

Q3

Interim Report
January – September 2026

Record earnings growth and rapid synergy delivery in first quarter with MedMera Bank consolidated

July - September 2026

Compared to July – September 2025[1]

- Gross loans of SEK 31.0 billion, up 92 per cent year-on-year[1], including the MedMera Bank loan portfolio of approximately SEK 12 billion. Organic growth of 3 per cent during the quarter, including positive FX effects.
- Total income of SEK 531 million, up 59 per cent[1].
- Cost/income ratio at 25.8 per cent, including synergies realised in the quarter, compared to 26.9 per cent.
- Loan loss ratio at 2.5 per cent, down from 3.9 per cent, driven by MedMera's lower risk portfolio and improving credit quality.
- Profit before tax of SEK 200 million in the quarter, up 123 per cent[1], a record quarterly profit.
- Return on equity (ROE) at 17.1 per cent and return on target equity (ROTE) at 21.5 per cent, compared to 11.5 per cent and 13.1 per cent, respectively.
- Earnings per share (EPS) from continuing operations of SEK 0.45, a record quarterly EPS growth, up 65 per cent[1] year-on-year (0.27).

January - September 2026

Compared to January – September 2025[1]

- Gross loans of SEK 31.0 billion, up 83 per cent since year-end 2025 and 92 per cent year on year.
- Total income of SEK 1,273 million, up 28.1 per cent[1].
- Cost/income ratio at 27.8 per cent compared to 26.7, and 26.2 per cent excluding one-off items (24.3).
- Loan loss ratio at 3.0 per cent, compared to 4.1 per cent.
- Profit before tax of SEK 388 million, up 51.8 per cent[1].
- Return on equity (ROE) at 12.8 per cent and return on target equity (ROTE) at 17.0 per cent, compared to 10.4 and 12.6 respectively.
- Earnings per share (EPS) from continuing operations of SEK 1.05 (0.80).

July - September 2026	July - September 2026	July - September 2026	July - September 2026
92%	25.8%	2.5%	SEK 0.45
Loan book growth YoY	*Cost/Income*	*Loan loss ratio*	*Earnings per share from continuing operations*

Key Takeaways from Q3 2026

- Profit before tax up 123 per cent[1] to a record SEK 200 million in Q3, driven by the inclusion of MedMera Bank, solid growth, realised synergies and reduced loan losses.
- MedMera Bank was acquired on 1 July 2026 and is consolidated from the third quarter. Gross loans increased by 92 per cent year-on-year to SEK 31.0 billion, with Morrow Bank's own loan book of approximately SEK 19 billion up 16 per cent year-on-year.
- Integration of MedMera is progressing according to plan. Estimated annual synergies are approximately SEK 150 million by 2028, with approximately half is already realised on a run-rate basis.
- The cost/income ratio decreased to 25.8%, from 30.4% in the second quarter of 2026.
- An agreement has been entered into to sell the parts of MedMera Bank that are not part of Morrow Bank's core business.

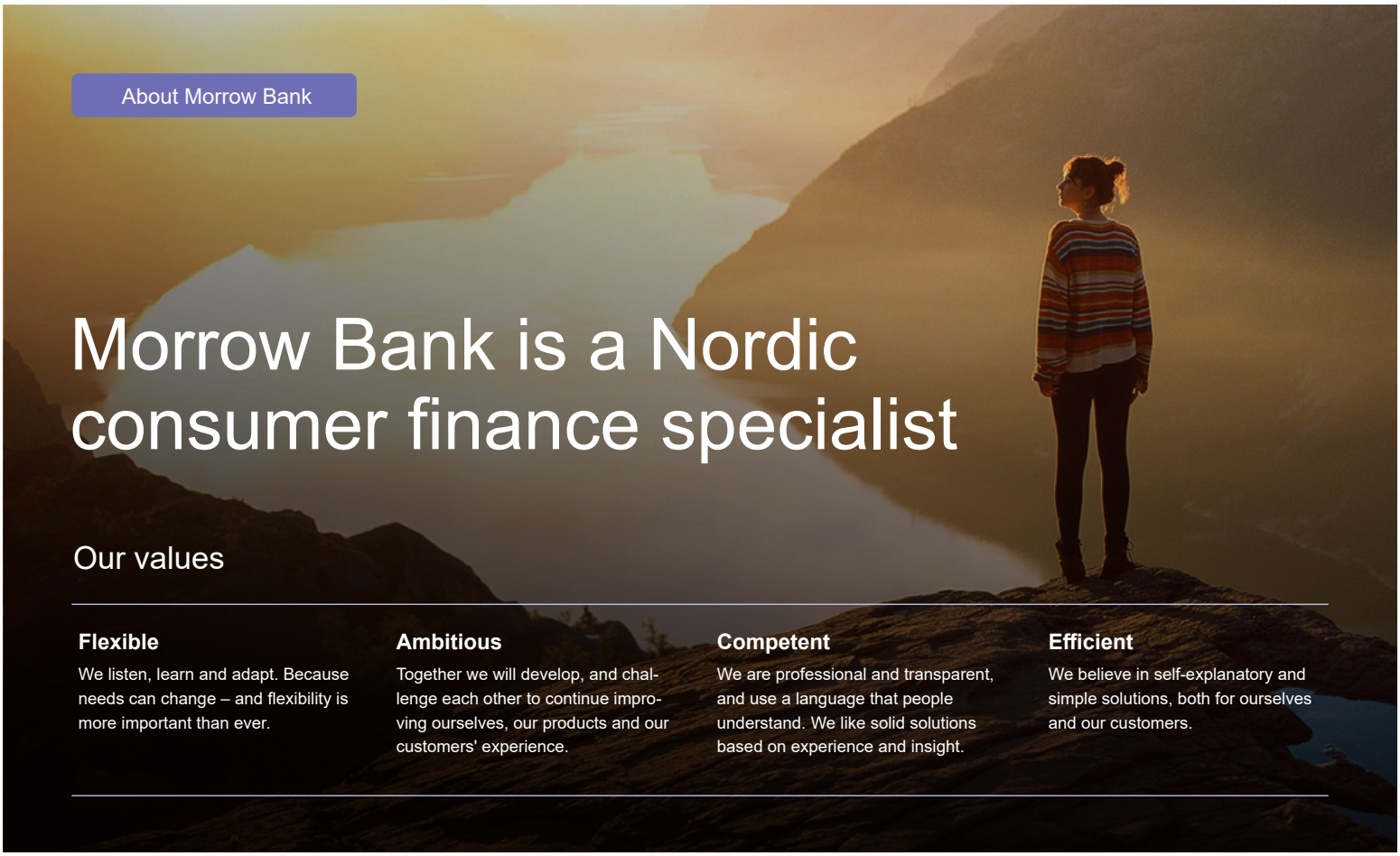
Updated end-2028 ambitions following the MedMera acquisition:

- Loan book growth ~ 10 per cent per annum
- Cost/income ratio of ~ 20 per cent
- Loan loss ratio of ~ 3 per cent
- ROTE > 20 per cent
- EPS above SEK 2.0, more than double 2025

"Earnings per share from continuing operations increased by 45% quarter on quarter, driven by organic growth, scalability and rapid synergy delivery."

/ Øyvind Oanes, CEO

[1] Q3 2026 and January–September 2026 figures are for Morrow Bank AB, including MedMera Bank AB from 1 July 2026. All references to Q3 2025 and January–September 2025 are for the Norwegian entity Morrow Bank ASA, as the Bank redomiciled to Sweden at the beginning of 2026, and are converted from NOK to SEK based on Sveriges Riksbank's published exchange rates.



Morrow Bank is a Nordic consumer finance specialist

Our values

Flexible
We listen, learn and adapt. Because needs can change – and flexibility is more important than ever.

Ambitious
Together we will develop, and challenge each other to continue improving ourselves, our products and our customers' experience.

Competent
We are professional and transparent, and use a language that people understand. We like solid solutions based on experience and insight.

Efficient
We believe in self-explanatory and simple solutions, both for ourselves and our customers.

Morrow Bank is a leading Nordic consumer finance specialist, a fully digital bank founded in 2014. We offer flexible consumer loans, no-fee credit cards and guaranteed savings accounts in a market for unsecured lending of approximately SEK 600 billion. From 2022 through the third quarter of 2026, the Bank's gross lending increased by an average of 40 per cent per year. In the same period, earnings per share has grown by 48 per cent annually driven by scalability and accretive M&A.

Consumer Loans

Unsecured consumer loans of up to SEK 500,000, comprising annuity loans and a flexible credit line product. Offered in Norway, Sweden and Finland to creditworthy individuals with stable personal finances and no payment remarks.

Credit Cards

Morrow Bank Mastercard, a credit card with no fees, up to 50 days interest-free credit and product features tailored to online shopping and travel. Offered in Norway, Sweden and Finland.

Savings Accounts

High-yield deposit accounts in Norway, Sweden and several other European markets. Deposits with the Swedish bank are covered by the Swedish National Debt Office up to SEK 1,150,000 per customer, and deposits with the Norwegian branch are covered by the Norwegian Banks' Guarantee Fund up to NOK 2 million per customer.

Business Model

Morrow Bank operates a fully digital business model with no physical client interaction. The Bank is a product specialist: a focused set of consumer loans, credit cards and savings accounts, on a single centralised platform, serving lending customers in Sweden, Norway and Finland from the headquarters in Stockholm and a branch in Oslo. The Swedish banking licence provides for passporting throughout the European Economic Area.

The Bank’s customer acquisition takes place in two channels: direct distribution through the Morrow Bank brand, website and app, and partner distribution through loan intermediaries (agents). Following the acquisition of MedMera Bank, the Bank operates a multi-brand model with Morrow, MedMera and Coop. The Bank optimises the mix between the channels to balance acquisition cost and volume. Credit decisions are almost fully automated, based on internal and external data, with risk-based pricing that reflects each borrower’s assessed risk. All customers are subject to anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing (AML/CTF) controls, including Know Your Customer (KYC) checks and due diligence at onboarding, as well as ongoing monitoring of customer behaviour. The target group is creditworthy individuals with stable personal finances and no payment remarks.
Lending is funded primarily by customer deposits, raised in Norway, Sweden and several other European markets and matched to lending by national currency. This diversified, guaranteed deposit base provides stable funding at a competitive cost.

The economics of the model rest on operating leverage and operational excellence. Centralised operations, modern systems and automated core processes allow the loan book to grow without a corresponding increase in costs: the cost/income ratio has fallen from above 40 per cent in 2022 to less than 26 per cent in Q3 2026. The same operating leverage makes Morrow Bank a natural consolidator in the Nordic consumer finance space: the platform carries acquired volumes at low marginal cost, which is why portfolio and company acquisitions are a repeatable complement to organic growth.

Key figures

In addition to the financial statements as per IFRS, Morrow Bank presents alternative performance measures that provide investors with supplementary information for evaluating the Bank's financial development and position. These alternative performance measures are not defined by IFRS, but are explained on page 45. They are not necessarily comparable with similarly named measures used by other companies and should not be regarded as substitutes for measures prepared in accordance with IFRS.

The 2025 comparative figures relate to Morrow Bank ASA. Morrow Bank AB's own full-year figures for 2025 have not been included in the table, as they are not comparable with the merged group following the cross-border merger and are therefore not considered to add any informational value for the reader.

Amounts in SEK	Jul-Sep 2026	Jul-Sep 2025	Jan-Sep 2026	Jan-Sep 2025
Income statement (million)				
Total income	531	334	1,273	994
Operating expenses	-137	-90	-354	-266
Losses on loans	-194	-154	-532	-473
Profit/(Loss) before tax	200	90	388	255
Profit/(Loss) after tax (cont. op)	157	69	303	195
Balance sheet (million)				
Gross loans to customers	30,963	16,148	30,963	16,148
Deposits from the public	27,697	15,006	27,697	15,006
Key figures				
Net interest margin, %	6.7 %	8.4 %	6.8 %	8.3 %
Loan loss ratio, %	2.5 %	3.9 %	3.0 %	4.1 %
Risk adjusted margin, %	6.1 %	6.2 %	n/a	n/a
Cost/Income ratio, %	25.8 %	26.9 %	27.8 %	26.7 %
Earnings per share (cont. operations), SEK	0.45	0.27	1.05	0.80
Return on equity, %	17.1 %	11.5 %	12.8 %	10.4 %
Return on target equity, %	21.5 %	13.1 %	17.0 %	12.6 %
CET1 capital ratio, % - parent company	20.1 %	17.2 %	20.1 %	17.2 %
CET1 capital ratio, % - group	13.1 %	n/a	n/a	n/a
Tier 1 capital ratio, % - group	15.6 %	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total capital ratio, % - group	18.1 %	n/a	n/a	n/a
Employees (FTE), end of period	104.0	65.3	104.0	65.3

Adjusted key figures

Income statament (million)				
Profit/(Loss) before tax	200	90	388	255
Items affecting comparability	1	7	20	15
Tax on items affecting comparability	0	-2	-4	-3
Adjusted profit/(Loss) after tax	157	75	319	206
Key figures				
Adjusted return on equity, %	17.1 %	12.1 %	13.5 %	11.0 %
Adjusted cost/Income ratio, %	25.7 %	25.8 %	26.2 %	24.3 %
Adjusted earnings per share (cont. op), SEK	0.45	0.28	1.11	0.86

[1] Q3 2026 and January–September 2026 figures are for Morrow Bank AB, including MedMera Bank AB from 1 July 2026. All references to Q3 2025 and January–September 2025 are for the Norwegian entity Morrow Bank ASA, as the Bank redomiciled to Sweden at the beginning of 2026, and are converted from NOK to SEK based on Sveriges Riksbank's published exchange rates.

Record quarterly earnings as MedMera Bank acquisition boosts earnings per share



Our first quarter as a combined bank delivered record earnings. Profit before tax more than doubled to SEK 200 million, and earnings per share from continuing operations increased by 65 per cent to SEK 0.45 on a larger number of shares. This result reflects the strategy we have followed since 2024, growing organically and through acquisitions on a scalable platform.

Including MedMera Bank, gross loans reached SEK 31 billion, and we delivered 3 per cent organic growth including FX effects this quarter, in line with our ambitions. The integration of MedMera Bank is progressing well. Just one quarter after closing, approximately half of the estimated SEK 150 million in annual synergies have been realised on a run-rate basis. During the quarter, we also agreed to sell MedMera's non-core operations at a premium of approximately SEK 90 million above equity value, while retaining the assets and capabilities that underpinned the acquisition: approximately SEK 12 billion of performing loans, retail deposits, the MedMera brand, the Coop partnership and key expertise.

Credit quality improved across the business. Excluding MedMera, our loan loss ratio fell to 2.8 per cent from 3.9 per cent a year ago, reflecting systematic improvements in data, analytics, scorecards and collections. At Group level, the ratio came in at 2.5 per cent, also benefiting from MedMera's lower-risk customer mix. We have agreed to sell non-performing loans of approximately SEK 2.3 billion at prices in line with book value, which supports our assessment of loan loss provisions. Sale completion is expected in the fourth quarter, subject to regulatory approval.

