INTERIM REPORT Q2 2026

Instabank ASA

Key highlights Q2 2026

Quarterly Profit More Than Doubles Year-on-Year

Profit before tax reached a record-high 62.2 MNOK, up 115 % year on year, with the cost-to-income ratio down 5 percentage points to 39 %. Profit after tax was 46.6 MNOK, corresponding to a return on equity of 14.6 %.

Record-high Lending Growth

Gross lending increased by a record 938 MNOK (+10.2 % QoQ) to 10,105 MNOK, with growth in all four product areas

German Credit Card Business Delivers Accelerating Growth and Turns Profitable

German credit card lending grew by 393 MNOK to 1,091 MNOK, accounting for 42 % of total lending growth in the quarter. Only one year after launch, the business posted its first profitable quarter, with a profit before tax of 3.6 MNOK

Strengthened Capital Position Supports Growth Ambitions

The SREP decision released approximately 141 MNOK of total capital, including approximately 95 MNOK of CET1, and the Board confirmed continued operation as a Norwegian bank. Together, these developments give Instabank substantial headroom to pursue its growth strategy across the Nordic and European markets.

Robert Berg

Chief Executive Officer

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This was the strongest quarter in Instabank's history. Profit before tax more than doubled year-on-year, lending grew by a record 938 MNOK, and total income rose 42 % while operating expenses rose 25 % – the operating leverage in our model is now clearly visible in the numbers.

Our German credit card business turned profitable just one year after launch and is still early in its growth curve in Europe's largest banking market.

With approximately 141 MNOK of total capital released through the SREP decision, and the question of our domicile settled, we enter the second half of 2026 with both the capital and the operational capacity to keep growing profitably. We reiterate our guidance for 2026.

About Instabank ASA

Founded in 2016, Instabank is a fully digital, Nordic challenger bank committed to transforming traditional banking. With a focus on simplicity, accessibility, and innovation, we deliver tailored financial solutions to private and corporate customers. From flexible loans and savings products to user-friendly credit cards and insurance offerings, our mission is to remove barriers and redefine the banking experience.

Instabank operates in Norway, Finland and Germany, with a legacy portfolio in run-off in Sweden, offering competitive savings, insurance, credit cards, mortgages, and unsecured loan products to consumers and small and medium-sized businesses.

The bank's products and services are distributed primarily through agents, other digital platforms like social media and its website and mobile app.

Instabank is a proud sponsor of the Norwegian Athletics Federation.

Instabank has 62 full-time and 14 part-time employees.

At the end of Q2 2026 the bank had 169,804 customers – a growing and loyal base that underpins future revenue visibility – of which 110,601 lending customers and 59,203 deposit customers.

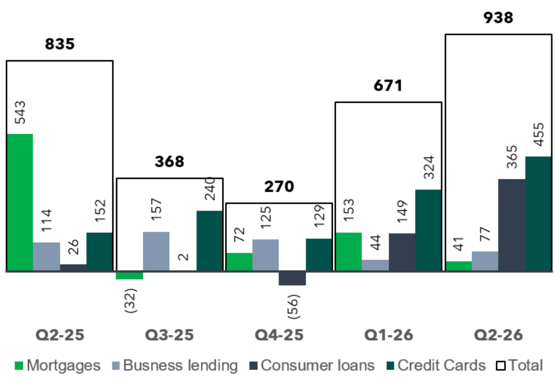
Instabank is admitted to trading on Euronext Growth Oslo, ticker INSTA.

Operational Developments

Instabank continued to benefit from a well-diversified business model, delivering growth across its priority products and segments. Mortgages and Business Lending remain the most profitable segments, while Credit Cards in Germany offer the highest growth and long-term profit potential. This diversification is a core pillar of our equity story: it enables sustained growth from several engines simultaneously, reduces concentration risk, and compounds return on equity as each segment matures. All four product areas contributed to growth in the quarter.

In the second quarter, Instabank delivered its highest quarterly lending growth ever, with gross lending up 938 MNOK, or 10.2 %.

Growth gross loans (MNOK):



Some 42 % of the record-high organic growth came from the German credit card business, which grew by 393 MNOK in the quarter and continues to accelerate. One year after launch, the German business also delivered its first profitable quarter, with a profit before tax of 3.6 MNOK against -3.5 MNOK in the previous quarter – an improvement of 7.1 MNOK in a single quarter.

The improvement is driven by highly scalable operations, a declining loan loss ratio as the portfolio matures, and rising income from lending growth. With the German portfolio still early in its growth curve, we expect this operating leverage to strengthen further.

938 MNOK

Quarterly lending growth

The **Credit Cards business** in total grew by 455 MNOK in the quarter, the largest contribution from any single product area.

Launched in 2025, the German credit card business operates in Europe's largest banking market, where scale potential is substantial and we are still in the early stages of penetration.

One year after launch, our distribution and operations are optimised, and we have gradually shifted to a higher growth gear. Crucially, our AI-driven customer service handles both verbal and written communication at scale, giving us a structurally lower cost-to-serve than traditional competitors in Germany and a platform that can grow without proportional headcount growth.

The credit cards business marks a significant shift for Instabank, as we expand our unsecured consumer lending offerings from traditional consumer loans to credit cards. The Instabank Visa card is currently available in three countries: Norway, Germany, and Finland, representing total gross loans of 1,600 MNOK, or 16 % of the lending book.

Mortgages continued to deliver strong profitability, driven by attractive yields, low risk, and lower capital allocation than other lending products.

The mortgages volume increased by 41 MNOK to 3,902 MNOK, representing 39 % of total lending.

39 %

Mortgages share of total lending

Business lending continued to grow in the quarter, with gross lending increasing by 77 MNOK to 1,104 MNOK, accounting for 11 % of total lending. The segment has delivered the highest profitability among Instabank's segments, supported by an average loan yield of 17.5 %, despite loan losses rising to 4.4 %. Given an underserved market and a scalable operating platform, Instabank sees continued growth potential in the segment.

11 %

Business lending share of total lending

Consumer loans experienced increased demand and grew by 365 MNOK in the quarter to 3,499 MNOK, representing 35 % of total lending. Consumer loans are offered in Norway and Finland.

Profit and Loss

Instabank reports profit before tax of 62.2 MNOK in the second quarter, representing an increase of 33.2 MNOK or 115 % compared to the same quarter last year. The record-high profitability was driven by strong lending growth, a scalable operating platform and a stable loan loss ratio. Excluding the net effect of the IFRS 9 model updates of 11.8 MNOK described in Note 2, profit before tax was approximately 50.4 MNOK, an increase of around 75 % year-on-year.

62.2 MNOK

Profit before tax Q2 2026

Total interest income increased by 62.2 MNOK from the same quarter last year to 264.6 MNOK in Q2 2026. Interest expenses amounted to 93.6 MNOK, up 16.3 MNOK from the same quarter last year, reflecting continued stable funding conditions and a reduction in funding costs of 0.2 percentage points.

+ 37 %

Year on year growth in net interest income

Net interest income rose to 171.0 MNOK, an increase of 46.0 MNOK, or 37 %, compared to the same quarter last year.

The net other income for the quarter was 33.5 MNOK, an increase of 14.4 MNOK compared to the same quarter last year. The increase was primarily driven by an 11.4 MNOK increase in commission and fee income from the expansion of the German credit card business.

Total income in Q2 2026 was 204.5 MNOK, an increase of 60.4 MNOK/ 42 % from the same quarter last year.

Operating expenses reached 80.3 MNOK, an increase of 16.1 MNOK from the same quarter last year. The cost-to-income ratio improved by 5 percentage points to 39 %, reflecting economies of scale. Total income grew by 60.4 MNOK, or 42 %, against an operating expense increase of 16.1 MNOK, or 25 %. Income grew 3.7 times more than costs in absolute terms, demonstrating clear and accelerating operating leverage.

Loan losses amounted to 62.0 MNOK, or 2.6 %[1], an increase of 11.0 MNOK from the same quarter last year, driven by portfolio growth while the loss ratio remained stable. The IFRS 9 loan loss models were reviewed and updated in the quarter, resulting in a net release of approximately 11.8 MNOK in loan loss provisions. The model changes are set out in Note 2.

Profits before tax were 62.2 MNOK, and profit after tax was 46.6 MNOK, representing a return on equity of 14.6 %.

Balance Sheet

Gross loans to customers increased by 938 MNOK in the quarter to 10,105 MNOK at the end of the quarter.

Deposits from customers increased by 1,062 MNOK in the quarter to 10,004 MNOK at the end of the quarter.

Total assets at the end of Q2 2026 were 11,745 MNOK.

Regulatory capital

By the end of the quarter, the Norwegian FSA (NFSA) issued its final SREP decision, easing Instabank's capital requirements. The Bank's Pillar 2 Requirement (P2R) was reduced by 1.5 percentage points to 3.3 percent of consolidated risk-weighted assets, effective 30 June 2026, while Pillar 2 Guidance (P2G) was lowered by 0.5 percentage points to 1.5 percent – below even the level indicated in NFSA preliminary notice of 7 May 2026.

