MORROW

Q2

Interim Report January – June 2026

Continued organic earnings growth and MedMera Bank acquisition completed

April - June 2026

Compared to April - June 2025

- Gross loans of SEK 18.0 billion, up 19 per cent year on year[1] with organic growth in the quarter offset by the sale of a SEK 440 million non-performing loan (NPL) portfolio
- Total income of SEK 372 million, up 13 per cent[1]
- Cost/income ratio at 30.4 per cent, 27.7 per cent excluding one-off costs related to the MedMera Bank transaction and the redomiciliation to Sweden, reflecting integration preparation costs ahead of MedMera Bank consolidation from Q3
- Loan loss ratio at 3.5 per cent, down from 4.3 per cent
- Profit before tax of SEK 100 million in the quarter, up 17 per cent[1]
- Return on equity (ROE) at 11.9 per cent and return on target equity (ROTE) at 16.3 per cent, compared to 11.3 and 12.2 per cent, respectively
- Earnings per share (EPS) of SEK 0.31 (0.27)

January - June 2026

Compared to January - June 2025

- Gross loans of SEK 18.0 billion, up SEK 1.1 billion since year-end 2025 and 19 per cent year on year
- Total income of SEK 742 million, up 13 per cent[1]
- Cost/income ratio at 29.2 per cent, 26.0 per cent excluding one-off redomiciliation and MedMera Bank transaction costs, compared to 26.6 per cent
- Loan loss ratio at 3.9 per cent, down from 4.3 per cent
- Profit before tax of SEK 187 million, up 13 per cent[1]
- Return on equity (ROE) at 11.3 per cent and return on target equity (ROTE) at 15.3 per cent, up from 10.3 and 11.9 respectively
- Earnings per share (EPS) of SEK 0.57 (0.50)

April - June 2026	April - June 2026	April - June 2026	April - June 2026
19%	27.7%	3.5%	SEK 0.31
Loan book growth YoY	*Cost/Income*	*Loan loss ratio*	*Earnings per share*

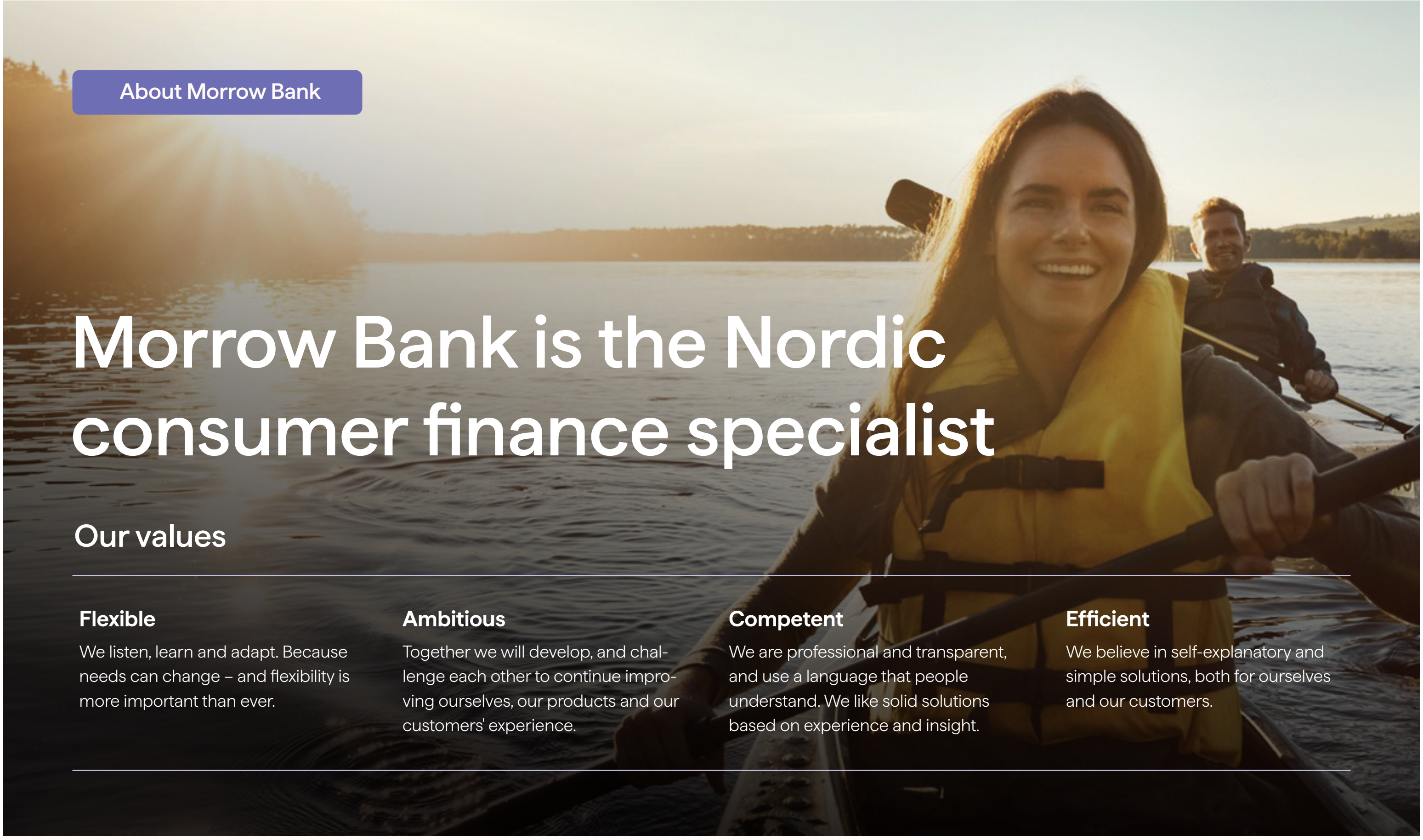
Key Takeaways from Q2 2026

- Profit before tax up 17 per cent[1] to SEK 100 million in Q2, driven by loan book growth and improved credit quality, partly offset by investments in the organisation as preparations for the MedMera integration and one-off transaction costs.
- The sale of a Swedish non-performing loan portfolio with a gross book value of approximately SEK 440 million closed in April, reducing NPL exposure risk and supporting capital ratios.
- All conditions for the acquisition of MedMera Bank, which increases the loan book by approximately 65 per cent, were met during the quarter, including approval by the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority on 26 May, and the transaction was completed on 1 July 2026.
- The consideration of SEK 1,960 million was financed through excess capital, an oversubscribed rights issue of SEK 592 million and a new AT1 of NOK 300 million combined with a SEK 200 million Tier2 bond – both issued at record low margins for the Bank.

"In the second quarter, we completed the preparations for our largest acquisition to date. The MedMera Bank transaction closed on 1 July. Morrow Bank's profit before tax grew 17 per cent year-on-year, with a credit quality significantly better than the target. MedMera also performed equally well in this period. Our focus is now on efficient integration and continued profitable growth."

/ Øyvind Oanes, CEO

[1] H1 2026 and Q2 2026 figures are for Morrow Bank AB. All references to Q2 2025 and H1 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. Combined figures for Morrow Bank ASA and MedMera Bank AB based on 2025 figures are presented for illustrative purposes only and are unaudited.



About Morrow Bank

Morrow Bank is the 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 second quarter of 2026, the bank's gross lending increased by an average of 23 per cent per year. Driven by the scalability of the business model, the annual growth in earnings per share has been 38%.

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 headquarter 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). 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. 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 26 per cent excluding non-recurring items. 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.