Following completion of the acquisition, we have updated our ambitions for the end of 2028: an annual loan growth of around 10 per cent, a cost/income ratio of approximately 20 per cent, a loan loss ratio of approximately 3.0 per cent and return on target equity (ROTE) above 20 per cent. We will reduce the cost/income ratio from 25.8 per cent by realising the remaining synergies, operating as a single bank on a single platform from 2028, and growing the loan book on a largely fixed cost base. Together, these drivers support our previously announced ambition to deliver earnings per share above SEK 2.0 in 2028, more than double the 2025 level.

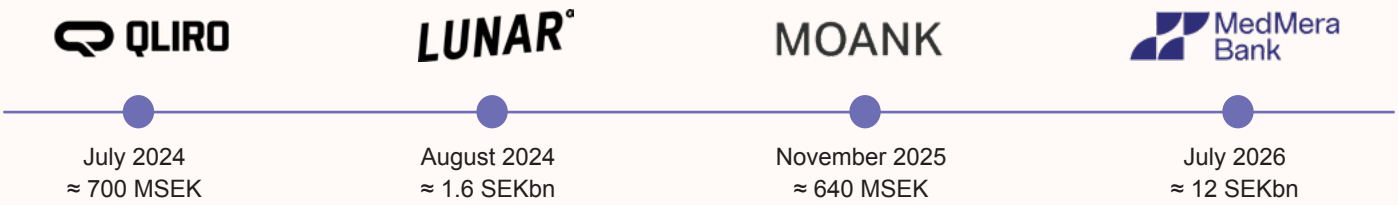
> "Our first quarter with MedMera Bank took us closer to our 2028 ambitions. We will continue with what has brought us here: integrating efficiently, growing the loan book organically and pursuing further acquisitions that meet our return requirements."

Our consolidated capital position remains strong, with a CET1 ratio of 13.1 per cent against a requirement of 9.8 per cent, which was lowered during the quarter and is now in line with Swedish practice. At a ROTE above 21 per cent and annual organic loan growth of around 10 per cent, our business generates significant excess capital. Our capital allocation priority is clear: deploy capital where it generates the highest long-term shareholder return, whether through organic growth, accretive M&A or capital returns to shareholders. With four acquisitions completed since 2024 and a platform that can absorb additional volume at low marginal cost, we have a clear foundation for further acquisitions. M&A remains a core part of our strategy.

/ Øyvind Oanes CEO

Business update - M&A

Morrow Bank has completed four acquisitions since 2024. The first three were loan portfolios: Qliro in July 2024 (approximately SEK 0.7 billion), Lunar in August 2024 (approximately SEK 1.6 billion) and Moank in November 2025 (approximately SEK 0.6 billion). Together they added close to SEK 3 billion of performing loans to the existing platform without materially increasing operating costs. With MedMera Bank, completed in July 2026, the Bank extended the same model to a complete banking business, adding a loan book of approximately SEK 12 billion.



The Acquisition of MedMera Bank

Strategic rationale and transaction

On 1 July 2026, Morrow Bank completed the acquisition of MedMera Bank AB from Kooperativa Förbundet (KF). MedMera Bank is a Swedish digital bank that has offered savings and lending products since 2007 and serves around 135,000 customers. Its products are comparable to Morrow Bank's, and its loan portfolio has a lower risk profile. The acquisition increased gross loans by approximately 65 per cent to SEK 30 billion at completion[1] and established an exclusive long-term partnership with Coop, one of Sweden's largest retail brands, giving access to its distribution channels and more than 4 million members.

The purchase consideration of SEK 1,930 million corresponds to approximately 1.06 times book value at completion and approximately 11 times 2025 earnings, excluding synergies. The acquisition was financed through excess capital, a rights issue with subscriptions corresponding to 132 per cent of the issue, a set-off issue to KF, which thereby became a significant shareholder, and Additional Tier 1 (AT1) and Tier 2 (T2) bonds. The total capital ratio is estimated to be approximately 17 per cent at year-end 2026. Annual synergies are estimated at approximately SEK 150 million when fully realised by year-end 2028.

Together with organic growth and operating leverage, the acquisition and its synergies support the Bank's ambition to more than double earnings per share from the 2025 level by 2028.

Divestment and integration

MedMera Bank has been consolidated as a wholly owned subsidiary since 1 July 2026 and operated as a separate subsidiary during the third quarter. At the end of the quarter, approximately half of the estimated annual synergies had been realised on a run-rate basis.

Morrow Bank will retain the assets that are considered core to its operations: the performing loan book of approximately SEK 12 billion, retail deposits, the MedMera brand and products, the Coop partnership and key expertise. The remaining business, comprising the legal entity and banking licence, management, organisation and technology, will be divested. The share purchase agreement was signed in September, and the carve-out is planned for the fourth quarter of 2026, subject to regulatory approval. The non-performing loans will be sold separately. The aim is a single bank, organisation and technology platform from 2028, operating under the Morrow and MedMera brands.

MedMera Bank performance in YTD 2026

MedMera Bank's performance on a standalone basis:

KPI	Jan –Sept 2026	2025
Gross loans (SEK)	12.3 billion	11.3 billion
Cost/income ratio	25%	32%
Return on equity (ROE)	12%	12%

[1] Comparison made with figures reported by Morrow Bank ASA in 2025, converted to SEK.

Performance July – September 2026

Compared to July – September 2025. Comparative figures relate to Morrow Bank ASA and are converted from NOK[1]

MedMera Bank successfully acquired and consolidated from 1 July 2026

Operating profit

Profit before tax increased by 123 per cent to SEK 200.2 million (89.8), a record quarterly profit. The inclusion of MedMera Bank, solid growth, realised synergies and a lower loan loss ratio contributed to the increase. Profit after tax from continuing operations was SEK 156.6 million (68.8). The result from discontinued operations was SEK -14.4 million. Return on equity (ROE) was 17.1 per cent (11.5) and return on target equity (ROTE) was 21.5 per cent (13.1). Earnings per share from continuing operations amounted to SEK 0.45 (0.27).

Operating income

Total income increased by 59 per cent to SEK 531.0 million (334), driven by the MedMera Bank acquisition and organic loan book growth. Net interest income increased by 53.9 per cent to SEK 487.2 million (316.6). The net interest margin was 6.7 per cent (proforma), down from 7.2 per cent in the second quarter (8.4 per cent in Q3 2025). The yield on performing loans was 11.3 per cent (13.4), reflecting the integration of MedMera Bank's lower-yielding, lower-risk loan book, while the funding cost of retail deposits was 2.6 per cent (3.2). The risk-adjusted margin was 6.1 per cent (6.2), driven by lower net interest margin of 6.7%, reflecting the integration of MedMera's lower-yielding, lower-risk loan book and some market pressure on margins, while positively impacted by a lower loan loss ratio for Morrow.

Interest income was SEK 698.2 million, and interest expenses were SEK 211.0 million. Net commissions and fees amounted to SEK 33.1 million, due to MedMera Bank and reduced costs related to credit card programs. Net gains on certificates, bonds and currency amounted to SEK 10.7 million.

Operating expenses

Total operating expenses were SEK 136.9 million (89.8). The increase is mainly explained by the consolidation of MedMera Bank. These figures exclude costs of approximately SEK 19 million related to discontinued operations. The cost/income ratio was 25.8 per cent, down from 30.4 per cent in Q2 2026 (26.9 per cent in Q3 2025). The combined bank has room to grow and further synergies are to be realised, with development in line with the Bank's ambition of a cost/income ratio of approximately 20 per cent in 2028.

Loan losses

Net loan losses were SEK 193.9 million (154), corresponding to a loan loss ratio to 2.5 per cent (3.9 per cent). MedMera Bank's customer profile contributes to lower risk levels overall. Morrow Bank's loan losses excluding MedMera Bank were SEK 131 million, corresponding to a loan loss ratio of 2.8 per cent (compared to 3.9 per cent last year), reflecting a strong focus on credit quality over time.

Tax expenses

Tax expenses were SEK 43.7 million (20.9), corresponding to an effective tax rate of 21.8 per cent (23.3). Morrow Bank pays income taxes in both Sweden and Norway, and the effective tax rate is a combination of the tax rates in the two countries.

Cash and cash equivalents

Loans and deposits with credit institutions amounted to SEK 814 million and certificates and bonds to SEK 3,039 million, together amounting to SEK 3,854 million, corresponding to 11.6 per cent of total assets of SEK 33,125 million. This compares with SEK 2,815 million for loans and deposits with credit institutions and SEK 1,771 million for certificates and bonds (SEK 4,586 million in total), out of total assets of SEK 21,074 million at the end of the second quarter.

Loans to the public

Gross loans to customers amounted to SEK 30,963 million at the end of the quarter (SEK 17,989 million at the end of Q2 2026), up 92 per cent year-on-year. Morrow Bank's own loan book amounted to approximately SEK 19 billion, up 16 per cent year-on-year, and the MedMera Bank portfolio to approximately SEK 12 billion in Swedish loans. Organic growth was 3 per cent this quarter, including positive effects from currencies.

Impairments amounted to SEK 2,501 million, and net loans to customers were SEK 28,462 million. Lending is distributed across three markets: Sweden 57 per cent, Finland 24 per cent and Norway 15 per cent, plus credit cards representing 4 per cent of the book. Non-performing loans of approximately SEK 2.3 billion, including SEK 0.8 billion from MedMera Bank, are expected to be sold in the fourth quarter.

Deposits from the public

Deposits from the public amounted to SEK 27,697 million (SEK 16,793 million at the end of Q2 2026). The increase mainly reflects the consolidation of MedMera Bank's retail deposits. Fixed-term accounts comprised 23 per cent of total deposits. Deposit coverage (deposits divided by gross loans) was 89.5 per cent.

Capital adequacy

At the end of the quarter, the CET1 capital ratio was 13.1 per cent (17.2 per cent at the end of Q3 2025), the Tier 1 capital ratio was 15.6 per cent (19.3) and the total capital ratio was 18.1 per cent (21.4). The Bank revised its capital requirements downwards as of the third quarter to align with market practice. The CET1 requirement was 9.8 per cent, providing a headroom of 3.3 percentage points, the Tier 1 requirement 11.7 per cent and the total capital requirement 14.2 per cent. Excess capital amounted to SEK 785 million at the end of the quarter. The liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) was 277 per cent and the net stable funding ratio (NSFR) 131 per cent.

[1] Comparative figures for 2025 relate to Morrow Bank ASA and have been converted from NOK to SEK using exchange rates from Sveriges Riksbank. Converted figures are presented for illustrative purposes only and are unaudited.

Performance January – September 2026

Compared to January – September 2025. Comparative figures relate to Morrow Bank ASA and are converted from NOK[1]

MedMera Bank successfully acquired and consolidated from 1 July 2026

Operating profit

Profit before tax increased by 51.8 per cent to SEK 387.5 million (255.3). Profit after tax from continuing operations amounted to SEK 302.7 million and profit after tax to SEK 288.3 million (194.9), including a result from discontinued operations of SEK -14.4 million.

Return on equity was 12.8 per cent and return on target equity (ROTE) was 17.0 per cent for the period. Earnings per share (cont. operations) amounted to SEK 1.05 (0.80).

Operating income

Total income increased by 28.1 per cent to SEK 1,273.1 million (993.6), with net interest income up 25.7 per cent to SEK 1,170.9 million (931.2).

Operating expenses

Total operating expenses were SEK 353.9 million (265.7), including one-off costs of SEK 20.4 million, and the cost/income ratio was 27.8 per cent (26.7), or 26.2 per cent excluding one-off items (24.3).

Loan losses

Net loan losses were SEK 531.7 million (472.6), corresponding to a loan loss ratio of 3.0 per cent (4.1).

Tax expenses

Tax expenses increased by 40.4 per cent to SEK 84.8 million (60.4). The increase is related to higher operating profit, while the effective tax rate has decreased to 21.9 per cent (23.7).

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents increased to SEK 3,854 million (3,585). At the end of the period, the available liquidity reserve amounted to 11.6 per cent (19.9) of total assets.

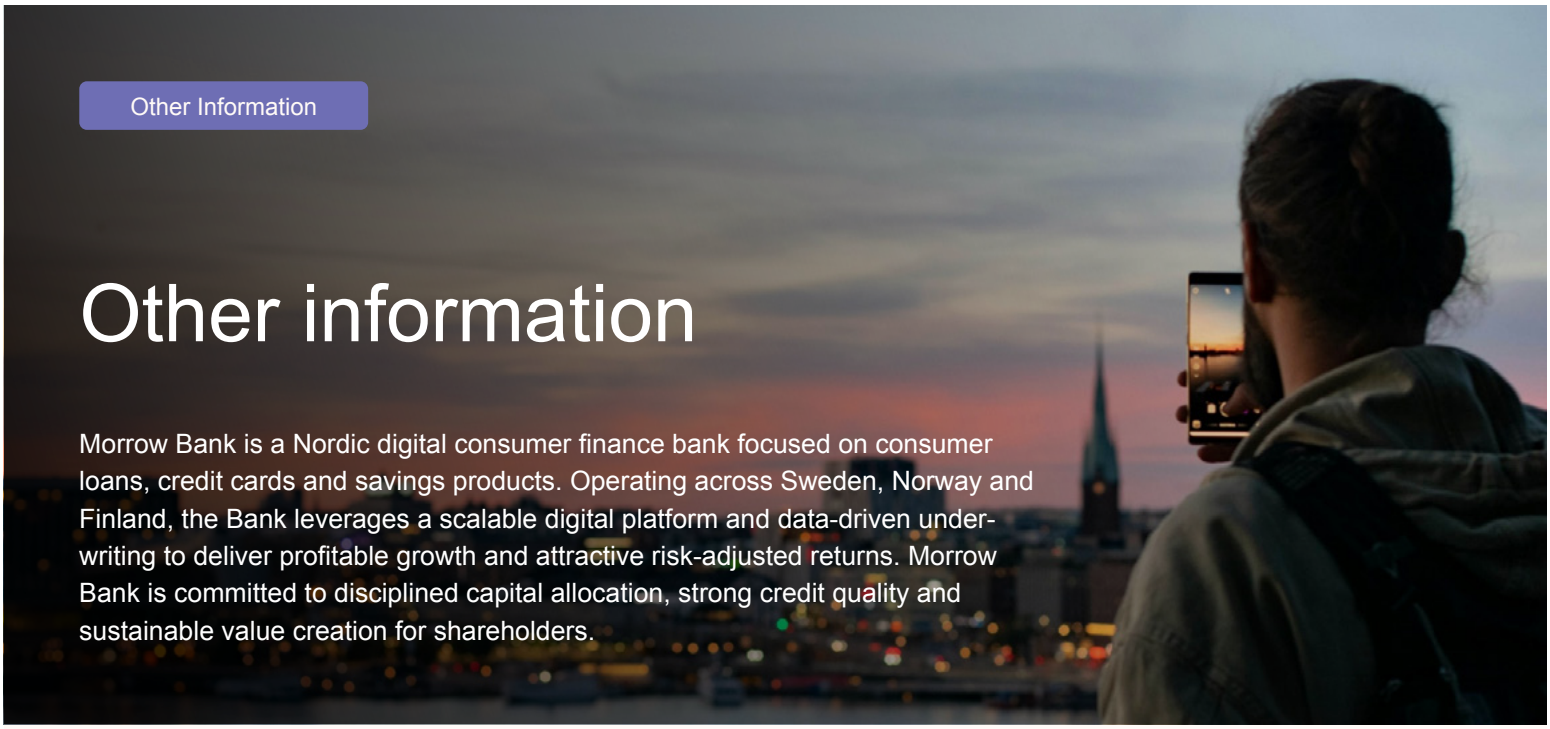
Loans to the public

Gross loans grew by SEK 14 billion during the first nine months, from SEK 16.9 billion at the opening balance to SEK 31.0 billion, including the MedMera Bank portfolio of approximately SEK 12 billion and the effect of the NPL portfolio sale in April.

