

Jæren Sparebank

Full Rating Report

LONG-TERM RATING

A-

OUTLOOK

Stable

SHORT-TERM RATING

N2

PRIMARY ANALYST

Geir Kristiansen
+4790784593
geir.kristiansen@nordiccreditrating.com

SECONDARY CONTACTS

Sean Cotten
+46735600337
sean.cotten@nordiccreditrating.comElisabeth Adebäck
+46700442775
elisabeth.adeback@nordiccreditrating.com

RATING RATIONALE

Our 'A-' long-term issuer rating on Norway-based Jæren Sparebank reflects the bank's strong capitalisation, low risk appetite, robust underwriting, and favourable market position. The bank has a cooperation agreement with the Eika banking alliance, which we view as positive, as it provides product diversity, shared development costs and the opportunity to finance residential retail mortgages through mortgage company Eika Boligkreditt. We expect the bank to maintain strong earnings metrics and cost efficiency advantages even as Norwegian policy interest rates decline. We also expect loan losses to remain modest despite the current economic slowdown in Norway. We view the bank's long-term ownership by two foundations as positive given their available liquidity and ability to participate in future capital injections.

The rating is constrained by the bank's concentrated exposure to real estate and agricultural collateral in the region of Jæren in Rogaland county on the west coast of Norway. Rogaland's key role in Norway's oil and gas production makes the region's economy more volatile than the national average, but has also created strong economic conditions with low unemployment.

STABLE OUTLOOK

The outlook is stable, reflecting our view that the bank's loan book remains resilient in a weak economic environment and that credit metrics are likely to continue improving. The bank's moderate risk appetite, strong real estate collateral and stable earnings should support resilience to a modest economic slowdown, despite the potential for higher credit losses.

POTENTIAL POSITIVE RATING DRIVERS

- Increased scale and improved competitive position.
- Commitment to maintaining material regulatory capital buffers and a Tier 1 ratio above 21%.
- Pre-provision profit sustainably above 3.0% of risk exposure amount (REA).

POTENTIAL NEGATIVE RATING DRIVERS

- A significant downturn in the operating environment, negatively impacting asset quality.
- A lasting reduction in the Tier 1 ratio to below 18%.
- Risk-adjusted earnings metrics below 2% of REA.

Figure 1. Key credit metrics, 2021–2027e

%	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025e	2026e	2027e
Net interest margin	1.46	1.81	2.24	2.30	2.10	2.04	2.00
Loan losses/net loans	-0.02	0.02	0.02	-0.04	0.04	0.07	0.06
Pre-provision income/REA	1.8	2.1	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8
Cost-to-income	46.5	48.7	42.0	39.2	39.5	40.4	39.2
Return on ordinary equity	7.4	8.5	9.9	10.7	10.6	10.3	10.9
Loan growth	5.8	3.4	4.4	8.7	10.0	8.0	8.0
CET1 ratio	18.1	19.3	19.3	18.0	18.3	17.6	17.1
Tier 1 ratio	19.4	20.7	21.0	19.6	19.9	19.1	18.6

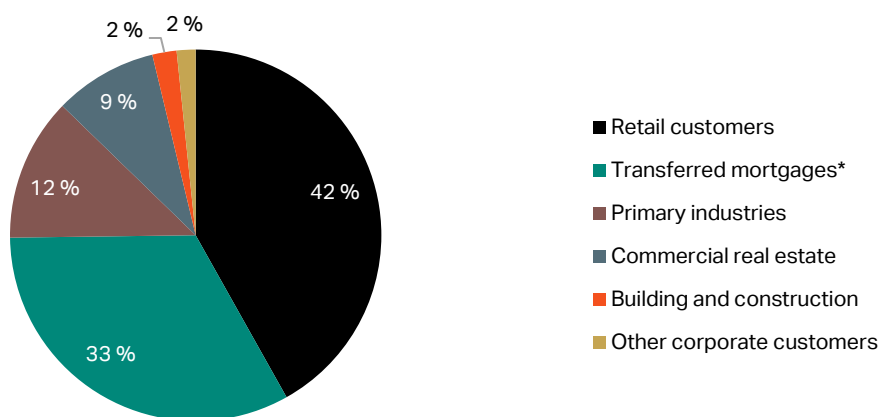
Source: company and NCR. e=estimate. CET1=common equity Tier 1. All metrics adjusted in line with NCR methodology.

ISSUER PROFILE

Jæren Sparebank was established in 2015 through the merger of Klepp Sparebank and Time Sparebank, founded in 1923 and 1911, respectively. The bank currently has offices in Time, Klepp, Gjesdal and Hå municipalities. A branch in Sandnes is scheduled to open in March 2026. The main office is in Bryne. Jæren Sparebank operates as an independent savings bank and its equity capital certificates (ECCs) are listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange.

The bank is a member of the Eika alliance, an association of about 40 small and medium sized Norwegian savings banks. The association enables product diversity and helps to improve cost efficiency through the sharing of IT costs and joint efforts in risk management and compliance. It also provides the opportunity to finance residential mortgages via Eika Boligkreditt, one of Norway's largest issuers of covered bonds.

Figure 2. Gross loans by sector (including transferred loans), 30 Jun. 2025



Source: company. *net loans transferred to Eika Boligkreditt.

OPERATING ENVIRONMENT

Operating environment

We consider a balance of national and regional factors in our assessment of the operating environment. Jæren Sparebank's operations are concentrated in Rogaland county, and specifically the Jæren municipalities of Hå, Time and Klepp. The county is exposed to the volatile oil and gas industry, but the exposure has resulted in a strong economy and a low unemployment rate. The bank has minimal direct exposure to oil and gas, and focuses its corporate lending on agricultural clients.