Together, the reductions released approximately 141 MNOK in total capital, including approximately 95 MNOK in CET1 capital, based on risk-weighted assets as at end of Q2 2026. This represents a substantial strengthening of the Bank's capital position, providing significant headroom to support Instabank's continued growth across its Nordic and European markets.

At the end of the quarter, the Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (CET1) ratio was 17.3 %, 3.1 percentage points above the regulatory capital requirement including the expected capital buffer (P2G) of 1.5 %. The total capital ratio was 22.1 %, 2.9 percentage points above the total regulatory capital requirement including P2G buffer.

The expected dividends for 2026 have been deducted from the calculation of CET1 capital.

[1] Loan losses (annualised) divided by average gross loans in the period

Strategic update: continued operation as a Norwegian bank

Following the improved SREP outcome, the Board decided in June to discontinue the Finland relocation process, confirming Instabank's continued operation as a Norwegian bank headquartered in Oslo – the most value-creating path forward for shareholders, customers, and employees.

With its strengthened capital position and financial flexibility now secured, the Bank's focus turns to executing its growth strategy across the Nordic and European markets, building on its established Norwegian platform without the execution risk and organisational complexity a relocation would have entailed.

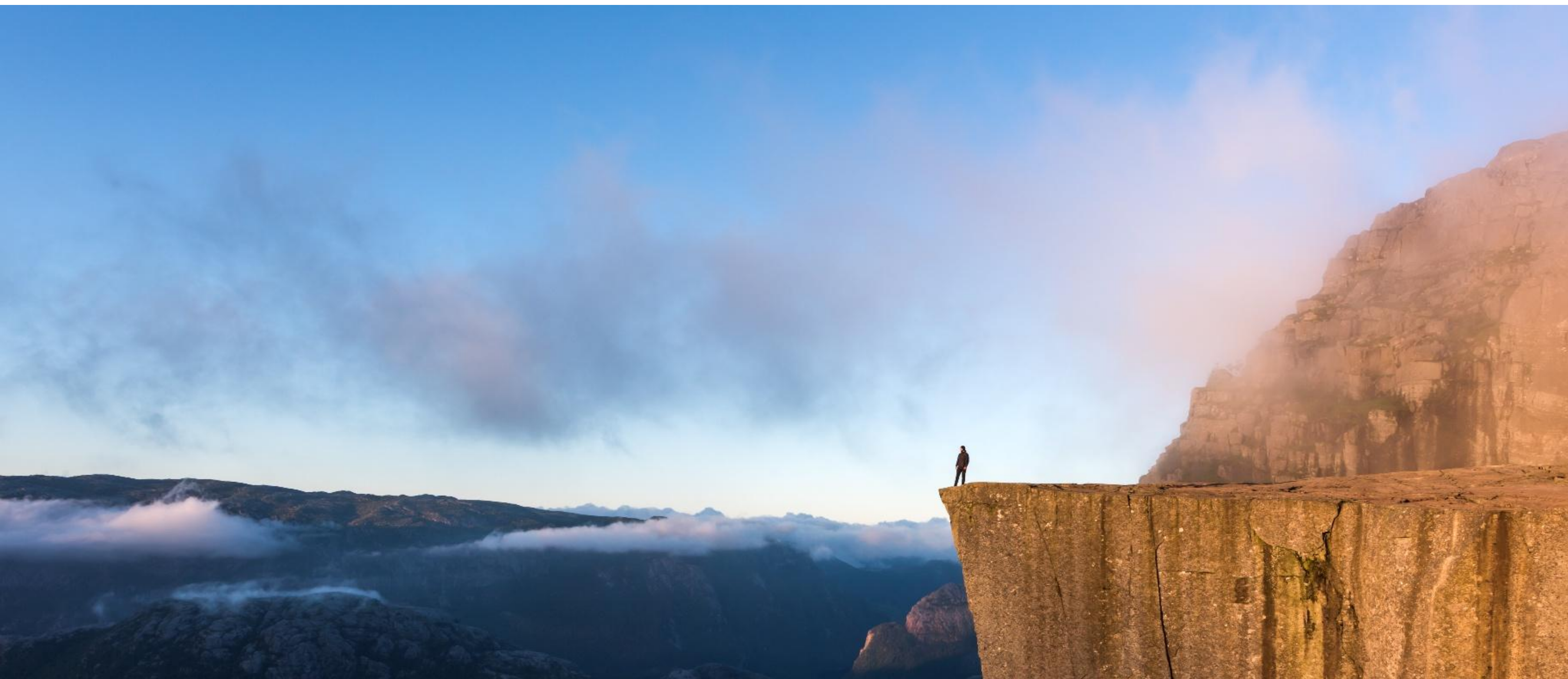
Outlook

Instabank's strategy is clear: profitable growth, technological leadership, and European expansion.

Instabank enters the second half of 2026 from a position of strength, well-capitalized to pursue ambitious, disciplined, and profitable growth across its core markets. The German credit card business turning profitable one year after launch, alongside the continued acceleration in its growth rate and the capital released through the SREP decision, underpins the Bank's confidence in the guidance below.

We reiterate the targeted lending growth in the range of 3,000-3,500 MNOK for 2026, reflecting continued expansion in mortgages, business lending, and the German credit card portfolio. We reiterate the guidance for profit after tax of 160–185 MNOK for 2026, underpinned by lending growth and a scalable operating base that is demonstrably delivering operating leverage.

Instabank's continued investment in AI and automation across customer service, underwriting, and operations strengthens both efficiency and customer experience.



Other information

For the purposes of the capital adequacy calculation, the accounts as of 30.06.2026 have been subject to a limited review in accordance with ISRE 2410 by the bank's auditor, and the profit after tax for the quarter is included in retained earnings, net of the expected dividend for the financial year 2026.

Oslo, August 13th, 2026

Board of Directors, Instabank ASA

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Condensed statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income:

NOK 1000	Note	Q2-2026	Q2-2025	YTD 2026	YTD 2025	Year 2025
Interest Income effective interest method	3	259 681	193 203	492 806	372 247	816 036
Other interest income		4 899	9 142	7 543	17 306	40 684
Interest expenses	3	93 583	77 317	176 754	149 356	308 033
Net interest income		**170 996**	**125 029**	**323 595**	**240 198**	**548 687**
Income commissions and fees		25 810	14 417	48 125	27 050	61 990
Expenses commissions and fees		1 584	1 188	2 209	2 009	3 734
Net gains/loss on foreign exchange and securities classified as current assets		9 266	5 847	14 453	13 394	3 488
Net other income		**33 493**	**19 075**	**60 370**	**38 434**	**61 743**
Total income		**204 489**	**144 104**	**383 965**	**278 632**	**610 430**
Salary and other personnel expenses		30 485	23 415	55 890	48 457	94 196
Other administrative expenses, of which:		43 169	34 095	84 626	63 985	138 728
- direct marketing cost		*9 372*	*9 279*	*18 364*	16 258	*34 268*
Other expenses		3 120	3 222	7 114	6 825	12 763
Depreciation and amortisation		3 561	3 450	7 017	6 989	13 935
Total operating expenses		**80 335**	**64 182**	**154 646**	**126 255**	**259 622**
Losses on loans	2, 3	61 973	50 987	123 498	92 634	197 084
Profit before tax		**62 182**	**28 935**	**105 820**	**59 742**	**153 724**
Tax expenses		15 545	7 234	26 455	14 936	30 938
Profit and other comprehensive income for the period		**46 636**	**21 702**	**79 365**	**44 807**	**122 786**
Earnings per share (NOK)		0,10	0,06	0,18	0,12	0,30
Diluted earnings per share (NOK)		0,10	0,05	0,17	0,11	0,29

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Condensed statement of financial position:

NOK 1000	Note	30.06.2026	30.06.2025	31.12.2025
Loans and deposits with credit institutions	5	575 822	412 385	345 974
Loans to customers	2, 3, 5	9 843 553	7 594 769	8 296 583
Certificates and bonds	5	1 242 691	1 127 158	1 173 584
Derivatives		18 108	19 424	5 151
Shares and other equity instruments		6 225	6 000	6 000
Other intangible assets		31 190	32 300	31 425
Fixed assets		8 668	11 238	9 852
Other receivables	5	18 897	18 535	22 741
Total assets		**11 745 153**	**9 221 808**	**9 891 310**
Deposit from and debt to customers	5	10 003 706	7 813 882	8 162 315
Other debts		50 958	55 602	80 523
Accrued expenses and liabilities		33 358	26 989	31 807
Derivatives		1 240	1 269	1 113
Deferred tax		8 734	8 256	8 734
Tax payable		26 455	14 936	30 461
Subordinated loan capital	4, 5	190 000	190 000	190 000
Total liabilities		**10 314 451**	**8 110 933**	**8 504 952**
Share capital	4	461 215	378 262	452 606
Share premium reserve	4	343 834	200 430	331 094
Retained earnings	4	480 654	387 183	457 658
Additional Tier 1 capital	4	145 000	145 000	145 000
Total equity		**1 430 702**	**1 110 875**	**1 386 358**
Total liabilities and equity		**11 745 153**	**9 221 808**	**9 891 310**