Deposits from the public

Deposits from the public increased by SEK 12 billion to SEK 27,697 million, driven by inclusion of MedMera Bank. Total equity amounted to SEK 4,041 million at the end of the period, including Additional Tier 1 capital of SEK 598 million.

[1] Comparative figures for 2025 relate to Morrow Bank ASA and have been converted from NOK to SEK using exchange rates from Sveriges Riksbank. Converted figures are presented for illustrative purposes only and are unaudited.



Other information

Morrow Bank is a Nordic digital consumer finance bank focused on consumer loans, credit cards and savings products. Operating across Sweden, Norway and Finland, the Bank leverages a scalable digital platform and data-driven underwriting to deliver profitable growth and attractive risk-adjusted returns. Morrow Bank is committed to disciplined capital allocation, strong credit quality and sustainable value creation for shareholders.

Significant events during the quarter

- On 1 July 2026, Morrow Bank completed the acquisition of MedMera Bank AB. MedMera Bank is consolidated in Morrow Bank's financial statements from the third quarter of 2026.
- On 31 July 2026, Morrow Bank announced a change in the number of shares and votes. The number of shares and votes had increased as a result of the rights issue, which was completed on 1 July, and the set-off issue to Kooperativa Förbundet in connection with the acquisition of MedMera Bank.
- On 10 September 2026, Morrow Bank announced an agreement to divest parts of MedMera's operations that are non-core to Morrow Bank to a leading global credit investment firm.
- On 10 September 2026, Morrow Bank agreed to sell its Norwegian and Finnish non-performing loan (NPL) portfolios by way of an asset sale. As of 31 August 2026, these portfolios amounted to approximately SEK 1.5 billion. The transaction price is in line with book value.
- On 16 September 2026, Morrow Bank announced that it had entered into an agreement with Arktika Capital AB to sell its wholly owned subsidiary MedMera Bank's Swedish non-performing loan (NPL) portfolio, representing a gross book value of approximately SEK 0.8 billion.
- On 24 September 2026, Morrow Bank announced that the Nomination Committee had been appointed for the Annual General Meeting in 2027.

Accounting policies

This interim report has been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting and IFRS as adopted by the EU, with the supplementary provisions of the Swedish Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies (1995:1559), RFR 1, and the regulations of the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority (FFFS 2008:25). Accounting policies, calculation methods and presentation are, in all material respects, unchanged compared with the 2025 annual report except as described in Note 1. Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts are stated in SEK millions.

Risks and uncertainties

Various risks arise in the Bank's operations. The main categories are credit risk (including concentration and counterparty risk), market risk (interest rate and currency risk), liquidity risk, operational risk (including process, IT and external risks) and other business risks (including cyclical and reputational risks). The Bank assesses credit, liquidity and operational risks as the most significant risks.

The Board of Directors holds ultimate responsibility for internal control and has established policies and instructions governing lending and other activities. The Bank must at all times comply with the capital and liquidity requirements under the Basel regulatory framework (CRD and CRR) and monitors changes in requirements in relation to its financial targets. More information on credit risk and capital adequacy is provided in notes 2 and 3 of this report and in notes 3 and 14 of the Annual Report 2025 for Morrow Bank ASA. Following the completion of the MedMera Bank acquisition, integration execution is a key operational focus.

Geopolitical and macroeconomic uncertainty

The external environment remains characterised by geopolitical tension and macroeconomic uncertainty, which may affect both demand for credit and customers' repayment capacity. It cannot be ruled out that Morrow Bank's operations, new lending and loan losses may be negatively affected by such events. The Nordic economies have so far remained resilient, with stable employment supporting credit demand and credit quality.

Capital allocation

With an organic business plan that is set to deliver a return on equity that is both higher than the loan growth and improving, Morrow Bank is set to increasingly generate excess capital. When allocating excess capital, the Bank has three main options (or a combination thereof):

1. Increase organic growth
2. Execute accretive loan portfolio acquisitions/M&A
3. Return capital to shareholders

Morrow Bank is committed to continuously allocating capital where it can generate the highest long-term shareholder return. Excess capital amounted to approximately SEK 785 million at the end of Q3 and is expected to increase to close to SEK 1 billion by year-end

Financial ambitions

Following the MedMera Bank acquisition, the Board of Morrow Bank has updated the Bank's year-end 2028 ambitions: approximately 10 per cent annual loan growth to a loan balance of approximately SEK 37 billion, a cost/income ratio of approximately 20 per cent, including approximately SEK 150 million of synergies, a loan loss ratio of approximately 3.0 per cent and a return on target equity (ROTE) above 20 per cent. The Bank is on track to deliver on the previously announced ambition of earnings per share above SEK 2.0 in 2028, more than double 2025 (SEK 1.0), driven by organic growth, operating leverage and synergies.

Dividend

Morrow Bank's dividend policy is to distribute to shareholders any surplus capital not allocated for growth, in accordance with applicable regulations. To ensure sufficient capital for the acquisition of MedMera Bank, the Annual General Meeting decided not to pay a dividend for 2025.

Transactions with related parties

There have been no transactions with related parties in the period that have significantly impacted the Group's financial position or results. For further information, please see Note 12 on page 36.

For information regarding the acquisition of MedMera Bank, with closing date 1 July 2026, please refer to Note 13.

The Annual General Meeting 2027

Morrow Bank AB's Annual General Meeting will be held on 21 April 2027 in Stockholm.

The Nomination Committee

As resolved at the Annual General Meeting 2026, the Nomination Committee shall consist of one representative nominated by each of the two largest shareholders, and the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

The Nomination Committee consists of: Anders Dahlquist-Sjöberg, Chairman, nominated by Kooperativa Förbundet Ekonomisk Förening Gunnar Jacobsen, nominated by Kistefos AS, Niklas Midby, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Morrow Bank AB. Shareholders are welcome to submit proposals by e-mail to valberedningen@morrowbank.com.

The Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of Morrow Bank AB (publ) consists of Chairman Niklas Midby and board members Anna-Karin Celsing, Carl-Ake Nilson, Julia Ehrhardt and Nishant Fafalia.

Senior Management

The Senior Management of Morrow Bank AB (publ) consists of Øyvind Oanes (CEO), Eirik Holtedahl (CFO), Wilhelm B. Thomassen (COO), Annika Ramstedt (CCRO), Tony Rogne (CCO), and Martin Valland (CTO).

Employees

The number of full-time employees (FTEs) in the company at the end of the period was 104.0 (65.3), of which 39.4 per cent were women and 60.6 per cent men.

The share

Morrow Bank AB (publ) has been listed on Nasdaq Stockholm's Mid Cap segment since 9 January 2026. The share trades under the ticker MORROW with ISIN code SE0026852725. As of 30 September 2026, the number of shares amounted to 316,100,197, following the new shares from the rights issue and the set-off issue to Kooperativa Förbundet. The closing price on 30 September 2026 was SEK 16.76 and the number of shareholders amounted to 5,353.

In July 2026, the number of shares and votes in Morrow Bank AB (publ) ("Morrow Bank") (Nasdaq Stockholm: MORROW) has increased as a result of the rights issue that was completed on 1 July 2026, the set-off issue to Kooperativa Förbundet in connection with the acquisition of MedMera Bank AB. A total of 51,476,320 shares were subscribed for and allotted in accordance with the terms and conditions of the rights issue, and 32,780,579 shares in accordance with the terms and conditions of the set-off issue.

As of 30 September, there are a total of 316,100,197 shares and votes in Morrow Bank. The share capital has increased by SEK 84,256,899 from SEK 231,843,298 to SEK 316,100,197.

Shareholders

Shareholder data as of 30 September 2026

Top 10 shareholders in Morrow Bank AB	%
KISTEFOS AS	18.7 %
KOOPERATIVA FÖRBUNDET EKONOMISK FÖRE	10.4 %
DNB BANK ASA	9.2 %
PARETO SECURITIES AS	5.9 %
NORDEA BANK ABP NUF	5.0 %
THE BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON SA/NV, W8IMY	2.4 %
HVALER INVEST AS	1.8 %
SHB OSLO - OSLO CLIENTS SWEDEN	1.7 %
DRIFTSFOND, STIFTELSEN	1.6 %
STATE STREET BANK AND TRUST CO, W9	1.5 %
Other shareholders	42.0 %
Total	**100.0 %**

Source: Euroclear



Meet Morrow Bank’s Chief Credit Risk Officer, Annika Ramstedt

Morrow Bank's own loan loss ratio fell to 2.8 per cent in Q3 from 3.9 per cent a year ago. Here's Annika Ramstedt on what changed and what scale adds.

Following the acquisition of MedMera, Morrow Bank has increased significantly in scale. From a credit risk perspective, what does being a larger Nordic specialist bank enable us to do differently or better?

A larger and more diversified portfolio gives us access to broader customer and performance data, enabling us to deepen our insights, refine product features, and further strengthen our credit risk models. Customer behaviour across Norway, Sweden and Finland is similar enough that credit strategies proven in one market can be transferred to the others. Greater scale also supports more effective portfolio management and allows us to identify trends earlier.

The MedMera acquisition has brought a new customer base and loan portfolio into Morrow Bank. What are the key credit risk priorities during the integration, and what opportunities do you see in the combined portfolio?

Our key priorities have been to develop a thorough understanding of the portfolio’s risk profile, ensure consistent credit risk governance, and align underwriting and portfolio management practices across the combined bank. MedMera’s customers generally have a lower risk profile and a strong affinity with the brand, which broadens our customer base and complements Morrow Bank’s existing portfolio.

Why sell non-performing loans?

Morrow Bank has consistently pursued a strategy of divesting non-performing exposures when market pricing is aligned with our internal valuations, as managing these portfolios is not part of our core business. Executing transactions at prices in line with book value strengthens the Bank’s risk profile, releases capacity for core lending activities and provides external validation of our expected credit loss assumptions and credit cost estimates.

Morrow Bank's own loan loss ratio fell from 3.9 to 2.8 per cent. What changed?

We balance growth with disciplined underwriting by applying risk-based pricing, robust credit strategies and well-calibrated scorecards that draw on an increasingly extensive performance history. As the portfolio grows and matures, loss patterns become more predictable, particularly as the higher loss contribution typically associated with the early years of a loan becomes better understood. This enables us to assess risk more accurately, optimise portfolio composition and pursue growth where expected returns appropriately compensate for the underlying risk.

Why invest in Morrow Bank

Morrow Bank combines strong organic growth, proven operating leverage, and a track record of accelerating value creation through accretive M&A.

Highlights	Since 2022	Q3 2026 vs Q2 2026	Key drivers
Strong loan growth	40% CAGR	13% annualised	Competitive offering in a growing Nordic consumer finance market
Scalable model	C/I from >40% to 25.8%	25.7% (27.7%), excl. one-offs	Digital and highly automated banking platform; MedMera to be integrated
Repeatable M&A playbook	Four acquisitions, ~SEK 15bn of loans added	~50% of SEK 150m in annual synergies realised on a run-rate basis	Proven capabilities in identifying and executing accretive acquisitions, supported by a competitive cost structure and a flexible capital allocation framework
Competitive earnings growth	EPS CAGR of 48% vs ~21% for peers	EPS +45% to SEK 0.45 (0.31); ROTE 21.5% (16.3%)	Organic growth, operating leverage and synergies

Outlook for continued strong earnings growth

Following the acquisition of MedMera Bank, the Board has updated the ambitions for year-end 2028: annual loan growth of ~10 per cent, a cost/income ratio of ~20 per cent, a loan loss ratio of ~3.0 per cent and ROTE above 20 per cent. The Bank sees a stable outlook for credit quality and for the overall margin. The third-quarter result supports the previously announced ambition of earnings per share above SEK 2.0 in 2028, more than double the 2025 level.

Capital allocation upside

With organic growth at ~10% and ROTE at ~20%, Morrow Bank generates significant excess capital. Capital is allocated where it generates the highest long-term shareholder return: additional organic growth, accretive M&A or returning capital to shareholders. Morrow Bank expects excess capital of close to SEK 1 billion at year-end 2026, with further upside to the organic ambitions from allocating excess capital to profitable growth.

	Morrow Bank	Peer Average	Peer 1	Peer 2	Peer 3	Peer 4	Peer 5
Loan Book (SEKb)	31	52	151	28	57	12	11
Loan growth, %	40%	18%	15%	22%	9%	28%	17%
Cost/income ratio, %	26%	31%	23%	33%	30%	36%	32%
EPS growth, %	48%	21%	57%	31%	14%	7%	−1%
Price/book, x	1.2	2.1	2.1	4.6	1.1	1.9	0.9
Price/earnings run rate, x	9.6	11.6	9.7	15.3	7.4	15.6	10.1

Based on the latest available results (unless otherwise indicated) and share prices on 6 November 2026. Industry peers include Instabank, Noba Bank, Avarda Bank, Lea Bank, and Norion Bank.

[1] CAGR 2022 to latest available earnings sourced from earnings report and Bloomberg's adjusted EPS.
[2] Excluding one-off items.
[3] Peer average includes listed peers only, book value for Morrow Bank as reported today is used for Price/book.

Assurance by the Board of Directors and the CEO

The Board of Directors and the CEO certify that this interim report gives a true and fair overview of the operational development, financial position and results of the parent company and the Group and describes the material risks and uncertainties that the parent company and the Group face.

Stockholm, 11 November 2026

Niklas Midby
Chairman of the board

Anna-Karin Celsing
Board member

Carl-Åke Nilson
Board member

Nishant Fafalia
Board member

Julia Ehrhardt
Board member

Øyvind Oanes
CEO

Presentation for investors, analysts and media

Morrow Bank AB will publish its interim report for Q3 2026 and YTD 2026 on Thursday, 12 November 2026 at 07:00 a.m. CET. The quarterly report and presentation material will be made available online at ir.morrowbank.com.

