 810
Disposals depreciation	1 242 467	-	1 242 467
Carrying amount 31.12.25	**0**	**0**	**0**
As at 31 December 2025			
Original cost	-	-	-
Accumulated impairment	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-
Carrying amount 31.12.25	**0**	**0**	**0**

2024 financial year	Right-of-use asset	Machinery, fixtures, fittings and vehicles	Total
Carrying amount 01.01.24	**353 245**	**-**	**353 245**
Additions	221 769	-	221 769
Translation differences	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Impairment during the year	-	-	-
Depreciation during the year	-294 618	-	-294 618
Disposals depreciation and impairment	-	-	-
Carrying amount 31.12.24	**280 397**	**0**	**280 397**
As at 31 December 2024			
Original cost	-	-	-
Accumulated impairment	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-
Carrying amount 31.12.24	**0**	**0**	**0**

Notes (contd.)

NOTE 6A. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

As of 31 December 2025	Financial assets at amortised cost	Financial assets at fair value through P&L	Total
Assets			
Loans to and receivables from credit institutions	111 662 371		111 662 371
Loans to customers	0		0
Investment securities		13 104 764	13 104 764
Derivatives		0	0
Prepaid and deposits	62 888		62 888
Total	**111 725 259**	**13 104 764**	**124 830 023**

As of 31 December 2025	Other financial liabilities at amortised cost	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Total
Liabilities			
Liabilities to credit institutions	6 935 659		6 935 659
Derivatives		0	0
Other liabilities	14 161 714		14 161 714
Subordinated loan	38 683 240		38 683 240
Total	**59 780 612**	**0**	**59 780 612**

Through Nordiska FPN's Visa Europe Principal membership, the Company owns shares in Visa Inc., where the value of the shares has been reassessed monthly in 2025 (level 2). The valuation is based on the price of the VISA Inc share on the New York Stock Exchange (nyse.com) multiplied by the number of shares owned by the Company multiplied by a conversion factor defined by VISA Inc. minus a market discount linked to the marketability of the shares. Nordiska FPN's Visa shares represent a value of 10 554 TNOK.

To be compliant with FSA short term liquidity standards (LCR) Nordiska FPN invests in funds comprised of highly liquid assets (level 1). As per 31.12.2025 Nordiska FPN owned bond funds valued at 348 TNOK in "SEB Kortrentefond SEK B utd" (SEK) and 2 182 TNOK in "KLP Kort Stat P" (NOK). The funds are traded in an active market and fair value is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The fund investments are classified as investment securities.

As of 31 December 2024	Financial assets at amortised cost	Financial assets at fair value through P&L	Total
Assets			
Loans to and receivables from credit institutions	83 515 586		83 515 586
Loans to customers	23 818 390		23 818 390
Investment securities		12 153 564	12 153 564
Derivatives		195 460	195 460
Prepaid and deposits	3 768 611		3 768 611
Total	**111 102 587**	**12 349 024**	**123 451 611**

As of 31 December 2024	Other financial liabilities at amortised cost	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Total
Liabilities			
Liabilities to credit institutions	5 562 125		5 562 125
Derivatives		0	0
Other liabilities	3 939 225		3 939 225
Subordinated loan	36 523 648		36 523 648
Total	**46 024 997**	**0**	**46 024 997**

Notes (contd.)

Net change in value on securities and currency

	2025	2024
Unrealised currency impact	-2 472 206	-315 508
Realised currency impact	1 130 444	47 061
Currency hedge	-32 062	-1 109 120
Value change investments	764 242	3 819 824
Dividends investments	185 167	50 825
Total	**-424 415**	**2 493 082**

NOTE 6B. CREDIT QUALITY OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

Loans to customers	2025	2024
Loans to customers - Unsecured	0	0
Loans to customers - Secured with Cash collateral	0	23 818 390
Total loans to customers	**0**	**23 818 390**

As of 31 October 2025, the Partner portfolios were transferred from Nordiska FPN AS to Bankaktiebolaget Nordiska (publ) NUF.