Norwegian savings banks resilient to reduced economic activity

National banking environment

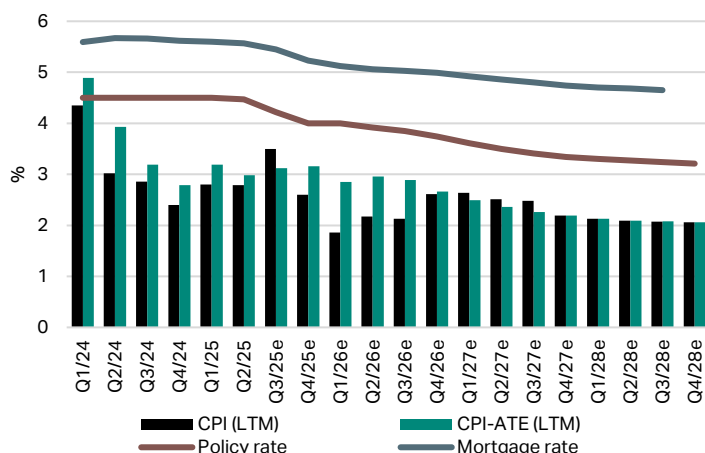
Net interest margins in the Norwegian banking sector have widened significantly since 2021, driven by higher interest rates. Along with strong lending growth, this has supported sector earnings. In June, the central bank began a cautious normalisation of the policy rate, lowering it by 25bps to 4.25%, followed by another 25bps cut in September to 4%. We do not anticipate further cuts in 2025, consistent with the central bank's latest guidance. While policy rates could gradually decline towards 3% through 2026–2027, this remains uncertain given persistently high inflation, changes in global trade and tariff policies, and a resilient domestic economy. We expect that lower interest rates and increased competition, amid subdued loan demand, will slow earnings growth and reduce returns on equity through 2027.

As intended, persistently high interest rates are helping to slow the economy. Mainland GDP growth has improved somewhat from a weak 2023–2024, but we expect it to remain modest for now. Unemployment has increased slightly but remains exceptionally low compared with most European peers. Low unemployment has likely contributed to strong wage growth in recent years. While this has supported consumption and loan demand, it also raises concerns about continued inflationary pressure.

Nonetheless, Norwegian savings banks remain well capitalised, with CRR3 enhancing competitiveness for those using the standardised approach, which includes most banks. Solid risk-adjusted earnings,

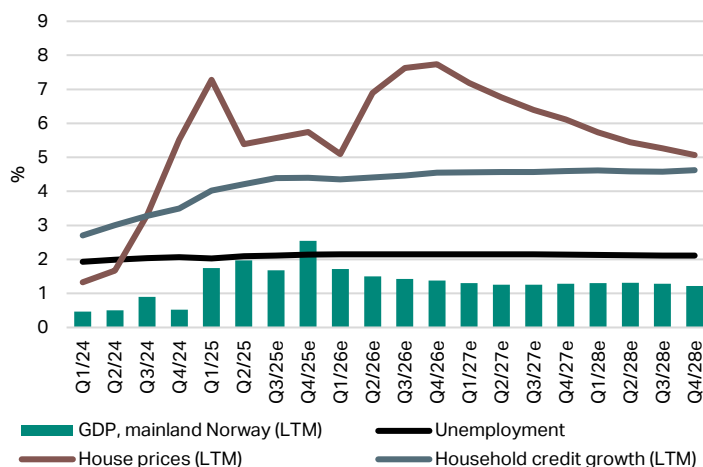
despite somewhat lower interest margins, and stable or improved asset quality metrics should also support the banks' resilience in a prolonged weak economic environment.

Figure 3. Norwegian inflation and interest rates, 2024–2028e



Source: central bank, e-estimate. CPI—consumer price index. LTM—last 12 months. ATE—adjusted for tax changes and excluding energy products.

Figure 4. Norwegian economic indicators, 2024–2028e



Source: central bank, e-estimate.

Local economy focused on energy and farming

Jæren Sparebank's core region is within commuting distance of Stavanger and Sandnes, key markets in Norway's oil industry and part of the country's third largest metropolitan area. Including Sandnes, the bank's core market has a population of 139,000. Population growth is projected to remain above the national average through 2050, and the region's unemployment rate is below the national average.

Figure 5. Core markets

Municipality	Population, 2025	Expected population change, 2025–2050 (%)	Unemployment, Sep. 2025 (%)	Unemployment, Sep. 2024 (%)
Hå	20,061	7.4	1.6	1.5
Klepp	21,348	16.0	1.5	1.4
Time	20,242	15.3	1.5	1.3
Gjesdal	12,620	11.0	1.7	1.4
Sandnes	85,600	9.4	2.2	2.2
Core market	138,544	10.1	1.6	1.4
Norway	5,606,944	9.6	1.9	1.8

Source: Statistics Norway and Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration.

Although Jæren Sparebank has limited exposure to oil and gas, its operating region remains highly dependent on the industry. The largest employer in Rogaland is oil refiner Equinor, which is 67% owned by the Norwegian government. Approximately 65% of industry workers in Rogaland county were employed in the oil and gas sector in 2019, exposing the region to oil price volatility. In recent years, the renewable energy sector has gained importance, particularly with the development of wind power in the Jæren area. Rogaland is also among the largest distributors of hydropower in Norway. Additionally, the Jæren area is significant for the country's farming industry, as reflected in the proportion of agricultural exposures in the bank's loan portfolio.

Despite recent volatility in Stavanger housing prices, prices in the bank's core markets of Hå, Klepp and Time have remained robust, rising approximately 14% over the 12 months ended September 2024 and 43% over the past five years, according to real estate agency Krogsvæen. Housing prices in the operating region are about 48% lower than those in central Stavanger. The region's relatively low housing debt and stable price growth have strengthened the bank's collateral and supported customer credit quality in these markets.

Regional, sectoral, and cross-border factors

RISK APPETITE

Risk appetite assessment

Our assessment of Jæren Sparebank's risk profile reflects the bank's strong capital and liquidity buffers, diverse funding profile, large proportion of low-risk residential mortgage and agricultural lending, and its ability to transfer loans to Eika Boligkreditt. Risk governance and internal risk reporting are relatively strong on a peer group comparison, especially in light of the bank's risk profile and complexity. The bank has regional concentrations in its core markets and a significant proportion of property lending, but maintains a more modest credit risk profile than other mid-sized Norwegian savings bank.