In conjunction with this, analysts, investors and media are invited to a webcast on the same day at 10:00 CET, where CEO Øyvind Oanes and CFO Eirik Holtedahl will present and comment on the report.

To participate via the webcast, please click on the link below:
https://youtube.com/live/85WR_EUNCEA

The presentation will be given in English and viewers are invited to ask questions in the live chat.

Financial calendar

11 February 2027
Interim Report January - December 2026

18 March 2027
Annual report 2026

13 May 2027
Interim Report January - March 2027

For more information please contact

CEO
Øyvind Oanes
oyvind.oanes@morrowbank.com

CFO
Eirik Holtedahl
eirik.holtedahl@morrowbank.com
or ir@morrowbank.com

Registered Office
Morrow Bank AB
Torsgatan 13
111 23 Stockholm, Sweden
Org.nr: 559490-6546

This information is information that Morrow Bank AB (publ) is obliged to make public pursuant to the EU Market Abuse Regulation. The information was submitted for publication, through the agency of the contact persons set out above, at 07:00 CET on November 12, 2026.

This report has also been published in Swedish. In the event of any discrepancy between the English and Swedish versions, the Swedish version shall prevail.

[1] Comparative figures for 2025 related to Morrow Bank ASA and have been converted from NOK to SEK using exchange rates from Sveriges Riksbank. Converted figures are presented for illustrative purposes only and are unaudited.

Financial information

Comprehensive Income Statement, Consolidated

Amounts in SEK million	Note	Q3 2026	YTD 2026	Full year 2025
Interest income	2	698.2	1665.8	-
Interest expenses	2, 4, 6	-211.0	-494.9	0.1
Net interest income		**487.2**	**1170.9**	**-**
Commission income and fees	2	40.2	91.6	-
Commission expenses and fees	2	-7.1	-40.9	-
Net commissions and fees		**33.1**	**50.7**	**-**
Net gains/(losses) on certificates, bonds and currency	5	10.7	51.5	-
Total income		**531.0**	**1273.1**	**-**
General and administrative expenses		-105.2	-251.7	-3.4
Other expenses		-19.0	-64.0	-
Amortisation and depreciation	6	-12.7	-38.3	-0.2
Total operating expenses		**-136.9**	**-353.9**	**-3.6**
Losses on loans	2	-193.9	-531.7	-
Profit/(loss) before tax		**200.2**	**387.5**	**-3.7**
Tax expenses		-43.7	-84.8	0.7
Profit/(loss) after tax, from continuing operations		**156.6**	**302.7**	**-2.9**
Profit/(loss) after tax, from discontinued operations	14	-14.4	-14.4	-
Profit/(loss) after tax		**142.2**	**288.3**	**-2.9**
Attributable to				
Shareholders		126.6	257.8	-2.9
Of which:				
Profit/(loss) after tax, from continuing operations		*141.0*	*272.2*	*-2.9*
Profit/(loss) after tax, from discontinued operations		*-14.4*	*-14.4*	-
Additional Tier 1 capital investors		15.6	30.4	-
Profit/(loss) after tax		**142.2**	**288.3**	**-2.9**
Earnings per share (SEK)		0.40	0.99	-
Diluted earnings per share (SEK)		0.38	0.95	-
Earnings per share from continuing operations (SEK)		0.45	1.05	-
Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations (SEK)		0.43	1.00	-

Amounts in SEK million	Note	Q3 2026	YTD 2026	Full year 2025
Comprehensive income				
Profit/(loss) after tax		142.2	288.3	-2.9
Translation differences, gross		3.8	7.7	-
Tax on translation differences for the period		-	-	-
Comprehensive income for the period		**146.0**	**295.9**	**-2.9**
Attributable to				
Shareholders		130.5	265.5	-2.9
Of which:				
Profit/(loss) after tax, from continuing operations		*144.8*	*279.9*	*-2.9*
Profit/(loss) after tax, from discontinued operations		*-14.4*	*-14.4*	-
Additional Tier 1 capital investors		15.6	30.4	-
Comprehensive income for the period		**146.0**	**295.9**	**-2.9**

Balance Sheet, Consolidated

Amounts in SEK million	Note	30 Sep 2026	31 Dec 2025
Loans and deposits with credit institutions	5	814.4	726.1
Net loans to customers	2, 5	28,461.7	-
Certificates and bonds	5	3,039.1	-
Goodwill		9.0	-
Intangible assets		66.0	-
Fixed assets	6	26.6	11.5
Other receivables	5	52.5	3.3
Deferred tax assets		0.7	0.7
Assets held for sale	14	654.9	-
Total assets		**33,124.9**	**741.6**
Deposits from and debt to customers	5	27,697.3	-
Other debt	5, 6	264.5	13.2
Tax payable		44.3	-
Deferred tax		10.5	-
Subordinated loans (Tier 2)	4, 5	615.8	-
Liabilities held for sale	14	451.2	-
Total liabilities		**29,083.6**	**13.2**
Share capital	8	316.1	231.4
Share premium reserve		859.0	-
Retained earnings		1,980.3	500.0
Profit/(loss) after tax		288.3	-2.9
Additional Tier 1 capital		597.7	-
Total equity		**4,041.3**	**728.5**
Total liabilities and equity		33,124.9	741.6

Statement of Changes in Equity, Consolidated

	Restricted		Unrestricted				
			Retained earnings				
Amounts in SEK million	Share capital	Share premium reserve	Retained earnings	Translation reserve	Profit after tax	Additional Tier 1 capital	Total equity
Equity as at 1 Jan 2025	**0.5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.5**
Profit after tax	-	-	-	-	-2.9	-	-2.9
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-2.9**	**-**	**-2.9**
Share capital increase - share issue	230.9	-	-	-	-	-	230.9
Shareholder contribution	-	-	500.0	-	-	-	500.0
Total transactions with owners	**230.9**	**-**	**500.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**730.9**
Equity as at 31 Dec 2025	**231.4**	**-**	**500.0**	**-**	**-2.9**	**-**	**728.5**
Equity as at 1 Jan 2026	**231.4**	**-**	**500.0**	**-**	**-2.9**	**-**	**728.5**
Profit after tax	-	-	-	-	257.8	30.4	288.3
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	-	7.7	-	-	7.7
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7.7**	**257.8**	**30.4**	**295.9**
Share capital increases due to share issue	84.3	899.7	-5.2	-	-	-	978.8
Share capital increases due to exercised share options and warrants	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.5
Changes in equity due to share option programmes	-	-	10.2	-	-	-	10.2
Net interest paid to additional Tier 1 capital investors	-	-	-	-	-	-30.4	-30.4
Changes in Additional Tier 1 Capital	-	-	-	-	-	597.7	597.7
Transaction costs on issue of shares	-	-40.7	-	-	-	-	-40.7
Total transactions with owners	**84.7**	**859.0**	**5.0**	**-**	**-**	**567.2**	**1,515.9**
Effect of merger with Morrow Bank ASA	-	-	1,500.4	-	-	-	1,500.4
Other changes	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	0.6
Equity as at 30 Sep 2026	**316.1**	**859.0**	**2,006.0**	**7.7**	**254.9**	**597.7**	**4,041.3**

Cash Flow Statement, Consolidated

Amounts in SEK million	YTD Q3 2026	Full year 2025
Profit/(loss) before tax, incl. discontinued operations	369.4	-3.7
Taxes paid	-105.6	-
Adjustments for non-cash items and other adjustments		
Depreciation	38.4	-
Change in impairments on loans to customers	314.7	-
Change in gross loans to customers	-2,041.4	-
Change in deposits from and debt to customers	1,334.3	-
Change in certificates and bonds	520.5	-
Change in accruals and other adjustments	-167.2	0.5
Net cash flow from operating activities	**263.1**	**-3.2**
Payments for investments in subsidiaries	-1,568.0	-
Cash acquired through acquisition of subsidiaries	262.7	-
Payments for investments in fixed assets	-1.8	-0.7
Payments for investments in intangible assets	-34.1	-
Effects of merger (cash equivalents)	935.7	-
Net cash flow from investing activities	**-405.5**	**-0.7**
Paid-in equity	51.9	231.4
Paid-in share premium	540.5	-
Transaction costs on share issue	-40.7	-
Paid-in equity and share premium, pending registration	-	-
Payment to AT1 capital investors	-30.4	-
Net receipts from AT1 capital	295.6	-
Net receipts from Tier 2 capital	350.2	-
Lease payments	-3.1	-
Net cash flow from financing activities	**1,163.9**	**231.4**
Net cash flow for the period	**1,021.5**	**227.5**
Cash and cash equivalents at start of period	227.5	-
Cash and cash equivalents reclassified as held for sale	-434.6	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**814.4**	**227.5**
Of which:		
Loans and deposits with credit institutions	814.4	227.5

Notes

Note 1.

General information and accounting principles

Morrow Bank AB ("the parent company") and its wholly owned subsidiary MedMera Bank AB ("the subsidiary"), together "the Group", offer consumer loans and credit cards to private individuals in Norway ("NO"), Sweden ("SE") and Finland ("FI"), as well as deposit products in Norway, Sweden, Finland and other European countries.

The parent company was established in July 2024 as Morgon Finans AB, obtained a license to conduct banking operations in Sweden in April 2025 and adopted the name Morrow Bank AB in October 2025. The parent company is authorised and supervised by the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority (Finansinspektionen). Until the end of 2025, the parent company was a wholly owned subsidiary of the Norwegian bank Morrow Bank ASA. On 2 January 2026, Morrow Bank ASA was merged into the parent company, and the Norwegian operations have since been conducted through the parent company's Norwegian branch. On 1 July 2026, the parent company completed the acquisition of all shares in MedMera Bank AB, a Swedish digital bank. The subsidiary has been consolidated in the Group's financial statements from that date.

Company information

Morrow Bank AB
Organisation number: 559490-6546
Head office: Torsgatan 13, 111 23 Stockholm, Sweden

Morrow Bank AB NUF
Organisation number: 936 300 049
Office: Lysaker Torg 35, 1366 Lysaker, Norway

MedMera Bank AB
Organisation number: 556091- 5018
Office: Englundavägen 4, 171 41 Solna, Sweden

Company structure

Company	Reg. no.
Parent company	
Morrow Bank AB	559490-6546
Branches	
Morrow Bank AB NUF	936 300 049
Subsidiaries	
MedMera Bank AB	556091-5018

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements for Q3 2026 have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting, IFRS Accounting Standards and IFRIC interpretations as adopted by the EU. In addition, the Group applies the Swedish Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies (ÅRKL), the Swedish Corporate Reporting Board's recommendation RFR 1 Supplementary Accounting Rules for Groups and the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's regulations and general guidelines for annual reports in credit institutions and securities companies (FFFS 2008:25). The parent company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with ÅRKL, RFR 2 Accounting for Legal Entities and FFFS 2008:25 ("statutory IFRS"). Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts are stated in SEK million.

The consolidated financial statements comprise the parent company, including its Norwegian branch Morrow Bank AB NUF, and the subsidiary, MedMera Bank AB. The subsidiary is consolidated from 1 July 2026, the date on which the parent company obtained control, using the acquisition method in accordance with IFRS 3 Business Combinations. Intra-group balances and transactions are eliminated in full on consolidation. Comparative figures for periods prior to the acquisition relate to Morrow Bank AB only and are therefore not directly comparable.

Except for the principles relating to consolidation and business combinations, the accounting principles and calculation methods applied in these condensed interim financial statements are consistent with those applied in the annual report for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Segment information

Operating segments are identified based on internal reporting to the Group's chief operating decision maker. Management has assessed the Group's activities and concluded that the Group is managed and reported as a single integrated business, despite operating across multiple geographic markets.

Accordingly, the Group has identified one operating segment, and no separate segment information is presented.

Business combinations

Merger with Morrow Bank ASA
During Q1 2026,Morrow Bank ASA was merged into Morrow Bank AB, which prior to the merger was a wholly owned subsidiary of Morrow Bank ASA. The merger constitutes a business combination under common control, as ultimate control of the entities remained unchanged before and after the transaction.

Business combinations under common control are outside the scope of IFRS 3 Business Combinations. In the absence of specific IFRS guidance, management has applied judgement in accordance with IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

The merger has been accounted for using the continuity method (predecessor accounting). Accordingly, the assets and liabilities of Morrow Bank ASA have been recognised at their carrying amounts as reported immediately prior to the merger. No goodwill has been recognised and the transaction did not result in any remeasurement of assets or liabilities. For further information, see Note 9.

Acquisition of MedMera Bank AB

On 1 July 2026, the parent company acquired MedMera Bank AB. The acquisition constitutes a business combination within the scope of IFRS 3 Business Combinations.

The acquisition has been accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration, comprising cash and newly issued shares in the parent company, is measured at fair value at the acquisition date. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed have been recognised at fair value, and goodwill is recognised as the excess of the consideration over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired, including deferred tax on fair value adjustments. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The acquired loan portfolio has been recognised at fair value, corresponding to the net carrying amount after expected credit loss allowances and a fair value adjustment of the non-performing loan portfolio based on an observable sale transaction. Loans are presented net in the balance sheet. In the credit risk disclosures, the acquired loans are included at their gross carrying amounts and related expected credit loss allowances at the acquisition date, and movements between stages are included from the acquisition date. The banking licence held by the subsidiary has been recognised as a separate intangible asset.

The purchase price allocation has been finalised. For further information, see Note 13.

Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Assets and liabilities are classified as held for sale when their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use, they are available for immediate sale in their present condition, and the sale is highly probable. Assets and liabilities held for sale are presented separately in the balance sheet and measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Financial assets within the scope of IFRS 9, such as loans to customers, continue to be measured in accordance with IFRS 9.

A discontinued operation is a component of the Group that has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale, and either represents a separate major line of business or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. The result from discontinued operations is presented as a single amount after tax, separately from continuing operations in the income statement.

The parts of MedMera Bank AB that the Group has agreed to divest have been classified as a disposal group held for sale and presented as discontinued operations. For further information, see Note 14.

Translation of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

The Group presents its financial statements in Swedish krona (SEK). Foreign currency comprises all currencies other than SEK. Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date.

Exchange differences arising from the settlement of foreign currency transactions at exchange rates different from those at the date of initial recognition, as well as unrealised exchange differences on unsettled foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities, are recognised in the income statement under "Net gains/(losses) on certificates, bonds and currency".

The Norwegian branch is a foreign operation with the Norwegian krone (NOK) as its functional currency. On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of the branch are translated into SEK at the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date, and its income and expenses are translated at the average exchange rate for the period. The resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a translation reserve in equity.

The exchange rates used for translating the income statements and balance sheets of the Norwegian branch from its local functional currency (NOK) into the presentation currency are presented in the table below.