Statement of changes in equity:

NOK 1000	Share capital	Share premium	Tier 1 capital	Retained earnings and other reserves	Total equity
Equity per 01.01.2025	**378 262**	**200 430**	**85 000**	**377 911**	**1 041 603**
Capital issuanse	74 345	130 664			**205 008**
Tier 1 capital issued			60 000		**60 000**
Dividend paid out				-30 261	**-30 261**
Profit for the period				122 786	**122 786**
Changes in equity due to share option programs				1 965	**1 965**
Paid interest on Tier 1 Capital				-14 742	**-14 742**
Equity per 31.12.2025	**452 606**	**331 094**	**145 000**	**457 658**	**1 386 358**
Equity per 01.01.2026	**452 606**	**331 094**	**145 000**	**457 658**	**1 386 358**
Capital issuanse	8 608	12 740			**21 349**
Profit for the period				79 365	**79 365**
Dividend paid out				-40 735	**-40 735**
Changes in equity due to share option programs				-7 161	**-7 161**
Paid interest on Tier 1 Capital				-8 474	**-8 474**
Equity per 30.06.2026	**461 215**	**343 834**	**145 000**	**480 654**	**1 430 702**

Notes

Note 1: General accounting principles

The interim report is prepared in accordance with chapter 8 in regulations for annual accounts of banks, credit companies and financial institutions, which means interim financial statement in accordance with IAS 34 and those exceptions included in the regulations for annual accounts of banks, credit companies and financial institutions, as presentation of statement of cashflows. For further information, see note 1 accounting principles in the annual report of 2025. The interim report was approved by the board of directors on August 13th, 2026.

Note 2: Loans to customers

GROSS AND NET LENDING;

NOK 1000	30.06.2026	30.06.2025	31.12.2025
Unsecured consumer loans	5 099 032	3 489 753	3 805 667
Mortgages	3 902 361	3 667 987	3 708 442
Business loans	1 103 773	700 816	982 313
Prepaid agent commission	231 132	149 479	176 265
Establishment fees	-99 406	-90 421	-93 827
Gross lending	**10 236 892**	**7 917 613**	**8 578 860**
Impairment of loans	-393 340	-322 844	-282 277
Net loans to customers	**9 843 553**	**7 594 769**	**8 296 583**

CREDIT IMPAIRED AND LOSSES:

NOK 1000	30.06.2026	30.06.2025	31.12.2025
Gross credit impaired loans (stage 3)	848 863	718 253	613 290
Impairment of credit impaired loans (stage 3)	-275 273	-245 455	-188 946
Net credit impaired loans	**573 590**	**472 798**	**424 344**

Gross credit impaired loans are loans which are more than 90 days in arrear in relation to the agreed payment schedule.

AGEING OF LOANS:

NOK 1000	30.06.2026	30.06.2025	31.12.2025
Loans not past due	7 785 861	5 904 435	6 370 785
Past due 1-30 days	1 039 358	927 940	1 073 466
Past due 31-60 days	367 202	260 086	378 039
Past due 61-90 days	73 019	58 496	73 564
Past due 91+ days	839 725	707 599	600 567
Total	**10 105 166**	**7 858 555**	**8 496 421**

	30.06.2026	30.06.2025	31.12.2025
Loans not past due	77,0 %	75,1 %	75,0 %
Past due 1-30 days	10,3 %	11,8 %	12,6 %
Past due 31-60 days	3,6 %	3,3 %	4,4 %
Past due 61-90 days	0,7 %	0,7 %	0,9 %
Past due 91+ days	8,3 %	9,0 %	7,1 %
Total	**100,0 %**	**100,0 %**	**100,0 %**

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GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION:

NOK 1000	30.06.2026	30.06.2025	31.12.2025
Norway	6 197 334	5 613 284	5 764 617
Finland	2 745 478	2 060 738	2 224 952
Sweden	71 541	78 962	78 462
Germany	1 090 812	105 573	428 390
Gross lending excl. prepaid agent provisions and establishment fees	**10 105 166**	**7 858 556**	**8 496 421**

LOAN LOSS PROVISIONS IN THE PERIOD:

NOK 1000	Q2-2026	Q2-2025	YTD 2026	YTD 2025	Year 2025
Loan loss provisions stage 1	-9 480	-5 285	-20 928	-8 108	-8 000
Loan loss provisions stage 2	-14 544	-1 642	-6 205	369	-15 472
Loan loss provisions stage 3	-39 901	-40 444	-90 894	-77 180	-40 953
Total loan loss provisions in the period	**-63 924**	**-47 370**	**-118 027**	**-84 920**	**-64 424**
Realised losses in the period	1 951	-3 616	-5 471	-7 715	-132 660
Losses on loans in the period	**-61 973**	**-50 987**	**-123 498**	**-92 634**	**-197 084**

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RECONCILIATION OF GROSS LENDING TO CUSTOMERS, TOTAL LOANS

Q2 2026:

NOK 1000	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Gross carrying amount as at 01.04.26	**7 803 654**	**1 447 556**	**840 104**	**10 091 314**
Transfers in Q2 2026:				
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	-858 286	879 279	-	20 993
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	-55 425	-	56 528	1 103
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	311 871	-322 001	-	-10 130
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	-142 401	142 299	-102
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	3 055	-3 551	-496
New assets	1 449 703	9 143	136	1 458 982
Assets derecognised	-560 038	-68 210	-30 721	-658 970
Changes in foreign exchange and other changes	-282 732	-358 864	-155 931	-797 527
Gross carrying amount as at 30.06.26	**7 808 747**	**1 447 556**	**848 863**	**10 105 166**

Q2 2025:

Gross carrying amount as at 01.04.25	**5 277 264**	**1 125 352**	**620 991**	**7 023 607**
Transfers in Q2 2025:				
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	-355 015	357 861	-	2 846
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	-11 078	-	11 299	221
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	241 071	-251 330	-	-10 259
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	-123 947	124 037	90
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	3 214	-3 568	-353
New assets	1 198 734	148 260	211	1 347 204
Assets derecognised	-493 771	-77 084	-50 085	-620 941
Changes in foreign exchange and other changes	90 689	10 083	15 369	116 141
Gross carrying amount as at 30.06.25	**5 947 893**	**1 192 409**	**718 253**	**7 858 555**

2025:

Gross carrying amount as at 01.01.25	**5 039 353**	**1 109 222**	**540 754**	**6 689 330**
Transfers in 2025:				
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	-414 849	403 879	-	-10 970
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	-152 131	-	152 191	60
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	169 961	-189 881	-	-19 921
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	-163 771	149 327	-14 444
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	43	-	-47	-4
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	1 977	-5 325	-3 348
New assets	3 480 797	762 439	119 959	4 363 195
Assets derecognised	-1 580 160	-353 034	-326 296	-2 259 490
Changes in foreign exchange and other changes	-215 891	-14 821	-17 275	-247 987
Gross carrying amount as at 31.12.25	**6 327 123**	**1 556 009**	**613 290**	**8 496 421**

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RECONCILIATION OF LOAN LOSS ALLOWANCES, TOTAL LOANS

Q2 2026:

NOK 1000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Expected credit losses as at 01.04.26	**56 103**	**59 464**	**266 514**	**382 081**
Transfers in Q2 2026:				
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	-9 643	36 749	-	27 106
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	-1 397	-	10 168	8 771
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	6 518	-11 991	-	-5 473
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	-12 115	29 718	17 603
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	27	-306	-279
New assets originated or change in provisions	9 979	922	67	10 968
Assets derecognised or change in provisions	-1 981	-1 408	-6 003	-9 391
Changes in foreign exchange and other changes	-3 477	-9 684	-24 884	-38 046
Expected credit losses as at 30.06.26	**56 103**	**61 964**	**275 273**	**393 340**

Q2 2025:

Expected credit losses as at 01.04.25	**30 266**	**38 659**	**202 239**	**271 163**
Transfers in Q2 2025:				
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	-2 813	12 735	-	9 923
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	-248	-	2 137	1 889
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	1 990	-6 613	-	-4 623
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	-6 730	16 088	9 357
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	66	-591	-525
New assets originated or change in provisions	6 787	2 990	155	9 932
Assets derecognised or change in provisions	-1 182	-1 133	13 785	11 470
Changes in foreign exchange and other changes	1 359	1 257	11 642	14 257
Expected credit losses as at 30.06.25	**36 159**	**41 230**	**245 455**	**322 844**

2025:

Expected credit losses as at 01.01.25	**27 940**	**41 497**	**167 003**	**236 440**
Transfers in 2025:				
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	-3 668	15 483	-	11 815
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	-1 638	-	34 668	33 030
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	1 311	-7 363	-	-6 051
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	-8 565	31 121	22 556
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	1	-	-25	-24
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	97	-1 080	-983
New assets originated or change in provisions	22 468	27 978	28 764	79 210
Assets derecognised or change in provisions	-7 085	-10 881	-96 022	-113 988
Changes in foreign exchange and other changes	-3 218	-1 026	24 516	20 272
Expected credit losses as at 31.12.25	**36 110**	**57 221**	**188 946**	**282 277**