Risk governance and track record compare favourably with similar-sized competitors

Risk governance

Jæren Sparebank's risk governance framework, risk appetite, limit monitoring and risk reporting are in line with those of larger Nordic savings banks and above average compared with those of its mid-sized savings bank peers. Our view of the bank's risk appetite is supported by its track record of conservative underwriting, and key metrics that compare favourably with those of other members of the Eika alliance. We believe that the bank has well-defined guidelines to support anti-money laundering activities in its daily operations, thereby reducing the risk of related losses and fines, which have been levied on some banks by the Norwegian regulator.

Jæren Sparebank has established credit-related guidelines to assess climate and sustainability risk for its corporate and agricultural customers. It has also established a green bond framework and offers incentivised green loans for residential properties, farming equipment and electric vehicles. It is environmentally certified by Miljøfyrtårn/Eco-Lighthouse, which provides criteria and structure to minimise the environmental footprint of banks' products and solutions. The cooperation with the Eika alliance provides additional resources for future development and reporting requirements in this area.

Capitalised for growth

Capital

Our capital assessment reflects Jæren Sparebank's consolidated capital position, including its proportionate holdings in Eika Gruppen and Eika Boligkreditt. As of 30 Sep. 2025, the bank's consolidated CET1 ratio was 18.7% and its Tier 1 ratio was 20.3%. Both ratios exceed the respective minimum targets of 16.0% and 17.8%, which include a 1pp management buffer. The consolidated leverage ratio remains strong at 8.0%, compared with a minimum target of 4%.

Figure 6. Norwegian savings banks' capital ratios and loan growth, 30 Jun. 2025

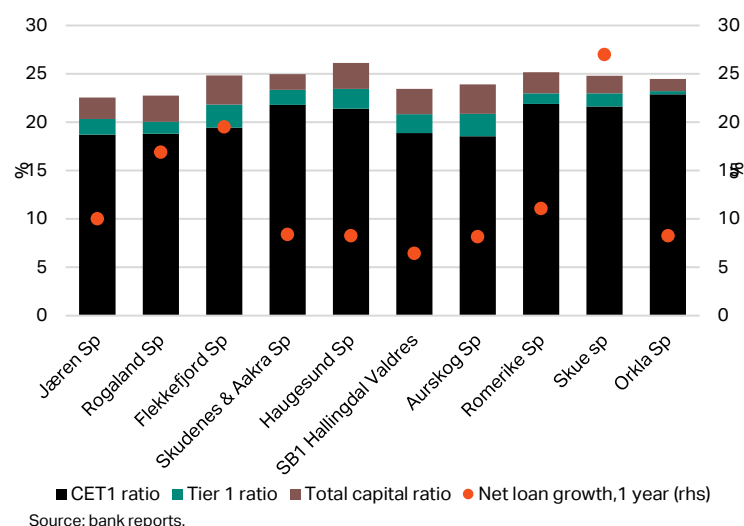
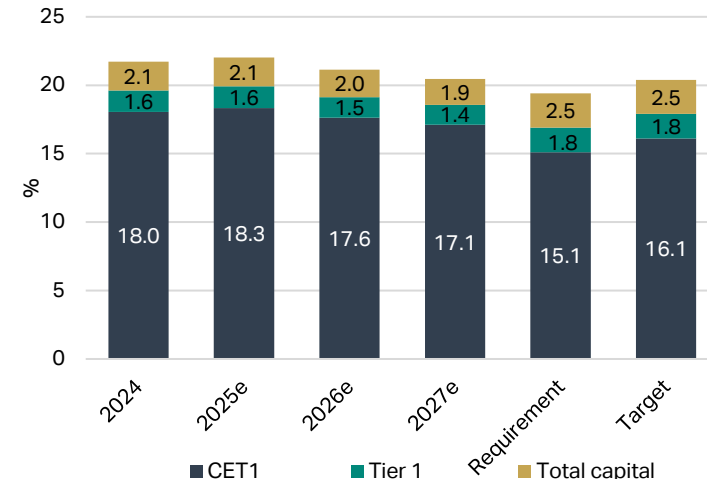


Figure 7. Consolidated capital ratios 2024–2027e, capital requirement and targets* as of Q2 2025



The implementation of CRR3 in the second quarter increased capital ratios by 2.5pp, while loan growth and other factors reduced them by 1.5pp. Capital ratios would rise by a further 0.8pp if 50% of current-year profits were included. The net increase in capital ratios supports additional lending capacity. We expect the new branch office in Sandnes to contribute to 8% lending growth in 2026 and 2027. Despite some start-up costs, we anticipate a return on equity of 10–11% through 2027. We assume a payout of 68% of annual net profit in dividends and donations, resulting in a decline in capital ratios over the

period. Over 60% of the dividend is paid to the bank's foundation owners, who use nearly half of their dividends to build liquidity, strengthening their ability to support the bank if needed or participate in future capital injections. In addition, the option to reduce payouts provides capital flexibility.

Eika Boligkreditt an important funding source

Jæren Sparebank's funding and liquidity position is relatively strong, with a stable retail deposit base and demonstrated access to capital markets. Stronger deposit growth than lending growth in recent years reduced the loan-to-deposit ratio to 122% as of 30 Sep. 2024 from 137% at end-2018. The bank has few customer deposit concentrations and is well within its internal limits for large deposit customers.