Highlights

Key figures

In addition to the financial statements as per IFRS, Morrow Bank presents alternative performance measures that provide investors and management with supplementary information for evaluating the Bank's financial development and position. These alternative performance measures are not defined by IFRS, are explained on page 36, 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 million	April–June 2026	April–June 2025	Jan–June 2026	Jan–June 2025
Income statement				
Total income	371.8	328.2	742.1	659.8
Operating expenses	-113.2	-84.7	-217.0	-175.9
Losses on loans	-158.2	-158.0	-337.8	-318.4
Profit/(Loss) before tax	100.4	85.5	187.3	165.6
Profit/(Loss) after tax	78.3	66.0	146.1	126.1
Earnings per share, SEK	0.31	0.27	0.57	0.50
Balance sheet				
Gross loans to customers	17,988.8	15,140.4	17,988.8	15,140.4
Deposits from the public	16,793.0	14,339.7	16,793.0	14,339.7
Key figures				
Net interest margin, %	7.2 %	8.5 %	7.0 %	8.2 %
Net loan loss ratio, %	3.5 %	4.3 %	3.9 %	4.3 %
Cost/Income ratio, %	30.4%	25.8 %	29.2 %	26.6 %
Return on equity, %	11.9 %	11.3 %	11.3 %	10.3 %
Return on target equity, %	16.3 %	12.2 %	15.3 %	11.9 %
CET1 capital ratio, %	16.2 %	17.8 %	16.2 %	17.8 %
Tier 1 capital ratio, %	20.2 %	20.0 %	20.2 %	20.0 %
Total capital ratio, %	24.4 %	22.2 %	24.4 %	22.2 %
Employees (FTE), end of period	69.3	65.3	69.3	65.3
Adjusted key figures				
Income statement				
Profit/(Loss) before tax	100.4	85.5	187.3	165.6
Items affecting comparability [1]	10.3	5.6	23.8	15.3
Tax on items affecting comparability	-2.3	-1.2	-5.2	-3.4
Adjusted profit/(Loss) after tax	86.3	70.4	164.6	138.0
Adjusted earnings per share, SEK	0.34	0.28	0.65	0.56
Key figures				
Adjusted return on equity, %	13.3 %	12.1 %	12.0 %	11.0 %
Adjusted cost/Income ratio, %	27.7 %	25.8 %	26.0 %	24.3 %

[1] H1 2026 and Q2 2026 figures are for Morrow Bank AB. All references to Q2 2025 and H1 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. Combined figures for Morrow Bank ASA and MedMera Bank AB based on 2025 figures are presented for illustrative purposes only and are unaudited.

CEO Comments

Strong earnings growth – successful MedMera acquisition

The second quarter was all about execution. We secured all approvals and the full financing for the acquisition of MedMera Bank, kept underlying earnings growth on track, and completed the transaction on 1 July. Following the transaction, Morrow Bank now operates a combined loan book of approximately SEK 29 billion, positioning the bank as a top-3 player in the Nordic consumer loan segment.

Profit before tax was SEK 100 million in the quarter, up 17 per cent year on year on a converted basis, with total income up 13 per cent. Return on target equity (ROTE) was 16.3 per cent, up from 12.2 per cent in Q2 2025. Importantly, MedMera's development was equally strong in the period.

The Nordic economies remain resilient, with stable employment supporting both credit demand and credit quality.

The loan loss ratio improved to 3.5 per cent, reflecting improved credit quality supported by the sale of a Swedish non-performing loan portfolio of approximately SEK 440 million that closed in April. The gross loan book ended at SEK 18.0 billion, up 19 per cent year on year and stable in the quarter including the NPL sale.

The net interest margin was 7.2 per cent, down from 8.1 per cent in the first quarter. The decline is technical rather than operational: the balance sheet carried elevated liquidity ahead of the MedMera settlement. Reported costs include one-off items related to the MedMera transaction and redomiciliation, totalling SEK 10.3 million. Excluding these, the cost/income ratio was 27.7 per cent, in line with our trajectory towards approximately 20 per cent in the medium term.

The financing of the MedMera acquisition was completed as follows: excess capital, new shares to the seller, a rights issue and AT1 and Tier 2 capital bonds, put together to optimise cost of capital.

The rights issue was subscribed to 132 per cent and the guarantee commitments were not needed. I want to thank our existing and new shareholders for their support. The AT1 and T2 placements of respectively NOK 300 million and SEK 200 million were completed in June at, for the Bank, record low margins.

MedMera Bank is being consolidated from 1 July. The acquisition, which adds approximately 65 per cent to the loan book, was completed at 1.06 times book value, or approximately 11 times earnings before synergies, and establishes a long-term partnership with Kooperativa Förbundet and the Coop ecosystem, with over 4 million members. The MedMera team has built a strong business in Swedish savings and lending since 2007, and we welcome our new colleagues and customers. As a combined business, we expect to deliver approximately SEK 150 million of fully realised synergies by year-end 2028.

"MedMera adds approximately 65 per cent to the loan book at 1.06 times book value, supporting strong return on investment."

From here, our priorities are clear: continued efficient integration, organic growth and capital allocated where it generates the highest long-term shareholder return. Our year-end 2028 ambitions stand: more than double earnings per share compared with 2025 and a return on target equity above 20 per cent.

/ Øyvind Oanes CEO

Recent M&As

Morrow Bank has completed four acquisitions in the past two years: the Qliro portfolio in July 2024 (approximately SEK 0.7 billion), the Lunar portfolio in August 2024 (approximately SEK 1.6 billion), the Moank portfolio in November 2025 (approximately SEK 0.6 billion) and MedMera Bank, completed in July 2026, adding a loan book of approximately SEK 11.3 billion. The three portfolio acquisitions added close to SEK 3 billion of performing loans onto our existing platform without materially increasing operating costs. The acquisition of MedMera Bank expanded the acquisition model – this time, a complete bank was acquired.

QLIRO	LUNAR	MOANK	MedMera Bank
July 2024 **≈ 700 MSEK**	**August 2024** **≈ 1.6 SEKbn**	**November 2025** **≈ 640 MSEK**	**July 2026** **≈ 11.3 SEKbn**

The Acquisition of MedMera Bank

Strategic rationale and transaction

On 1 July 2026, Morrow Bank completed the acquisition of 100 per cent of the shares in MedMera Bank AB from Kooperativa Förbundet (KF). MedMera Bank is a Swedish digital bank offering savings and lending to around 135,000 customers since 2007, with products comparable to Morrow Bank's but a lower-risk loan portfolio. The acquisition increases gross loans by approximately 65 per cent to SEK 28 billion[1]. It establishes an exclusive long-term partnership with Coop, one of Sweden's largest retail brands, with access to its distribution channels and over 4 million members.

The consideration of SEK 1,960 million implies approximately 1.06x P/B at completion and approximately 11× 2025 P/E excluding synergies. The transaction was financed through a combination of excess capital, a rights issue subscribed to 132.1 per cent, a set-off issue to KF, which remains a significant shareholder, and AT1 and T2 bonds. The total capital ratio is estimated to be around approximately 17 per cent by year-end 2026. The acquisition is expected to provide for more than a doubling of earnings per share, supported by approximately SEK 150 million of fully realised synergies by year-end 2028.

During H1 2026, MedMera has delivered strong organic loan growth of 5 per cent, with an improved cost/income ratio (31 per cent vs 32 per cent) and return on equity of 13 per cent (12 per cent for full-year 2025), resulting in a profit before tax of SEK 122 million for the period.

Integration status

MedMera Bank became a wholly owned subsidiary on 1 July and is being consolidated as of the third quarter of 2026. It is operated as a ring-fenced bank with a newly formed Board of Directors; both the MedMera Bank and Coop brands continue.

MedMera Bank performance in H1 2026

MedMera Bank's performance prior to consolidation on key performance indicators[2]

KPI	January–June 2026	2025
Gross loans (SEK)	12.0 billion	11.3 billion
Cost/income ratio	31%	32%
Return on equity (ROE)	13%	12%

[1] Comparison made with figures reported by Morrow Bank ASA in 2025, converted to SEK.
[2] MedMera Bank figures for periods prior to completion are based on MedMera Bank's unaudited interim report and are presented for information purposes only.

Financial Overview

Performance April - June 2026

Compared to April - June 2025. Comparative figures relate to Morrow Bank ASA and are converted from NOK[1]

Operating profit

Profit before tax increased by 17 per cent to SEK 100.4 million (85.5). The growing loan portfolio and improved credit quality contributed to the increase, partly offset by one-off costs related to the redomiciliation and the MedMera Bank transaction. Profit after tax was SEK 78.3 million (66.0). Return on equity (ROE) was 11.9 per cent and return on target equity (ROTE) was 16.3 per cent.

Operating income

Total income increased by 13 per cent to SEK 371.8 million (328.2). Net interest income increased by 8 per cent to SEK 335.8 million (310.3), driven by the larger loan portfolio. The net interest margin was 7.2 per cent, down from 8.1 per cent in the first quarter, reflecting elevated liquidity on the balance sheet ahead of the MedMera Bank settlement rather than underlying margin pressure. Interest income was SEK 542.5 million and interest expenses were SEK 151.2 million. Net commissions and fees amounted to SEK 13.1 million (SEK 4.5 million in Q1 2026), and net gains on certificates, bonds and currency amounted to SEK 22.9 million.

Operating expenses

Total operating expenses were SEK 113.2 million (84.7). The increase is mainly explained by one-off costs related to the redomiciliation and the MedMera Bank transaction of SEK 9 million, as well as team expansion to prepare for MedMera integration, currency effects and higher personnel expenses driven by the annual salary adjustments and provisions in relation to incentive programmes, with the underlying development consistent with the Bank's trajectory towards its medium-term cost/income ambition of 20 per cent. The cost/income ratio was 30.4 per cent, and 27.7 per cent excluding one-off items.