RECONCILIATION OF GROSS LENDING TO CUSTOMERS, UNSECURED CONSUMER LOANS

Q2 2026:

NOK 1000	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Gross carrying amount as at 01.04.26	**4 033 587**	**564 536**	**489 583**	**5 087 706**
Transfers in Q2 2026:				
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	-382 070	401 622	-	19 551
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	-28 325	-	29 006	681
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	118 245	-124 576	-	-6 331
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	-90 466	90 082	-384
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	363	-800	-436
New assets	878 771	6 937	136	885 843
Assets derecognised	-217 851	-15 354	-7 184	-240 388
Changes in foreign exchange and other changes	-363 001	-178 526	-105 684	-647 210
Gross carrying amount as at 30.06.26	**4 039 356**	**564 536**	**495 140**	**5 099 032**

Q2 2025:

Gross carrying amount as at 01.04.25	**2 523 382**	**393 405**	**395 109**	**3 311 896**
Transfers in Q2 2025:				
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	-128 593	130 574	-	1 981
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	-9 011	-	9 236	225
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	72 308	-77 652	-	-5 344
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	-62 974	63 049	75
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	1 017	-1 245	-228
New assets	372 875	19 702	211	392 789
Assets derecognised	-258 488	-18 772	-17 555	-294 815
Changes in foreign exchange and other changes	60 859	10 195	12 119	83 173
Gross carrying amount as at 30.06.25	**2 633 334**	**395 496**	**460 923**	**3 489 753**

2025:

Gross carrying amount as at 01.01.25	**2 442 508**	**420 696**	**345 970**	**3 209 173**
Transfers in 2025:				
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	-144 047	137 082	-	-6 965
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	-86 997	-	87 807	811
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	79 281	-92 310	-	-13 028
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	-77 255	74 315	-2 941
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	43	-	-47	-4
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	1 523	-1 811	-288
New assets	1 578 903	215 146	82 319	1 876 368
Assets derecognised	-646 378	-108 440	-280 148	-1 034 965
Changes in foreign exchange and other changes	-211 452	-10 098	-944	-222 494
Gross carrying amount as at 31.12.25	**3 011 861**	**486 345**	**307 461**	**3 805 667**

RECONCILIATION OF LOAN LOSS ALLOWANCES, UNSECURED CONSUMER LOANS

Q2 2026:

NOK 1000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Expected credit losses as at 01.04.26	**46 305**	**48 332**	**192 390**	**287 028**
Transfers in Q2 2026:				
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	-8 411	31 400	-	22 989
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	-1 281	-	7 540	6 259
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	4 612	-10 241	-	-5 629
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	-11 111	23 725	12 614
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	24	-284	-259
New assets originated or change in provisions	8 990	904	67	9 960
Assets derecognised or change in provisions	-1 616	-1 256	-2 226	-5 097
Changes in foreign exchange and other changes	-2 294	-9 721	-23 266	-35 281
Expected credit losses as at 30.06.26	**46 305**	**48 332**	**197 947**	**292 585**

Q2 2025:

Expected credit losses as at 01.04.25	**21 464**	**33 377**	**165 051**	**219 893**
Transfers in Q2 2025:				
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	-2 099	10 300	-	8 200
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	-246	-	2 114	1 868
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	1 453	-5 274	-	-3 821
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	-6 347	14 478	8 131
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	58	-534	-476
New assets originated or change in provisions	4 904	2 366	155	7 425
Assets derecognised or change in provisions	-981	-809	11 286	9 496
Changes in foreign exchange and other changes	593	922	7 599	9 114
Expected credit losses as at 30.06.25	**25 088**	**34 592**	**200 150**	**259 830**

2025:

Expected credit losses as at 01.01.25	**21 352**	**36 232**	**136 591**	**194 175**
Transfers in 2025:				
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	-2 422	11 688	-	9 266
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	-1 406	-	26 085	24 680
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	1 237	-6 809	-	-5 572
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	-7 474	24 266	16 792
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	1	-	-25	-24
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	95	-886	-791
New assets originated or change in provisions	16 942	22 204	26 978	66 124
Assets derecognised or change in provisions	-4 814	-9 305	-91 600	-105 719
Changes in foreign exchange and other changes	-2 739	-204	579	-2 364
Expected credit losses as at 31.12.25	**28 151**	**46 427**	**121 989**	**196 567**

RECONCILIATION OF GROSS LENDING TO CUSTOMERS, MORTGAGES

Q2 2026:

NOK 1000	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Gross carrying amount as at 01.04.26	**2 980 654**	**668 897**	**253 168**	**3 902 720**
Transfers in Q2 2026:				
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	-354 065	351 452	-	-2 613
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	-6 105	-	6 105	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	78 279	-80 374	-	-2 095
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	-24 386	24 374	-12
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	2 692	-2 751	-60
New assets	468 708	2 206	-	470 915
Assets derecognised	-305 718	-52 857	-20 781	-379 355
Changes in foreign exchange and other changes	117 367	-198 733	-5 772	-87 139
Gross carrying amount as at 30.06.26	**2 979 121**	**668 897**	**254 343**	**3 902 361**

Q2 2025:

Gross carrying amount as at 01.04.25	**2 252 080**	**653 589**	**219 013**	**3 124 683**
Transfers in Q2 2025:				
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	-177 057	176 783	-	-274
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	-2 067	-	2 063	-4
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	141 975	-146 841	-	-4 867
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	-58 622	58 600	-23
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	2 197	-2 322	-126
New assets	736 268	122 100	-	858 368
Assets derecognised	-233 117	-48 487	-32 093	-313 697
Changes in foreign exchange and other changes	935	-	2 991	3 926
Gross carrying amount as at 30.06.25	**2 719 017**	**700 718**	**248 251**	**3 667 987**

2025:

Gross carrying amount as at 01.01.25	**2 151 960**	**676 788**	**189 399**	**3 018 148**
Transfers in 2025:				
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	-172 336	163 301	-	-9 035
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	-33 667	-	32 584	-1 082
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	90 679	-97 564	-	-6 885
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	-80 331	70 997	-9 334
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	454	-3 513	-3 059
New assets	1 455 223	425 634	32 271	1 913 129
Assets derecognised	-836 461	-243 950	-45 542	-1 125 953
Changes in foreign exchange and other changes	-44 368	-3 824	-19 296	-67 487
Gross carrying amount as at 31.12.25	**2 611 031**	**840 509**	**256 901**	**3 708 442**

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RECONCILIATION OF LOAN LOSS ALLOWANCES, MORTGAGES

Q2 2026:

NOK 1000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Expected credit losses as at 01.04.26	**3 420**	**6 043**	**44 805**	**54 268**
Transfers in Q2 2026:				
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	-481	2 561	-	2 080
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	-8	-	100	91
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	660	-281	-	379
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	-79	1 761	1 682
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	3	-23	-20
New assets originated or change in provisions	379	19	-	398
Assets derecognised or change in provisions	-174	-152	-2 563	-2 890
Changes in foreign exchange and other changes	-376	-2 070	1 900	-546
Expected credit losses as at 30.06.26	**3 420**	**6 043**	**45 979**	**55 442**

Q2 2025:

Expected credit losses as at 01.04.25	**1 528**	**3 671**	**34 832**	**40 031**
Transfers in Q2 2025:				
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	-145	953	-	808
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	-1	-	23	22
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	142	-796	-	-655
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	-283	1 322	1 039
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	8	-57	-49
New assets originated or change in provisions	460	523	-	983
Assets derecognised or change in provisions	-150	-249	2 650	2 251
Changes in foreign exchange and other changes	-	-	2 991	2 991
Expected credit losses as at 30.06.25	**1 834**	**3 826**	**41 761**	**47 420**

2025:

Expected credit losses as at 01.01.25	**1 592**	**4 117**	**28 996**	**34 704**
Transfers in 2025:				
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	-158	607	-	449
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	-31	-	1 601	1 570
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	74	-545	-	-471
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	-499	5 532	5 033
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	3	-194	-192
New assets originated or change in provisions	327	1 377	984	2 688
Assets derecognised or change in provisions	-634	-1 430	-4 262	-6 326
Changes in foreign exchange and other changes	-534	-712	18 839	17 593
Expected credit losses as at 31.12.25	**635**	**2 917**	**51 497**	**55 048**

RECONCILIATION OF GROSS LENDING TO CUSTOMERS, BUSINESS LOANS

Q2 2026:

NOK 1000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 01.04.26	**789 413**	**214 123**	**97 352**	**1 100 888**
Transfers in Q2 2026:				
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	-122 151	126 206	-	4 055
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	-20 995	-	21 417	422
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	115 347	-117 051	-	-1 704
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	-27 550	27 844	294
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	-	-	-
New assets	102 224	-	-	102 224
Assets derecognised	-36 469	-	-2 757	-39 226
Changes in foreign exchange and other changes	-37 098	18 395	-44 476	-63 179
Gross carrying amount as at 30.06.26	**790 270**	**214 123**	**99 381**	**1 103 773**

