Kredinor

Quarterly Report
2024

Kredinor.no

Q2

About Kredinor

01

We help you make it

Kredinor is Norway's leading debt collection agency. Our market share in Norway continues to be high, with a volume of 30 percent of the total outstanding debt collection mass and 15 percent of new cases for debt collection. The market share can also be measured by 22 percent of the collected funds (Finanstilsynet, 2023).

Kredinor will continue to be a market leader in the industry, and we will have the most satisfied clients. We are at the forefront of developing new digital solutions that make it easier for customers to pay and faster for clients to receive payment for goods or services.

Kredinor is a full-service debt collection company that offers services in two main categories, Credit Management Services (CMS) and Portfolio Investments (PI). Today we have offices in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Finland. Our ambition is to become a leading debt collection company in the Nordics.

Kredinor's owners are SpareBank 1 Gruppen (68.64%) and Kredinorstiftelsen (31.36%).

Message from the CEO

We believe that the debt collection industry is an important part of the financial value chain and a sustainable economy.

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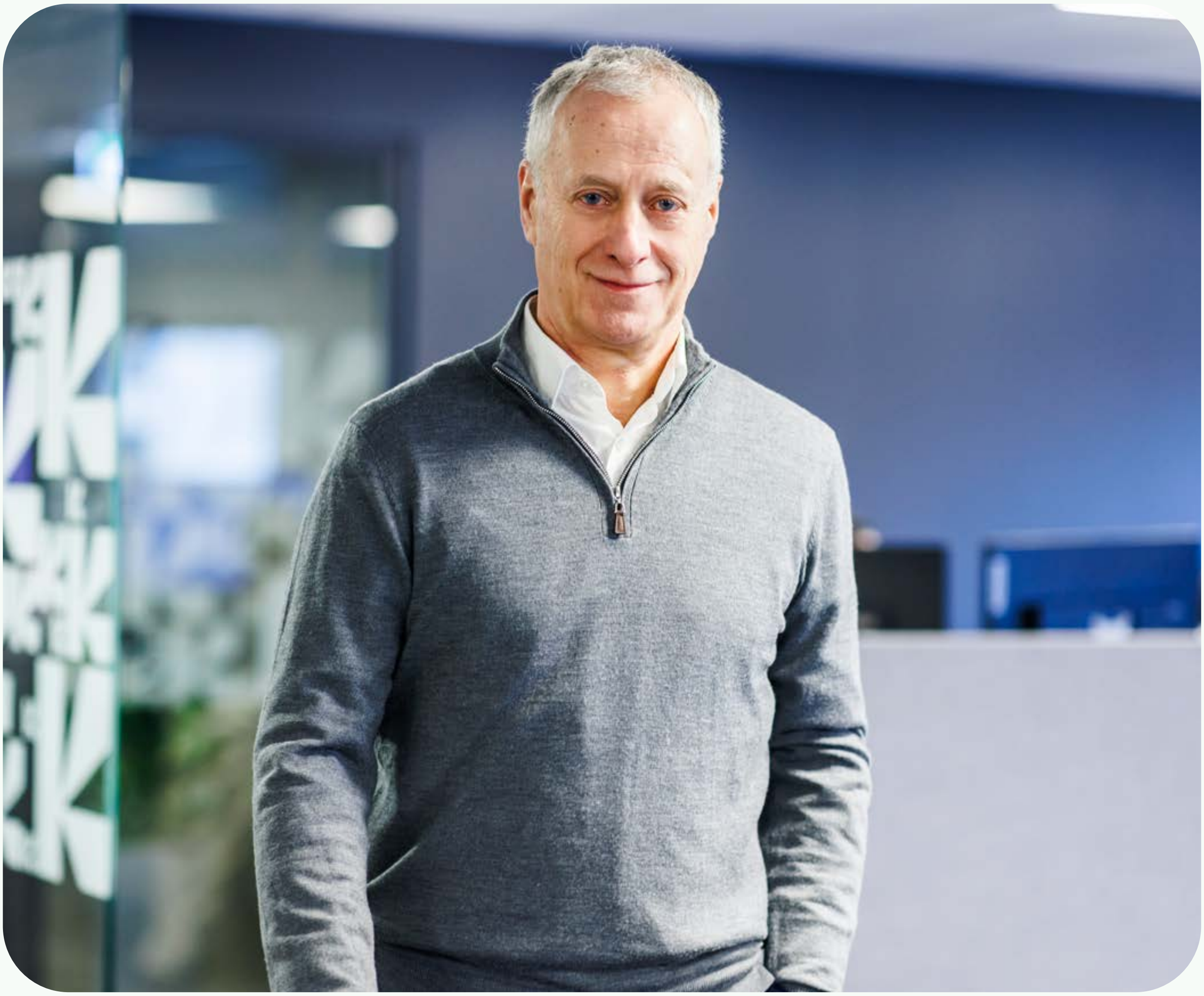
02



What does it take to get everyone at a company to pull in the same direction? To succeed as a company, you need to find the right answer to that question.

"I am already looking forward to our Q2 report in August."

That was how my letter in the first quarter ended. This is of course true, but at the same time I have been anxious about the outcome for the second quarter. Could really the good progress continue from the first quarter? Now we know that the answer to that is yes. We have good cost control, and we have revenue growth, but we still have a way to go before we are prepared for the future.

And although it is very pleasing to see that we deliver positive figures for the first quarter since the merger, it is no time to rest.

Together with fellow Kredinor leaders, I have met almost everyone working at the company the last couple of months. Old style meetings; physically and in smaller groups. We have traveled to Finland and Sweden and have arranged for a lot of meetings at our Oslo headquarters.

Each quarter we arrange for digital town hall meetings with great attendance. The only problem is that it is challenging to get good dialogue and engagement through these meetings. That was the background for me wanting to take this Scandinavian tour.

One of the things we have discussed, is our vision – "We help you make it". We need to get a clearer, common understanding of what that means to Kredinor and our stakeholders. "We help you make it" is of course important towards our customers, the debtors, but just as much for clients, co-workers, and for society.

It has been such fun meeting many new faces and many familiar ones. The engagement has been great, and the outcome of the talks has been motivating and inspiring for us leaders, and I hope for the same for the co-workers as well. Among other things, we have agreed that it is important that:

- We focus on actions, processes, and tasks that in an ethical way help our clients secure their cash flow.
- We treat customers well; they are primarily customers of our clients.
- We guide and channel our customers and clients to digital arenas.
- We make sure that our colleagues are doing and feeling well.
- We believe that debt collection is an important part of the financial value chain and a sustainable economy.