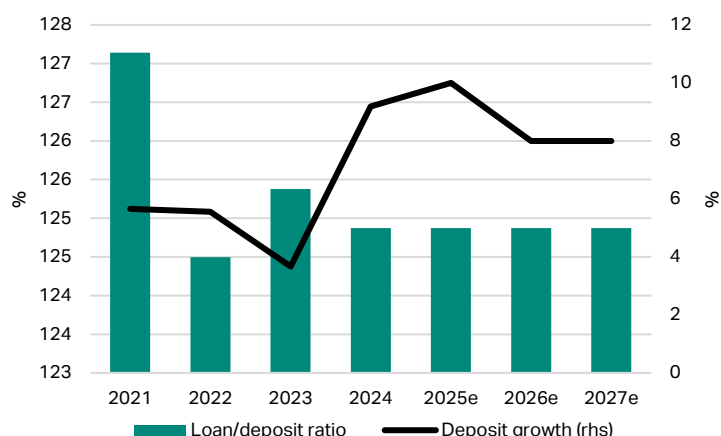
Jæren Sparebank maintains strong liquidity buffers, at about 21% of customer deposits. As of 30 Sep. 2025, the liquidity coverage ratio was 193%, well above the bank's internal limit of 110% The bank's net stable funding ratio was 133% as of 30 Sep. 2024, well above the 105% internal limit.

Jæren Sparebank had NOK 4.4bn in outstanding senior bonds as of 30 Sep. 2024. The bank's debt maturity profile is relatively evenly distributed through 2030, with senior unsecured maturities of NOK 400m and NOK 500m spread through 2029. We forecast the bank will refinance at maturity through new issuance and modestly increase bond financing as the loan book grows. Since Aug. 2024, the bank has issued senior bonds under a newly established green bond framework, and we expect regular green issuance to expand the investor base.

Another important source of funding is Eika Boligkreditt, which provides access to more affordable funding with longer terms to maturity than the bank could achieve by itself. The bank's ratio of transfers to Eika Boligkreditt was 44% as of 30 Jun. 2025, up from 43% as of 30 Sep. 2024.

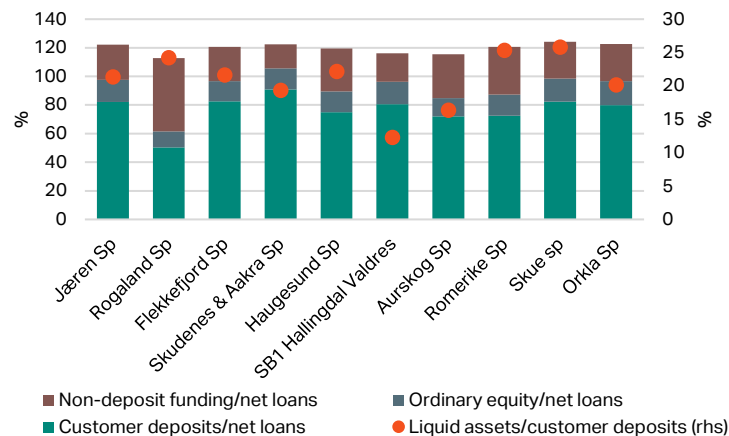
Funding and liquidity

Figure 8. Deposit metrics, 2020-2027e



Source: company, e-estimate.

Figure 9. Norwegian savings banks' funding, 30 Jun. 2025



Source: bank reports.

High proportion of local property lending

Jæren Sparebank's loan portfolio mainly consists of retail mortgage loans (75% including transferred loans and 63% of on-balance sheet lending). In addition, half of the bank's corporate customers are associated with local agriculture and have a history of low credit losses. The bank has a strong underwriting track record, and stronger credit risk metrics than other banks in the Eika alliance.

Jæren Sparebank has a regional focus, with lending within its four core municipal markets accounting for 75% of retail and corporate lending. Neighbouring municipalities in southern Rogaland account for an additional 20% of lending. Despite the bank's high levels of real-estate collateral, its significant exposure to retail and agricultural borrowers and modest exposure to commercial real estate and development have contributed to low credit losses.

Negatively, Jæren Sparebank's high proportion of real-estate collateral and exposure to agriculture represents a weakness due to the risk of significant climate events including flooding. Positively, the bank is evaluating its exposure to physical climate risk and incorporating climate risk assessments into its credit processes.

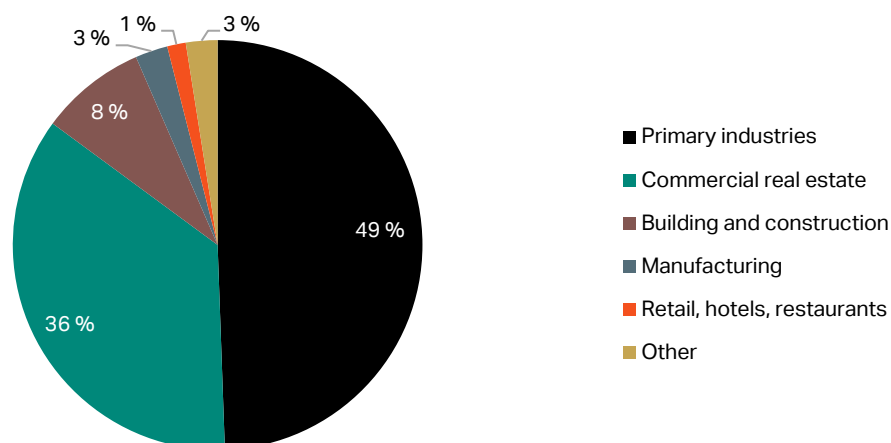
Credit risk

Jæren Sparebank reported strong corporate loan growth of 15% in the 12 months to 30 Jun. 2025, driven mainly by the building and construction segment (29%). Retail loan growth was 7.2% on-balance sheet and 9.8% off-balance sheet. Looking ahead, we expect corporate lending to continue at a double-digit pace, while retail mortgage lending is likely to remain modest, with on-balance sheet growth of nearly 4%.

The oil and gas industry is a major employer in the operating region. While the bank is not a direct lender to oil and gas companies, a number of the bank's exposures are to suppliers or individuals working in the industry, exposing it to volatility in the sector. However, strong social safety nets and industry regulation mitigate much of the oil industry-related risk in the bank's loan book.