Loan losses

Net loan losses were SEK 158.2 million (158.0), reducing (improving) the loan loss ratio to 3.5 per cent (4.3 per cent). The improvement reflects strengthened credit quality driven by overall lower delinquencies and strong recoveries.

Tax expenses

Tax expenses were SEK 22.1 million (19.5), corresponding to an effective tax rate of 22 per cent (25 per cent). Morrow Bank pays income taxes in both Sweden and Norway, and the effective tax rate is a combination of rates in the two countries. The increase in tax expenses is related to higher operating profit, somewhat offset by a lower effective rate.

Cash and cash equivalents

Loans and deposits with credit institutions amounted to SEK 2,815 million and certificates and bonds to SEK 1,771 million, together amounting to SEK 4,586 million, corresponding to 21.8 per cent of total assets of SEK 21,074 million. This compares with SEK 1,495 million for lending and deposits with credit institutions and SEK 3,309 million for certificates and bonds (SEK 4,804 million in total), out of total assets of SEK 21,293 million at the end of the first quarter.

Loans to the public

Gross loans to customers amounted to SEK 17,989 million at the end of the quarter (SEK 18,080 million at the end of Q1 2026), up 19 per cent year on year. Adjusted for the NPL portfolio sale in April, the underlying portfolio grew during the quarter.

Impairments amounted to SEK 1,616 million, and net loans to customers were SEK 16,373 million. Lending is distributed across three markets: Norway 27 per cent, Finland 42 per cent and Sweden 31 per cent, with credit cards representing 7 per cent of the book.

Deposits from the public

Deposits from the public amounted to SEK 16,793 million (SEK 18,049 million at the end of Q1 2026). The decrease reflects active management of deposit volumes and pricing following the liquidity build-up ahead of the MedMera Bank settlement. Fixed-term accounts comprised 5.5 per cent of total deposits.

Capital adequacy

At the end of the quarter, the CET1 capital ratio was 16.2 per cent (15.5 per cent at the end of Q1 2026), the Tier 1 capital ratio was 20.2 per cent (17.4) and the total capital ratio was 24.4 per cent (20.2). During the quarter, the Bank placed perpetual Additional Tier 1 capital bonds of NOK 300 million and Tier 2 capital of SEK 200 million as part of the MedMera Bank financing.

Net proceeds from the rights issue of approximately SEK 547 million were received in June, with the new shares registered in July. The statutory CET1 requirement was 9.5 per cent, the Tier 1 requirement 11.4 per cent and the total capital requirement 14.0 per cent. The Bank targets a total capital ratio of approximately 17 per cent by year-end 2026.

[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.*

Financial Overview

Performance January - June 2026

Compared to January - June 2025. Comparative figures relate to Morrow Bank ASA and are converted from NOK, see footnote [1]

Operating profit

Profit before tax increased by 13 per cent to SEK 187.3 million (165.6) and profit after tax by 16 per cent to SEK 146.1 million (126.1).

Return on equity was 11.3 per cent and return on target equity (ROTE) was 15.3 per cent for the period. Earnings per share amounted to SEK 0.57 (0.54).

Operating income

Total income increased by 13 per cent to SEK 742.1 million (659.8), with net interest income up 11 per cent to SEK 683.8 million (614.6).

Operating expenses

Total operating expenses were SEK 217.0 million (175.9), including one-off redomiciliation and MedMera Bank transaction costs of SEK 10.3 million, and the cost/income ratio was 29.2 per cent, 26.0 per cent excluding one-off items.

Loan losses

Net loan losses were SEK 337.8 million (318.4), corresponding to a loan loss ratio of 3.9 per cent (4.3).

Tax expenses

Tax expenses increased by 7% to SEK 41.2 million (39.5). This increase is primarily related to a higher operating profit.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents decreased to SEK 4,586.2 million (4,804) during the quarter. At the end of the quarter, the available liquidity reserve amounted to 27.3% (26.6) of deposits from the public.

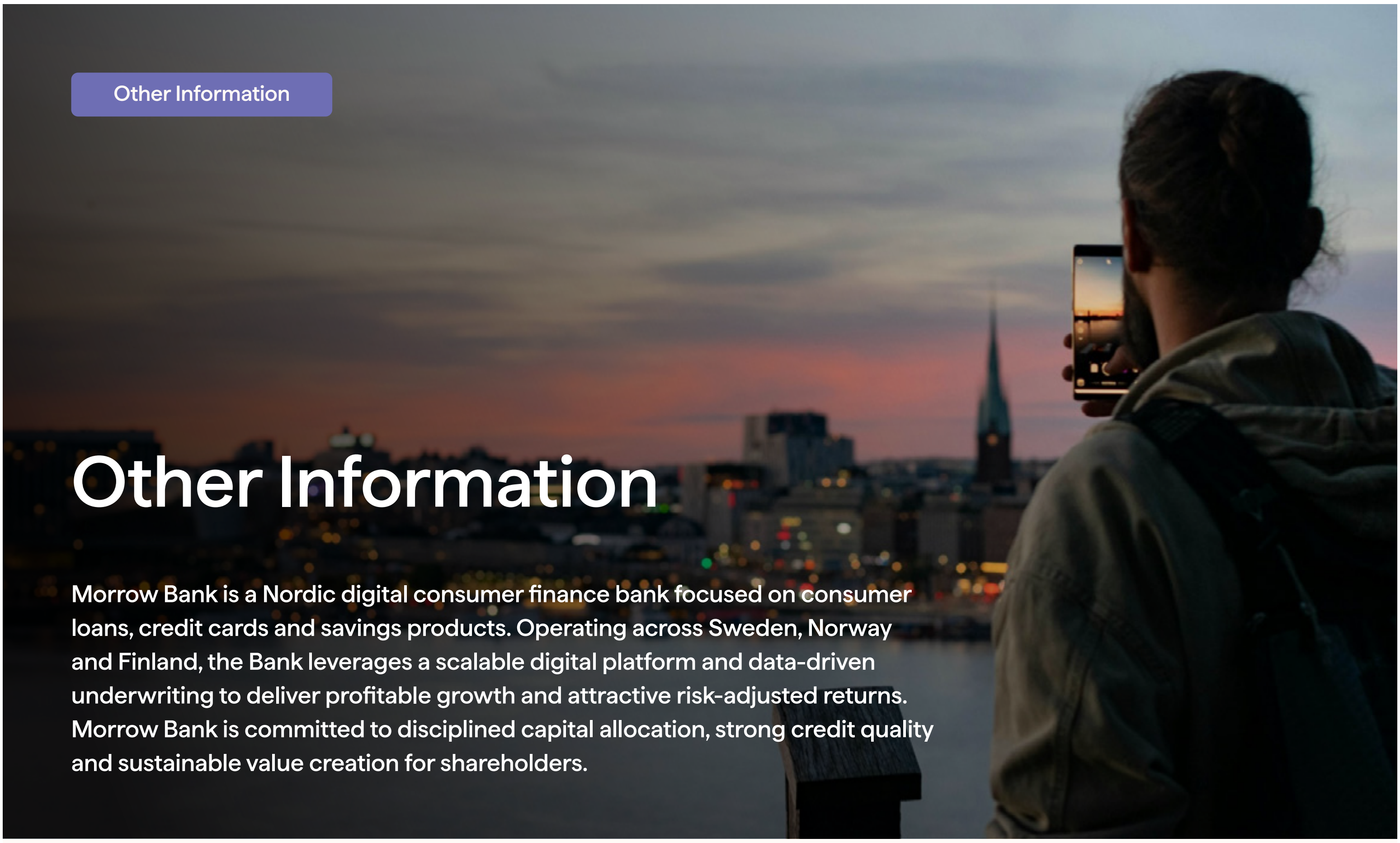
Loans to the public

Gross loans grew by SEK 1.1 billion during the first half, from SEK 16,923 million at the opening balance to SEK 17,989 million, including the effect of the NPL portfolio sale in April.