Q2 2025:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 01.04.25	**501 801**	**78 358**	**6 869**	**587 028**
Transfers in Q2 2025:				
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	-49 366	50 504	-	1 138
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	26 788	-26 837	-	-49
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	-2 350	2 389	38
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	-	-	-
New assets	89 591	6 457	-	96 048
Assets derecognised	-2 167	-9 824	-437	-12 429
Changes in foreign exchange and other changes	28 895	-112	258	29 041
Gross carrying amount as at 30.06.25	**595 542**	**96 195**	**9 079**	**700 816**

2025:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 01.01.25	**444 886**	**11 738**	**5 385**	**462 009**
Transfers in 2025:				
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	-98 466	103 495	-	5 029
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	-31 468	-	31 799	332
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	-	-8	-	-8
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	-6 185	4 016	-2 169
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	-	-	-
New assets	446 671	121 658	5 369	573 697
Assets derecognised	-97 321	-644	-606	-98 572
Changes in foreign exchange and other changes	39 929	-899	2 965	41 994
Gross carrying amount as at 31.12.25	**704 230**	**229 155**	**48 927**	**982 313**

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RECONCILIATION OF LOAN LOSS ALLOWANCES, BUSINESS LOANS

Q2 2026:

NOK 1000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Expected credit losses as at 01.04.26	**6 378**	**5 088**	**29 318**	**40 785**
Transfers in Q2 2026:				
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	-751	2 788	-	2 037
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	-108	-	2 528	2 420
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	1 245	-1 469	-	-224
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	-925	4 232	3 307
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	-	-	-
New assets originated or change in provisions	610	-	-	610
Assets derecognised or change in provisions	-191	-	-1 213	-1 404
Changes in foreign exchange and other changes	-807	2 106	-3 518	-2 218
Expected credit losses as at 30.06.26	**6 378**	**7 588**	**31 346**	**45 313**

Q2 2025:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Expected credit losses as at 01.04.25	**7 273**	**1 611**	**2 355**	**11 240**
Transfers in Q2 2025:				
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	-568	1 483	-	915
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	395	-543	-	-148
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	-100	288	188
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	-	-	-
New assets originated or change in provisions	1 422	102	-	1 524
Assets derecognised or change in provisions	-51	-75	-151	-277
Changes in foreign exchange and other changes	766	335	1 052	2 152
Expected credit losses as at 30.06.25	**9 237**	**2 812**	**3 544**	**15 594**

2025:

Expected credit losses as at 01.01.25	**4 997**	**1 148**	**1 415**	**7 561**
Transfers in 2025:	-	-	-	-
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	-1 088	3 188	-	2 100
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	-201	-	6 981	6 780
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	0	-8	-	-8
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	-592	1 323	731
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	-	-	-
New assets originated or change in provisions	5 199	4 397	802	10 398
Assets derecognised or change in provisions	-1 637	-146	-160	-1 942
Changes in foreign exchange and other changes	55	-110	5 098	5 042
Expected credit losses as at 31.12.25	**7 324**	**7 877**	**15 460**	**30 661**

EXPECTED CREDIT LOSS

Instabank applies the IFRS 9 three-stage impairment model for the estimation of Expected Credit Losses (ECL). Stage 1 covers performing exposures with no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition; a 12-month ECL is recognised. Stage 2 covers exposures where credit risk has increased significantly since origination; lifetime ECL is recognised. Stage 3 covers credit-impaired exposures – those more than 90 days past due, subject to a write-off, or otherwise in or near default – for which lifetime ECL is also recognised.

ECL is the product of three parameters – probability of default (PD), exposure at default (EAD), and loss given default (LGD) – each adjusted for forward-looking macroeconomic conditions. The calculation is performed monthly at account level. For Stage 1 accounts the summation runs over 12 months; for Stage 2 it runs over the behavioural or contractual lifetime of the instrument, whichever is shorter.

SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN CREDIT RISK

Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2 occurs when credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. The assessment follows a hierarchy of triggers: qualitative backstops are evaluated first and override all other criteria; the quantitative PD relative-change criterion is applied to accounts not already captured by a backstop.

QUALITATIVE TRIGGERS – STAGE 2

- Days past due exceeding 30
- A default event on any other Instabank product held by the same customer (cross-default)
- Active forbearance, or a forbearance event within the preceding 12 months
- A default event recorded in the preceding rolling 12 months
- Individual credit loss assessment (ICLA) stage assignment (Business Lending portfolio only)

DIRECT STAGE 3 TRIGGERS

- IFRS 9 default flag (90 days past due) or write-off flag
- Loan state: Deceased, Investigation, or Frozen
- ICLA stage assignment to Stage 3 (Business Lending portfolio only)

QUANTITATIVE SICR – PD RELATIVE CHANGE

For all retail portfolios (Norway unsecured, Norway secured, Finland, Germany, and Sweden) and the Norwegian Business Lending portfolio, the quantitative criterion measures the change in probability of default since origination using a logit-difference approach. The SICR score for each account at each reporting date is:

$$\text{SICR score} = \text{logit}(PD_{\text{current}}) - \text{logit}(PD_{\text{reference}})$$

where PD_current is the 12-month calibrated PD at the reporting date and PD_reference is the PD from the behavior score model established at the account's third month on book (MOB 3) as a proxy for initial PD, held fixed for the life of the account. An account is flagged for Stage 2 when the SICR score exceeds a portfolio-specific threshold (theta, θ).

The logit scale ensures that a given loan's threshold depends consistently on how much its underlying risk (expressed as odds of default) has multiplied since origination – not on the raw percentage-point change in PD. This means the test does not tolerate the same relative PD increase for every account: accounts that started at very low risk can see a much larger relative increase before triggering than accounts that started at higher risk, as illustrated in the table below.

The methodology was updated in Q2 2026, replacing the previous percentage-point and relative-change trigger approach. The estimated impact of the change was a NOK 1.4 million decrease in ECL. The previous methodology is described in the Q4 2025 report.

The calibrated thresholds and implied PD movement ceilings are set out below. The 'max absolute increase' and 'max relative increase' columns represent two separate, hypothetical extremes rather than a single scenario: the largest increase measured in percentage points applies to accounts that started at medium risk, while the largest increase measured in percentage terms applies to accounts that started at very low risk. No single account can reach both maximums at once.

Portfolio	Theta	Avg flag rate (% of Stage 1)	Max absolute PD increase without triggering SICR	Max relative PD increase without triggering SICR	Notes
Norway — Unsecured	1.25	4.4% (std 1.4%)	+30.3 pp	249 %	
Norway — Mortgages	1.10	9.1% (std 2.3%)	+26.8 pp	200 %	
Norway — Business Lending	1.00	9.8% (std 7.5%)	+24.5 pp	172 %	
Finland — Unsecured	1.30	4.0% (std 1.6%)	+31.4 pp	267 %	
Sweden — Unsecured	1.30	6.6% (std 3.6%)	+31.4 pp	267 %	Runoff portfolio; Finland macro factors applied
Germany — Unsecured	1.30	3.0% (std 2.8%)	+31.4 pp	267 %	Short performance history; calibrated on 3-month forward window pending accumulation of 12-month data

Calibration date: May 2026. Flag rates are monthly averages over the 12 months to the observation date.

MACRO-DAMPENED

PD_current in the SICR score is macro-adjusted, subject to a dampening parameter lambda (currently 0.40) that controls how much of the forward-looking macroeconomic signal is added on top of the base PD movement. The dampening addresses a structural overlap: PD term structures are calibrated from the most recent 24 months of observed portfolio performance, so the base PD curves already partially embed the macroeconomic conditions that prevailed during that calibration window. Applying the full forward-looking macro-overlay on top of this could therefore compound an effect already present in the base curves. Lambda is a governance-controlled parameter, reviewed periodically and subject to change.

MACROECONOMIC INPUT TO ECL MODEL

IFRS 9 requires ECL estimates to incorporate reasonable and supportable forward-looking information. Instabank incorporates this through a structured overlay framework applied each quarter. Macroeconomic scenario forecasts are sourced from Moody's Analytics and evaluated against a long-run neutral benchmark calibrated over the 2003–2023 period. Each scenario's deviation from neutral is classified into a severity band, from which fixed PD and LGD multipliers are read from expert judgement based lookup tables. The probability-weighted combination of these multipliers across five scenarios produces the final macro factors applied to the PD term structures and LGD parameters before the ECL is calculated.

The lookup tables, scenario weights, neutral benchmark, and all other framework parameters are governance-controlled and require Loss Allowance Committee approval to change. Once the framework is set, the quarterly computation is mechanical – only the Moody's scenario input paths change each quarter.

FRAMEWORK CHANGE – MACROECONOMIC OVERLAY

The macroeconomic overlay framework was replaced in its entirety from April 2026. The previous framework was discontinued and superseded by the structure described above – including a new set of macroeconomic drivers, a long-run neutral benchmark, forward-weighted deviation classification into severity bands, and governance-approved PD/LGD multiplier lookup tables. This was a one-off transition applied at the April 2026 reporting date, not a recalibration of the prior framework's parameters. The estimated impact of the change was a NOK 10.5 million release of ECL across the products and markets. The previous framework is described in the Q4 2025 report.