As at 30 Jun. 2025, the bank had transferred loans amounting to NOK 7.9bn to Eika Boligkreditt. Such transfers generate fee income, while the mortgage company also pays dividends to the bank. However, the bank does not offload the associated risk, and we expect it to take back all non-performing loans to enable Eika Boligkreditt to maintain a clean cover pool. The bank has always accepted repatriated loans, but in the event that repatriation should not prove possible, it guarantees 1% of transferred loans and covers 80% of any net loss incurred by Eika Boligkreditt through a loss guarantee. The bank is jointly liable with existing Eika alliance banks for losses not covered by the guarantee. Due to the high credit quality of transferred loans and repatriation agreements, the mortgage company has never incurred actual credit losses.

Figure 10. Corporate gross loans by sector (excluding transferred loans), 30 Jun. 2025



Source: company.

We do not consider market risk to be material for Jæren Sparebank, given the lack of a trading portfolio and its low limits on interest rate risk and currency risk.

COMPETITIVE POSITION

Competitive position

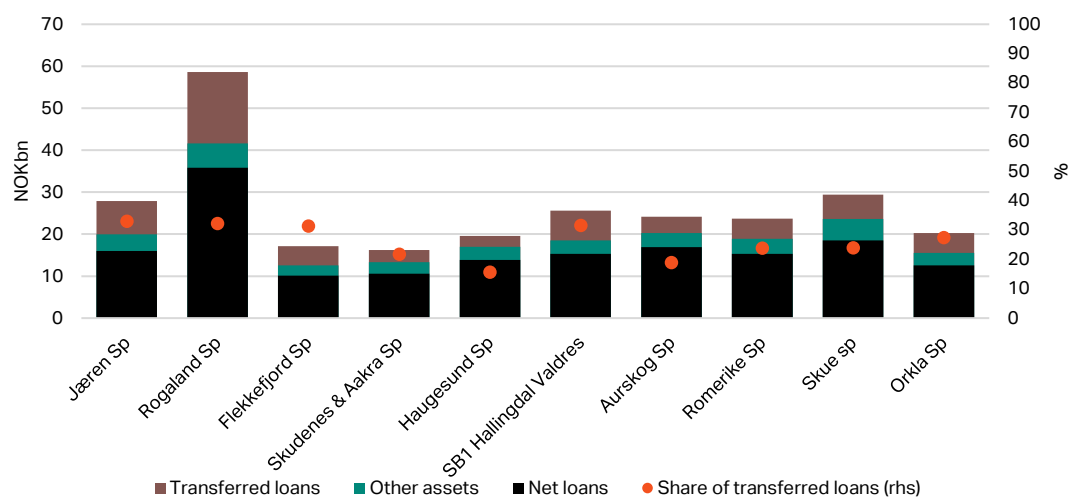
Jæren Sparebank maintains a strong position in its core markets, with a local focus. The bank holds approximately a 30% market share among private customers in the region. Corporate lending is concentrated in agriculture, representing 18% of the loan portfolio and supporting a regional market share of about 40%. Key local competitors include DNB, SpareBank 1 Sør Norge (formed by the 2024 merger of SpareBank 1 SR-Bank and SpareBank 1 Sørøst-Norge), and Sparebanken Norge (recently created through the merger of Sparebanken Vest and Sparebanken Sør). Rogaland Sparebank (formerly Sandnes Sparebank and Hjelmeland Sparebank) is also active in the region and will be a key competitor in Sandnes. Jæren Sparebank has increased its market share in recent years, partly due to reduced regional focus from larger, merged banks. Moreover, CRR3 enhances the competitiveness of banks using the standardised approach to credit risk by reducing the current disparity with larger banks that apply the internal ratings based approach.

The membership in the Eika alliance helps to diversify revenues and expands the bank's customer offerings beyond what it could provide by itself. The relationship with Eika, enables the bank to provide customers with insurance, debit and credit products, asset management and access to a real-estate agency.

In view of Jæren Sparebank's concentration in its core markets, we consider its meaningful role and local contributions a positive rating factor. The bank's primary environmental, social and governance (ESG) attribute is its strong sense of social responsibility in its local communities. The bank also funds social and cultural activities to support these communities.

In addition, Jæren Sparebank distributes customer cash dividends according to the size of customers' loan and deposit balances throughout the year. The bank views this as a strategic way of securing long-term value creation. It generates loyal customers and, to some degree, makes it more difficult for other banks to capture market share.

Figure 11. Norwegian savings banks' total assets and net lending, 30 Jun. 2025



PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance indicators

We expect Jæren Sparebank's core earnings to remain strong, supported by ongoing improvements in cost efficiency, despite the recent decline in interest rates. The bank maintains a lower proportion of non-performing loans compared with regional peers, and we anticipate loan losses will remain modest.

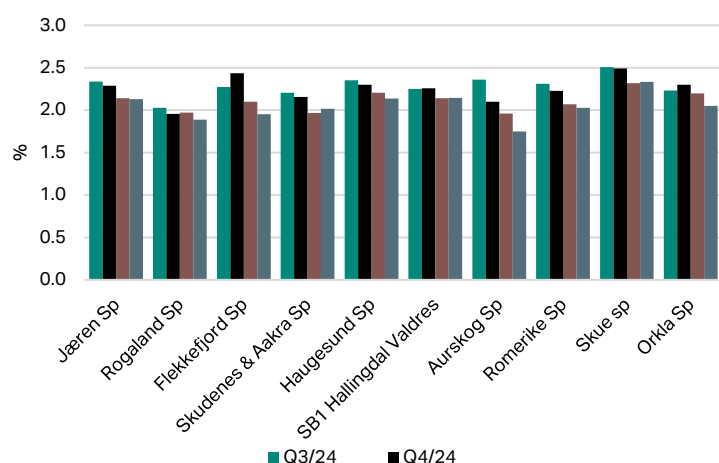
Strong and stable earnings

Earnings

We expect Jæren Sparebank to maintain relatively strong earnings metrics throughout our forecast period. The bank's net interest margin peaked in the fourth quarter of 2023 and has continued to decline in 2025 due to lower policy rates. We anticipate further rate cuts in 2026, which will negatively affect net interest margin. However, we expect this impact to be offset by increased lending and commission income.