Deposits from the public

Deposits from the public increased by SEK 1.1 billion to SEK 16,793 million. Total equity amounted to SEK 2,932 million at the end of the period, including Additional Tier 1 capital of SEK 564 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

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 period

- On 21 April, the sale of a Swedish non-performing loan portfolio with a gross book value of approximately SEK 440 million closed.
- On 28 April, the Annual General Meeting approved the share issuance to the seller of MedMera Bank and the acquisition of MedMera Bank, and resolved on the allocation of 2025 earnings.
- On 26 May, the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority approved the acquisition of MedMera Bank AB.
- On 29 May, the Board resolved on a fully guaranteed rights issue of 51,476,320 new shares with preferential rights for existing shareholders, at SEK 11.50 per share, raising gross proceeds of approximately SEK 592 million.
- On 4 June, Morrow Bank published the prospectus for the rights issue, with a supplement published on 12 June.
- On 5 June, Morrow Bank placed perpetual Additional Tier 1 capital bonds of NOK 300 million with first call date in 2031.
- On 8 June, Morrow Bank announced an evaluation of strategic alternatives for certain non-core assets.
- On 9 June, Morrow Bank placed subordinated Tier 2 capital bonds of SEK 200 million with first call date in 2031.
- On 29 June, the final outcome of the rights issue was announced: subscribed to 132 per cent, of which 91 per cent with subscription rights and 41 per cent through additional applications. Guarantee commitments were not utilised.

Significant events after the period

On 1 July 2026, Morrow Bank completed the acquisition of 100 per cent of the shares in MedMera Bank AB. MedMera Bank is consolidated in Morrow Bank's financial statements from the third quarter of 2026.

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. Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts are stated in SEK million.

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 G3 and G3 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's organic business plan 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 allocate capital where it can generate the highest long-term shareholder return.

In an illustrative scenario analysis, reinvesting available excess capital in profitable growth, with 2028 ambitions capitalised at the current earnings multiple, generates approximately 20 per cent higher total shareholder value by 2028 than distributing the same capital to shareholders, assuming dividends reinvested at 10 per cent per annum and capital deployment at terms similar to the Bank's four completed transactions.

Financial targets

The Board of Morrow Bank has adopted the following financial targets, which reflect the recently completed MedMera transaction: a return on target equity (ROTE) above 20 per cent and a cost/income ratio of approximately 20 per cent by end-2028. The ambition is to more than double earnings per share compared with 2025 (SEK 1.0), driven by scale and synergies. The Bank targets a total capital ratio of approximately 17 per cent by year-end 2026.

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 Bank's financial position or results, other than the warrant programme resolved by the Annual General Meeting on 28 April 2026 (see note 7).

For information regarding the acquisition of MedMera Bank, with closing date 1 July 2026, please refer to Note 10, Subsequent events.

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) consist 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 69.3 (65.3), of which 40 per cent were women and 60 per cent men.

The share

Morrow Bank AB (publ) is 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 June 2026, the number of shares amounted to 231,643,441, following the exercise of 265,260 share options registered in May 2026. The new shares from the rights issue and the set-off issue to Kooperativa Förbundet were registered after the end of the period. The closing price on 30 June 2026 was SEK 11.80 and the number of shareholders amounted to 4,114.

During 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 which was completed on 1 July 2026, the set-off issue to Kooperativa Förbundet in connection with the acquisition of MedMera Bank AB and the exercise of warrants under one of the share option programmes adopted by the Annual General Meeting on 15 December 2025. A total of 51,476,320 shares were subscribed for and allotted in accordance with the terms and conditions of the rights issue, 32,780,579 shares in accordance with the terms and conditions of the set-off issue and 199,857 shares in accordance with the terms and conditions of the share option programme.

As of 31 July, there are a total of 316,100,197 shares and votes in Morrow Bank. The share capital has increased by SEK 84,456,756 from SEK 231,643,441 to SEK 316,100,197.

Shareholders

The shareholder data presented below is as of 31 July, rather than 30 June, to reflect material changes in the ownership structure following the acquisition of MedMera completed in July.

Top ten shareholders in Morrow Bank AB as of July 31, 2026	**%**
Kistefos AS	18.67
Kooperativa Förbundet Ekonomisk Förening	10.37
DNB Bank ASA	9.14
Pareto Securities AS	6.99
DNB Carnegie Proprietary AM	6.62
Nordea Bank ABP NUF	4.92
Hvaler Invest AS	3.01
The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, W8IMY	2.13
SHB Oslo - KRB Capital AS Sweden	1.65
Stiftelsen Kistefos-Museets Driftsfond	1.62
Other shareholders	34.88
Total	**100.00**

Source: Euroclear

Meet Morrow Bank's CFO Eirik Holtedahl

You have just financed the largest acquisition in the Bank's history. Why this particular structure?

Because it minimises the cost of capital. We ranked every available source and used them in order. First excess capital, which is the cheapest funding we have. Then 32.8 million new shares to the seller through a set-off issue, which preserves cash and keeps Kooperativa Förbundet invested in the outcome. The rights issue of SEK 592 million gross covered the equity the capital ratios actually require, at terms where existing shareholders could participate fully. The AT1 loan of NOK 300 million and Tier 2 loan of SEK 200 million then fill the regulatory tiers where CET1 would be unnecessarily expensive. The result is a SEK 1.96 billion consideration, at 1.06 times book value, financed with less than SEK 1 billion in new equity and hence minimising dilution for our shareholders.

What does the balance sheet look like after settlement?

A combined loan book of approximately SEK 29 billion gross lending, funded by approximately SEK 28 billion of deposits, with Sweden now by far being our largest market, with SEK 16 billion or 60 per cent of the total loan book. On the illustrative combined figures in the prospectus, based on Q1, the total capital ratio was 17.6 per cent. From there, capital generation rebuilds headroom quarter by quarter, because the return on equity is set to run significantly above organic loan growth.

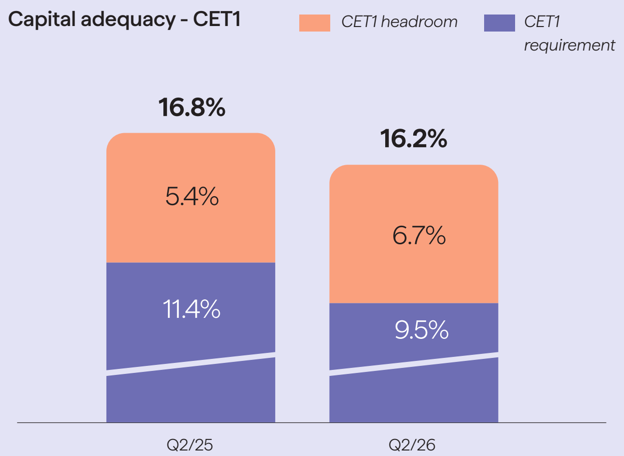
Which lines should investors watch to track the SEK 150 million of synergies?

Three lines: Operating expenses, as MedMera's volumes move onto our platform without duplicated running costs. Funding costs, as the combined deposit base is repriced and optimised across markets. And net interest income on the acquired book as it is managed within our framework. Integration costs will be reported separately as items affecting comparability, so the underlying trajectory stays visible. Full realisation is expected by year-end 2028, and we will report progress towards that. Furthermore, we are looking at alternative approaches that may accelerate and possibly improve this process.

How does the funding strategy change with MedMera's deposit base?

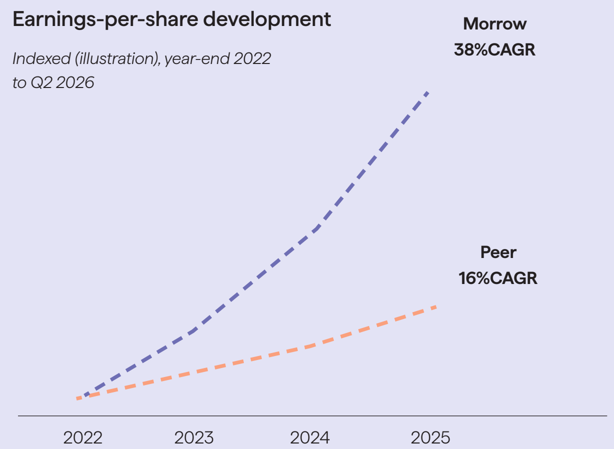
The strategy does not change, but provides even further flexibility. MedMera adds SEK 11 billion of Swedish deposits, thus deposit coverage in relation to the lending remains close to 100 per cent and the base becomes more diversified across markets and products. That lets us be more selective on pricing, which you already saw in the second quarter when we reduced deposit volumes after the liquidity build-up. We keep matching lending and deposits by currency and hold the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) and the net stable funding ratio (NSFR) comfortably above requirements as of 30 June 2026, at 307 per cent and 123 per cent respectively.

Robust Capital Position



At the end of the quarter, the CET1 ratio was 16.2 per cent against a requirement of 9.5 per cent, providing a headroom of 6.7 percentage points. Capital ratios reflect the completed MedMera financing, with settlement and consolidation from July.