The macro adjustment operates through two channels:

- PD channel: the calibrated PD term structure is shifted upward or downward using a logit-scale transformation, preserving the [0,1] constraint and the shape of the forward curve.
- LGD channel – unsecured and Business Lending: a governance-approved LGD factor is applied to all LGD parameters (pre-default, post-default, and UTP), capped at 1.0.
- LGD channel – Mortgages: macro stress is embedded directly in the loan-level collateral waterfall. Five Moody's HPI scenarios are applied to each property value; the waterfall is run under each scenario and results are probability-weighted at the loan level.

SCENARIO FRAMEWORK

Five scenarios are evaluated each quarter – strong upside, mild upside, baseline, mild downside, and severe downside – sourced from Moody's Analytics for Norway, Finland, and Germany. Sweden uses Finland's factors given its runoff status. Scenario weights of 7% / 23% / 40% / 23% / 7% are fixed and governance-controlled. The baseline represents the most likely economic trajectory.

Each scenario path is evaluated against a long-run neutral benchmark derived from the 2003–2023 historical window. The deviation from neutral is forward-weighted – 60% year 1 / 20% year 2 / 20% year 3 for the PD channel and all LGD channels other than Mortgages, and 30% year 1 / 50% year 2 / 20% year 3 for the Mortgage LGD channel. Near-term conditions are weighted more heavily because refinancing conditions and credit access – the main drivers of default and early recovery for unsecured lending – play out mainly within the first year. Mortgage LGD instead peaks in year 2, reflecting that losses on secured exposures crystallise at the point of forced sale, which typically occurs later than the point at which unsecured outcomes are determined.

The weighted deviation is then classified into one of six severity bands – from Strong to Severe. Threshold cutoffs are calibrated using a hybrid statistical approach applied to the 2003–2023 historical window: for level variables (Unemployment Rate, Lending Rate), thresholds are set at fixed percentiles of the historical deviation-from-neutral distribution (5th / 25th / 50th / 75th / 95th percentile, corresponding to the Strong / Good / Neutral / Mild / Moderate cutoffs respectively); for growth variables (GDP growth, Household Income growth), thresholds are set as fixed multiples of the historical standard deviation of the deviation-from-neutral metric (-1.0σ / -0.5σ / 0σ / $+0.5\sigma$ / $+1.5\sigma$). The scale is asymmetric between favourable and adverse directions, reflecting a governance decision to require a larger deviation before classifying conditions as materially adverse (Moderate/Severe) than before classifying conditions as materially favourable (Strong). Thresholds are fixed governance parameters, reviewed only through a formal periodic threshold review, and are not adjusted mechanically as new forecast data arrives.

House price (HPI) bands for the LGD channel are set as fixed absolute thresholds reflecting a judgement of economically meaningful house price deviation, rather than derived from historical stress distributions as for the PD channel above – for example, the Severe band applies once the forward-weighted house price path falls more than 10 percentage points short of the neutral growth trajectory over the three-year horizon, not necessarily an outright price decline of that magnitude. The same thresholds currently apply uniformly across all countries and portfolios.

SEVERITY BANDS

Severity Band Thresholds — Unemployment Rate

Country	Strong	Good	Neutral	Mild	Moderate
Norway	-1.14	-0.44	0.01	0.46	1.01
Finland	-1.37	-0.79	0.10	0.77	1.26
Germany	-2.35	-1.54	-0.55	0.89	3.99

Stress, percentage points deviation from neutral benchmark. Severe = beyond Moderate.

Severity Band Thresholds — Household Income Growth

Country	Strong	Good	Neutral	Mild	Moderate
Norway	4.98	2.49	-0.00	-2.49	-7.48
Finland	2.02	1.01	-0.00	-1.01	-3.03
Germany	1.31	0.65	-0.00	-0.65	-1.96

Stress, log-growth deviation ×100 from neutral benchmark. Severe = beyond Moderate.

Severity Band Thresholds — GDP Growth (Business Lending only)

Country	Strong	Good	Neutral	Mild	Moderate
Norway	1.91	0.96	-0.00	-0.96	-2.87

Severity Band Thresholds — Lending Rate (Business Lending only)

Country	Strong	Good	Neutral	Mild	Moderate
Norway	-1.67	-0.87	-0.16	0.36	2.53

Severity Band Thresholds — House Price Index (LGD channel)

Country	Strong	Good	Neutral	Mild	Moderate
All countries / portfolios	2.0	0.5	-1.0	-5.0	-10.0

Fixed absolute thresholds, applied uniformly across all countries and portfolios (see text above).

Each band maps to a fixed PD or LGD multiplier from a governance-approved lookup table, set out below. The probability-weighted combination of these multipliers across all five scenarios produces the final PD and LGD factors applied in the ECL calculation.

MULTIPLIERS

PD Channel Multipliers — Unsecured

Country	Strong	Good	Neutral	Mild	Moderate	Severe
Norway	0.95	0.98	1.00	1.10	1.19	1.35
Finland	0.95	0.99	1.00	1.06	1.17	1.35
Germany	0.95	0.99	1.00	1.06	1.17	1.35

PD Channel Multipliers — Mortgage (Norway only)

Country	Strong	Good	Neutral	Mild	Moderate	Severe
Norway	0.95	0.99	1.00	1.07	1.12	1.30

PD Channel Multipliers — Business Lending

Country	Strong	Good	Neutral	Mild	Moderate	Severe
Norway	0.95	0.99	1.00	1.09	1.25	1.50

LGD Channel Multipliers — Unsecured and Business Lending

Country	Portfolio	Strong	Good	Neutral	Mild	Moderate	Severe
Norway	Unsecured	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.08	1.15	1.32
Norway	Business Lending	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.17	1.38
Finland	Unsecured	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.06	1.10	1.23
Germany	Unsecured	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.06	1.10	1.23

Transmitted via an indirect household/guarantor wealth effect, scaled by portfolio-specific homeowner share. Mortgage LGD is not governed by a discrete band multiplier; house price stress is applied directly within the loan-level LGD waterfall (see Mortgage LGD description).

The macroeconomic variables used differ by portfolio, reflecting the distinct economic transmission mechanisms relevant to each product type:

Portfolio	Country	PD driver 1	Weight	PD driver 2	Weight	LGD channel
Unsecured	Norway	Unemployment Rate	50 %	Household Income	50 %	HPI (indirect wealth effect)
Mortgages	Norway	Unemployment Rate	50 %	Household Income	50 %	HPI (loan-level waterfall)
Business Lending	Norway	GDP growth	60 %	Lending Rate	40 %	HPI (indirect)
Unsecured	Finland	Unemployment Rate	60 %	Household Income	40 %	HPI (indirect wealth effect)
Unsecured	Germany	Unemployment Rate	55 %	Household Income	45 %	HPI (indirect wealth effect)
Unsecured	Sweden	Finland factors applied	—	—	—	Finland factors applied

Driver weights reflect the strength of each country's unemployment insurance system. For Business Lending portfolios, GDP carries the higher weight as the dominant business-cycle driver.

ECL SENSITIVITY BETWEEN MACRO SCENARIOS

The tables below show the macroeconomic scenario indicator paths and the resulting probability-weighted ECL for each portfolio. The scenario weighting is 7% strong upside / 23% mild upside / 40% baseline / 23% mild downside / 7% severe downside across all portfolios.

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MACROECONOMIC SCENARIO INDICATORS – 2026Q2

The tables below show the key macroeconomic indicator paths used in the ECL macro overlay for 2026Q2. The previous-quarter column reflects the most recently observed period and serves as the near-term anchor. Forward columns show Moody's scenario projections.

NORWAY – MACROECONOMIC SCENARIOS

Unemployment Rate

Scenario	Q1 2026	Q2 2026	Q2 2027	Q2 2028	Q2 2029
Strong upside	4.7	4.6	3.9	3.6	3.6
Mild upside	4.7	4.6	4.1	3.9	3.7
Baseline	4.7	4.6	4.2	4.0	3.8
Mild downside	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.4
Severe downside	4.7	4.6	4.8	5.2	5.0

Labour Force Survey unemployment rate (%). Source: Moody's Analytics GMM.

Household Income

Scenario	Q1 2026	Q2 2026	Q2 2027	Q2 2028	Q2 2029
Strong upside	2057.3	2071.1	2148.9	2221.8	2292.1
Mild upside	2057.3	2067.3	2141.4	2207.1	2271.9
Baseline	2057.3	2065.4	2134.1	2194.6	2254.8
Mild downside	2057.3	2056.8	2108.0	2160.9	2212.3
Severe downside	2057.3	2052.5	2095.3	2147.2	2195.5

Nominal household disposable income index (Moody's Analytics base year). Shown as index level; the macro model converts this to YoY log growth internally for stress computation.