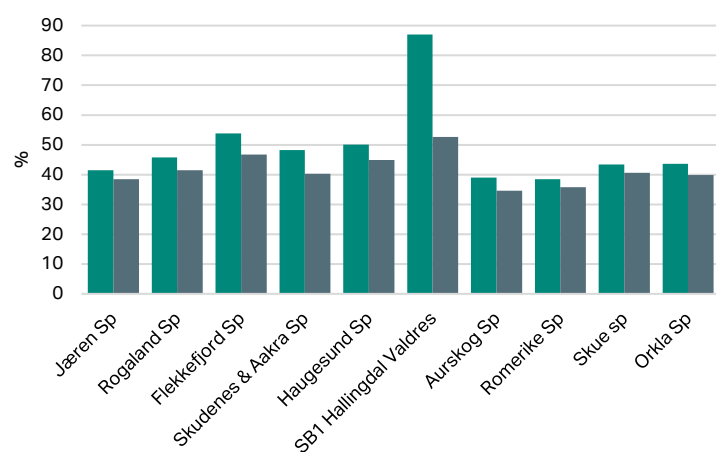
The bank's strong cost efficiency has further improved as operating revenues have increased, supporting a projected return on average equity of over 10% during our forecast period. We expect the transition to a new IT system, following litigation-related delays, will reduce IT costs from 2026. Cost efficiency is projected to remain around 40%, even as interest margins decline, despite start-up costs in Sandnes. Pre-provision income to consolidated risk exposure amount is likely to remain around 2.8% through 2027.

Figure 12. Norwegian savings banks' annualised net interest margins, Q3 2024 – Q2 2025



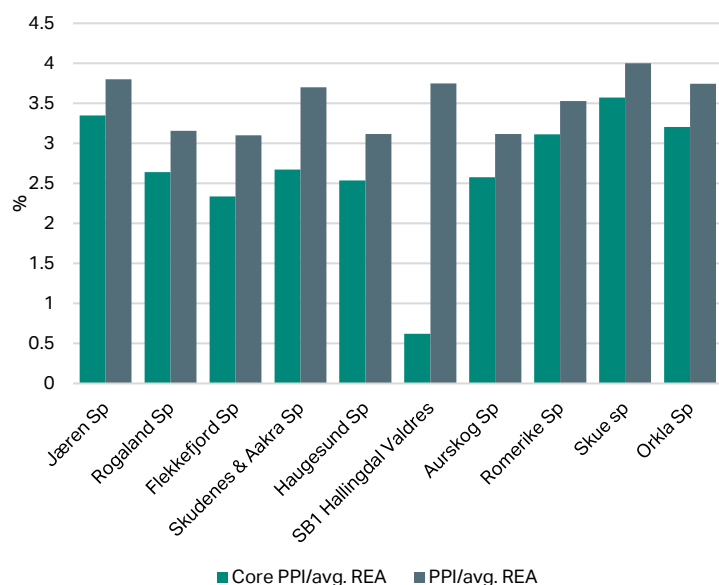
Source: bank reports.

Figure 13. Norwegian savings banks' cost efficiency metrics, LTM to 30 Jun. 2025



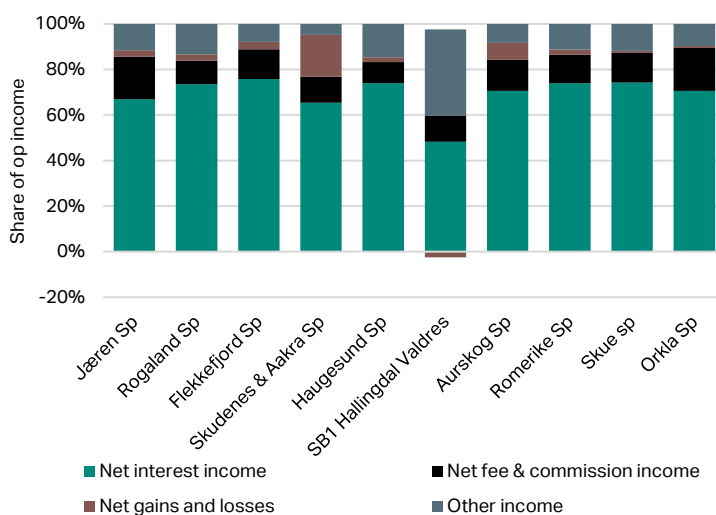
Source: bank reports. LTM-last twelve months. Core represents net interest income and net fee & commission income.

Figure 14. Norwegian savings banks' PPI to REA*, LTM to 30 Jun. 2025



Source: bank reports. PPI-pre-provision cinome. REA-risk exposure amount.

Figure 15. Norwegian savings banks' split between income groups, LTM to 30 Jun. 2025



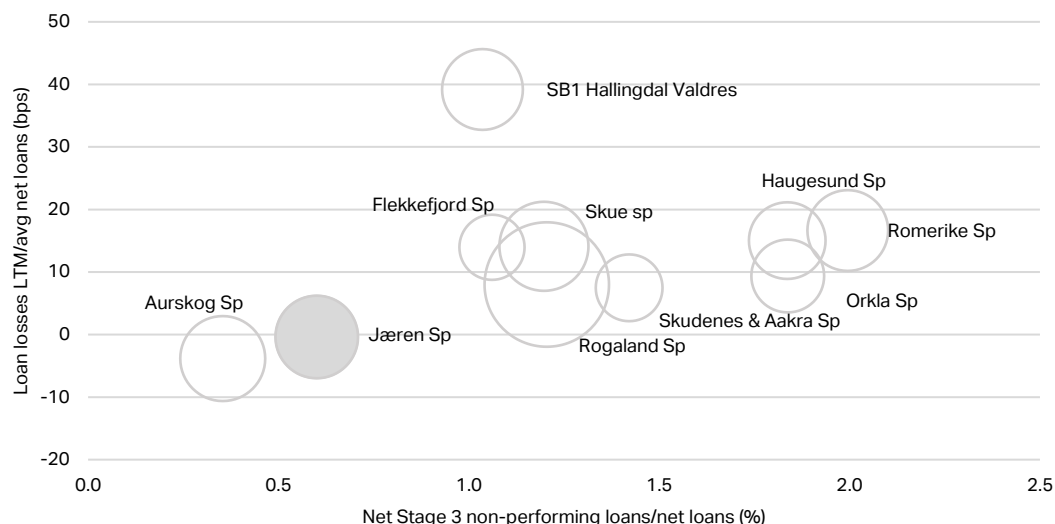
Source: bank reports.