Strong Earnings Growth



- Gross loans up more than 100 per cent since 2022 to SEK 18 billion, before consolidation of MedMera Bank
- Three portfolio acquisitions since 2024 added close to SEK 3 billion to the loan book
- Cost/income ratio reduced to 27.7 per cent excluding non-recurring items, from above 40 per cent in 2022
- Compound annual net earnings growth of 38 per cent from 2022 to Q2 2026

Invest in Morrow Bank

Morrow Bank combines strong earnings growth, a highly scalable digital platform, disciplined M&A execution and a potentially transformative MedMera acquisition, which could more than double earnings per share by 2028 while maintaining attractive returns on capital.

Superior earnings growth: Morrow Bank delivered an EPS CAGR of 38 per cent from 2022 to Q2 2026, against approximately 16 per cent for its closest listed peers. Growth has translated into rising profitability: EPS reached SEK 0.31 in Q2 2026 and return on target equity (ROTE) reached 16.3 per cent in Q2 2026, on a trajectory to exceed 20 per cent by year-end 2028.

A competitive cost structure that compounds with scale: A modern, fully digital banking platform enables growth without a corresponding increase in costs. The loan book has more than doubled since 2022, while the cost/income ratio fell from above 40 per cent in 2022 to 27.7 per cent in Q2 2026, excluding non-recurring items, compared to 33 per cent on average for the Bank's listed peers. The MedMera Bank acquisition adds approximately SEK 150 million of fully realised synergies by year-end 2028, further improving the cost/income ratio.

M&A consolidation playbook with four completed deals: Qliro, Lunar, Moank and MedMera have accelerated the profitable growth. The three portfolio acquisitions added close to SEK 3 billion of performing loans. The MedMera Bank acquisition, completed on 1 July 2026 at 1.06 times book value and approximately 11 times 2025 earnings before synergies, brings the loan book to approximately SEK 30 billion at completion, making Morrow Bank one of the three largest listed Nordic consumer finance banks. Further M&As remain a core part of the strategy, pursued when potential transactions meet the Bank's return requirements, enabled by the scalable platform and the Bank's stock as acquisition currency.

Swedish redomiciliation accelerates capital generation: The redomiciliation to Sweden and the Nasdaq Stockholm listing in January 2026 place Morrow Bank on a level regulatory playing field with our Swedish-listed peers. The total capital requirement fell from 18.4 per cent under Norwegian rules at year-end 2025 to 14.4 per cent under Swedish rules, accelerating capital generation on the same underwriting framework, while the listing expands the relevant investor base.

Strong capital position with a clear allocation framework: The Bank targets a total capital ratio of approximately 17 per cent by year-end 2026, in line with the level following the MedMera financing, which was structured to achieve the lowest possible cost of capital. Capital is allocated where it generates the highest long-term shareholder return: organic growth, accretive M&A, and returning capital to shareholders.

Attractive Nordic market exposure: The Bank focuses on creditworthy Nordic consumers with stable employment and strong repayment profiles, in a resilient market for unsecured lending of approximately SEK 600 billion. Morrow Bank has doubled its share of this market, from approximately 1.5 per cent in 2022 to approximately 3 per cent in 2025, with substantial room for continued organic growth.

	Morrow Bank	Peer Average	Peer 1	Peer 2	Peer 3	Peer 4	Peer 5
Loan Book (SEKb)	18	-	139	26	54	39	10
Loan growth[1]	23%	12%	15%	21%	8%	2%	14%
Cost/income ratio[2]	28%	34%	23%	35%	33%	49%	32%
EPS growth[1]	38%	15%	57%	28%	1%	-7%	-4%
Price/book[3]	1.4	2.0	1.7	4.0	1.3	-	0.9
Price/earnings[3]	12	12	12	18	9	-	11

Based on the latest available results (unless otherwise indicated) and share prices on August 4, 2026. Industry peers include Resurs Bank, Noba Bank, Avarda Bank, Lea Bank, and Norion Bank.

[1] CAGR 2022 to latest available earnings sourced from earnings report and Bloomberg' EPS adj.
[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, 12 August 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 Q2 2026 and H1 2026 on Thursday, 13 August 2026 at 05:00 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 a.m., 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/_rmyTHt7Jvc?feature=share

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

Financial calendar

12 November 2026
Interim Report January - September 2026

11 February 2027
Year-End Report 2026

13 May 2027
Interim Report January - March 2027

For more information please contact

CEO
Oyvind Oanes
oyvind.oanes@morrowbank.com

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

Registered Office
Morrow Bank AB
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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 and the Securities Markets Act. The information was submitted for publication, through the agency of the contact person set out above, at 05:00 CEST on August 13, 2026.

[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

Amounts in SEK million	Note	Q2 2026	YTD 2026	Full year 2025
Interest income	2	487.0	967.6	0.0
Interest expenses	2, 4, 6	-151.2	-283.9	0.1
Net interest income		**335.8**	**683.8**	**-0.0**
Commission income and fees	2	27.7	51.4	-
Commission expenses and fees	2	-14.6	-33.9	-
Net commissions and fees		**13.1**	**17.5**	**-**
Net gains/(losses) on certificates. bonds and currency	5	22.9	40.8	-
Total income		**371.8**	**742.1**	**-0.0**
General and administrative expenses		-78.8	-146.4	-3.4
Other expenses		-22.4	-45.0	-
Amortisation and depreciation	6	-12.0	-25.6	-0.2
Total operating expenses		**-113.2**	**-217.0**	**-3.6**
Losses on loans	2	-158.2	-337.8	-
Profit/(loss) before tax		**100.4**	**187.3**	**-3.7**
Tax expenses		-22.1	-41.2	0.7
Profit/(loss) after tax		**78.3**	**146.1**	**-2.9**
Attributable to				
Shareholders		70.7	131.2	-2.9
Additional Tier 1 capital investors		7.5	14.9	-
Profit/(loss) after tax		**78.3**	**146.1**	**-2.9**
Earnings per share (SEK)		0.31	0.57	-
Diluted earnings per share (SEK)		0.29	0.54	-
Comprehensive income				
Profit/(loss) after tax		78.3	146.1	-2.9
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-
Comprehensive income for the period		**78.3**	**146.1**	**-2.9**

Balance sheet

Amounts in SEK million	Note	30 Jun. 2026	31 Dec. 2025
Loans and deposits with credit institutions	5	2,815.2	726.1
Net loans to customers	2, 5	16,373.0	-
Certificates and bonds	5	1,771.0	-
Other receivables	5	21.5	3.3
Deferred tax assets		0.7	0.7
Fixed assets	6	27.0	11.5
Intangible assets		65.5	-
Total assets		**21,074.0**	**741.6**
Deposits from and debt to customers	5	16,793.0	-
Other debt	5, 6	722.7	13.2
Tax payable		33.7	-
Subordinated loans (Tier 2)	4, 5	592.3	-
Total liabilities		**18,141.8**	**13.2**
Share capital	8	231.8	231.4
Retained earnings		1,990.3	500.0
Profit/(loss) after tax		146.1	-2.9
Additional Tier 1 capital		564.0	-
Total equity		**2,932.2**	**728.5**
Total liabilities and equity		21,074.0	741.6

Statement of changes in equity

	Restricted	Unrestricted				
Amounts in SEK million	Share capital	Retained earnings	Translation of foreign operations	Profit after tax	Additional Tier 1 capital	Total Equity
Equity as at 1 January 2025	**0.5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.5**
Profit after tax	-	-	-	-2.9	-	-2.9
Share capital increases due to share issue	230.9	-	-	-	-	230.9
Shareholder contribution	-	500.0	-	-	-	500.0
Equity as at 31 December 2025	**231.4**	**500.0**	**-**	**-2.9**	**-**	**728.5**
Equity as at 1 January 2026	**231.4**	**500.0**	**-**	**-2.9**	**-**	**728.5**
Profit after tax	-	-	-	131.2	14.9	146.1
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	3.8	-	-	3.8
Share capital increases due to exercised share options	0.5	-	-	-	-	0.5
Changes in equity due to share option programmes	-	3.8	-	-	-	3.8
Net interest paid to additional Tier 1 capital investors	-	-	-	-	-14.9	-14.9
Merger related changes	-	1,500.4	-	-	-	1,500.4
Changes in Additional Tier 1 Capital	-	-	-	-	564.0	564.0
Equity as at 30 June 2026	**231.8**	**2,004.2**	**3.8**	**128.3**	**564.0**	**2,932.2**

Cash flow statement

Amounts in SEK million	YTD Q2 2026	Full year 2025
Profit/(loss) before tax	187.3	-3.7
Taxes paid	-91.6	-
Adjustments for non-cash items and other adjustments		
Depreciation	25.6	-
Change in impairments on loans to customers	106.6	-
Change in gross loans to customers	-1,065.7	-
Change in deposits from and debt to customers	1,117.7	-
Change in certificates and bonds	168.5	-
Change in accruals and other adjustments	59.5	0.5
Net cash flow from operating activities	**507.9**	**-3.2**
Payments for investments in fixed assets	-1.6	-0.7
Payments for investments in intangible assets	-23.4	-
Effects of merger (cash equivalents)	935.7	-
Net cash flow from investing activities	**910.8**	**-0.7**
Paid-in equity	0.5	231.4
Paid-in equity and share premium, pending registration	539.1	
Payment to AT1 capital investors	-14.9	-
Net receipts from AT1 capital	295.6	-
Net receipts from AT2 capital	350.2	-
Lease payments	-1.5	-
Net cash flow from financing activities	**1,169.0**	**231.4**
Net cash flow for the period	**2,587.7**	**227.5**
Cash and cash equivalents at the start of the period	227.5	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**2,815.2**	**227.5**
Of which:		
Loans and deposits with credit institutions	2,815.2	227.5

Notes

Note 1.