Exchange Rates	Q3 2026
SEK 1 = NOK	
Income statement (average)	0.9615
Balance sheet (at end of period)	0.9621

Income Recognition

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate method. This involves recognition of interest along with the amortisation of origination fees. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts the contractual cash flows of the loan (interest, principal, and fees) over the expected life of the loan to the amortised cost of the loan at the origination date.

Revenue recognition of interest using the effective interest rate method is applied to balance sheet items valued at amortised cost. For assets that are not credit-impaired, the effective interest rate is calculated on the asset's carrying amount (amortised cost). For interest-bearing balance sheet items valued at fair value through profit or loss, changes in value are recognised as "Net gains/(losses) on certificates, bonds and currency" in the income statement.

Fees and commissions are recognised as revenue as the services are provided. Fees for establishing loan agreements are included in the cash flows when calculating the amortised cost and are recognised as part of net interest income using the effective interest rate method. The same applies to the payment of fees to intermediaries for consumer loans and credit cards.

Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities mainly consist of loans to and deposits with credit institutions, loans to customers, certificates and bonds, deposits from customers and subordinated loans. Financial instruments are recognised in the balance sheet on the date the Group becomes party to the instrument's contractual terms. Loans to customers are recognised in the financial position at the time when the loan is paid out to the customer. Financial assets are derecognised when the Group's rights to receive cash flows from the asset cease. Financial liabilities are derecognised from the date the rights to the contractual terms are fulfilled, expired, or cancelled.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities, which include customer deposits, subordinated loan capital, and portions of other short-term debts, are recognised at fair value less any transaction costs incurred in their establishment. In subsequent periods, these obligations are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (internal rate of return).

Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified at initial recognition into categories depending on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the characteristics of the asset's contractually specified cash flows.

Certificates and bonds at fair value through profit or loss

The category primarily applies to financial assets classified as held for trading. The portfolio of certificates and bonds is classified in this category as they are managed and assessed based on fair value in accordance with the Group's established guidelines. At initial recognition, the assets are measured at fair value. In subsequent periods, they are measured at fair value, with any changes in value recognised in "Net gains/ (losses) on certificates, bonds and currency" in the income statement.

Loans and deposits with credit institutions measured at amortised cost

Financial assets held in a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows, where the contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at amortised cost unless internal decisions lead to measurement at fair value through profit and loss.

Loans to customers, which mostly consist of framework loans and credit card receivables, are measured at amortised cost. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows (interest, repayments and fees) through the expected lifetime of the loan to the amortised cost at the time of establishment.

The Group considers a loan or a claim on a client to be credit-impaired when any product under the client is more than 90 days past due as of the balance sheet date, or when a loan has been restructured due to the client's financial difficulties. Additionally, credit impairment is recognised if the loan has been transferred to a debt collection agency, the client is deceased, or there is suspicion of fraud. Such exposures are categorised as loans in stage 3.

Expected credit losses – PD, EAD and LGD:

The Group estimates the Probability of Default (PD) using different methodologies for Stage 1 and Stage 2 exposures. For loans in Stage 1, PD is calculated based on the actual behaviour score of each individual account. For credit cards and loans in Stage 2, the Group uses historical data from the most recent 24 monthly vintages. The Group updates its PD parameters at least quarterly.

The Group estimates Loss Given Default (LGD) based on expected cash flows from payments on defaulted loans over a 15-year period from the default date. The Group uses three OECD macroeconomic variables per country in its loss model: (1) expected unemployment development, (2) GDP growth, and (3) short-term interest rates. The Group applies three scenarios in the macro adjustment assessment: positive, neutral, and negative future scenarios, weighted by probability.

Transitions among stages 1, 2 and 3:

Customers who have exceeded a 90-day payment deadline are referred to a debt collection agency (DCA). Customers sent to a DCA will not have any opportunity for subsequent transfer to stages 2 or 1, meaning such engagements will remain classified in stage 3 until the asset is written off. Customers who have exceeded a 90-day payment deadline but make a payment equal to or exceeding the minimum amount before transfer to the debt collection agency will have the possibility of subsequent transfer to stages 2 or 1.

Losses on loans in income statement:

The accounting line "Losses on loans" consists of realised losses, the difference between book value and consideration received from portfolio sales, payments received on previously recognised losses, and changes in impairment/provision for loan losses.

Fixed Assets

Fixed assets are recognised at acquisition cost, less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Depreciation is applied on a straight-line basis over a period of three years.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on business combinations is presented as a separate line in the balance sheet and measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is not amortised but is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if there are indications of impairment, in accordance with IAS 36. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are recognised on the balance sheet to the extent that it is probable that future economic benefits will accrue to the Group and the costs can be reliably measured. Intangible assets are recognised at acquisition cost minus accumulated amortisation and any impairments. An annual assessment is made of the amortisation period, amortisation method, and any potential impairment needs, or earlier if there are indications of a decline in value.

The Group's intangible assets are amortised over 3–5 years on a straight-line basis.

Additional Tier 1 instruments

The parent company has issued Additional Tier 1 (AT1) instruments in the form of perpetual subordinated instruments. The AT1 instruments have no fixed maturity date and are subordinated to all senior and subordinated liabilities, but rank senior to common equity instruments.

The contractual terms of the AT1 instruments give the parent company full and unconditional discretion to cancel distributions at any time, and distributions are non-cumulative. Accordingly, the instruments do not contain any contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holders.

Based on an assessment of the contractual terms, management has concluded that the AT1 instruments meet the definition of equity in accordance with IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation. The instruments are there- fore classified as equity in the balance sheet.

Proceeds from the issuance of AT1 instruments are recognised in equity, net of transaction costs. Distributions on AT1 instruments are recognised directly in equity and are not recognised as interest expense in the income statement.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to the shareholders of the parent company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all potentially dilutive ordinary shares (share options).

Leases

The Group applies IFRS 16 for leases. For short-term leases (less than 12 months) or leases where the underlying asset has a low value, the Group uses the exemption available under IFRS 16, and the expense is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term. For other leases, a right-of-use asset and a lease liability are recognised at commencement date. The lease liability is measured as the present value of future lease payments using the Group's marginal borrowing rate. The right-of-use asset is presented as part of fixed assets, while the lease liability is presented as part of other debt.

Personnel Expenses

Personnel expenses include all direct costs for personnel, including social security contributions and other related costs.

Tax

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax/deferred tax assets are calculated at the nominal rate based on temporary differences between accounting and tax values at the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent it is probable that the benefit will be realised at a future date.

Tax Expense

Reported tax expenses include tax for the current year, adjustments related to current taxes from previous years, as well as changes in deferred tax. Deferred tax is the tax related to all temporary differences that arise between the reported and tax values of assets and liabilities.

Statement of cash flow

The cash flow statement has been prepared using the indirect method. Cash and cash equivalents consist of bank deposits (loans to and receivables from credit institutions).

Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of the interim financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Group's accounting principles and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual outcomes may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis, and changes in estimates are recognised in the period in which they occur. The areas involving the most significant judgements and estimates are described below.

Expected credit losses (ECL): ECL is calculated using credit risk models for PD and LGD, updated with the latest available macro information. The Group applies probability-weighted scenarios (base, optimistic, and pessimistic) to account for forward-looking macroeconomic conditions. Significant events or changes in macroeconomic conditions occurring in Q3 2026 have been considered in the preparation of these interim financial statements.

Business combinations: Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. Determining the fair values of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed, in particular acquired loan portfolios and intangible assets, requires significant estimates of future cash flows, credit losses and discount rates. For further information on the acquisition of MedMera Bank, see Note 13.

Assets held for sale and discontinued operations: Classification as held for sale under IFRS 5 involves judgement as to whether the sale is highly probable, particularly where completion is subject to regulatory approval. Disposal groups are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. For further information on the divestment of the non-core parts of MedMera Bank, see Note 14.

New standards not yet adopted

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements was issued in 2024 and replaces IAS 1. The standard introduces new requirements for the classification of income and expenses, mandatory subtotals in the statement of profit or loss, and reporting of management-defined performance measures (MPMs). IFRS 18 applies to reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, and the Group has not adopted the standard in the condensed interim financial statements for Q3 2026.

For the Group, IFRS 18 is expected mainly to affect the presentation of the statement of profit or loss, particularly the classification of interest income/expenses and gains/losses on financial instruments, as well as the requirements for clearer disclosures. The standard does not change measurement or recognition, nor does it affect capital requirements, own funds, or large exposures.

Note 2.
Loans to customers

The Group applies forward-looking elements in its credit loss models. From 1 July 2026, the tables include the loans to customers of MedMera Bank AB. Comparative figures relate to Morrow Bank AB only. For further information, see Note 1 and the annual report for Morrow Bank 2025.

Loans to customers

Amounts in SEK million	30 Sep 2026	30 Sep 2025	31 Dec 2025
Gross loans to customers	30,963.0	-	-
Impairment of loans	-2,501.3	-	-
Net loans to customers	**28,461.7**	**-**	**-**
Of which:			
Purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI):			
Gross loans to customers	844.1	-	-
Impairment of loans	-526.9	-	-
Net loans to customers	**317.1**	**-**	**-**

Defaulted loans

Amounts in SEK million	30 Sep 2026	30 Sep 2025	31 Dec 2025
Gross defaulted loans to customers *	4,001.6	-	-
Impairment of loans (stage 3)	-1,904.9	-	-
Net defaulted loans to customers	**2,096.8**	**-**	**-**
Of which:			
Purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI):			
Gross loans to customers	844.1	-	-
Impairment of loans	-526.9	-	-
Net loans to customers	**317.1**	**-**	**-**

** Defaulted loans comprise loans that are more than 90 days overdue according to agreed payment schedule, and loans with other indications of unlikelihood to pay. Such loans continue to be considered defaulted regardless of future payment status.*

Information on products and geographical distribution

NO = Norway, FI = Finland, SE = Sweden

Q3 2026	Customer loans			Cards		Group adjust-	
Amounts in SEK million	**NO**	**FI**	**SE**	**NO/FI/SE**	**Not allocated**	**ments**	**Total**
Interest income	108.3	192.2	361.7	38.3	-	-2.3	698.2
Interest expenses	-56.2	-56.3	-96.2	-11.4	6.8	2.3	-211.0
Net interest income	**52.1**	**135.9**	**265.5**	**26.9**	**6.8**	**-0.0**	**487.2**
Commission income and fees	-1.2	13.4	23.1	5.5	0.3	-0.9	40.2
Commission expenses and fees	-1.2	-1.9	-1.6	-2.1	-0.2	-	-7.1
Net commissions and fees	**-2.4**	**11.5**	**21.5**	**3.4**	**0.2**	**-0.9**	**33.1**
Net gains/(losses) on certificates, bonds and currency	6.8	-4.3	7.8	0.3	0.0	-	10.7
Losses on loans	-18.6	-55.3	-97.4	-22.7	0.0	-	-193.9
Total income incl. loan losses	**37.9**	**87.8**	**197.5**	**7.9**	**7.0**	**-1.0**	**337.1**
Gross loans to customers	4,674.9	7,385.3	17,645.7	1,212.5	-	44.7	30,963.0
Impairment of loans	-362.6	-802.3	-1,233.9	-102.5	-	-	-2,501.3
Net loans to customers	**4,312.2**	**6,583.0**	**16,411.7**	**1,110.0**	**-**	**44.7**	**28,461.7**
Of which:							
Purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI):							
Gross loans to customers	-	-	844.1	-	-	-	844.1
Impairment of loans	-	-	-526.9	-	-	-	-526.9
Net loans to customers	**-**	**-**	**317.1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**317.1**

YTD 2026	Customer loans			Cards		Group adjust-	
Amounts in SEK million	**NO**	**FI**	**SE**	**NO/FI/SE**	**Not allocated**	**ments**	**Total**
Interest income	341.5	557.4	663.8	105.5	-	-2.3	1,665.8
Interest expenses	-158.3	-141.3	-170.8	-33.5	6.8	2.3	-494.9
Net interest income	**183.1**	**416.2**	**493.0**	**71.9**	**6.8**	**-0.0**	**1,170.9**
Commission income and fees	9.0	20.7	37.7	24.9	0.3	-0.9	91.6
Commission expenses and fees	-4.6	-6.5	-5.8	-22.9	-1.2	-	-40.9
Net commissions and fees	**4.4**	**14.2**	**31.9**	**1.9**	**-0.8**	**-0.9**	**50.7**
Net gains/(losses) on certificates, bonds and currency	21.6	0.8	26.4	2.7	-0.0	-	51.5
Losses on loans	-101.2	-204.9	-172.0	-42.7	-10.9	-	-531.7
Total income incl. loan losses	**107.9**	**226.2**	**379.2**	**33.9**	**-4.9**	**-1.0**	**741.4**
Gross loans to customers	4,674.9	7,385.3	17,645.7	1,212.5	-	44.7	30,963.0
Impairment of loans	-362.6	-802.3	-1,233.9	-102.5	-	-	-2,501.3
Net loans to customers	**4,312.2**	**6,583.0**	**16,411.7**	**1,110.0**	**-**	**44.7**	**28,461.7**
Of which:							
Purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI):							
Gross loans to customers	-	-	844.1	-	-	-	844.1
Impairment of loans	-	-	-526.9	-	-	-	-526.9
Net loans to customers	**-**	**-**	**317.1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**317.1**

Undrawn credit lines are in total SEK 6.6 billion per end of September 2026

Full Year 2025	Customer loans			Cards		Group	
Amounts in SEK million	**NO**	**FI**	**SE**	**NO/FI/SE**	**Not allocated**	**adjustments**	**Total**
Interest income	-	-	-	-	-		-
Interest expenses	-	-	-	-	-		-
Net interest income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**-**
Commission income and fees	-	-	-	-	-		-
Commission expenses and fees	-	-	-	-	-		
Net commissions and fees	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**-**
Net gains/(losses) on certificates, bonds and currency	-	-	-	-	-		-
Losses on loans	-	-	-	-	-		-
Total income incl. loan losses	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**-**
Gross loans to customers	-	-	-	-	-		-
Impairment of loans	-	-	-	-	-		
Net loans to customers	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**-**
Of which:							
Purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI):							
Gross loans to customers	-	-	-	-	-		-
Impairment of loans	-	-	-	-	-		-
Net loans to customers	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**-**

Reconciliation of gross loans to customers

Q3 2026				
Amounts in SEK million	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Opening balance	**13,775.9**	**1,386.2**	**2,826.8**	**17,988.8**
Acquisition of subsidiary on 1 July 2026	**11 167.1**	**-**	**831.4**	**11 998.5**
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	-882.4	882.4	-	-
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	-151.0	-	151.0	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	-382.1	382.1	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	105.3	-105.3	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	603.9	-603.9	-	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	68.5	-	-68.5	-
New assets	3,214.3	116.1	111.7	3,442.2
Assets derecognised	-2,229.4	-113.7	-126.9	-2,470.1
Amortisation discount	4.6	-	-	4.6
Other	-2.1	1.8	-0.6	-0.9
Closing balance	**25 569.2**	**1 392.1**	**4 001.7**	**30 963.0**
Of which:				
Purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI):	-	-	844.1	844.1
Closing balance	**-**	**-**	**844.1**	**844.1**