Bank deposits	2025	2024
AA-	26 255 811	36 956 228
A+	0	0
A -		
A		
Deposit at owner Nordiska - Not rated	85 406 560	46 559 358
Total bank deposits	**111 662 371**	**83 515 586**

Total exposure for credit risk amount to 48,2 MNOK.

Notes (contd.)

NOTE 7. LENDING TO CUSTOMERS

	2025	2024
Loans to customers - Partner loans	-	23 818 390
Loan Loss Provisions	-	-
Lending to the customers	**0**	**23 818 390**

Recognised value of the company's gross lending to the customers, per currency in NOK:

	2025	2024
SEK	-	-
NOK	-	23 818 390
Gross lending to the customers	**0**	**23 818 390**

The change in the allowance for the impairment of the lending to the customers is as follows:	2025	2024
As at 1 January	**0**	**0**
Provision during the year	-	0
Realized provision due to portfolio sales	-	0
Currency translations	-	0
As at 31 December	**0**	**0**

	2025	2024
Loan loss provision during the year	150 849	210 256
Yearly loan loss	**150 849**	**210 256**

As of 31 October 2025, the Partner portfolios were transferred from Nordiska FPN AS to Bankaktiebolaget Nordiska (publ) NUF. The transfer included only the portfolios subject to regulatory authorization.

Notes (contd.)

NOTE 8. NET INTEREST INCOME

	2025	2024
Interest and similar income from loans to and receivables due from credit institutions	750 862	828 180
Interest and similar income on loans to and receivables due from customers	2 295 132	10 792 765
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	3 045 993	11 620 945
Interest and other expenses on debt to credit institutions	-2 755 771	-6 685 378
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	-15 916	-21 077
Interest expenses	-2 771 687	-6 706 455
Net interest and credit comission income	**274 306**	**4 914 491**

NOTE 9. OTHER ASSETS

	2025	2024
Margin account - currency swaps	2 281 509	1 130 416
Other	10 059 634	1 713 393
Total	**12 341 143**	**2 843 809**

NOTE 10. LOANS AND RECEIVABLES TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

	2025	2024
Cash and bank deposits	111 662 371	83 515 586
Total	**111 662 371**	**83 515 586**

The cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement comprise the following:

	2025	2024
Cash and cash equivalents	111 662 371	83 515 586
Total	**111 662 371**	**83 515 586**

NOTE 11. SHARE CAPITAL AND SHARE PREMIUM

	No. of shares	Nominal share capital	Share premium	Total
Carrying amount 31.12.24	**19 341 016**	**96 123 230**	**79 262 471**	**175 385 701**
Carrying amount 31.12.25	**19 341 016**	**96 123 230**	**79 262 471**	**175 385 701**

As of 31 December 2025, the number of shares was 19 341 016 of which 116 370 are the company's own shares.

Notes (contd.)

NOTE 12. OTHER LIABILITIES

	Note	2025	2024
Accounts payable		369 197	140 340
Customer overpayment loan portfolio	1	114 384	278 978
Liabilities to employees		0	1 289
Partner credit loss fund		-	-
Lease liabilities		3	284 094
Govt. charges and special taxes		83 739	60 813
Accrued Govt. charges and special taxes		-6 150	96 059
Accrued expenses	3	2 311 367	1 789 261
Holiday pay due	3	-1	107 200
Intercompany debt		9 844 965	-
Other provisions		1 444 210	1 181 190
Total Other liabilities		**14 161 714**	**3 939 225**

NOTE 13. LIABILITIES

	2025	2024
Liabilities to credit institutions	6 935 659	5 562 125
Derivatives	0	0
Subordinated loan	38 683 240	36 523 648
Total loans	**45 618 898**	**42 085 773**

Liabilities to credit institutions

Two Partners were active in the Norwegian market during 2025. The Partner business was financed by a credit line from Nordiska. The credit line had an interest rate set to 3M Nibor +100 bps and is regulated quarterly.