House Price Index

Scenario	Q1 2026	Q2 2026	Q2 2027	Q2 2028	Q2 2029
Strong upside	193.4	197.1	208.2	221.4	232.4
Mild upside	193.4	196.7	206.5	218.3	229.1
Baseline	193.4	196.5	203.8	214.2	225.2
Mild downside	193.4	191.9	188.5	197.7	207.9
Severe downside	193.4	191.3	179.6	185.4	194.6

Nominal house price index (2010 = 100). Source: Moody's Analytics GMM. Shown as index level; the macro model computes a log-level gap vs a long-run neutral path internally.

GDP

Scenario	Q1 2026	Q2 2026	Q2 2027	Q2 2028	Q2 2029
Strong upside	5503.6	5600.5	5780.7	5817.4	5886.5
Mild upside	5503.6	5563.2	5706.7	5744.9	5815.2
Baseline	5503.6	5530.5	5607.3	5678.8	5749.6
Mild downside	5503.6	5502.0	5372.8	5525.5	5661.3
Severe downside	5503.6	5483.2	5304.1	5383.6	5568.8

GDP index (Moody's Analytics base year). Source: Moody's Analytics GMM. Shown as index level; the macro model converts this to YoY growth internally to compute the GDP growth driver used for the Norway Business Lending portfolio.

Lending Rate

Scenario	Q1 2026	Q2 2026	Q2 2027	Q2 2028	Q2 2029
Strong upside	6.1	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.0
Mild upside	6.1	6.3	6.6	6.1	5.9
Baseline	6.1	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.9
Mild downside	6.1	5.8	4.3	4.1	4.0
Severe downside	6.1	5.4	4.1	3.6	3.4

Lending rate forecast (%). Source: Moody's Analytics GMM. Used as a PD driver for the Norway Business Lending portfolio.

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FINLAND – MACROECONOMIC SCENARIOS

Unemployment Rate

Scenario	Q1 2026	Q2 2026	Q2 2027	Q2 2028	Q2 2029
Strong upside	10.3	9.3	7.7	7.0	6.3
Mild upside	10.3	9.3	8.0	7.4	6.6
Baseline	10.3	9.5	8.5	8.0	7.0
Mild downside	10.3	9.7	10.1	9.6	8.0
Severe downside	10.3	9.8	10.6	10.9	9.4

Labour Force Survey unemployment rate (%). Source: Moody's Analytics GMM.

Household Income

Scenario	Q1 2026	Q2 2026	Q2 2027	Q2 2028	Q2 2029
Strong upside	106.9	107.7	112.7	116.7	121.2
Mild upside	106.9	107.5	111.7	115.1	119.4
Baseline	106.9	107.3	110.6	113.5	117.4
Mild downside	106.9	106.6	107.8	109.6	113.7
Severe downside	106.9	106.3	106.9	107.3	111.0

Nominal household disposable income index (Moody's Analytics base year). Shown as index level; the macro model converts this to YoY log growth internally for stress computation.

House Price Index

Scenario	Q1 2026	Q2 2026	Q2 2027	Q2 2028	Q2 2029
Strong upside	99.2	99.8	102.6	104.4	107.0
Mild upside	99.2	99.7	102.1	103.9	106.3
Baseline	99.2	99.3	100.9	102.9	105.4
Mild downside	99.2	98.6	96.4	99.0	103.0
Severe downside	99.2	98.4	94.5	95.9	100.3

Nominal house price index (2010 = 100). Source: Moody's Analytics GMM. Shown as index level; the macro model computes a log-level gap vs a long-run neutral path internally.

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GERMANY – MACROECONOMIC SCENARIOS

Unemployment Rate

Scenario	Q1 2026	Q2 2026	Q2 2027	Q2 2028	Q2 2029
Strong upside	6.3	5.8	4.5	4.5	5.0
Mild upside	6.3	5.9	5.0	5.1	5.3
Baseline	6.3	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.7
Mild downside	6.3	6.6	7.3	6.9	6.2
Severe downside	6.3	7.0	8.3	8.3	7.4

Labour Force Survey unemployment rate (%). Source: Moody's Analytics GMM.

Household Income

Scenario	Q1 2026	Q2 2026	Q2 2027	Q2 2028	Q2 2029
Strong upside	2115.9	2133.4	2233.2	2291.8	2344.3
Mild upside	2115.9	2130.8	2215.6	2265.6	2312.0
Baseline	2115.9	2114.5	2179.3	2220.8	2258.2
Mild downside	2115.9	2085.9	2112.9	2123.2	2149.4
Severe downside	2115.9	2074.7	2081.0	2076.8	2087.9

Nominal household disposable income index (Moody's Analytics base year). Shown as index level; the macro model converts this to YoY log growth internally for stress computation.

House Price Index

Scenario	Q1 2026	Q2 2026	Q2 2027	Q2 2028	Q2 2029
Strong upside	217.7	220.9	237.5	256.0	273.7
Mild upside	217.7	220.0	232.2	246.9	260.7
Baseline	217.7	219.0	225.8	234.8	244.6
Mild downside	217.7	215.8	207.8	213.0	221.6
Severe downside	217.7	215.1	199.8	193.3	197.0

Nominal house price index (2010 = 100). Source: Moody's Analytics GMM. Shown as index level; the macro model computes a log-level gap vs a long-run neutral path internally.

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WEIGHTED MACRO FACTORS – 2026Q2

The following probability-weighted PD and LGD factors are applied to the base ECL for each portfolio. A factor above 1.0 represents a macro uplift; factors below 1.0 reflect a macro reduction.

Portfolio / Product	Country	Weighted PD Factor	Weighted LGD Factor
Germany — Unsecured	Germany	1.0211	1.0361
Finland — Business Lending	Finland	1.1257	1.0208
Finland — Unsecured	Finland	1.0948	1.0208
Norway — Business Lending	Norway	1.1449	1.0657
Norway — Mortgages	Norway	1.0670	1.0879
Norway — Unsecured	Norway	1.0985	1.0569
Sweden — Unsecured	Sweden	1.0948	1.0208

Source: RunMacro 2026Q2. Weighted factors are probability-weighted across five scenarios (7% / 23% / 40% / 23% / 7%). LGD factor for Mortgages reflects the blended waterfall output, not a scalar multiplier.

ECL BY SCENARIO (NOK 1 000)

The table below shows scenario ECL by portfolio and the final probability-weighted ECL. Amounts are converted to NOK using the currency-rate inputs at the top of this cell and divided by 1,000.

Portfolio	Strong upside	Mild upside	Baseline	Mild downside	Severe downside	Probability-weighted
Norway - Mortgages	49 327	50 551	52 614	63 529	70 516	55 442
Norway - Unsecured	50 419	50 419	50 920	57 042	63 486	53 037
Norway - Business Lending	42 505	42 505	43 121	49 505	56 359	45 313
Finland - Unsecured	134 889	136 594	136 783	154 606	162 541	142 467
Sweden - Unsecured	30 350	30 384	30 388	31 970	32 946	30 925
Germany - Unsecured	61 480	62 036	63 248	72 622	81 037	66 156
Total	368 970	372 488	377 073	429 274	466 885	393 340

FRAMEWORK CHANGE – MORTGAGE LGD MODEL

The LGD model for the mortgage portfolio was replaced in its entirety from May 2026, moving from a recovery-based approach to a collateral-based, loan-level waterfall. LGD for mortgages is no longer a single calibrated parameter adjusted by a portfolio-level macro multiplier; it is computed individually for each loan from current property value, lien priority, senior debt, haircut, and workout costs, with five Moody's HPI macro scenarios embedded directly into the loan-level calculation and probability-weighted to produce the final LGD. A post-default cure adjustment, based on a Kaplan-Meier survival curve, was introduced for Stage 3 mortgage accounts, replacing the previous instantaneous monthly hazard approach. This was a one-off transition applied at the May 2026 reporting date, not a recalibration of the prior model's parameters. The estimated impact of the change was a NOK 4 million release of ECL.

PARAMETER UPDATE – BUSINESS LENDING STAGE 2 LIFETIME

The expected lifetime assumption applied to Stage 2 accounts in the Business Lending portfolio was increased as the product book matures and a longer performance history becomes available. The Stage 2 lifetime for Bedriftslån Flex was increased from 12 to 24 months, and for Kassekreditt from 12 to 32 months. A longer assumed lifetime increases the number of forward periods over which lifetime ECL is recognised for Stage 2 accounts. This was a one-off change applied at the May 2026 reporting date. The estimated impact of the change was a NOK 4.1 million increase in Stage 2 ECL.

Note 3: Operating segments

Instabank categorizes the lending portfolio into three segments, unsecured consumer loans, mortgages in Norway and business lending in Norway. Unsecured consumer loans consist of credit cards in Norway, Germany and Finland and Consumer loans in Norway, Finland and Sweden. The three segments represent the Bank's focus and are included in reporting to management and the board. There is no significant differentiation in ongoing monitoring, management, and control within the various business segments. The presentations below are based on internal financial reporting. Segment results show revenues and costs that are directly attributable to the segments. Interest costs are calculated based on the gross loan volume for each segment and the bank's deposit rates.