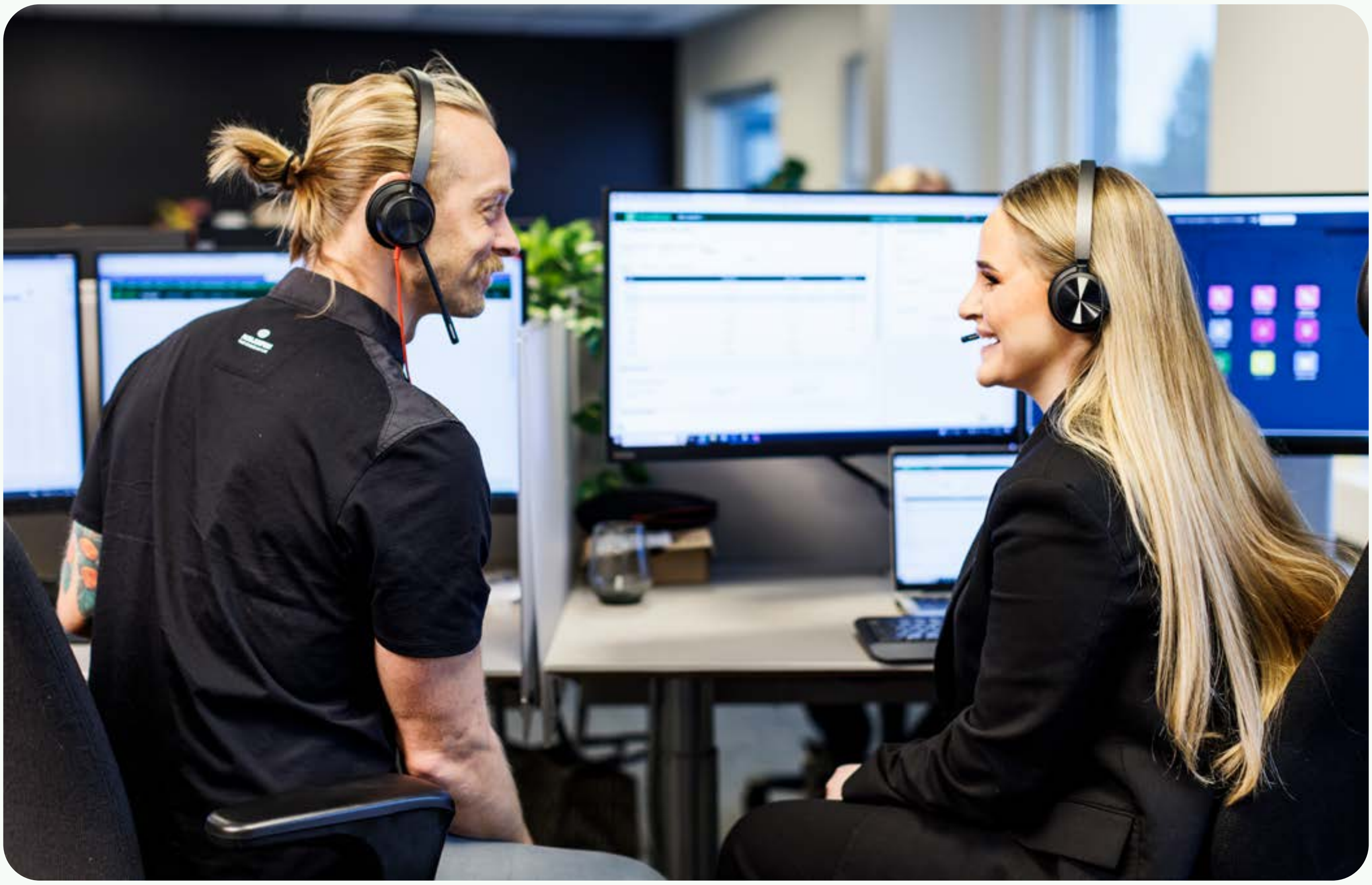
To pick up on the last bullet point, Kredinor continues to work on digitalization, cost-cutting, and a comprehensive review of the company to work more efficiently in today's market.

In this context, it is important for us to highlight the crucial societal role that Kredinor and other full-service debt collection companies play. We contribute to good liquidity in the business sector, which in turn provides job security, and we contribute to financial stability through our portfolio purchases, among other things. During the fall, we will invite to dialogue with decision-makers to raise greater awareness around this.

I am also pleased to see that new legislation for securitization in Norway is expected to be implemented soon. Combined with the hopeful implementation of the NPL directive in Norway, this opens up for a more efficient handling of non-performing loans. This is good news for the banks, hopefully being able to offload NPL's without incurring unnecessary losses. It is also good news for us, as we have further strengthened our investment capacity during the second quarter and are now in the market to invest in more portfolios.

Best regards,

Rolf Eek-Johansen, CEO



Key figures

03

Highlights

- First quarter with a positive result since the merger in 2022
- Collection performance in Q2 was 106.2% with a write-up of portfolios of NOK 19.1 million
- The trend of increasing CMS revenue continues with a total revenue of NOK 200 million
- Process of finalizing a new income/cost plan continues, expected to be finalized in Q3
- Further improvement of the investment capacity

Key figures

Amounts in MNOK	Q2 2024	Q2 2023	FY 2023
Operational revenues	387	373	1 453
Adj. EBIT[1]	84	85	258
Adj. EBIT %	22%	23%	18%
EBIT	103	42	-106
Net profit before tax	2	-54	-501
Cash Revenue	597	628	2 296
Cash EBITDA	319	353	1 155
Cash margin	53%	56%	50%
Portfolio Investments	22	735	1 493
Carrying value of Portfolio Investments	5 932	6 344	6 210

1) Including NRI's and excluded net gain/(loss) from purchased loan portfolios

Sustainability in Q2

Kredinor has a robust strategy with sustainability as an integral part. We will continue to build competence and internal ownership to ESG, using it as a strategic tool to drive improvements and business stability.

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04

Transparency and competence development

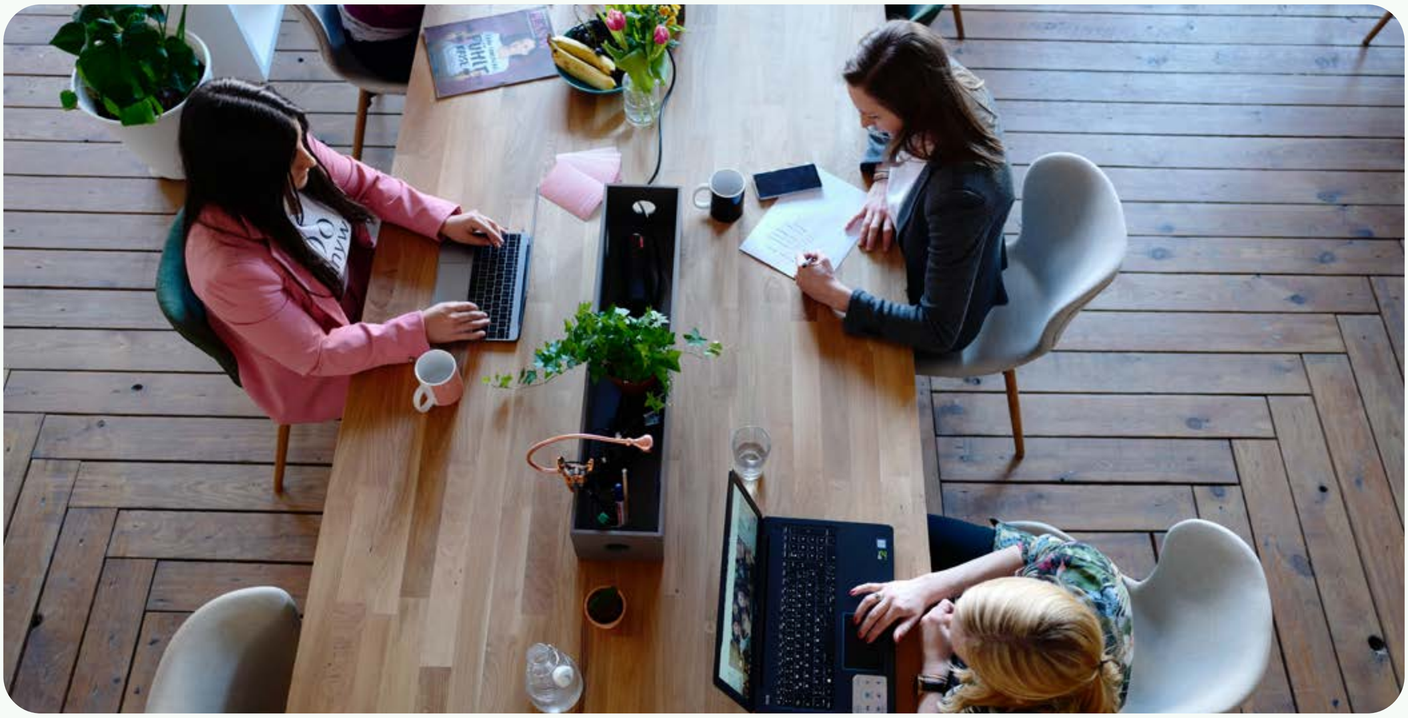
During the second quarter we finalized the first steps for CSRD-reporting and continued building sustainability competence throughout the organization.