General accounting principles

Morrow Bank AB ("the Bank") offers consumer loans and credit cards to individuals in Norway ("NO"), Sweden ("SE"), and Finland ("FI"), as well as deposit products in Norway, Sweden, Finland, and other European countries.

The company was established in July 2024 as Morgon Finans AB. In April 2025, the Bank was granted a license to conduct banking operations in Sweden, and in October 2025 the Bank's name was changed to Morrow Bank AB. Morrow Bank AB conducts financial activities in accordance with the license from the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority (Finansinspektionen) and is under its supervision.

As at the end of 2025, Morrow Bank AB was wholly owned by the Norwegian bank Morrow Bank ASA. In early 2026, the companies completed a merger in which Morrow Bank AB was the acquiring entity. After the merger, the Norwegian activities were separated and are now conducted through the Bank's Norwegian branch.

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

The condensed interim financial statements for Q2 2026 have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting, IFRS Accounting Standards and IFRIC interpretatbions as adopted by the EU ("statutory IFRS") to the extent possible within the framework of the Swedish Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies (ÅRKL). Permissible exceptions and supplements to the IFRS Accounting Standards are stated in the Swedish Corporate Reporting Board's recommendation RFR 2 Accounting for Legal Entities, the Swedish Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies (ÅRKL) and the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's regulations and general guidelines for annual reports in credit institutions and securities companies (FFFS 2008:25).Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts are stated in SEK million.

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 Bank's chief operating decision maker. Management has assessed the Bank's activities and concluded that the Bank is managed and reported as a single integrated business, despite operating across multiple geographic markets.

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

Merger of parent company – business combination under common control

During Q1 2026, the former parent company, Morrow Bank ASA, was merged into the Bank, 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.

Translation of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

The Bank 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 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	Q2 2026
SEK 1 = NOK	
Income statement (average)	1.0724
Balance sheet (at end of period)	0.9808

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 pro- vided. 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 Bank 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 Bank'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 Bank'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 Bank'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. 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 Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank uses historical data from the most recent 24 monthly vintages. The Bank updates its PD parameters at least quarterly.

The Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank 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 having 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.

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 Bank 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 Bank's intangible assets are depreciated over 3–5 years on a straight-line basis.

Additional Tier 1 instruments

The Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank applies IFRS 16 for leases. For short-term leases (less than 12 months) or leases where the underlying asset has a low value, the Bank 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 Bank'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

Estimates and discretionary assessments applied in the preparation of these interim financial statements reflect management's judgements, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of the bank's accounting principles. Actual outcomes may differ from these estimates. The Bank considers impairment for loan losses to be the most significant area requiring judgment.

Expected Credit Loss (ECL) is calculated using credit risk models for PD and LGD, updated with the latest available macro information. The Bank applies probability-weighted scenarios (base, optimistic, and pessimistic) to account for forward-looking macroeconomic conditions. Significant events or changes in macroeconomic conditions occurring in Q1 2026 have been considered in the preparation of these interim financial statements. Estimates and underlying assumptions are continuously assessed. Changes in estimates are recognised as they occur.

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 Bank has not adopted the standard in the condensed interim financial statements for Q1 2026.

For the bank, 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 Bank applies forward-looking elements in its credit loss model. Please see the Annual Report for Morrow Bank ASA 2025 for more information.

Loans to customers

Amounts in SEK million	**30 Jun. 2026**	**30 Jun. 2025**	**31 Dec. 2025**
Gross loans to customers	17 988.8		-
Impairment of loans	-1 615.9		-
Net loans to customers	**16 373.0**		**-**
Of which:			
Purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI):			
Gross loans to customers	13.2		-
Impairment of loans	-7.9		-
Net loans to customers	**5.3**		**-**

Defaulted loans

Amounts in SEK million	**30 Jun. 2026**	**30 Jun. 2025**	**31 Dec. 2025**
Gross defaulted loans to customers *	2 752.1		-
Impairment of loans (stage 3)	-1 195.0		-
Net defaulted loans to customers	**1 557.1**		**-**
Of which:			
Purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI):			
Gross loans to customers	13.2		-
Impairment of loans	-7.9		-
Net loans to customers	**5.3**		**-**

** 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

Q2 2026	Consumer loans			Cards		
Amounts in SEK million	**NO**	**FI**	**SE**	**NO/FI/SE**	**Not allocated**	**Total**
Interest income	108.8	193.4	151.5	33.3	-	487.0
Interest expenses	-55.5	-46.9	-37.3	-11.6	-0.0	-151.2
Net interest income	**53.3**	**146.5**	**114.2**	**21.7**	**-0.0**	**335.8**
Commission income and fees	5.0	3.5	6.4	12.7	-0.0	27.7
Commission expenses and fees	-2.0	-2.8	-2.5	-6.3	-1.0	-14.6
Net commissions and fees	**3.0**	**0.7**	**4.0**	**6.4**	**-1.0**	**13.1**
Net gains/(losses) on certificates, bonds and currency	8.2	3.3	10.1	1.3	-0.0	22.9
Losses on loans	-44.4	-66.1	-30.7	-6.2	-10.9	-158.2
Total income incl. loan losses	**20.2**	**84.4**	**97.7**	**23.1**	**-11.9**	**213.5**
Gross loans to customers	4 372.3	6 988.9	5 435.2	1 192.5	-0.0	17 988.8
Impairment of loans	-322.8	-733.3	-469.0	-90.8	-0.0	-1 615.9
Net loans to customers	**4 049.5**	**6 255.6**	**4 966.1**	**1 101.7**	**-0.0**	**16 373.0**
Of which:						
Purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI):						
Gross loans to customers	-	-	13.2	-	-	13.2
Impairment of loans	-	-	-7.9	-	-	-7.9
Net loans to customers	**-**	**-**	**5.3**	**-**	**-**	**5.3**

YTD 2026	Consumer loans			Cards		
Amounts in SEK million	**NO**	**FI**	**SE**	**NO/FI/SE**	**Not allocated**	**Total**
Interest income	233.2	365.2	302.1	67.2	-	967.6
Interest expenses	-102.2	-84.9	-74.6	-22.1	-	-283.9
Net interest income	**131.0**	**280.3**	**227.4**	**45.0**	**-**	**683.8**
Commission income and fees	10.2	7.3	14.5	19.4	-	51.4
Commission expenses and fees	-3.4	-4.6	-4.1	-20.8	-1.0	-33.9
Net commissions and fees	**6.8**	**2.7**	**10.4**	**-1.4**	**-1.0**	**17.5**
Net gains/(losses) on certificates, bonds and currency	14.8	5.1	18.5	2.4	-	40.8
Losses on loans	-82.7	-149.6	-74.6	-20.0	-10.9	-337.8
Total income incl. loan losses	**70.0**	**138.4**	**181.8**	**26.0**	**-11.9**	**404.3**
Gross loans to customers	4 372.3	6 988.9	5 435.2	1 192.5	-	17 988.8
Impairment of loans	-322.8	-733.3	-469.0	-90.8	-	-1 615.9
Net loans to customers	**4 049.5**	**6 255.6**	**4 966.1**	**1 101.7**	**-**	**16 373.0**
Of which:						
Purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI):						
Gross loans to customers	-	-	13.2	-	-	13.2
Impairment of loans	-	-	-7.9	-	-	-7.9
Net loans to customers	**-**	**-**	**5.3**	**-**	**-**	**5.3**