Modest proportion of non-performing loans

Loss performance

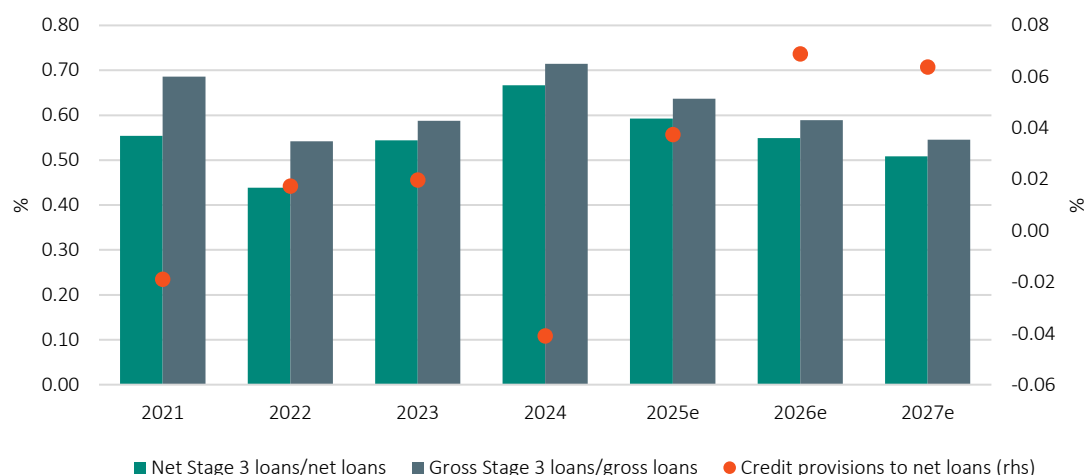
Jæren Sparebank recorded net reversals in 2024 and the first half of 2025 and has a history of low loan losses. We expect loan losses to remain modest over the forecast period. The bank maintains a NOK 6.2m general reserve in addition to model-calculated write-downs for Stage 1 and Stage 2 loans. At 30 Jun. 2025, net Stage 3 loans represented 0.6% of net loans, below the domestic peer average of 1.2%. We expect Stage 3 loans to decline further in 2026 and 2027 as lower interest rates ease pressure on retail, agricultural, and commercial real estate customers.

Figure 16. Norwegian savings banks' asset quality metrics, 30 Jun. 2025



Source: bank reports. Bubble sizes reflect net loan volumes.

Figure 17. Asset quality metrics, 2021–2027e



Source: company, e-estimate.

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE FACTORS

ESG factors are considered throughout our analysis, where material to the credit assessment.

Figure 18. Priority ESG factors

Issue/area	Risk/opportunity	Impacted subsections (impact on credit assessment*)
Physical climate risk to collateral	Climate-related damage to real-estate collateral (closely linked to supervision of insurance). Longer-term effects on market values in flood risk areas.	Credit risk (-) Loss performance (0)
Social engagement in local community	Close connection to narrow regional markets provides a benefit.	Competitive position (++) Earnings (+) Funding & liquidity (+)
Anti-money laundering capacity	Risk of sanctions and fraud due to insufficient reviews of customers.	Risk governance (0)
Control of sustainability issues	Risk of overlooking sustainability impacts in the bank's underwriting, operations, and customer base.	Risk governance (0) Credit risk (0)

*Defined on a 5-step scale ranging from double minus (--) to double plus (++), with (-) representing the most negative impact and (++) the most positive. See [ESG factors in financial institution ratings](#).

ADJUSTMENT FACTORS

Support analysis

We view Jæren Sparebank's ownership as neutral even though it is stable and long-term. The two foundations, which together control 63.2% of the bank's ECCs, have stated that their purpose is to provide long-term and stable ownership. This is to ensure the presence of a solid, locally focused savings bank in the region, where the foundations distribute profits to support their respective local communities. We believe both foundations have available liquidity to participate in future ECC issuance.

Figure 19 Ownership structure, 31 Oct. 2025

Owner	Share of ECCs
Sparebankstiftinga Jæren – Time og Hå	50.9%
Sparebankstiftelsen Jæren – Klepp	12.3%
VPF Eika Egenkapitalbevis	5.7%
Rogaland Sparebank	4.3%
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB	4.2%
Other	22.6%
Total	100.0%

Source: company.

ISSUE RATINGS

Our rating on Jæren Sparebank's unsecured senior debt is in line with the 'A-' issuer rating. The bank has outstanding Tier 2 and Additional Tier 1 instruments, which we rate one and three notches below the issuer rating, respectively, at 'BBB+' and 'BBB-'.

SHORT-TERM RATING

The short-term rating is 'N2', in line with our definition for the long-term rating level ('A').

METHODOLOGIES USED

- (i) [Financial Institutions Rating Methodology](#), 12 May 2025.
- (ii) [Rating Principles](#), 14 Feb. 2024.
- (iii) [Group and Government Support Rating Methodology](#), 14 Feb. 2024.