In May Kredinor's Board of Directors approved Kredinor's first version of our material topics for the upcoming corporate sustainable reporting (CSRD). After a long process with an extensive stakeholder dialogue the board has now concluded that Kredinor needs to continue its sustainability efforts within the topics business conduct, own workforce, consumers, and clients as well as two entity specific topics regarding heathy economy and digitalisation. This has been an important first step to be prepared for future requirements.

To meet the sharpened sustainability requirements, we have also continued our internal education on the matter. A close collaboration has been established between the Sustainability and Transformation team and the Finance department. The Finance department has allocated key resources to work together with the Sustainability team so that we can ensure that the non-financial reporting requirements will be followed up just as closely as the financial topics.

The administration also prepared a sustainability deep dive for the Audit Committee to prepare board members to follow up and monitor our performance regarding sustainability.

By the end of June Kredinor published our supply chain due diligence report in line with the Norwegian Transperancy Act. Protection of human rights and good working conditions are fundamental for a sustainable future and key sustainability goals for Kredinor. The report discloses how Kredinor assesses and mitigates risks connected with human rights and working conditions in our value chain. The report documents that as of June 2024 the administration has not found any suppliers who have a high risk of violating human rights and basic working conditions. The full report can be read here.



Operations and outlook

05

Our operations during the quarter

Revenues
Kredinor's total revenue for Q2 2024, including portfolio revaluations, was NOK 407 million compared to NOK 335 million in Q2 2023. Excluding revaluations, revenues increased 3.8% compared to same quarter last year. Revenues from CMS totaled NOK 200 million, an increase of 10.4% on the same quarter last year.

We have written up the value of own portfolios with NOK 19 million during the quarter, compared to a write-down of NOK -38 million in the same quarter last year.

Expenses
Operating expenses for the quarter were NOK 277 million, compared to NOK 275 million in the same quarter last year. This represents an increase of 1.2%.

Net financial expenses were NOK 102 million, compared to NOK 96 million in Q2 2023. The increase is due to higher market interest rates. It also includes interest rates from the subordinated PIK loan to SpareBank1 Gruppen which was converted to equity 25. April. The increase in market interest rates was partly offset by interest rate hedges, which currently covers approximately 73% of the debt.

Collection performance
Cash collected on owned portfolios was NOK 397 million during the quarter, compared to NOK 457 million in the same quarter last year. The rolling 12m collection performance was 100.6%, and for the quarter in isolation it was 106.2%. We see a stabile recurring cash flow, in addition to focus areas that are beginning to pay off.

Portfolio investments
Kredinor made portfolio investments totaling NOK 22 million during the quarter, compared to NOK 735 million in Q2 2023.

With amortizations of NOK 209 million and revaluations, there is a decrease in the book value of the portfolios from the last quarter, from NOK 6 138 million in Q1 2024 to NOK 5 932 million in Q2 2024. The 180-month Estimated Remaining Collections (ERC) at quarter-end was NOK 10 675 million compared to NOK 11 099 million at the end of the same quarter last year.

Earnings
Kredinor's EBITDA for the quarter was NOK 129 million, compared to NOK 61 million in the same quarter last year. EBIT was NOK 103 million, compared to NOK 42 million in Q2 2023. Cash EBITDA, or EBITDA excluding portfolio revaluations and interest income, plus cash collected, was NOK 319 million, compared to NOK 353 million in the same quarter last year.

Market update and outlook

Market
The CMS business remains competitive. Kredinor has been able to keep the market share in Norway stable over the last years. The CMS business in Sweden, Finland and Denmark is still in a start-up phase and we expect growth within these markets in the years to come.

Within Portfolio Investments (PI), we have invested NOK 22 million during the quarter compared to NOK 735 million in Q2 2023. Since Q3 2023 Kredinor has not made new PI investments, however after the capital structure of Kredinor now has been clarified we plan to start investing in new NPL portfolios. Deal flow in the market has been promising.

Economic fundamentals in the Nordic countries remain reasonably strong, despite inflation and high interest rates. Increases in the cost of living continued during the quarter and low-income consumers are struggling and saving buffers have been reduced.

Focus going forward will be to return the company to profitability. Consequently, we will prioritize collection performance, growth in CMS, improving operations and realizing our capital light strategy.

Regulatory update
The EEA Joint Committee amended the EEA Agreement and included the EU Securitisation Regulation on the 12th of June 2024. It is believed that it will be implemented in parallel with Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) 3 in Norway – the date is so far set to 1st of January 2025. CRR 3 also includes a suggestion to let specialised debt restructurer set the applicable amount of insufficient coverage for non-performing exposures after article 47c (backstop) to zero after having notified the competent authority.

Kredinor AB in Sweden received end June license as credit servicer in accordance with the NPL Directive. Norway is still waiting for the regulation to be included in the EEA Agreement.

In Finland, the implementation of the NPL directive is still pending.

The Danish Ministry of Justice has increased the debt collection fees with an average of 20% from July 1st 2024.

In Sweden, Svensk Inkasso has published a new code for Good debt collection practice.