YTD 2026

Amounts in SEK million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Opening balance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Acquired through merger on 2 January 2026	**13,202.4**	**1,318.6**	**2,402.2**	**16,923.1**
Acquisition of subsidiary on 1 July 2026	**11 167.1**	**-**	**831.4**	**11 998.5**
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	-2,117.4	2,117.4	-	-
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	-498.3	-	498.3	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	-1,060.5	1,060.5	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	232.5	-232.5	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	1,309.0	-1,309.0	-	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	206.8	-	-206.8	-
New assets	7,346.6	354.1	354.8	8,055.5
Assets derecognised	-5,067.7	-262.8	-705.7	-6,036.1
Amortisation discount	22.9	-	-	22.9
Other	-2.1	1.8	-0.6	-0.8
Closing balance	**25 569.2**	**1 392.1**	**4 001.7**	**30 963.0**
Of which:				
Purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI):	-	-	844.1	844.1
Closing balance	**-**	**-**	**844.1**	**844.1**

Full Year 2025

Amounts in SEK million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Opening balance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	-	-	-	-
New assets	-	-	-	-
Assets derecognised	-	-	-	-
Amortisation discount	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Of which:				
Purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI):	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Reconciliation of impairment of loans

Q3 2026

Amounts in SEK million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Opening balance	**176.5**	**244.4**	**1,195.0**	**1,615.9**
Acquisition of subsidiary on 1 July 2026	**158.4**	**-**	**519.1**	**677.4**
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	-16.9	16.9	-	-
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	-2.6	-	2.6	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	-73.5	73.5	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	29.9	-29.9	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	88.1	-88.1	-	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	9.7	-	-9.7	-
New financial assets originated	36.7	7.5	4.1	48.3
Increased expected credit loss	19,7	106.8	128.3	254,8
Assets derecognised	-106.2	-16.3	-59.7	-182.2
Decreased expected credit loss	2,5	-7.7	-1.6	-6,9
Exchange rate movements	5.6	5.5	27.7	38.8
Macroeconomic model changes	-5.8	17.9	42.8	54.9
Other changes	-3.1	-9.4	12.8	0.3
Closing balance	**362.6**	**233.9**	**1 904.9**	**2 501.4**
Of which:				
Purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI):	-	-	526.9	526.9
Closing balance	**-**	**-**	**526.9**	**526.9**

YTD 2026

Amounts in SEK million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Opening balance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Acquired through merger on 2 January 2026	**205.0**	**239.8**	**1,062.7**	**1,507.5**
Acquisition of subsidiary on 1 July 2026	**158.4**	**-**	**519.1**	**677.4**
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	-37.6	37.6	-	-
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	-8.3	-	8.3	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	-216.0	216.0	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	55.5	-55.5	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	216.8	-216.8	-	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	30.1	-	-30.1	-
New financial assets originated	83.2	23.9	6.3	113.3
Increased expected credit loss	33.8	341.1	443.5	818.4
Assets derecognised	-315.7	-21.0	-352.9	-689.6
Decreased expected credit loss	2.0	-23.1	-6.7	-27.9
Exchange rate movements	8.4	9.2	40.9	58.5
Macroeconomic model changes	-10.2	13.1	40.6	43.4
Other changes	-3.1	-9.4	12.8	0.3
Closing balance	**362.6**	**233.9**	**1 904.9**	**2 501.4**
Of which:				
Purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI):	-	-	526.9	526.9
Closing balance	**-**	**-**	**526.9**	**526.9**

Full Year 2025

Amounts in SEK million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Opening balance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated	-	-	-	-
Increased expected credit loss	-	-	-	-
Assets derecognised	-	-	-	-
Decreased expected credit loss	-	-	-	-
Exchange rate movements	-	-	-	-
Macroeconomic model changes	-	-	-	-
Other changes	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Of which:				
Purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI):	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Sensitivity analysis

The measurement of expected credit losses (ECL) involves the use of assumptions and estimates relating to credit risk and future economic conditions. To illustrate the sensitivity of the ECL estimate to changes in key assumptions, the analysis below shows the impact on the Group's ECL of increases of 1, 2 and 5 percentage points in Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD) and macroeconomic assumptions, with all other variables held constant. The analysis is intended to provide an indication of the relative effect of changes in key model inputs and does not represent management's forecast of future credit losses.

	Change		
Amounts in SEK million	**1%-point**	**2%-point**	**5%-point**
PD	120.1	240.2	600.5
LGD	47.1	94.2	235.1
Macro	7.2	14.5	36.2

Note 3.
Capital adequacy

Amounts in SEK million	30 Sep 2026	30 Sep 2025
AVAILABLE OWN FUNDS		
Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1) before adjustments		
Share capital	316.1	-
Share premium	859.0	-
Other reserves	1,992.9	-
Verified profit for the period (net of proposed dividend)	133.5	-
Total CET1 before adjustments	**3,301.5**	**-**
Adjustments / deductions in CET1		
Intangible assets (goodwill, software) (art. 36.1.b CRR)	-163.1	-
Deferred tax assets dependent on future profitability (art. 36.1.c)	-0.7	-
Additional Value Adjustment (AVA) (art. 34, 105)	-1.8	-
Insufficient coverage for non-performing exposures (art. 36.1.m CRR)	-7.7	-
Proposed dividend / appropriation (art. 26.2)	-	-
Total CET1 adjustments	**-173.4**	**-**
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	3,128.1	-
Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)		
Perpetual subordinated loans (AT1 instruments, art. 51–52 CRR)	597.7	-
Total AT1	**597.7**	**-**
Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)	3,725.8	-
Tier 2 capital (T2)		
Dated subordinated loans (T2 instruments, art. 62–63 CRR)	615.8	-
Total T2	**615.8**	**-**
Total capital	**4,341.5**	**-**

RISK-WEIGHTED EXPOSURE AMOUNT (REA)

The standardised approach for credit risk is applied. Amounts refer to risk-weighted exposure amount.

Amounts in SEK million	30 Sep 2026	30 Sep 2025
Credit risk – standardised approach (art. 111–141 CRR3)		
Exposures to institutions (credit institutions)	441.6	-
Exposures to corporates	0.0	-
Retail exposures (not regulatory real estate)	19,571.7	-
Exposures secured by mortgages on residential property	-	-
Defaulted exposures (art. 127)	2,019.1	-
Other items	357.0	-
Total credit risk	**22,389.4**	**-**
Operational risk – new standardised approach (CRR3, art. 311a–317)	**1,534.3**	**-**
Total risk-weighted exposure amount	**23,923.7**	**-**
CAPITAL RATIOS (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)		
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	13.1 %	-
Tier 1 ratio (%)	15.6 %	-
Total capital ratio (%)	18.1 %	-
Leverage ratio (art. 429 CRR)		
Total assets	32,668.2	-
Total leverage ratio exposure (LRE)	33,538.6	-
Leverage ratio (T1 / LRE)	**11.1 %**	**-**
CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS AND BUFFERS		
Pillar 1 – minimum capital requirement (art. 92 CRR)		
CET1 requirement (4.5%)	1,076.6	-
T1 requirement (6.0%)	1,435.4	-
Total capital requirement (8.0%)	**1,913.9**	**-**
Pillar 2 – internally assessed capital need (ICAAP)		
Internally assessed additional own funds need (ICAAP) (2.16%)	516.8	-
Combined buffer requirement (Act 2014:966)		
Capital conservation buffer (2.5%)	598.1	-
Systemic risk buffer (if applicable, FFFS 2014:12)	-	-
Institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer (CCyB, weighted average)	378.3	-
Total combined buffer requirement	**976.4**	**-**
Total internal capital target (Pillar 1 + ICAAP + buffers)	**3,407.0**	**-**
Capital surplus vs. internal target	**934.5**	**-**
Additional own funds requirements based on SREP (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)		
Pillar 1 own funds requirement (total capital) %	8.0 %	-
Pillar 2 – internally assessed (ICAAP) - CET1 (%)	1.2 %	-
Pillar 2 – internally assessed (ICAAP) - Additional AT1 (%)	0.4 %	-
Pillar 2 – internally assessed (ICAAP) - Additional T2 (%)	0.5 %	-
Total own funds requirement incl. internal ICAAP (%)	**10.2 %**	**-**

Amounts in SEK million	30 Sep 2026	30 Sep 2025
Combined buffer requirement (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)		
Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.5 %	-
Conservation buffer due to macro-prudential or systemic risk identified at the level of a Member State (%)	0.0 %	-
Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	1.6 %	-
Systemic risk buffer (%)	0.0 %	-
Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	0.0 %	-
Other Systemically Important Institution buffer	0.0 %	-
Combined buffer requirement (%)	4.1 %	-
Overall capital requirements (%)	14.2 %	-
CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	7.4 %	-
Capital ratios requirements (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)		
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	9.8 %	-
Tier 1 ratio (%)	11.7 %	-
Internal capital target (incl. ICAAP assessment)	**14.2 %**	**-**
Leverage ratio requirement (as a percentage of total exposure measure		
Total leverage ratio requirements (%)	3.0 %	-
LIQUIDITY		
Liquidity ratios and requirements		
Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value - average)	2,961.8	-
Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	1,069.7	-
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) – minimum requirement 100%	**276.9 %**	**-**
Total available stable funding	30,381.3	-
Total required stable funding	23,277.4	-
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) – minimum requirement 100%	**130.5 %**	**-**

Note 4.
Subordinated loans

Amounts in SEK million	Issue date	Maturity date		30 Sep 2026	31 Dec 2025
			NOK	SEK	SEK
Subordinated loan (ISIN NO0012909235)	11 May 2023	11 May 2033	100.0	103.9	-
Subordinated loan (ISIN NO0013333401)	19 Sep 2024	19 Sep 2034	100.0	103.9	-
Subordinated loan (ISIN NO0013728295)	27 Feb 2026	27 Feb 2036	200.0	207.9	-
Subordinated loan (ISIN NO0013755249)	16 Jun 2026	16 Sep 2036	-	200.0	-
Total subordinated loans				**615.8**	**-**

Note 5.
Financial instruments

	30 Sep 2026			31 Dec 2025		
Amounts in SEK million	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Total	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Total
Loans and deposits with credit institutions	-	814.4	814.4	-	726.1	726.1
Net loans to customers	-	28,461.7	28,461.7	-	-	-
Certifcates and bonds	1,822.1	1,217.0	3,039.1	-	-	-
Other financial receivables	-	41.9	41.9	-	1.4	1.4
Total financial assets	**1,822.1**	**30,535.0**	**32,357.1**	**-**	**727.5**	**727.5**
Deposits from customers	-	27,697.3	27,697.3	-	-	-
Other financial debt	-	205.3	205.3	-	1.4	1.4
Subordinated loans (Tier 2)	-	615.8	615.8	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**28,518.4**	**28,518.4**	**-**	**1.4**	**1.4**

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost

Loans and deposits with credit institutions

Fair value is estimated to correspond to amortised cost.

Net loans to customers

Loans to customers are highly exposed to market competition, so any additional values in the loan balance will not be able to be maintained over time. At the same time, an impairment is recognised if observable events occur that indicate a fall in value. The impairments are based on an assessment of the future cash flow, discounted by the effective rate of interest. The fair value is therefore considered to correspond with amortised cost.

Other receivables

Fair value is estimated to correspond to amortised cost.

Deposits from customers

Fair value is estimated to correspond to amortised cost.

Other debt

Fair value is estimated to correspond to amortised cost.

Subordinated loans

The Group's subordinated loans are listed, but the instrument is traded at a relatively low frequency. As a substitute for observable prices, amortised cost can be used as an approximation of fair value.

Financial instruments at fair value

Financial instruments at fair value are placed in the different levels below based on the quality of market data for the individual type of instrument.

Level 1: Valuation based on listed prices in an active market

Level 1 includes financial instruments that are valued using listed prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This category includes certificates and government bonds that are traded in active markets.

Level 2: Valuation based on observable market data

In level 2, valuation is based on (1) directly or indirectly observable prices for identical assets or liabilities in a market that is not active, (2) models that use prices and variables from observable markets or transactions and (3) pricing in an active market of a similar, but not identical asset or liability.

Level 3: Valuation based on non-observable market data

If a valuation cannot be established in levels 1 or 2, valuation methods are used that are based on non-observable market data.

	30 Sep 2026				31 Dec 2025			
Amounts in SEK million	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Certificates and bonds	-	1,822.1	-	1,822.1	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	**-**	**1,822.1**	**-**	**1,822.1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Certificates and bonds are valued to listed prices when available.

Note 6.
Contractual Obligations

The contractual obligations disclosed relate primarily to leases for office premises, recognised in accordance with IFRS 16 as right-of-use assets and corresponding lease liabilities.

Right of use asset

Amount in SEK million	**30 Sep 2026**	**31 Dec 2025**
Opening balance	**10.8**	**-**
Asset recognised	0.3	11.0
Merger effect RoU Asset recognised	18.6	-
Adjustments	4.4	-
Effect of changes in exchange rates	2.8	-
Amortisation and depreciation	-4.1	-0.2
Merger effect RoU Asset depreciation	-6.1	-
Adjustments	-1.4	-
Effect of changes in exchange rates	-1.0	-
Closing balance	**24.3**	**10.8**

Lease liability

Amount in SEK million	**30 Sep 2026**	**31 Dec 2025**
Opening balance	**-11.0**	**-**
Liabilities recognised	-0.3	-11.0
Merger Lease liabilities recognised	-11.2	-
Adjustments	-8.0	-
Lease payments	4.5	0.1
Interest	-1.2	-0.1
Effect of changes in exchange rates	-1.8	-
Closing balance	**-29.0**	**-11.0**

Maturity split of lease liability

Amount in SEK million	**30 Sep 2026**	**31 Dec 2025**
Proportion of short-term debt	5.7	1.9
Proportion of long-term debt	23.3	9.1

Note 7.
Share option plan

	Quantity (in million)	WASP (in SEK)
Outstanding options as at 31 December 2025	6.6	6.8
+ granted	9.0	12.9
- exercised	−0.5	0.6
- terminated	0	0
- expired	0	0
Outstanding options as at 30 September 2026 / avg. WASP	**15.1**	**10.6**
Vested options as at 30 September 2026	4.5	7.7

WASP[1] (in SEK)	Outstanding options (Quantity in million)	Remaining vesting period (years)	Exercisable options (Quantity in million)
0.6	0.1	-	0.1
8.3	-		-
9.1	1.6	0.5	-
12.9	8.6	1.9	-
14.0	0.5	1.9	-
Total	**10.7**	**1.7**	**0.1**

For calculation of fair value of granted options, the Black-Scholes option pricing model is used.