The subordinated loan entered into 2015 was refinanced in December 2021 by Nordiska FPN's owner, Nordiska, with corresponding loan terms and duration that satisfies the requirements for Tier II capital. The loan amounts to TSEK 34,803 and has an interest rate of 7% and a term of 6 years.

Notes (contd.)

The Company is exposed to interest rate changes on these loans based on the following reprising structure:

	2025	2024
6 months or less	6 935 659	5 562 125
6-12 months	0	0
1-5 years	38 683 240	36 523 648
More than 5 years		
No agreed maturity date		
Total loans	**45 618 898**	**42 085 773**

Carrying amount and fair value of loans:	2025	2024
Carrying amount		
Liabilities to credit institutions	6 935 659	5 562 125
Derivatives	0	0
Subordinated loan	38 683 240	36 523 648
Total carrying amount	**45 618 898**	**42 085 773**
Fair value		
Liabilities to credit institutions	6 935 659	5 562 125
Derivatives	0	0
Subordinated loan	38 683 240	36 523 648
Total fair value	**45 618 898**	**42 085 773**

The carrying amounts of the Company's loans in various currencies are as follows:

	2025	2024
NOK	6 935 659	5 562 125
EUR	0	0
USD	0	0
SEK	38 683 240	36 523 648

As of 31 December 2025	Undefined	0-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Liabilities to credit institutions		3 526 015	3 526 015			7 052 031
Other Liabillities	1 558 595	446 786	2 311 366			4 316 747
Derivatives						0
Lease Liabillities						0
Subordinated loan		676 957	2 030 870	49 288 894		51 996 721
Partner liabillity	-					0
SUM Liabilities	**1 558 595**	**4 649 758**	**7 868 252**	**49 288 894**	**0**	**63 365 499**

The Partner business was funded by a credit line from the owner Nordiska where the amortization of the funding matched the outstanding loan portfolio.

Notes (contd.)

As of 31 December 2024	Undefined	0-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Liabilities to credit institutions		2 827 725	2 827 725			5 655 451
Other Liabillities	1 460 168	298 501	1 896 461			3 655 131
Derivatives						0
Lease Liabillities		71 023	213 070			284 093
Subordinated loan		639 164	1 917 492	46 537 215		49 093 870
Partner liabillity	-					0
SUM Liabilities	**1 460 168**	**3 836 413**	**6 854 748**	**46 537 215**	**0**	**58 688 545**

		Liabilities to credit institutions	Lease Liabillities	Subordinated loan	Total
	2024-12-31	**5 562 125**	**316 292**	**36 523 648**	**42 402 065**
	Amortisation	-145 200 000	-234 810		**-145 434 810**
Cash Flows	Principal increase	146 401 191			**146 401 191**
	Interest payments		-15 916	-2 573 967	**-2 589 883**
	Interest cost	172 343	15 916	2 582 171	**2 770 430**
Non-cash changes	Principal decrease				**0**
	Termination of lease		-81 482		
	FX adjustement			2 151 388	2 151 388
	2025-12-31	**6 935 659**	**0**	**38 683 240**	**45 618 898**

NOTE 14. PENSIONS AND SIMILAR LIABILITIES

	2025	2024
Costs charged to the statement of comprehensive income		
– Pension costs	116 367	304 641

In Norway, the minimum defined contribution pensions (compulsory company pensions) are paid as they become due. In Sweden and Norway the costs for agreed pension contribution plans are determined upon individual agreements between the Company and the individual employee.

NOTE 15. WAGES AND SALARIES

	2025	2024
Salaries	618 866	1 576 384
Employers' national insurance contributions	142 296	249 267
Pension costs – the year's provisions for defined contribution based pension schemes	116 367	304 641
Other benefits	2 040	13 053
Total wages and salaries	**879 570**	**2 143 345**
No. of FTEs (average during the year)	**0,3**	**1**

Notes (contd.)