Financial reports

06

Consolidated income statement
For the period ended 30 June 2024

		This period		Year to date		Full year
NOK thousand	Note	Q2 2024	Q2 2023	30.06.2024	30.06.2023	2023
Revenue from contracts with customers	4, 5	199 444	180 396	375 274	347 507	682 933
Interest revenue from purchased loan portfolios	4, 6, 7	187 609	192 153	379 921	372 740	766 147
Net gain/(loss) from purchased loan portfolios	4, 6, 7	19 067	-37 944	22 490	-87 989	-266 318
Other income	4, 6	406	629	1 191	1 260	3 776
Total revenue and other income		**406 526**	**335 234**	**778 876**	**633 518**	**1 186 539**
Employee benefit expenses	4	162 639	156 790	315 557	292 754	648 286
Depreciation and amortization	4	25 172	18 906	48 762	40 512	88 862
Impairment losses	3, 8	-	-	-	-	63 283
Other operating expenses	4	115 271	117 720	250 501	225 014	492 458
Operating profit		**103 444**	**41 817**	**164 057**	**75 238**	**-106 350**
Finance income	9	-31 839	9 436	10 530	123 947	120 858
Finance expense	9	69 888	105 344	242 295	298 667	517 538
Change in financial instruments measured at fair value		-	-	-	-	2 404
Net financial items		**-101 727**	**-95 907**	**-231 766**	**-174 720**	**-394 276**
Profit before tax		**1 717**	**-54 091**	**-67 709**	**-99 482**	**-500 626**
Income tax expense	12	-4	-12 086	241	-21 886	18 815
Net profit or loss for the year		**1 721**	**-42 005**	**-67 950**	**-77 596**	**-519 441**
Attributable to:						
Non-controlling interests						
Shareholders of the parent company		**1 721**	**-42 005**	**-67 950**	**-77 596**	**-519 441**
Other comprehensive income						
Net profit or for the period		1 721	-42 005	-67 950	-77 596	-519 441
Items that will not be classified subsequently to profit or loss:						
Items that may be classified subsequently to profit or loss:						
Foreign currency translation differences		-1 549	2 357	1 169	9 300	8 217
Derivatives		3 650	-	31 782	-	-
Other comprehensive income/(loss) after tax		**2 101**	**2 357**	**32 950**	**9 300**	**8 217**
Total comprehensive income/(loss)		**3 822**	**-39 647**	**-35 000**	**-68 296**	**-511 224**
Total comprehensive income attributable to:						
Equity holders of the parent company		3 822	-39 647	-35 000	-68 296	-511 224

Consolidated statement of financial position

NOK thousand	Note	30.06.2024	30.06.2023	31.12.2023
Goodwill	3, 8	350 343	392 737	351 309
Intangible assets		303 739	213 597	296 676
Deferred tax asset	12	-	29 555	-
Right-of-use assets		194 206	17 093	190 182
Property, plant & equipment		30 335	47 774	24 841
Purchased debt portfolios	7	5 931 778	6 343 950	6 209 570
Other non-current financial assets		97 430	77 310	23 359
Other non-current receivables		-	3 905	-
Total non-current assets		**6 907 832**	**7 125 920**	**7 095 936**
Trade and other receivables		60 596	25 481	28 077
Other current assets		20 725	24 213	16 289
Cash and cash equivalents	10	280 345	356 303	705 365
Total current assets		**361 666**	**405 997**	**749 731**
Total assets		**7 269 497**	**7 531 918**	**7 845 667**

NOK thousand	Note			
Share capital		228 357	143 229	143 229
Share premium		3 086 166	2 458 077	2 458 077
Other equity		-499 577	18 709	-464 578
Total equity	11	**2 814 946**	**2 620 015**	**2 136 728**
Interest-bearing liabilities	13	3 830 491	4 446 248	4 490 962
Lease liabilities		168 623	16 875	163 953
Other non-current liabilties		1 465	819	620
Total non-current liabilities		**4 000 578**	**4 463 942**	**4 655 535**
Trade and other payables		43 492	24 970	46 990
Income tax payable		-799	9 852	-787
Lease liabilities		35 125	12 644	33 682
Other current financial liabilities		-	22 899	2 404
Other current liabilities		376 156	377 597	971 116
Total current liabilities		**453 974**	**447 961**	**1 053 404**
Total liabilities		**4 454 552**	**4 911 903**	**5 708 939**
Total equity and liabilities		**7 269 497**	**7 531 918**	**7 845 667**

Board of Directors
Oslo, 5 August 2024

Torbjørn Martinsen
Chairman of the Board

Inga Lise Lien Moldestad
Board member

Sverre Olav Helsem
Board member

Simen Danielsen Torgersrud
Board member

Linn Kvitting Hagesæther
Board member

Geir-Egil Bolstad
Board member

Vegard Helland
Board member

Per Aage Pleym Christensen
Board member

Rolf Eek-Johansen
CEO

Mona Bay Sørensen
Board member

Trude Glad
Board member

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

NOK thousand	Share capital	Share premium	Other capital reserves	Other equity Cumulative translation differences	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balances at 1 January 2024	**143 229**	**2 458 077**	**-**	**9 931**	**-474 509**	**2 136 728**
Profit/loss for the period					-67 950	-67 950
Other comprehensive income/loss				1 169	31 782	32 950
Total comprehensive income/loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1 169**	**-36 168**	**-35 000**
Issue of share capital (note 11)	85 128	628 089				713 217
Balances at 30 June 2024	**228 357**	**3 086 166**	**-**	**11 099**	**-510 677**	**2 814 946**

NOK thousand	Share capital	Share premium	Other capital reserves	Other equity Cumulative translation differences	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balances at 1 January 2023	**143 229**	**2 458 077**	**-**	**1 714**	**37 960**	**2 640 980**
Profit/loss for the period					-77 596	-77 596
Other comprehensive income/loss				9 300	47 331	56 631
Total comprehensive income/loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9 300**	**-30 265**	**-20 965**
Balances at 30 June 2023	**143 229**	**2 458 077**	**-**	**11 014**	**7 695**	**2 620 015**

NOK thousand	Share capital	Share premium	Other capital reserves	Other equity Cumulative translation differences	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balances at 1 January 2023	**143 229**	**2 458 077**	**-**	**1 714**	**37 960**	**2 640 980**
Profit/loss for the period					-519 441	-519 441
Other comprehensive income/loss				8 217	6 972	15 189
Total comprehensive income/loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8 217**	**-512 469**	**-504 252**
Balances at 31 December 2023	**143 229**	**2 458 077**	**-**	**9 931**	**-474 509**	**2 136 728**

Consolidated statement of cash flows

		This period		Year to date		Full year
NOK thousand	Note	Q2 2024	Q2 2023	30.06.2024	30.06.2023	2023
Cash flow from operating activities						
Profit or loss before tax		**1 717**	**-54 091**	**-67 709**	**-99 482**	**-500 626**
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:						
Finance income	7	31 839	-9 436	-10 530	-123 947	-120 858
Finance costs	7	69 888	105 344	242 295	298 667	517 538
Change in finacial instruments measured at fair value		-	-	-	-	-2 404
Portfolio amortization and revaluation	6	190 443	291 231	377 050	525 795	1 109 536
Depreciation and amortisation		25 172	18 906	48 762	40 512	152 145
Working capital adjustments:						
Changes in trade and other receivables		121	-7 314	-36 980	-21 295	-50 989
Changes in trade and other payables		6 811	-75 617	-72 613	-44 919	70 422
Changes in other items		1 060	-30 012	-75 122	-146 731	-192 493
Debt portfolios:						
Purchase of debt portfolios	6	-22 386	-734 626	-95 467	-1 003 479	-1 492 941
Other items						
Interest received		2 483	1 824	5 404	3 630	8 965
Interest paid		-118 580	-78 994	-204 947	-160 099	-348 258
Net cash flows from operating activities		**188 568**	**-572 785**	**110 144**	**-731 348**	**-849 964**
Cash flows from investing activities						
Development expenditures		-21 083	-18 720	-39 501	-23 064	-134 253
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		-1 017	-8 618	-11 826	-17 245	-15 640
Purchase of shares in subsidiaries, net of cash acquired		0	0	-	0	-2 245
Net cash flows from investing activities		**-22 100**	**-27 338**	**-51 327**	**-40 309**	**-152 138**
Cash flow from financing activities						
Proceeds from borrowings	11	-	550 251	175 000	731 631	1 318 441
Repayments of borrowings	11	-125 000	-	-650 000	-	-
Payments for principal for the lease liability	11	-5 199	-5 743	-10 006	-22 888	-29 109
Net cash flows from financing activities		**-130 199**	**544 508**	**-485 006**	**708 743**	**1 289 332**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**36 269**	**-55 615**	**-426 189**	**-62 914**	**287 230**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	8	245 625	409 562	705 365	409 918	409 918
Net foreign exchange difference	8	-1 549	2 357	1 169	9 300	8 217
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		**280 345**	**356 303**	**280 345**	**356 303**	**705 365**