The following assumptions are used in the calculation of granted share options:

- Share price at the time of the grant: The share price equals the listed price at regulated market at the time of the grant.
- Volatility: Historical volatility is expected to be an indication of future volatility. Expected volatility is therefore equal to historic volatility.
- Expiration of the option: The option's expected maturity time was 5 years at grant date.
- Risk-free rate: Risk-free rate equals the interest rate on 5-year government bonds.

[1] WASP = Weighted average strike price in NOK. The Exercise Price, originally denominated in NOK for the 2025 and prior grants, has been converted to SEK

Note 8.
Largest shareholders

List as at 30 September 2026

Rank	Name	Num. of shares (millions)	Ownership
1	KISTEFOS AS	59.0	18.7 %
2	KOOPERATIVA FÖRBUNDET EKONOMISK FÖRE	32.8	10.4 %
3	DNB BANK ASA	28.9	9.2 %
4	PARETO SECURITIES AS	18.6	5.9 %
5	NORDEA BANK ABP NUF	15.7	5.0 %
6	THE BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON SA/NV, W8IMY	7.7	2.4 %
7	HVALER INVEST AS	5.6	1.8 %
8	SHB OSLO - OSLO CLIENTS SWEDEN	5.2	1.7 %
9	DRIFTSFOND, STIFTELSEN	5.1	1.6 %
10	STATE STREET BANK AND TRUST CO, W9	4.7	1.5 %
11	BOREA NORDISK UTBYTTE VERDIPAPIRFOND	4.2	1.3 %
12	ABG SUNDAL COLLIER ASA	3.7	1.2 %
13	FUTUR	3.7	1.2 %
14	NORDNET PENSIONSFÖRSÄKRING AB	3.6	1.2 %
15	NORDNET LIVSFORSIKRING AS	3.6	1.1 %
16	BNP PARIBAS SA PARIS, W8IMY (GCS)	3.4	1.1 %
17	BELAIR AS	3.2	1.0 %
18	SB1 MARKETS AS	3.0	0.9 %
19	HANS EIENDOM AS	2.4	0.8 %
20	AVANZA PENSION	2.2	0.7 %
	Top 20 largest shareholders	**216.4**	**68.5 %**
	Others	99.7	31.5 %
	Total	**316.10**	**100.0 %**

Note 9.
Merger with Morrow Bank ASA

As disclosed in Morrow Bank AB's first quarter report, Morrow Bank ASA, Morrow Bank AB's former parent company, merged with Morrow Bank AB on 2 January 2026. The merger was accounted for as a business combination under common control, as the ultimate ownership and control of the entities remained unchanged before and after the transaction.

The merger has been accounted for using the continuity method (predecessor accounting) in both the consolidated financial statements and the parent company's financial statements. As business combinations under common control are outside the scope of IFRS 3 Business Combinations, the Group has selected this accounting policy in accordance with IAS 8. In the parent company, the accounting has been performed in accordance with BFNAR 2020:5 Accounting for mergers, as applicable within the framework of limited IFRS pursuant to the Swedish Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies (Sw. lagen (1995:1559) om årsredovisning i kreditinstitut och värdepappersbolag). Accordingly, all assets and liabilities of Morrow Bank ASA have been recognised by Morrow Bank AB at their carrying amounts as reported immediately prior to the merger.

The carrying amounts denominated in NOK have been translated into SEK using the closing exchange rate of NOK/SEK 1.0944 as at 2 January 2026. No goodwill has been recognised.

Assets and liabilities recognised trough the merger

Amounts in SEK million	2 Jan 2026
Assets	
Loans and deposits with credit institutions	935.8
Loans to customers	15,415.6
Certificates and bonds	1,939.5
Shares in subsidiaries	731.4
Other receivables	7.8
Fixed assets	13.2
Intangible assets	63.5
Total assets	**19,106.8**
Liabilities	
Deposits from customers	15,675.3
Other debt	628.1
Tax payable	76.8
Deferred tax payable	1.4
Subordinated loans (Tier 2)	242.1
Total liabilities	**16,623.7**
Equity	
Additional Tier 1 capital	251.3
Share capital	211.4
Share premium	856.1
Other paid-in capital	54.1
Retained earnings	1,110.2
Total equity	**2,483.1**
Total Liabilities and Equity	**19,106.8**

Note 10.
Subsequent events

The divestment of the remaining non-core parts of MedMera Bank AB, as described in Note 14, and the sale of the Group's other non-performing loan portfolios remain subject to regulatory approval as of the date of this report.
After the end of the third quarter, regulatory approval was obtained for the sale of MedMera Bank AB's portfolio of non-performing loans of approximately SEK 0.8 billion to Arktika. The sale forms part of the agreements entered into in September 2026 and is priced in line with the carrying amount. Completion is expected in the fourth quarter of 2026.
Apart from the above, no events have occurred after the balance sheet date that have a material effect on the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the third quarter of 2026.

Note 11.
Risk management

General

Morrow Bank Group’s risk management framework, as set out in the Board-approved Risk Policy, ensures that risk-taking is aligned with the Group’s strategies and defined risk appetite, while maintaining an appropriate balance between risk and return. The risk management process, covering identification, assessment, management, monitoring, control, and reporting of risks, supports informed risk-taking and contributes to achieving the Group’s strategic, business, and operational objectives.

The Group is exposed to several risk types, including credit, market, liquidity, strategic and business, operational, and other risks. These risks are assessed both qualitatively and, where relevant, quantitatively.

Risk mitigation is carried out through the established risk appetite statement, approved policies and instructions, defined procedures and routines, internal controls, and other mitigating measures. Together, these elements strengthen informed decision-making and risk awareness across the Group.

Risk governance follows the organisational setup and adheres to the three lines of defence model. The Risk Control function reports independently to the CEO, the Board of Directors, and the Audit and Risk Committee.

Below, material risk types are outlined.

Credit risk

The Board's Credit Policy sets principles for managing and controlling credit risk.
The Group offers unsecured consumer loans and credit cards to private individuals. All applications undergo automated and, where relevant, manual credit assessment based on internal and external data. Pricing is risk-based and reflects the borrower's assessed risk level. Although the product segment entails higher default risk, overall credit risk is moderated by a granular portfolio, no corporate exposure, broad customer diversification, and interest rates aligned with risk.

The Group maintains a moderate credit risk profile, supported by matured products, strengthened policies and improved models since inception.

Credit risk is managed through consistent credit rating at application, ongoing customer monitoring, early pre-collection and debt collection measures, and periodic portfolio analysis. Automated scoring models and vintage analysis support early identification of behavioural changes and portfolio trends.

Expected credit losses are recognised based on changes in credit risk since origination. Stage classification follows IFRS 9 principles, with default defined primarily as 90 days past due or referral to debt collection. The model incorporates PD, EAD, LGD, discounting using the effective interest rate, and macro-adjustments based on forward-looking scenarios.

Liquidity is placed in highly liquid, low-risk instruments such as bank deposits, government bonds, AAA covered bonds and high-quality bond funds. The Credit Committee monitors key macroeconomic indicators, such as unemployment, interest rates and GDP growth, to ensure timely adjustments to risk assumptions.

Market risk

The Board's Finance Policy sets principles for managing and controlling market risk, including interest rate risk, credit spread risk and currency risk. The Group's objective is to maintain low market risk.

Interest rate risk is limited. Lending and deposits predominantly carry floating rates, and the liquidity portfolio is managed to maintain low-interest rate sensitivity. Asset and liability profiles are balanced across time buckets.

Currency risk for loans to customers in NOK and EUR is mainly matched by deposits in the same currencies, as well as other debt and receivables. Remaining exposure is hedged through the Group's multicurrency facility within policy limits.

Credit spread risk relates to changes in credit premiums affecting the liquidity portfolio.

Market risk is monitored regularly to ensure exposures remain within tolerance. Investments are placed with well-established institutions or in liquid, short-duration interest-bearing securities. The Board has set limits for maximum interest rate and loss exposure, and risks are measured monthly using sensitivity analyses across relevant balance sheet items.

Liquidity risk

The Board's Finance Policy sets principles for managing and controlling liquidity risk.

Investments are placed in deposits with financial institutions and in liquid, short-term interest-bearing securities. The portfolio is managed to ensure that liquidity risk remains low.

The Group maintains continuously updated liquidity forecasts, on intraday, daily and up to one year ahead. The Group is primarily funded through customer deposits in Norway (NOK), Germany (EUR) and Sweden (SEK). Deposits are mainly floating-rate, with fixed-rate products up to two years available. Deposits have been stable, and the Group aims to align lending and deposits by currency.

The Board of Directors has established guidelines that set the limit for maximum interest rate risk. Monitoring and reporting of liquidity and interest rate risk happens continuously according to established instructions. The liquidity risk of the Group arises from, or results from, the maturity profile of the Group's assets and liabilities.

Strategic and business risk

Strategic and business risk refers to failed decisions that may pose risks to the Group's ability to achieve its strategic and business goals. These may arise from increased competition, adverse macroeconomic conditions, including interest rate changes affecting customer payment ability and funding costs, or from stricter regulatory requirements in the consumer finance market.

Key considerations are reduced growth due to competition or regulation that may lower the loan portfolio and thereby decrease capital requirements, and that the products are geographically diversified, meaning macroeconomic stress in one market may not necessarily affect other markets in which the Group operates.

Operational risk

The Board's Operational Risk Policy sets principles for managing and controlling operational risk. The operational risk management framework covers the new product approval process (NPAP), product oversight governance (POG), risk and control self-assessment (RCSA), incident management, and business continuity management. The risk appetite for operational risk is low.

System development and change management follow defined governance processes. Core infrastructure and system operations are outsourced to established providers under strict SLA and risk-assessment requirements. Outsourcing is monitored closely, ensuring access to necessary expertise and scalable, efficient operations. Operational risk during product launches is mitigated through training, documenta-

tion, pilot phases and soft launches.

The Group cooperates with loan intermediaries in all markets and ensures that agent agreements comply with regulatory requirements.

Money laundering and terrorist financing risks are material for the Group. A comprehensive AML framework is in place, including due diligence at onboarding, ongoing monitoring, and structured reporting processes.

Note 12.
Related parties

There have been no transactions with related parties in the period that have significantly impacted the Group's financial position or results.

Transactions between the parent company and its subsidiary are eliminated on consolidation.

Note 13.
Acquisition of MedMera Bank AB

On 24 March 2026, Morrow Bank announced the acquisition of MedMera Bank AB. Following receipt of regulatory approvals and the required shareholder resolutions, the transaction was completed on 1 July 2026, whereby Morrow Bank AB acquired 100% of the shares and voting rights in MedMera Bank AB from Kooperativa Förbundet Ekonomisk Förening (KF). The fair value of the consideration amounted to SEK 1,930.1 million and comprised a cash payment of SEK 1,568.0 million and 32,780,579 new shares in Morrow Bank AB issued through a set-off issue, valued at the closing share price of SEK 11.80 on 30 June 2026 (SEK 386.8 million), less an equity true-up of SEK 24.7 million receivable from the seller. MedMera Bank AB is consolidated as a subsidiary from the acquisition date.

MedMera Bank AB is a Swedish digital bank with approximately 135,000 savings and lending customers. The acquisition strengthens Morrow Bank's position in the Swedish market and lays the foundation for a long-term partnership with Coop Sverige. The acquisition was financed through a combination of a rights issue of SEK 592 million, a directed share issue of SEK 392 million to the seller (recognised at its fair value of SEK 386.8 million based on the share price at completion, in accordance with IFRS 3), the issuance of AT1 bonds of NOK 300 million, the issuance of Tier 2 bonds of SEK 200 million and existing surplus capital.

Consideration – amounts in SEK million	1 Jul 2026
Cash consideration	1,568.0
Shares issued in set-off issue (fair value)	386.8
Equity true-up receivable from seller	-24.7
Total consideration	**1,930.1**

The purchase agreement includes an equity true-up mechanism based on an agreed reference equity of SEK 1,850.0 million. The resulting adjustment of SEK 24.7 million was recognised as a receivable from the seller on 30 September 2026 and was settled in cash in the fourth quarter of 2026. The agreement does not include any contingent consideration.

Identifiable assets and liabilities – SEK million	Book value	FV adj.	Fair value
Intangible assets	0.8	72.2	73.0
Loans and deposits with credit institutions	262.7		262.7
Net loans to customers	11,276.4	44.7	11,321.0
Treasury bills and other eligible bills	436.1		436.1
Bonds and other interest-bearing securities	1,007.0		1,007.0
Other assets	15.0		15.0
Deposits from the public	-11,069.3		-11,069.3
Other liabilities	-115.4		-115.4
Deferred tax liability	-	-24.1	-24.1
Net identifiable assets	1,813.3	92.8	1,906.1
Goodwill			24.1
Total consideration			**1,930.1**

Fair value adjustments before tax amount to SEK 116.9 million and relate to a banking licence (SEK 73.0 million), the acquired loan portfolio (SEK 44.7 million) and a write-down of capitalised technology (SEK 0.8 million). Deferred tax of SEK 24.1 million has been recognised at a tax rate of 20.6%. Goodwill of SEK 24.1 million arises as a consequence of the deferred tax liability recognised on the fair value adjustments and is not expected to be deductible for tax purposes. Of this amount, SEK 15.0 million is attributable to the banking licence and has been allocated to the disposal group held for sale (see Note 14), while SEK 9.0 million relates to the continuing operations. The fair value of the banking licence is supported by the agreement announced on 10 September 2026 to divest non-core parts of MedMera Bank's operations, including IT infrastructure, organisation and management, through a sale of the shares in MedMera Bank AB at a premium of approximately SEK 90 million above equity value at completion. Morrow Bank retains MedMera Bank's performing loans, deposits, customers, the MedMera brand and the Coop partnership agreement. The divestment is subject to regulatory approvals and is expected to be completed before year-end 2026. The fair value adjustment of the loan portfolio reflects the agreement announced on 16 September 2026 to sell MedMera Bank's Swedish non-performing loan portfolio at a price above book value. As the banking licence is expected to be realised through the divestment, it is not amortised. No separate value has been attributed to customer relationships, the MedMera brand or the Coop distribution agreement, as these are not considered to have a material standalone fair value.

The fair value of acquired loans to customers amounts to SEK 11,321.0 million. The gross contractual amount is SEK 11,953.8 million, of which SEK 677.4 million is not expected to be collected.

The purchase price allocation has been finalised.

Net cash outflow on acquisition – SEK million	
Cash consideration paid	1,568.0
Less: cash and cash equivalents acquired	-262.7
Net cash outflow	**1,305.3**

Acquisition-related costs of SEK 12.5 million have been recognised in other expenses in the income statement in 2026, of which SEK 0.5 million in the third quarter. Transaction costs of SEK 40.7 million attributable to the new share issue have been recognised as a deduction from equity and are not included in acquisition-related costs.