Undrawn credit lines are in total SEK 6.4 billion per end of June 2026

Full year 2025	Consumer loans			Cards		
Amounts in SEK million	**NO**	**FI**	**SE**	**NO/FI/SE**	**Not allocated**	**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

Q2 2026 Amounts in SEK million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Opening balance	**13 821.1**	**1 318.0**	**2 941.1**	**18 080.2**
Acquired through merger on 2 January 2026	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	-600.4	600.4	-	-
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	-145.7	-	145.7	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	-285.3	285.3	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	80.6	-80.6	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	350.6	-350.6	-	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	79.8	-	-79.8	-
New assets	1 719.7	96.1	115.7	1 931.5
Assets derecognised	-1 453.7	-73.0	-500.7	-2 027.5
Amortisation discount	4.6	-	-	4.6
Closing balance	**13 775.9**	**1 386.2**	**2 826.7**	**17 988.8**
Of which:				
Purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI):	-	-	13.2	13.2
Closing balance	**-**	**-**	**13.2**	**13.2**

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**
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	-1 235.1	1 235.1	-	-
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	-347.3	-	347.3	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	-678.4	678.4	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	127.2	-127.2	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	705.1	-705.1	-	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	138.3	-	-138.3	-
New assets	4 132.3	237.9	243.1	4 613.3
Assets derecognised	-2 838.1	-149.0	-578.7	-3 565.9
Amortisation discount	18.4	-	-	18.4
Closing balance	**13 775.9**	**1 386.2**	**2 826.7**	**17 988.9**
Of which:				
Purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI):	-	-	13.2	13.2
Closing balance	**-**	**-**	**13.2**	**13.2**

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

Q2 2026 Amounts in SEK million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Opening balance	**165.5**	**242.0**	**1 292.2**	**1 699.8**
Acquired through merger on 2 January 2026	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	-9.8	9.8	-	-
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	-2.3	-	2.3	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	-59.4	59.4	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	15.8	-15.8	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	63.4	-63.4	-	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	11.6	-	-11.6	-
New financial assets originated	19.8	8.6	1.6	30.0
Increased expected credit loss	5.9	111.8	153.0	270.7
Assets derecognised	-83.9	-12.2	-291.1	-387.2
Decreased expected credit loss	4.7	-10.7	-3.2	-9.3
Exchange rate movements	1.6	2.1	8.2	12.0
Macroeconomic model changes	-	-	-	-
Other changes	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	**176.5**	**244.4**	**1 195.0**	**1 615.9**
Of which:				
Purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI):	-	-	-7.9	-7.9
Closing balance	**-**	**-**	**-7.9**	**-7.9**

YTD 2026 Amounts in SEK million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Opening balance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Acquired through merger on 2 January 2026	**206.7**	**239.8**	**1 062.7**	**1 509.2**
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	-20.8	20.8	-	-
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	-5.7	-	5.7	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	-142.5	142.5	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	25.6	-25.6	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	128.6	-128.6	-	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	20.4	-	-20.4	-
New financial assets originated	46.5	16.3	2.1	64.9
Increased expected credit loss	12.4	234.3	315.2	561.9
Assets derecognised	-209.5	-4.7	-293.2	-507.4
Decreased expected credit loss	-0.5	-15.4	-5.1	-20.9
Exchange rate movements	2.8	3.7	13.2	19.7
Macroeconomic model changes	-4.4	-4.8	-2.2	-11.4
Other changes	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	**176.5**	**244.4**	**1 195.0**	**1 615.9**
Of which:				
Purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI):	-	-	-7,9	-7,9
Closing balance	**-**	**-**	**-7,9**	**-7,9**

Full year 2025 Amounts in SEK million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Opening balance at year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
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 ECL of increases of 1, 2 and 5 percentage point 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		
	1%-point	**2%-point**	**5%-point**
PD	70.0	140.1	350.2
LGD	32.5	65.1	162.7
Macro	5.5	11.1	27.7

Note 3.
Capital adequacy

Amounts in SEK million	30 Jun. 2026	30 Jun. 2025
AVAILABLE OWN FUNDS		
Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1) before adjustments		
Share capital	231.8	-
Share premium	-	-
Other reserves	2,058.1	-
Verified profit for the period (net of proposed dividend)	78.3	-
Total CET1 before adjustments	**2,368.2**	**-**
Adjustments / deductions in CET1		
Intangible assets (goodwill, software) (art. 36.1.b CRR)	-65.5	-
Deferred tax assets dependent on future profitability (art. 36.1.c)	-0.7	-
Additional Value Adjustment (AVA) (art. 34, 105)	-1.8	-
Proposed dividend / appropriation (art. 26.2)	-	-
Total CET1 adjustments	**-68.0**	**-**
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	**2,300.2**	**-**
Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)		
Perpetual subordinated loans (AT1 instruments, art. 51–52 CRR)	564.0	-
Total AT1	**564.0**	**-**
Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)	**2,864.1**	**-**
Tier 2 capital (T2)		
Dated subordinated loans (T2 instruments, art. 62–63 CRR)	592.3	-
Total T2	**592.3**	**-**
Total capital	**3,456.5**	**-**

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 Jun. 2026	30 Jun. 2025
Credit risk – standardised approach (art. 111–141 CRR3)		
Exposures to institutions (credit institutions)	563.0	-
Exposures to corporates	124.6	-
Retail exposures (not regulatory real estate)	11,077.7	-
Exposures secured by mortgages on residential property	-	-
Defaulted exposures (art. 127)	1,602.7	-
Other items	48.5	-
Total credit risk	**13,416.6**	**-**
Operational risk – new standardised approach (CRR3, art. 311a–317)	**747.2**	**-**
Total risk-weighted exposure amount	**14,163.8**	**-**
CAPITAL RATIOS (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)		
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	16.2%	0.0%
Tier 1 ratio (%)	20.2%	0.0%
Total capital ratio (%)	24.4%	0.0%
Leverage ratio (art. 429 CRR)		
Total assets	2,864.1	-
Total leverage ratio exposure (LRE)	21,717.9	-
Leverage ratio (T1 / LRE)	**13.2%**	**0.0%**
CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS AND BUFFERS		
Pillar 1 – minimum capital requirement (art. 92 CRR)		
CET1 requirement (4.5%)	637.4	-
T1 requirement (6.0%)	849.8	-
Total capital requirement (8.0%)	**1,133.1**	**-**
Pillar 2 – internally assessed capital need (ICAAP)		
Internally assessed additional own funds need (ICAAP) (2.16%)	305.9	-
Combined buffer requirement (Act 2014:966)		
Capital conservation buffer (2.5%)	354.1	-
Systemic risk buffer (if applicable, FFFS 2014:12)	-	-
Institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer (CCyB, weighted average)	187.2	-
Total combined buffer requirement	**541.3**	**-**
Total internal capital target (Pillar 1 + ICAAP + buffers)	**1,980.4**	**-**
Capital surplus vs. internal target	**1,476.1**	**-**
Additional own funds requirements based on SREP (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)		
Minimum CET1 requirement	8.0%	0.0%
Additional CET1 – internal ICAAP assessment (%)	1.2%	0.0%
Additional AT1 – internal ICAAP assessment (%)	0.4%	0.0%
Additional T2 – internal ICAAP assessment (%)	0.5%	0.0%
Total own funds requirement incl. internal ICAAP (%)	**10.2%**	**0.0%**

Amounts in SEK million	30 Jun. 2026	30 Jun. 2025
Combined buffer requirement (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)		
Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.5%	0.0%
Conservation buffer due to macro-prudential or systemic risk identified at the level of a Member State (%)	0.0%	0.0%
Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	1.3%	0.0%
Systemic risk buffer (%)	0.0%	0.0%
Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	0.0%	0.0%
Other Systemically Important Institution buffer	0.0%	0.0%
Combined buffer requirement (%)	3.8%	0.0%
Overall capital requirements (%)	14.0%	0.0%
CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	6.6%	0.0%
Capital ratios requirements (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)		
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	9.5%	0.0%
Tier 1 ratio (%)	11.5%	0.0%
Internal capital target (incl. ICAAP assessment)	**14.0%**	**0.0%**
Leverage ratio requirement (as a percentage of total exposure measure)		
Total leverage ratio requirements (%)	3.0%	0.0%
LIQUIDITY		
Liquidity ratios and requirements		
Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value - average)	1,612.3	-
Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	524..5	-
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) – minimum requirement 100%	**307.4%**	**0.0%**
Total available stable funding	16,862.4	-
Total required stable funding	13,745.0	-
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) – minimum requirement 100%	**122.7%**	**0.0%**