Notes to the financial statements

07

Note 1 Corporate information

Kredinor (the “Group”) consists of Kredinor AS and its subsidiaries. Kredinor AS (the “Company”) is a privately held company incorporated in Norway. The Company’s registered office is at Sjølyst plass 3, 0278 OSLO, Norway

On 15 March 2022, Sparebank 1-owned Modhi Finance AS and Kredinor SA announced a letter of intent to merge, with the ambition of becoming a leading company in debt collection and debt management. On 1 May, Kredinor was reorganised from a cooperative owned by its members to a limited liability company owned by the newly formed Kredinor Foundation. On 30 September 2022 The Financial Supervisory Authority of Norway approved the merger between Modhi and Kredinor and on 1 October 2022 and the formal merger was completed. The company has become one of Norway’s largest in debt collection and debt management, with the Nordic region as its home market.

The largest entity in the group is Kredinor AS, registered in Norway.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the quarter ended 30 June 2024 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 5 August 2024.

Note 2 Basis for preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting. The accounting policies applied correspond to those described in the Annual report 2023.

The Company has applied all applicable accounting standards and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are effective for the current reporting period. The Company has also adopted any new or amended standards and interpretations that are mandatory for the current reporting period but not yet effective.

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The significant accounting policies adopted by the Company are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Presentation and functional currency
The consolidated financial statements are presented in NOK, which is also the functional currency in the parent company. For each entity, the Group determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

Note 3 Material accounting policy

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Group's accounting policies.

This note provides an overview of the areas considered to be material, and of items which are likely to be materially adjusted due to changes in estimates and assumptions. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in the relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

Purchased debt portfolio (note 7)
The measurement of purchased loan portfolio is based on the Group's own projection of future cash flows from the acquired portfolios which are based among other factors on the macroeconomic environments, types of debtors and loans (e.g. secures/unsecured). Future projections are periodically reviewed and any changes in estimated cash flows are ultimately authorised by a central revaluation committee.

Goodwill (note 8)
Goodwill and other intangible assets derives from the acquisition of Modhi Group. Goodwill is not amortised but it is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. This calculation requires management's judgment based on information available within the Group and the market, as well as on past experience.

An impairment test was conducted for the company's CGUs per 3th and 4th quarter 2023. This resulted in a write-down entirety of goodwill related to portfolios investments.

Note 4 Operating segments

ACCOUNTING POLICIES
Kredinor's two business areas, Credit Management Services (CMS) and Portfolio Investments (PI), are the basis for the segment reporting.

Operating segments are components of the Group regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker (CODM) to assess performance and to be able to allocate resources to operating segments.The Group reports its business through reporting segments which correspond to the operating segments.

Operating segments
CMS
The CMS operating segment helps companies collect overdue payments from their customers, and assists customers in settling their debts. In addition, the CMS business includes Third Party Collection, invoicing services, customer service outsourcing, analysis services and legal services related to debt collection matters, as well as a number of technology solutions for payment and integration with client's accounting systems. Our clients are from all sectors of the economy, including banking and finance, energy, telecoms, retail, transport and parking, as well as the public sector.

PI
The PI segment purchases overdue (non-performing) debt claims from companies, and then collects these over time. The majority of purchased debt comes from the financial services sector, but the Group also purchase claims from companies in telecom, retail, energy, transport and other sectors.

All non-current assets held by the Group in both operating segments are located in the Nordics; and all revenue from customers is generated in the same geographic locations.

Performance is measured by the CODM based on the operating segment's earnings berfore interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA). The table below provides a disaggregation of performance by operating segments.

Q2 2024 NOK thousand	CMS	PI	Total
Revenue from contracts with customers	199 444	-	199 444
Interest revenue from purchased loan portfolios	-	187 609	187 609
Net gain/(loss) from purchased loan portfolios	-	19 067	19 067
Other income	406	-	406
Total revenue and other income	**199 851**	**206 676**	**406 526**
Employee benefit expenses	129 987	32 653	162 639
Other operating expenses	72 325	42 946	115 271
EBITDA	**-2 461**	**131 077**	**128 615**

For impairment considerations, please refer to note 8.

Q2 2023 NOK thousand	CMS	PI	Total
Revenue from contracts with customers	180 396	-	180 396
Interest revenue from purchased loan portfolios	-	192 153	192 153
Net gain/(loss) from purchased loan portfolios	-	-37 944	-37 944
Other income	629	-	629
Total revenue and other income	**181 025**	**154 209**	**335 234**
Employee benefit expenses	130 495	26 295	156 790
Other operating expenses	60 849	56 871	117 720
EBITDA	**-10 320**	**71 043**	**60 723**

YTD 30.06.2024 NOK thousand	CMS	PI	Total
Revenue from contracts with customers	375 274	-	375 274
Interest revenue from purchased loan portfolios	-	379 921	379 921
Net gain/(loss) from purchased loan portfolios	-	22 490	22 490
Other income	1 191	-	1 191
Total revenue and other income	**376 465**	**402 411**	**778 876**
Employee benefit expenses	255 848	59 708	315 557
Other operating expenses	156 488	94 013	250 501
EBITDA	**-35 871**	**248 690**	**212 818**

YTD 30.06.2023 NOK thousand	CMS	PI	Total
Revenue from contracts with customers	347 507	-	347 507
Interest revenue from purchased loan portfolios	-	372 740	372 740
Net gain/(loss) from purchased loan portfolios	-	-87 989	-87 989
Other income	1 260	-	1 260
Total revenue and other income	**348 767**	**284 751**	**633 518**
Employee benefit expenses	245 404	47 350	292 754
Other operating expenses	124 103	100 910	225 014
EBITDA	**-20 741**	**136 491**	**115 750**

Full year 2023 NOK thousand	CMS	PI	Total
Revenue from contracts with customers	682 933	-	682 933
Interest revenue from purchased loan portfolios	-	766 147	766 147
Net gain/(loss) from purchased loan portfolios	-	-266 318	-266 318
Other income	3 776	-	3 776
Total revenue and other income	**686 710**	**499 829**	**1 186 539**
Employee benefit expenses	605 461	42 826	648 287
Other operating expenses	354 941	137 517	492 458
EBITDA	**-273 692**	**319 486**	**45 794**

Note 5 Revenue from contracts with customers

Kredinor Group offers solutions in the entire value chain from invoicing and ledger administration to reminder services, debt collection and monitoring of unpaid debt collection cases. The Group also offer legal services, course and education, credit ratings services and factoring.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES
Revenue from contracts with customers are recognised in accordance with IFRS 15.