NOTE 16. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	2025	2024
External advisors/fees services	1 850 896	2 424 045
Office expenses	-	-
Operational expenses	650 235	1 061 650
Administrative and other expenses	2 644	13 883
IT Cost	71 818	664 596
Sales and Marketing	-	-
Total other operating expenses	**2 575 594**	**4 164 174**

Fees to auditors and other related costs	**2025**	**2024**
Statutory audit		
- KPMG	578 935	826 181
Total	**578 935**	**826 181**

Fees include VAT.

NOTE 17. TAXES

Tax expense:	**2025**	**2024**
Taxes payable on foreign income		-
Adjustments in respect of prior years		-5 948 481
Change in deferred tax	-789 621	-691 670
Deferred tax not recognized	789 621	6 640 151
Change in deferred tax due to change in tax rate		
Tax expense	-	-
Total tax including OCI	**-**	**-**

	2025	2024
Tax payable	-	-
Advance tax payments	-	-
Total tax payable	**-**	**-**

Notes (contd.)

Reconciliation of the tax expense:	2025	2024
Result before tax	-3 160 266	2 757 367
Calculated tax - 25%	-790 066	689 342
Permanent differences	-	2 328
Effects from changed tax rates	-	-
Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	5 948 481
Deferred tax not recognized	-790 066	-6 640 151
Tax payable on foreign income	-	-
Tax	**-**	**-**
Tax in the statement of comprehensive income	**-**	**-**
Tax expense in the income statement	-	-
Tax expense	**-**	**-**

Deferred tax and deferred tax assets:	2025	2024
Deferred tax assets		
Defecit carried forward - Norway	174 017 196	162 433 434
Other temporary differences	-57 430	8 365 906
Total temporary differences (deferred tax basis)	**173 959 765**	**170 799 340**
Temp diff not recognised as deferred tax	-173 959 765	-170 799 340
Deferred tax liability		
Tangible and Intangible assets	-	-
Deferred tax liability	**-**	**-**
Net deferred tax	**-**	**-**
Ordinary tax expense	-	-
Total tax expense	**-**	**-**
Taxes payable	-	-
Change in deferred tax	-	-
Total tax expense	**-**	**-**

Notes (contd.)

NOTE 18. COMMITMENTS

a) Guarantees and charges:

Nordiska FPN has no guarantees or charges in 2025.

b) Operating leases – liabilities where one of the company branches was the lessee

During the year, the lease agreement was transferred from the Company to Bankaktiebolaget Nordiska (publ) NUF. Comparative figures for the previous year include lease commitments relating to the former contractual party.

	2025	2024
Due date within 1 year	0	75 982
Due date between 1 and 5 years into the future	0	0
Due date more than 5 years into the future	0	0
Total future minimum lease payments	**0**	**75 982**

The Company's operating leases in Norway consisted of premises- and support agreements. The total minimum payments are gross figures (no deduction for deposits)

c) Off balance sheet exposure

The Company has no off-balance sheet exposures as of the reporting date.

NOTE 19. RELATED PARTIES

The Company has been involved in transactions with the following related parties:

Nordiska has not been involved in transactions with related parties during 2025.

Remuneration to senior employees

The senior employee comprise the management and directors. No remuneration are paid to the board members. The remuneration to senior employees is shown below (NOK 763 203):

	2025	2024
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	763 203	1 061 000
Pension benefits	116 367	138 000
Total	**879 570**	**1 199 000**

Notes (contd.)