Since the acquisition date, MedMera Bank AB has contributed SEK 178.1 million to total operating income and SEK 55.5 million to profit for the period, of which a loss of SEK 14.4 million relates to discontinued operations (see Note 14). Had the acquisition taken place on 1 January 2026, the Group's total operating income for the period would have amounted to SEK 1,624.3 million and profit for the period to SEK 386.8 million. The pro forma information is based on an aggregation of the Group's reported results and MedMera Bank AB's results for the period prior to the acquisition date.

Note 14.

Discontinued operations and disposal group held for sale

Morrow Bank acquired MedMera Bank AB on 1 July 2026 (see Note 13). The non-core parts of MedMera Bank AB's operations were acquired with a view to resale, and in September 2026, Morrow Bank entered into an agreement to divest these parts to a global credit investment firm. The divestment will be carried out through a sale of the shares in MedMera Bank AB after MedMera Bank's performing loans, deposits, customers, the MedMera brand and the Coop partnership agreement have been transferred to Morrow Bank. The disposal group comprises IT infrastructure, organisation and management, together with the assets and liabilities that will remain in MedMera Bank AB at completion. The share sale is priced at a premium to equity value at completion. The transaction is subject to customary regulatory approvals and is expected to be completed before year-end 2026..

As the disposal group was acquired with a view to resale, as described above, and the sale was considered highly probable within a short period after the acquisition, the assets and liabilities of the disposal group have been classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 from the acquisition date on 1 July 2026. At 30 September 2026, net assets held for sale amounted to SEK 203.7 million. This includes the banking licence of SEK 73.0 million identified in the purchase price allocation (see Note 13), the related deferred tax liability of SEK 15.0 million and technical goodwill of SEK 15.0 million attributable to the banking licence.

The disposal group is measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. The assets and liabilities are presented separately in the balance sheet as "Assets held for sale" and "Liabilities held for sale". As the disposal group has been classified as held for sale since the acquisition date, no depreciation or amortisation has been recognised. As the agreed sale price exceeds the carrying amount, no impairment loss has been recognised.

Assets held for sale

Amounts in SEK million	30 Sep 2026
Banking licence	73.0
Loans to credit institutions	434.6
Treasury bills	130.0
Technical goodwill	15.0
Other assets	2.2
Total assets held for sale	**654.9**
Deposits from the public	381.6
Current tax liabilities	33.5
Deferred tax	15.0
Other liabilities	21.0
Total liabilities held for sale	**451.2**
Net assets held for sale	**203.7**

The disposal group has been classified as a discontinued operation, as it comprises the shares in MedMera Bank AB, a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale after the transfer of the retained business to the parent company. Its result for the period from 1 July to 30 September 2026 amounted to a loss of SEK 14.4 million after tax and is presented as result from discontinued operations in the income statement. No comparative figures are presented, as the operation was acquired on 1 July 2026.

Result from discontinued operations

Amounts in SEK million	1 Jul - 30 Sep 2026
Total operating income	1.0
Personnel expenses	-8.7
Other operating expenses	-10.4
Profit before tax	**-18.1**
Tax expenses	3.7
Profit from discontinued operations, after tax	**-14.4**

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Parent Company

General information/Key Numbers

Operating profit

Profit before tax increased by 17 per cent to SEK 299.4 million (255.3) and profit after tax by 19 per cent to SEK 232.7 million (194.9).

Return on equity was 10.4 per cent and return on target equity (ROTE) was 15.5 per cent for the period.

Operating income

Total income increased by 10 per cent to SEK 1 096 million (993.6), with net interest income up 8 per cent to SEK 1 007.9 million (931.2).

Operating expenses

Total operating expenses were SEK 328.2 million (265.7), including one-off redomiciliation and MedMera Bank transaction costs of SEK 20.4 million, and the cost/income ratio was 29.9 per cent, 27.8 per cent excluding one-off items.

Loan losses

Net loan losses were SEK 468.4 million (472.6), corresponding to a loan loss ratio of 3.5 per cent (4.1).

Tax expenses

Tax expenses increased by 10% to SEK 66.7 million (60.4). This increase is primarily related to a higher operating profit.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents decreased to SEK 2 529 million (3 585.2) during the quarter. At the end of the quarter, the available liquidity reserve amounted to 15.2% (23.9) of deposits from the public.

Loans to the public

Gross loans grew by SEK 1.7 billion during the period, from SEK 16,923 million at the opening balance to SEK 18,652 million, including the effect of the NPL portfolio sale in April.

Deposits from the public

Deposits from the public increased by SEK 0.96 billion to SEK 16,635 million. Total equity amounted to SEK 3,990 million at the end of the period, including Additional Tier 1 capital of SEK 598 million.

Parent Company

Comprehensive Income Statement

Amounts in SEK million	Q3 2026	YTD 2026	Full year 2025
Interest income	474.7	1442.3	-
Interest expenses	-150.6	-434.5	0.1
Net interest income	**324.1**	**1007.9**	**-**
Commission income and fees	26.1	77.5	-
Commission expenses and fees	-7.1	-40.9	-
Net commissions and fees	**19.0**	**36.5**	
Net gains/(losses) on certificates, bonds and currency	10.8	51.6	-
Total income	**353.9**	**1096.0**	**-**
General and administrative expenses	-83.1	-229.6	-3.4
Other expenses	-16.0	-61.0	-
Amortisation and depreciation	-12.0	-37.6	-0.2
Total operating expenses	**-111.1**	**-328.2**	**-3.6**
Losses on loans	-130.6	-468.4	-
Profit/(loss) before tax	**112.1**	**299.4**	**-3.7**
Tax expenses	-25.5	-66.7	0.7
Profit/(loss) after tax	**86.7**	**232.7**	**-2.9**
Attributable to			
Shareholders	71.1	202.3	-2.9
Additional Tier 1 capital investors	15.6	30.4	-
Profit/(loss) after tax	**86.7**	**232.7**	**-2.9**
Earnings per share (SEK)	0.23	0.78	-
Diluted earnings per share (SEK)	0.21	0.75	-

Amounts in SEK million	Q3 2026	YTD 2026	Full year 2025
Comprehensive income			
Profit/(loss) after tax	86.7	232.7	-2.9
Translation differences, gross	3.8	7.7	-
Tax on translation differences for the period	-	-	-
Comprehensive income for the period	**90.5**	**240.4**	**-2.9**
Attributable to			
Shareholders	74.9	210.0	-2.9
Additional Tier 1 capital investors	15.6	30.4	-
Comprehensive income for the period	**90.5**	**240.4**	**-2.9**

Parent Company

Balance Sheet

Amounts in SEK million	Note	30 Sep 2026	31 Dec 2025
Loans and deposits with credit institutions	5	706.8	726.1
Net loans to customers	2, 5	16,886.1	-
Certificates and bonds	5	1,822.1	-
Investments in subsidiaries	13	1,935.3	-
Intangible assets		66.0	-
Fixed assets	6	26.2	11.5
Other receivables	5	40.3	3.3
Deferred tax assets		0.7	0.7
Total assets		**21,483.6**	**741.6**
Deposits from and debt to customers	5	16,634.9	-
Other debt	5, 6	196.8	13.2
Tax payable		44.3	-
Deferred tax		1.5	-
Subordinated loans (Tier 2)	4, 5	615.8	-
Total liabilities		**17,493.2**	**13.2**
Share capital	8	316.1	231.4
Share premium reserve		859.0	-
Retained earnings		1,984.9	500.0
Profit/(loss) after tax		232.7	-2.9
Additional Tier 1 capital		597.7	-
Total equity		**3,990.4**	**728.5**
Total liabilities and equity		21,483.6	741.6

Parent Company

Note 15.
Capital adequacy

Amounts in SEK million	30 Sep 2026	30 Sep 2025
AVAILABLE OWN FUNDS		
Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1) before adjustments		
Share capital	316.1	-
Share premium	859.0	-
Other reserves	1,997.5	-
Verified profit for the period (net of proposed dividend)	133.5	-
Total CET1 before adjustments	**3,306.1**	**-**
Adjustments / deductions in CET1		
Intangible assets (goodwill, software) (art. 36.1.b CRR)	-66.0	-
Deferred tax assets dependent on future profitability (art. 36.1.c)	-0.7	-
Additional Value Adjustment (AVA) (art. 34, 105)	-1.8	-
Insufficient coverage for non-performing exposures (art. 36.1.m CRR)	-0.0	-
Proposed dividend / appropriation (art. 26.2)	-	-
Total CET1 adjustments	**-68.6**	**-**
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	3,237.5	-
Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)		
Perpetual subordinated loans (AT1 instruments, art. 51–52 CRR)	597.7	-
Total AT1	**597.7**	**-**
Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)	3,835.1	-
Tier 2 capital (T2)		
Dated subordinated loans (T2 instruments, art. 62–63 CRR)	615.8	-
Total T2	**615.8**	**-**
Total capital	**4,450.9**	**-**

Parent Company

RISK-WEIGHTED EXPOSURE AMOUNT (REA)

The standardised approach for credit risk is applied. Amounts refer to risk-weighted exposure amount.

Amounts in SEK million	30 Sep 2026	30 Sep 2025
Credit risk – standardised approach (art. 111–141 CRR3)		
Exposures to institutions (credit institutions)	278.9	-
Exposures to corporates	-	-
Retail exposures (not regulatory real estate)	11,377.0	-
Exposures secured by mortgages on residential property	-	-
Defaulted exposures (art. 127)	1,683.8	-
Other items	2,001.8	-
Total credit risk	**15,341.6**	**-**
Operational risk – new standardised approach (CRR3, art. 311a–317)	**747.2**	**-**
Total risk-weighted exposure amount	**16,088.7**	**-**
CAPITAL RATIOS (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)		
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	20.1 %	-
Tier 1 ratio (%)	23.8 %	-
Total capital ratio (%)	27.7 %	-
Leverage ratio (art. 429 CRR)		
Total assets	21,483.6	-
Total leverage ratio exposure (LRE)	22,020.4	-
Leverage ratio (T1 / LRE)	**17.4 %**	**-**
CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS AND BUFFERS		
Pillar 1 – minimum capital requirement (art. 92 CRR)		
CET1 requirement (4.5%)	724.0	-
T1 requirement (6.0%)	965.3	-
Total capital requirement (8.0%)	**1,287.1**	**-**
Pillar 2 – internally assessed capital need (ICAAP)		
Internally assessed additional own funds need (ICAAP) (2.16%)	347.5	-
Combined buffer requirement (Act 2014:966)		
Capital conservation buffer (2.5%)	402.2	-
Systemic risk buffer (if applicable, FFFS 2014:12)	-	-
Institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer (CCyB, weighted average)	213.8	-
Total combined buffer requirement	**616.1**	**-**
Total internal capital target (Pillar 1 + ICAAP + buffers)	**2,250.7**	**-**
Capital surplus vs. internal target	**2,200.2**	**-**
Additional own funds requirements based on SREP (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)		
Pillar 1 own funds requirement (total capital) %	8.0 %	-
Pillar 2 – internally assessed (ICAAP) - CET1 (%)	1.2 %	-
Pillar 2 – internally assessed (ICAAP) - Additional AT1 (%)	0.4 %	-
Pillar 2 – internally assessed (ICAAP) - Additional T2 (%)	0.5 %	-
Total own funds requirement incl. internal ICAAP (%)	**10.2 %**	**-**

Parent Company

Amounts in SEK million	30 Sep 2026	30 Sep 2025
Combined buffer requirement (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)		
Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.5 %	-
Conservation buffer due to macro-prudential or systemic risk identified at the level of a Member State (%)	0.0 %	-
Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	1.3 %	-
Systemic risk buffer (%)	0.0 %	-
Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	0.0 %	-
Other Systemically Important Institution buffer	0.0 %	-
Combined buffer requirement (%)	3.8 %	-
Overall capital requirements (%)	14.0 %	-
CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	14.4 %	-
Capital ratios requirements (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)		
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	9.5 %	-
Tier 1 ratio (%)	11.4 %	-
Internal capital target (incl. ICAAP assessment)	**14.0 %**	**-**
Leverage ratio requirement (as a percentage of total exposure measure		
Total leverage ratio requirements (%)	3.0 %	-
LIQUIDITY		
Liquidity ratios and requirements		
Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value - average)	1,658.0	-
Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	1,164.1	-
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) – minimum requirement 100%	**142.4 %**	**-**
Total available stable funding	17,794.5	-
Total required stable funding	13,983.9	-
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) – minimum requirement 100%	**127.3 %**	**-**

Definitions

Return on target equity (ROTE): periodic net profit divided by average equity adjusted for optimal financing and capital structure, measured in per cent. ROTE is Morrow Bank's headline return metric. All other alternative performance measures follow the definitions below.

Adjusted earnings per share

Adjusted earnings for the period attributable to the parent company shareholders divided by the average number of outstanding shares.

Adjusted return on equity

Adjusted earnings for the period attributable to parent company shareholders divided by average equity attributable to parent company shareholders.

Adjusted return on loans to the public

Adjusted earnings for the period attributable to parent company shareholders divided by average loans to the public.

Risk-adjusted margin

Risk-adjusted margin: Yield performing loans less retail deposit (funding) and loan loss ratio

Cost/income (C/I) ratio

Operating expenses divided by operating income.

Earnings per share

Net profit for the period attributable to the shareholders of the parent company divided by the average number of outstanding shares.

Employees (FTE)

Number of full-time employees, including employees on parental leave, by the end of the period.

Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)

High-quality liquid assets divided by total net cash outflows over a 30-day stress period

Net loan loss ratio

Net loan losses for the period divided by average loans to the public

New lending

New loans (the cash flow) in the period; the amounts have been reduced by returns.

Number of active credit cards

All issued cards on the last day of the period with balance above zero or transaction in last twelve months prior to reporting date.

Operating income margin

Total operating income for the period divided by average loans to the public.

Return on equity

Net profit for the period attributable to the shareholders of the parent company as a percentage of equity attributable to the shareholders of the parent company.

Return on loans to the public

Net profit for the period attributable to the shareholders of the parent company divided by average loans to the public. For the segments, net profit is calculated using a standard deduction for interest on tier 1 capital instruments and a standard tax rate.

Stable net funding ratio (NSFR)

Total available stable funding divided by total stable funding requirements.

Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)

Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital as a percentage of the total risk exposure amount.

Tier 1 capital ratio

Tier 1 capital, i.e. CET1 capital and additional Tier 1 capital, as a percentage of total risk exposure amount.

Total capital ratio

Own funds as a percentage of the total risk exposure amount.

Transaction volume

The sum of all purchases that go through Morrow Bank's payment solutions.

Morrow Bank AB
Torsgatan 13
111 23 Stockholm
Sweden
morrowbank.com