RELEVANT RESEARCH

- (i) [Swedish savings banks steadfast amid increasing headwinds](#), 6 May 2025.
- (ii) [Nordic niche banks navigate through winds of change](#), 4 Mar. 2025.
- (iii) [Lower interest margin will lead to a drop in profitability for Norwegian savings banks](#), 20 Jan. 2025.
- (iv) [NCR Comments: Norway moves to adopt new standardised approach to capital requirements](#), 6 Dec. 2024.
- (v) [Norwegian savings banks' capitalization boosted by CRR3](#), 26 Jun. 2024.

Figure 20. Jæren Sparebank key financial data, 2021–Q3 2025 YTD

Key credit metrics (%)	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Q3 2025 YTD
INCOME COMPOSITION					
Net interest income to op. revenue	64.2	69.6	75.8	76.2	69.8
Net fee income to op. revenue	26.6	19.0	16.7	19.6	19.6
Net gains and losses/operating revenue	-0.8	-1.5	1.3	0.6	2.6
Net other income to op. revenue	9.9	12.9	6.2	3.6	8.0
EARNINGS					
Net interest income to financial assets	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.1
Net interest income to net loans	1.8	2.2	2.8	2.8	2.6
Pre-provision income to REA	2.5	2.8	3.6	3.7	3.7
Core pre-provision income to REA (NII & NF&C)	2.0	2.2	3.2	3.4	3.0
Return on ordinary equity	7.8	8.9	10.5	11.4	12.8
Return on assets	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.6
Cost-to-income ratio	46.5	48.7	42.0	39.2	37.6
Core cost-to-income ratio (NII & NF&C)	51.2	54.9	45.4	40.9	42.1
CAPITAL					
CET1 ratio	19.5	19.7	19.6	22.7	21.9
Tier 1 ratio	20.7	21.0	21.4	24.2	23.4
Capital ratio	23.3	23.6	23.9	26.2	25.4
REA to assets	49.5	46.5	47.1	52.5	50.0
Dividend payout ratio	33.1	68.6	63.3	60.3	65.2
Leverage ratio	9.9	8.6	9.0	8.8	0.0
Consolidated CET1 ratio	18.1	19.3	19.3	18.0	17.3
Consolidated Tier 1 ratio	19.4	20.7	21.0	19.6	18.9
Consolidated Capital ratio	21.9	23.1	23.3	21.7	21.1
Consolidated Leverage ratio	9.9	8.6	9.0	8.8	7.8
GROWTH					
Asset growth	5.0	5.2	4.1	8.4	7.9
Loan growth	5.8	3.4	4.4	8.7	6.5
Deposit growth	5.7	5.6	3.7	9.2	7.4
LOSS PERFORMANCE					
Credit provisions to net loans	-0.02	0.02	0.02	-0.04	-0.03
Stage 3 coverage ratio	19.45	19.38	7.67	6.91	8.21
Stage 3 loans to gross loans	0.69	0.54	0.59	0.71	0.59
Net stage 3 loans to net loans	0.55	0.44	0.54	0.67	0.55
Net stage 3 loans/ordinary equity	3.61	2.68	3.24	4.16	3.49
FUNDING & LIQUIDITY					
Loan to deposit ratio	127.1	124.5	125.4	124.9	123.7
Liquid assets to deposit ratio	26.5	28.7	28.7	28.1	29.9
Net stable funding ratio	143.0	137.8	142.5	131.6	131.2
Liquidity coverage ratio	139.0	219.0	200.0	203.0	233.1

Key financials (NOKm)	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Q3 2025 YTD
BALANCE SHEET					
Total assets	15,888	16,710	17,399	18,853	20,336
Total tangible assets	15,874	16,701	17,394	18,853	20,335
Total financial assets	15,753	16,575	17,286	18,736	20,219
Net loans and advances to customers	13,032	13,471	14,064	15,294	16,282
Total securities	2,081	2,313	2,721	2,758	3,067
Customer deposits	10,250	10,820	11,217	12,248	13,159
Issued securities	3,405	3,501	3,480	3,876	4,323
of which other senior debt	3,205	3,300	3,279	3,675	4,122
of which subordinated debt	200	200	201	201	201
Total equity	2,105	2,307	2,515	2,609	2,698
of which ordinary equity	2,001	2,201	2,360	2,452	2,548
CAPITAL					
Common equity tier 1	1,529	1,534	1,607	2,241	2,231
Tier 1	1,629	1,634	1,757	2,391	2,381
Total capital	1,829	1,834	1,957	2,591	2,581
REA	7,858	7,775	8,197	9,894	10,168
INCOME STATEMENT					
Operating revenues	350	422	500	543	441
Pre-provision operating profit	187	216	290	330	275
Impairments	-2	2	3	-6	-3
Net Income	151	187	239	275	241

Source: company. FY–full year. YTD–year to date.

Figure 21. Jæren Sparebank rating scorecard

Subfactors	Impact	Score
National banking environment	10.0%	a
Sector exposure assessment	-	-
Regional assessment	10.0%	bbb+
Cross border assessment	-	-
National factors	-	-
Regional, cross border, sector	-	-
Operating environment	20.0%	a-
Risk governance	7.5%	a
Capital	17.5%	a
Funding and liquidity	15.0%	a
Credit and market risk	10.0%	bbb+
Credit risk	-	-
Market risk	-	-
Other risks	-	-
Risk appetite	50.0%	a
Competitive position	15.0%	bbb
Earnings	7.5%	a+
Loss performance	7.5%	aa-
Performance indicators	15.0%	a+
Indicative credit assessment		a-
Peer comparison		Neutral
Transitions		Neutral
Borderline assessments		Neutral
Stand-alone credit assessment		a-
Ownership		Neutral
Capital structure protection		Neutral
Rating caps		Neutral
Material credit enhancement		-
Issuer rating		A-
Outlook		Stable
Short-term rating		N2

Figure 22. Capital structure ratings

Seniority	Rating
Senior unsecured	A-
Tier 2	BBB+
Additional Tier 1	BBB-

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