Specification of remuneration to senior employees:

	2025		2024	
Name	Salary and other short-term benefits	Pension benefits	Salary and other short-term benefits	Pension benefits
Jens Schau-Hansen, CEO	763 203	116 367	865 000	120 000
Other Management	**0**	**0**	**196 000**	**18 000**
Morten Opstad Eriksen, Finance & Risk Manager	0	0	196 000	18 000
Total	**763 203**	**116 367**	**1 061 000**	**138 000**

NOTE 20. CONTINGENT LIABILITY AND EVENTS AFTER THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

As Nordiska's operation in Norway through Nordiska FPN was terminated in Q4 2025 Nordiska is presently pursuing to change the business of Nordiska FPN to instead operate as a credit intermediator of consumer credits.

NOTE 21. SHARE CAPITAL AND SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

The share capital in the company as of 31 December 2025 consists of:

	No. of shares	Nominal value	Book value
Shares excluding Nordiska FPN's own shares	19 224 646	5	96 123 230
Total	**19 224 646**	**5**	**96 123 230**

All the shares have equal voting rights.

Ownership structure as of 31 December 2023		Share	Ownership share
NNAV 1 Holding AB	SE	19 224 646	99,4 %
Own shares, Nordiska Financial Partner Norway AS		116 370	0,6 %
Number of shares		**19 341 016**	**100%**

The share capital in the company as of 31 December 2024 consists of:

	No. of shares	Nominal value	Book value
Shares excluding Nordiska FPN's own shares	19 224 646	5	96 123 230
Total	**19 224 646**	**5**	**96 123 230**

All the shares have equal voting rights.

Ownership structure as of 31 December 2023		Share	Ownership share
NNAV 1 Holding AB	SE	19 224 646	99,4 %
Own shares, Nordiska Financial Partner Norway AS		116 370	0,6 %
Number of shares		**19 341 016**	**100%**

Notes (contd.)

NOTE 22. CAPITAL ADEQUACY

Capital adequacy 31 December (Group)

	2025	2024
Share capital	96 705 082	97 286 930
Other equity	-19 584 124	-16 737 538
Total Equity	**77 120 958**	**80 549 392**
- Value adjustement for prudent valuation	-2 551	-3 495
Common Equity (CET 1)	77 118 407	80 545 897
Additional Tier 1 capital	0	0
Tier 1 Capital	77 118 407	80 545 897
Tier 2 capital	14 513 109	21 667 710
Total Capital	**91 631 516**	**102 213 607**
Institutions	22 249 580	16 690 184
Corporates		716 953
Retail		17 021 227
Other items	25 913 140	17 984 294
Sum Credit Risk	48 162 720	52 412 657
Market Risk	38 683 240	0
Credit valuation adjustment	1 672	5 109
Operational Risk	24 650 498	52 325 300
Total Risk Weighted Assets	**111 498 130**	**104 743 066**
Common Equity (CET 1) %	**69,2%**	**76,9%**
Tier 1 Capital %	**69,2%**	**76,9%**
Total Capital %	**82,2%**	**97,6%**

Leverage Ratio

Leverage Ratio 31 December (Group)

	2025	2024
Other assets	137 161 041	128 835 214
Total Leverage Ratio exposure	**137 161 041**	**128 835 214**
Tier 1 Capital	77 118 407	80 545 897
Leverage Ratio	**56,2%**	**62,5%**

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To the General Meeting of Nordiska Financial Partner Norway AS

Independent Auditor's Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Nordiska Financial Partner Norway AS (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion

- the financial statements comply with applicable statutory requirements, and
- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU.

Our opinion is consistent with our additional report to the Board of directors.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

We were first elected as the auditor of Nordiska Financial Partner Norway AS on the General Meeting of the Shareholders on 7 April 2022 and have now served continuously for 4 years, with annual renewed elections at the General Meeting of the Shareholders, most recently on 21 April 2026.

Key Audit Matters

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

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

Other Information

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

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

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

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We also provide the Audit Committee 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, related safeguards.

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

Oslo, 30 April 2026

KPMG AS

Svein A Lyngroth

Svein Arthur Lyngroth
State Authorised Public Accountant

Nordiska Financial Partner Norway AS.

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