Note 4.
Subordinated loans

Amounts in SEK million	Issue date	Maturity date		30 Jun. 2026	31 Dec. 2025
			NOK	SEK	
Subordinated loan (ISIN NO0012909235)	11 May 2023	11 May 2033	100.0	98.1	-
Subordinated loan (ISIN NO0013333401)	19 Sept 2024	19 Sept 2034	100.0	98.1	-
Subordinated loan (ISIN NO0013728295)	27 Feb 2026	27 Feb 2036	200.0	196.2	-
Subordinated loan (ISIN NO0013755249)	16 Jun 2026	16 Sept 2036	-	200.0	-
Total subordinated loans				**592.3**	**-**

Note 5.
Financial instruments

	30 Jun. 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	-	2 815.2	2 815.2	-	726.1	726.1
Net loans to customers	-	16 373.0	16 373.0	-	-	-
Certifcates and bonds	1 771.0	-	1 771.0	-	-	-
Other financial receivables	-	13.9	13.9	-	503.3	503.3
Total financial assets	**1 771.0**	**19 202.1**	**20 973.1**	**-**	**1 229.4**	**1 229.4**
Deposits from customers	-	16 793.0	16 793.0	-	-	-
Other financial debt	-	149.5	149.5	-	29.2	29.2
Subordinated loans (Tier 2)	-	592.3	592.3	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**17 534.9**	**17 534.9**	**-**	**29.2**	**29.2**

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 bemaintained 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 Bank's subordinated loans are listed, but the instrument is traded at a relatively low frequency. As a substitute for observable prices, amorti-sed 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 Jun. 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	-	1 771.0	-	1 771.0	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	**-**	**1 771.0**	**-**	**1 771.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

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 **Amounts in SEK million**	**30 Jun. 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	1.4	-
Amortisation and depreciation	-2.7	-0.2
Merger effect RoU Asset depreciation	-6.1	-
Adjustments	-1.3	-
Effect of changes in exchange rates	-0.5	-
Closing balance	**24.9**	**10.8**

Lease liability **Amounts in SEK million**	**30 Jun. 2026**	**31 Dec. 2025**
Opening balance	**-10.9**	**-**
Liabilities recognised	-0.3	-11.0
Merger Lease liabilities recognised	-11.2	-
Adjustments	-7.9	-
Lease payments	3.0	0.1
Interest	-0.8	-0.1
Effect of changes in exchange rates	-0.8	-
Closing balance	**-29.0**	**-10.9**

Maturity split of lease liability **Amounts in SEK million**	**30 Jun. 2026**	**31 Dec. 2025**
Proportion of short-term debt	5.1	1.9
Proportion of long-term debt	23.9	11.9

Note 7.
Share option plan

	Quantity (in million)	WASP[1] (in SEK)
Outstanding options as at 31 December 2025	6.6	7.4
+ granted	9.5	12.9
- exercised	-0.5	0.6
- terminated	-	-
- expired	-	-
Outstanding options as at 30 June 2026	**15.6**	**10.9**
Vested options as at 30 June 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
7.8	4.5	-	4.5
8.6	1.6	0.5	-
12.9	9.0	1.9	-
14.0	0.5	2.9	-
Total	**15.6**	**1.2**	**4.5**

For calculation of fair value of granted options, Black & Scholes's 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 June 2026

Rank	Name	Num. of shares	Ownership
1	Kistefos AS	48.3	20.8%
2	DNB Bank ASA	24.9	10.7%
3	Pareto Securities AS	18.7	8.1%
4	Nordea Bank Abp NUF	12.9	5.6%
5	Hvaler Invest AS	7.0	3.0%
6	The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, W8IMY	6.5	2.8%
7	SHB Oslo - Oslo Glients Sweden	4.5	1.9%
8	Driftsfond, Stiftelsen	4.0	1.7%
9	State Street Bank and Trust Co, W9	3.6	1.6%
10	BNP Paribas SA Paris, W8IMY (GCS)	3.5	1.5%
11	Nordnet Livsforsikring AS	3.2	1.4%
12	Futur Pension Försäkrings AB	3.0	1.3%
13	DNB Bank ASA	2.8	1.2%
14	Belair AS	2.7	1.1%
15	Nordnet Pensionsförsäkring AB	2.4	1.1%
16	SB1 Markets AS	2.3	1.0%
17	ABG Sundal Collier ASA	2.2	1.0%
18	Khaya AS	2.1	0.9%
19	Tvenge, Torstein Ingvald	2.0	0.9%
20	Camak Management AS	2.0	0.8%
	Top 20 largest shareholders	**158.7**	**68.5%**
	Others	73.1	31.5%
	Total	**231.8**	**100.0%**

Note 9.
Merger of parent company

As disclosed in the first quarter report, Morrow Bank ASA, the Bank's former parent company, merged with the Bank 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). 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 värdepappers-bolag). Accordingly, all assets and liabilities of Morrow Bank ASA have been recognised by the Bank 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 through 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

As disclosed in the first quarter report, Morrow Bank announced the acquisition of MedMera Bank AB on 24 March 2026. Following the receipt of relevant regulatory and shareholder approvals, the transaction was completed on 1 July 2026, and MedMera Bank AB became a wholly owned subsidiary of Morrow Bank.

MedMera Bank is a Swedish digital bank with approximately 135,000 savings and lending customers. The acquisition strengthens the Bank's position in Sweden and establishes a long-term partnership with Coop Sweden. The transaction valued MedMera Bank at approximately SEK 1.96 billion and was financed through a combination of a SEK 592 million rights issue, a SEK 392 million share issue directed to the seller, a NOK 300 million AT1 bond issue, a SEK 200 million Tier 2 bond issue and existing excess capital.

The acquisition constitutes a business combination within the scope of IFRS 3. As of the date of this interim report, the purchase price allocation remains preliminary and the final fair values of identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed and any resulting goodwill have not yet been determined.

Note 11.
Risk management

General

Morrow Bank's risk management framework, as set out in the Board-approved Risk Policy, ensures that risk taking is aligned with the Bank'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 Bank's strategic, business, and operational objectives.

The Bank 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 Bank.

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 Bank 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 riskbased 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 Bank 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 de- posits, 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 Bank's objective is to maintain low market risk.

Interest rate risk is limited. Lending and deposits 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 Bank'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 Bank maintains continuously updated liquidity forecasts, on intraday, daily and up to one year ahead. The Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank arises from, or results from the maturity profile of the Bank's assets and liabilities. Below follows an overview of different time intervals as to when the Bank's assets and liabilities mature.

Strategic and business risk

Strategic and business risk refers to failed decisions that may pose to the Bank'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 Bank operates.

Operational risk

The Board's Operational Risk Policy sets principles for managing and controlling operational risk. The operational risk management framework covers 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, documentation, pilot phases and soft launches.

The Bank 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 Bank. 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 Bank's financial position or results, other than the warrant programme resolved by the Annual General Meeting on 28 April 2026 (see note 7).

For information regarding the acquisition of MedMera Bank, with closing date 1 July 2026, please refer to Note 10, Subsequent events.

Definitions

Return on target equity (ROTE): periodic net profit divided by average equity adjusted for optimal financing and capital structure, measured in percentage points. 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.

CET1 capital ratio

CET1 capital as a percentage of total risk exposure amount.

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)

Average number of full-time employees, including employees on parental leave.

Liquidity coverage ratio

Total net liquidity outflows divided by total high-quality liquid assets.

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 at 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

Total available stable funding divided by total stable funding requirements.

Core Tier 1 capital ratio (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.

Auditor’s report

To the Board of Directors Morrow Bank AB, corporate identity number 559490-6546

Introduction

We have conducted a limited review of the condensed interim financial information (interim report) for Morrow Bank AB as of June 30, 2026, and the six-month period ending on that date. The board of directors and the managing director are responsible for preparing and presenting this interim report in accordance with IAS 34 and the Swedish Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this interim report based on our limited review.

The focus and scope of the limited review

We have conducted our limited review in accordance with the International Standard on Review Engagements ISRE 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity." A limited review consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, performing analytical procedures, and other review procedures. A limited review has a different focus and a significantly smaller scope compared to the focus and scope of an audit conducted in accordance with ISA and generally accepted auditing standards. The review procedures taken in a limited review do not enable us to obtain the assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might have been identified in an audit. Therefore, the conclusion expressed based on a limited review does not have the assurance that a conclusion expressed based on an audit has.

Conclusion

Based on our limited review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the interim report is not, in all material respects, prepared in accordance with IAS 34 and the Swedish Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies.

Stockholm, 12 August 2026
Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB

Frida Main
Authorised Public Accountant

This is a translation of the Swedish language original. In the event of any differences between this translation and the Swedish language original, the latter shall prevail.

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