The core principle of IFRS 15 requires the Group to recognise revenue to depict the transfer of goods and services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

At contract inception, the Group identifies and determines the performance obligations in the contract. A performance obligation is a promise to transfer to the customer a good or a service (or a bundle of goods or services) that is distinct. After determining the performance obligations, the transaction price must be assessed. The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the group expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring promised services to a customer. The consideration promised in a contract may include fixed amounts, variable amounts, or both.

For variable elements, the Group estimate the amount to which it will be entitled to. However, variable amounts can only be included in the transaction price to the extent they are not constrained, i.e., it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur once the uncertainty related to the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. In making this assessment the group consider both the likelihood and the magnitude of the revenue reversal. The estimate of variable consideration, including the amounts subject to constraint, is updated at each reporting period.

The transaction price will also depend on whether the case is settled in a way that also covers the group's revenues, and that the debtor both has the willingness and ability to settle. It can also happen that a case is not solved, and the revenue for such cases are zero as the bottom line for debt collection services is "no cure no pay".

Revenue recognition occurs upon satisfaction of the of the performance obligation either at a point in time or over time, dependng on he underlying business model.

Based on the underlying revenue sources the Group has applied the following revenue recognition principles:

Revenue from third-party collection
Revenue from third-party collection is recognised when debt is collected from the debtor. This is based on the assesment that the uncertainty related to the variable consideration in debt collection services is significant and should therefore be constrained.

Revenue from other services
Revenue from other services is recognised in the accounting period when the service is rendered, for example for invoice services when invoice is sent to the debtor.

Type of revenue	Q2 2024	Q2 2023	30.06.2024	30.06.2023	Full year 2023
CMS	187 934	168 191	353 353	323 408	638 464
Other revenue	11 510	12 205	21 922	24 099	44 469
Total revenue	**199 444**	**180 396**	**375 274**	**347 507**	**682 933**

Geographic information	Q2 2024	Q2 2023	30.06.2024	30.06.2023	Full year 2023
Norway	196 190	179 099	367 821	345 326	674 183
Sweden	704	285	950	469	922
Finland	2 162	1 012	4 277	1 712	4 864
Denmark	1 280	-	2 227	-	2 964
Total revenue	**200 337**	**180 396**	**375 274**	**347 507**	**682 933**

The geographic information is based on the customers country of domicile.

Note 6 Portfolio revenue and other income

Portfolio revenue
Revenue from portfolio investments is recognized as 'Interest revenue from purchased loan portfolios and net impairment gain/loss purchased loan portfolios' in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Q2 2024

Split by geographical markets	Interest revenue from purchased loan portfolios	Net gain/(loss) purchased loan portfolios	Net revenue
Norway	126 684	12 091	138 775
Sweden	32 911	361	33 272
Finland	28 013	6 615	34 629
Total	**187 609**	**19 067**	**206 676**

For further information on Purchased debt portfolios, see note 7.

Q2 2023

Split by geographical markets	Interest revenue from purchased loan portfolios	Net gain/(loss) purchased loan portfolios	Net revenue
Norway	137 898	-37 769	100 130
Sweden	25 911	1 512	27 422
Finland	28 344	-1 687	26 657
Total	**192 153**	**-37 944**	**154 209**

For further information on Purchased debt portfolios, see note 7.

Year to date 30 June 2024

Split by geographical markets	Interest revenue from purchased loan portfolios	Net gain/(loss) purchased loan portfolios	Net revenue
Norway	256 644	31 471	288 116
Sweden	66 589	-17 141	49 448
Finland	56 687	8 160	64 847
Total	**379 921**	**22 490**	**402 411**

For further information on Purchased debt portfolios, see note 7.

Year to date 30 June 2023

Split by geographical markets	Interest revenue from purchased loan portfolios	Net gain/(loss) purchased loan portfolios	Net revenue
Norway	269 916	-94 290	175 626
Sweden	50 309	4 322	54 632
Finland	52 515	1 979	54 494
Total	**372 740**	**-87 989**	**284 751**

For further information on Purchased debt portfolios, see note 7.

Full year 2023

Split by geographical markets	Interest revenue from purchased loan portfolios	Net gain/(loss) purchased loan portfolios	Net revenue
Norway	538 414	-241 859	296 555
Sweden	114 324	-21 772	92 552
Finland	113 409	-2 687	110 722
Total	**766 147**	**-266 318**	**499 829**

For further information on Purchased debt portfolios, see note 7.

Other Income

Other income is recognized when control is transferred, where its probable that economic benefits will be controlled by the Group and the consideration can reliably be estimated. Gains or losses that arise from sale of property, plant and equipment are calculated as the differance between net sales price and the booked value of the asset.

Other Income

NOK thousand	Q2 2024	Q2 2023	30.06.2024	30.06.2023	31.12.2023
Other operating income	406	629	1 191	1 260	3 776
Disposal subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-
Total Other Income	**406**	**629**	**1 191**	**1 260**	**3 776**

Note 7 Purchased debt portfolios

ACCOUNTING POLICIES
Purchased debt portfolios consists of portfolios of non-performing loans that are already credit-impaired when acquired. The purchase price reflects incurred and expected credit losses and non-performing loans are initially recognized at transaction price. The loans are subsequently measured at amortised cost using a credit-adjusted effective interest rate.

To calculate the credit-adjusted EIR Kredinor includes the initial expected credit losses in the estimated cash flows. Estimating cash flows when calculating the credit-adjusted EIR for purchased portfolios are gross cash flows which include cash flow related to notional, accrued reminder fees, accrued collection fees, accrued interest and can also include accrued legal fees (in case another debt collection company have been involved before acquisition) which are expected to be received from end customer.

The credit-adjusted EIR is applied for interest recognition throughout the life of the asset.

The Group typically acquire portfolios of claims consisting of several individual claims. The acquisition cost and analytics are done on the portfolio as they have the same risk characteristics thus initial EIR is calculated based on the business case for the portfolio.

The carrying amount of each portfolio is determined by discounting future cash flows discounted to present value using the credit adjusted effective interest rate as at the date the portfolio was acquired.

Prior to purchasing a portfolio the Group makes an estimate of the expected future payments over the next 15 years (180 months). This is done because the NPV of the cash flow beyond 180 months is immaterial and very uncertain. The Group revisit the time horizon regularly, adding an additional month if appropriate.

Given that future estimated cash flows are based on a rolling forecast the subsequent changes in lifetime ECL will consist of:
- Actual cash flow differs from expected cashflow
- Change in estimated cash flow
- Change related to adding an extra period

The calculation of ECL is based on an unbiased probability-weighted amount determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes. The Group use 3 macro-economic scenarios, a base case, an upside scenario and a downside scenario.

Purchased loan portfolios are presented as non-current assets in the consolidated statement of financial position. Interest revenue from purchased loan portfolios and net impaiment gain/loss from purchased loan portfolios are presented as separate line items in the consolidated income statement.