Q2 2026:

NOK 1000	**Unsecured consumer loans**	**Mortgages**	**Business lending**	**Not allocated**	**Total**
Interest Income effective interest method	134 256	79 195	46 230	-	259 681
Other interest income				4 899	4 899
Interest expenses	32 902	42 455	11 557	6 669	93 583
Net interest income	**101 354**	**36 741**	**34 672**	**-1 770**	**170 996**
Income commissions and fees	22 820	1 443	1 083	464	25 810
Expenses commissions and fees	1 584			0	1 584
Net commissions & fees	**21 236**	**1 443**	**1 083**	**464**	**24 226**
Net gains/loss on foreign exchange and securities classified as current assets	-	-	-	9 266	9 266
Total income	**122 590**	**38 184**	**35 755**	**7 961**	**204 489**
Salary and other personnel expenses	2 142	3 740	1 633	22 970	**30 485**
Other administrative expenses	27 956	2 424	3 432	9 356	**43 169**
Other expenses	8	-		3 112	**3 120**
Depreciation and amortisation				3 561	**3 561**
Total operating expenses	**30 106**	**6 164**	**5 066**	**38 999**	**80 335**
Losses on loans	54 338	-4 110	11 745	-	**61 973**
Profit before tax	**38 146**	**36 130**	**18 944**	**-31 039**	**62 182**
Gross loans to customers	**5 099 032**	**3 902 361**	**1 103 773**	-	**10 105 166**
Impairment of loans	-292 585	-55 442	-45 313	-	-393 340
Net loans to customers	**4 806 447**	**3 846 918**	**1 058 460**	-	**9 711 826**

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Q2 2025:

NOK 1000	Unsecured consumer loans	Mortgages	Business lending	Not allocated	Total
Interest Income effective interest method	91,067	72,884	29,252	-	193,203
Other interest income	-	-	-	9,142	9,142
Interest expenses	26,345	38,140	7,097	5,735	77,317
Net interest income	**64,723**	**34,744**	**22,155**	**3,407**	**125,029**
Income commissions and fees	11,408	1,286	859	864	14,417
Expenses commissions and fees	1,188	-	-	-	1,188
Net commissions & fees	**10,220**	**1,286**	**859**	**864**	**13,228**
Net gains/loss on foreign exchange and securities classified as current assets	-	-	-	5,847	5,847
Total income	**74,943**	**36,030**	**23,014**	**10,118**	**144,104**
Salary and other personnel expenses	1,641	2,739	1,175	17,860	**23,415**
Other administrative expenses, of which:	15,466	2,646	3,824	12,159	**34,095**
Other expenses	444	1,447	2,896	-1,565	**3,222**
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-	-	3,450	**3,450**
Total operating expenses	**17,551**	**6,832**	**7,895**	**31,904**	**64,182**
Losses on loans	39,243	7,389	4,354	-	**50,987**
Profit before tax	**18,148**	**21,809**	**10,765**	**-21,786**	**28,935**
Gross loans to customers	**3,489,753**	**3,667,987**	**700,816**	-	**7,858,555**
Impairment of loans	-259,830	-47,420	-15,594	-	-322,844
Net loans to customers	**3,229,923**	**3,620,567**	**685,222**	-	**7,535,711**

2025:

NOK 1000	Unsecured consumer loans	Mortgages	Business lending	Not allocated	Total
Interest Income effective interest method	386 667	297 982	131 387	-	816 036
Other interest income				40 684	40 684
Interest expenses	107 680	151 985	31 385	16 983	308 033
Net interest income	**278 987**	**145 997**	**100 002**	**23 701**	**548 687**
Income commissions and fees	51 711	5 148	3 190	1 941	61 990
Expenses commissions and fees	3 734			-	3 734
Net commissions & fees	**47 977**	**5 148**	**3 190**	**1 941**	**58 255**
Net gains/loss on foreign exchange and securities classified as current assets	-	-	-	3 488	3 488
Total income	**326 965**	**151 145**	**103 192**	**29 130**	**610 430**
Salary and other personnel expenses	6 191	12 292	4 564	71 149	94 196
Other administrative expenses, of which:	72 465	10 470	16 123	39 669	138 728
Other expenses	758			12 005	12 763
Depreciation and amortisation				13 935	13 935
Total operating expenses	**79 414**	**22 763**	**20 687**	**136 758**	**259 622**
Losses on loans	152 744	21 071	23 270	-	197 084
Profit before tax	**94 807**	**107 311**	**59 235**	**-107 629**	**153 724**
Gross loans to customers	**3 805 667**	**3 708 442**	**982 313**	-	**8 496 421**
Impairment of loans	-196 567	-55 048	-30 661	-	-282 277
Net loans to customers	**3 609 100**	**3 653 393**	**951 651**	-	**8 214 144**

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Note 4: Regulatory capital and LCR

NOK 1000	30.06.2026	30.06.2025	31.12.2025
Share capital	461 215	378 262	452 606
Share premium	343 834	200 430	331 094
Other equity	454 463	373 293	419 595
Deferred tax asset/intangible assets/other deductions	-36 052	-37 175	-35 738
Common equity tier 1 capital	**1 223 460**	**914 810**	**1 167 557**
Additional tier 1 capital	145 000	145 000	145 000
Core capital	**1 368 460**	**1 059 810**	**1 312 557**
Subordinated loan	190 000	190 000	190 000
Total capital	**1 558 460**	**1 249 810**	**1 502 557**
Calculation basis:			
Credit risk:			
Institutions	117 076	83 437	70 651
Corporates	804 669	513 004	786 916
Retail	3 503 340	2 290 677	2 653 030
Exposures secured by mortgages	1 477 064	1 369 472	1 446 337
Exposures in default	584 409	456 632	422 695
Collective investments undertakings (CIU)	99 812	78 069	78 480
Other items	51 898	55 197	43 744
Calculation basis credit risk	**6 638 266**	**4 846 488**	**5 501 853**
Calculation basis operational risk	418 635	339 732	418 635
Calculation basis cva risk	3 987	5 439	4 591
Total calculation basis	**7 060 888**	**5 191 659**	**5 925 078**
Capital ratios:			
Common equity Tier 1 Capital ratio	17,3 %	17,6 %	19,7 %
Tier 1 capital ratio	19,4 %	20,4 %	22,2 %
Total capital ratio	**22,1 %**	**24,0 %**	**25,4 %**
Regulatory capital requirements:			
Common equity Tier 1 Capital ratio	12,7 %	14,2 %	13,9 %
Tier 1 capital ratio	14,8 %	16,6 %	16,3 %
Total capital ratio	17,6 %	19,8 %	19,5 %
Leverage ratio	**11,5 %**	**11,3 %**	**13,2 %**
LCR Total	**302 %**	**382 %**	**355 %**
LCR NOK	303 %	400 %	409 %
LCR EUR	167 %	322 %	122 %

Note 5: Financial instruments

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE

Level 1: Valuation based on quoted prices in an active market.

Level 2: Valuation is based on observable market data, other than quoted prices. For derivatives the fair value is determined by using valuation models where the price of underlying factors, such as currencies.

Level 3: Valuation based on unobservable market data when valuation cannot be determined in level 1 or 2.

Assets

NOK 1000	30.06.2026	30.06.2025	31.12.2025
Certificates and bonds - level 1	1 242 691	1 127 158	1 081 236
Certificates and bonds - level 2	-	-	92 348
Derivatives- level 2	18 108	19 424	5 151
Shares and other equity instruments - level 3	6 225	6 000	6 000

Liabilities

NOK 1000	30.06.2026	30.06.2025	31.12.2025
Derivatives - level 2	1 240	1 269	1 113

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT AMORTIZED COST

Financial instruments at amortized cost are valued at originally determined cash flows, adjusted for any impairment losses.

NOK 1000	30.06.2026	30.06.2025	31.12.2025
Loans and deposits with credit institutions	575 822	412 385	345 974
Net loans to customers	9 843 553	7 594 769	8 296 583
Other receivables	18 897	18 535	22 741
Total financial assets at amortised cost	**10 438 272**	**8 025 688**	**8 665 297**
Deposits from and debt to customers	10 003 706	7 813 882	8 162 315
Other debt	77 413	70 537	110 983
Subordinated loans	190 000	190 000	190 000
Total financial liabilitiies at amortised cost	**10 271 119**	**8 074 419**	**8 463 298**

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To the Board of Directors of Instabank ASA

Report on Review of Interim Financial Information

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying interim condensed statement of financial position of Instabank ASA as of 30 June 2026, the condensed statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the statement of changes in equity for the three-month period then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. Management is responsible for the preparation of this interim financial information in accordance with the accounting policies described in note 1. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this interim financial information based on our review.

Scope of Review

We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements 2410 Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity. A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs), and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim financial information is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the accounting policies described in note 1.

Oslo, August 13th, 2026

KPMG AS

Anders Sjöström

State Authorized Public Accountant

(This document is signed electronically)

Signaturene i dette dokumentet er juridisk bindende. Dokument signert med "Penneo™ - sikker digital signatur". De signerende parter sin identitet er registrert, og er listet nedenfor.

"Med min signatur bekrefter jeg alle datoer og innholdet i dette dokument."

Nils Anders Sjöström
Partner
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