NOK thousand	Q2 2024	Q2 2023	YTD 30.06.2024	YTD 30.06.2023	Full year 2023
Balance at the beginning of period	**6 138 386**	**5 885 134**	**6 209 570**	**5 713 876**	**5 713 876**
Acquisitions	22 386	734 626	95 467	1 003 479	1 492 941
Collection	-396 899	-446 507	-779 607	-812 062	-1 609 366
Interest revenue from purchased loan portfolios	187 404	193 269	380 059	374 256	766 147
Net gains/loss from purchased loan portfolios	19 052	-37 993	22 498	-87 989	-266 318
Derivatives (forward flow)	0	3 273	-2 404	19 802	2 404
Currency differences	-38 551	12 149	6 195	132 589	109 885
Balance at the end of period	**5 931 777**	**6 343 951**	**5 931 777**	**6 343 951**	**6 209 570**

Note 8 Goodwill and impairment considerations

Goodwill is recognised and tested for impairment according to the accounting policies outlined in note 3.2 in the annual report for the year 2023.

The Group has goodwill which are subject to annual impairment testing. The testing is generally performed annually as at 31 December and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. The Group's impairment test for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives is based on value-in-use calculations.

NOK thousand	YTD 30.06.2024	YTD 30.06.2023	YTD 31.12.2023
Balance at the beginning of period	**351 309**	**392 737**	**392 737**
Additions	-	-	6 250
Disposals	966	-	-
Impairments	-	-	47 678
Balance at the end of period	**350 343**	**392 737**	**351 309**

For impairment testing, goodwill acquired through the business combinations in 2022 was allocated to the CMS CGU and PI CGU. Recognised goodwill in the group amounts to 351.310 as of 31.12.2023. Goodwill is mainly derived from the acquisition of Modhi Group which was completed in 2022. Goodwill is tested for impairment by groups of cash-generating units (CGU).

Book value of goodwill (NOK thousand):	YTD 30.06.2024	YTD 30.06.2023	YTD 31.12.2023
PI	-	47 678	-
CMS	334 500	334 500	334 500
Other units	15 844	10 560	16 810
Total book value of goodwill	**350 343**	**392 737**	**351 309**

Key assumptions for value in use calculations
The recoverable amount is set to the estimated value in use. The value in use is the net present value of the estimated cash flow before tax, using a discount rate reflecting the timing of the cash flows and the expected risk.

The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for the different cash generating units were disclosed in the annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Discount rate
The discount rate is based on weighted average cost of capital (WACC). The discount rate is reflecting the current market rate of return in the industry where the cash generating unit is being compared. The cost of equity has been calculated with the basis in the capital asset pricing model (CAPM). An interest rate of 9.2% for both 3PC and NPL has been used when discounting the cash flows. This is based on a risk free interest rate of 3.9%, plus a risk premium of 5.7%. Furthermore, is cost of debt and ROE considered in the calculation. The risk premium is based on observations of similar companies listed at Oslo Stock Exchange.

Growth rate
The growth rate in the period is based on management's expectation to the development in the market. Based on available information and knowledge about the market, management is expecting some increase in the growth for the next years. Management's expectation is based on the historical development in trends and public sector analysis. As a consequence of the uncertainty in the expectations, there may be a need for subsequent adjustments.

Sensitivity analysis for key assumptions
With regard to the assessment of value-in-use, there are no significant changes to the sensitivity information disclosed in the annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023

CMS and other units will not be impaired unless a significant change takes place in the assumptions used. Management believes that no changes within a range of reasonably possible changes will lead to that the book value exceeds the recoverable amount.

Note 9 Finance income and expenses

ACCOUNTING POLICIES
Interest income and interest expenses are calculated using the effective interest method.

Foreign currency gains or losses are reported as foreign exchange loss or foreign exchange gain in finance income or finance costs, except for currency translation effects from translation of foreign subsidiaries and the parent company which are presented within OCI.

Interest costs on lease liabilities represents the interest rate used to measure the lease liabilities recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position.

NOK thousand Finance income	Q2 2024	Q2 2023	YTD 30.06.2024	YTD 30.06.2023	2023
Interest income	2 482	1 824	5 403	3 630	8 965
Other finance income	1	6	1	6	6
Foreign exchange gain	-34 322	7 606	5 126	120 311	111 887
Total financial income	**-31 839**	**9 436**	**10 530**	**123 947**	**120 858**

Finance expenses	Q2 2024	Q2 2023	YTD 30.06.2024	YTD 30.06.2023	2023
Interest expenses	89 899	78 994	204 947	160 099	341 162
Interest expense on lease liabilities	4 112	0	8 314	-	7 939
Amortised arrangement fees	8 678	8 677	17 355	16 912	34 267
Accrued interest cost	102 688	87 671	230 615	177 010	383 368
Foreign exchange loss	-34 624	8 605	5 746	120 171	113 629
Other finance costs	1 824	9 067	5 935	1 486	20 541
Total financial expenses	**69 888**	**105 344**	**242 295**	**298 667**	**517 538**

Financial instruments	Q2 2024	Q2 2023	YTD 30.06.2024	YTD 30.06.2023	2023
Change in fair value of derivatives	-	-	-	-	2 404
Change in financial instruments measured at fair value	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2 404**

Interest income and expenses
Interest income represents mainly interest income on cash deposits, and interest expenses represents mainly interest expenses on external financing and lease liabilities, measured and classified at amortised cost in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Derivatives
Derivatives consist of interest rate swaps and forward flow agreements.

Note 10 Cash and cash equivalents

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits. Restricted bank deposits comprise of cash for withholding taxes, deposits and other restricted cash which may not be used for other purposes and client funds. Client funds arises from cash received on collections on behalf of a client. Collections are kept on separate restricted bank accounts and are reflected simultaneously as a liability. The funds are reported as 'Restricted cash' and 'Other current liabilities' in the consolidated statement of financial position.

NOK thousand	30.06.2024	30.06.2023	31.12.2023
Bank deposits, unrestricted	166 160	212 433	549 157
Bank deposits, restricted - client funds	98 449	129 759	137 894
Bank deposits, restricted	15 736	14 111	18 314
Total in the statement of financial position	**280 345**	**356 303**	**705 365**

Bank deposits earns a low interest at floating rates based on the bank deposit rates.

Note 11 Share capital and shareholders information

For the purpose of the group's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a healthy working capital and financial stability in order to support its growing business operations and to maximize shareholder value.

The group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, perform prepayments of debt or draw on short-term credit.

In order to achieve this overall objective, the group's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it reinvests or returns excess cash flows from operations that are not necessary to maintain a healthy operating working capital to its investors.

Issued capital and reserves:

Share capital in Kredinor AS	Number of shares authorised and fully paid	Par value per share (NOK)	Financial Position (NOK Thousands)
At 30 June 2023	**1 432 292 000**		**143 229**
At 31 December 2023	**1 432 292 000**		**143 229**
Share capital increase - 25 April	**851 279 373**		**85 128**
At 30 June 2024	**2 283 571 373**		**228 357**

All shares are ordinary and have the same voting rights and rights to dividends. Reconciliation of the Group's equity is presented in the statement of changes in equity.

The Group's shareholders:

Shareholders in Kredinor AS at 30 June 2024	Total shares	Ownership/ Voting rights
Kredinorstiftelsen	716 146 000	31%
SpareBank1 Gruppen AS	1 567 425 373	69%
Total	**2 283 571 373**	**100%**

Note 12 Tax

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Current income tax
Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income. Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity (OCI) and not in the statement of profit or loss.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits, together with future tax planning strategies.

The Group has not recognised deferred tax assets as of 30.06.2024.

Note 13 Interest bearing liabilities

Specification of the Group's interest-bearing liabilities

30.06.2024

Non-current interest-bearing liabilities	Interest rate	Notional amount (T)	Book value (NOK)	Maturity
Senior unsecured bond (NOK)	Nibor 3mnd + 7%	1 000 000	1 000 000	23.02.2027
Loan, RCF (NOK)	Nibor 3mnd + 3.5%	855 000	855 000	13.11.2025
Loan, RCF (SEK)	Stibor 3mnd +3.5%	1 060 000	1 063 498	13.11.2025
Loan, RCF (EUR)	Euribor 3mnd + 3.5%	76 000	866 134	13.11.2025
Loan, SpareBank1 Gruppen (NOK)	Nibor 6mnd +8%	100 000	100 000	18.03.2029
- Incremental borrowing costs capitalised			-54 141	
Total non-current interest-bearing liabilities			**3 830 491**	

30.06.2023

Non-current interest-bearing liabilities	Interest rate	Notional amount (T)	Book value (NOK)	Maturity
Senior unsecured bond (NOK)	Nibor 3mnd + 7%	1 000 000	1 000 000	23.02.2027
Loan, DNB /Nordea/Swedbank (NOK)	Nibor 3mnd + 4%	1 505 000	1 505 000	13.11.2024
Loan, DNB /Nordea/Swedbank (SEK)	Stibor 3mnd + 3.25%	960 000	951 744	13.11.2024
Loan, DNB /Nordea/Swedbank (EUR)	Euribor 3mnd + 3.25%	76 000	889 504	13.11.2024
Loan, SpareBank1 Gruppen (NOK)	Nibor 6mnd +8%	100 000	100 000	18.03.2029
Total non-current interest-bearing liabilities			**4 446 248**	
Incremental borrowing costs capitalised			-59 451	

31.12.2023

Non-current interest-bearing liabilities	Interest rate	Notional amount (T)	Book value (NOK)	Maturity
Senior unsecured bond (NOK)	Nibor 3mnd + 7%	1 000 000	1 000 000	23.02.2027
Loan, RCF (NOK)	Nibor 3mnd + 3.5%	1 505 000	1 505 000	13.11.2025
Loan, RCF (SEK)	Stibor 3mnd +3.5%	1 060 000	1 073 780	13.11.2025
Loan, RCF (EUR)	Euribor 3mnd + 3.5%	76 000	854 278	13.11.2025
- Incremental borrowing costs capitalised			-42 096	
Loan, SpareBank1 Gruppen (NOK)	Nibor 6mnd + 8%	100 000	100 000	18.03.2029
Total non-current interest-bearing liabilities			**4 490 962**	
Loan, SpareBank1 Gruppen (NOK)	Fixed rate 17.5%	500 000	500 000	30.04.2024
Total current interest-bearing liabilities			**500 000**	

The Group has pledged assets as security for it’s loans and borrowings, presented in the table below:

Assets pledged as security and guarantee liabilities	30.06.2024	30.06.2023	31.12.2023
Secured balance sheet liabilities:			
Interest-bearing liabilities to financial institutions	2 784 632	3 346 248	3 433 058

Shares in subsidiaries are pledged as security for secured liabilities.

Covenants
There was no breach in Q2 2024 of financial covenants for the Group’s interest bearing debt.

Compliance with covenants for 2024 may be affected by several factors, including collection ratios, interest rates, and macro economic developments. Management is monitoring the risk and will take adequate measures.

The Group has not given any guarantees to or on behalf of third parties in the current and previous period

Note 14 Events after the reporting period

ACCOUNTING POLICIES
If the Group receives information after the reporting period, but prior to the date of authorisation for issue, about conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the Group will assess if the information affects the amounts that it recognises in the Group's financial statements. The Group will adjust the amounts recognized in its financial statements to reflect any adjusting events after the reporting period and update the disclosures that relate to those conditions in the light of the new information. For non-adjusting events after the reporting period, the Group will not change the amounts recognised in its financial statements but will disclose the nature of the non-adjusting event and an estimate of its financial effect, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made, if applicable.

Adjusting events
There have been no significant adjusting events subsequent to the reporting date.

Non-adjusting events
There have been no non-adjusting events subsequent to the reporting date.

Note 15 Alternative performance measures

The interim financial information of the Group has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC) applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. The Group presents alternative performance measures (APMs) which do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and therefore are unlikely to be comparable to the calculation of similar measures used by other companies.

The APMs are regularly reviewed by Management and their aim is to enhance stakeholders' understanding of the Group's performance and to enhance comparability between financial periods. The APMs are reported in addition to but are not substitutes for the financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS. The APMs provide a basis to evaluate operating profitability and performance trends, excluding the impact of items which in the opinion of Management, distort the evaluation of the performance of the operations. The APMs also provide measures commonly reported and widely used by investors as an indicator of the Group's operating performance and as a valuation metric of debt purchasing companies. Furthermore, APMs are also relevant when assessing the ability to incur and service debt. APMs are defined consistently over time and are based on the financial data presented in accordance with IFRS.

Alternative performance measures:

NOK thousand	This period Q2 2024	This period Q2 2023	Full year 31.12.23
Total revenues	**406 526**	**335 234**	**1 186 539**
Adjust for gain/(loss) from purchased loan portfolios	19 067	-37 944	266 318
Operational revenues	**387 459**	**373 178**	**1 452 857**
Operating profit/(loss)	**103 444**	**41 817**	**-106 350**
Total non-recurring items	0	10 203	114 390
Add back revaluation of purchased loan portfolios	19 067	-37 944	-266 318
Adjusted EBIT	**84 377**	**89 964**	**-258 278**
Operating profit/(loss)	**103 444**	**41 817**	**-106 350**
Add back depreciation and impairment losses	25 172	18 906	152 145
EBITDA	**128 615**	**60 723**	**45 795**
Total revenues	**406 526**	**335 234**	**1 186 539**
Add back interest revenue from purchased loan portfolios	187 609	192 153	-766 147
Add back revaluation of purchased loan portfolios	19 067	-37 944	266 318
Add cash received from investments	396 899	446 507	1 609 366
Cash revenue	**596 750**	**627 532**	**2 296 075**
Operating profit/(loss)	**103 444**	**41 817**	**-106 350**
Add back interest revenue from purchased loan portfolios	187 609	192 153	-766 147
Add back Revaluation of purchased loan portfolios	19 067	-37 944	266 318
Add back depreciation	25 172	18 906	88 862
Add cash received from investments	396 899	446 507	1 609 366
Add back impairment losses	0	0	63 283
Cash EBITDA	**318 839**	**353 021**	**1 155 330**

Statement from the Board of Directors

We confirm that the financial statements for the period 1 January up to and including 30 june 2024, to the best of our knowledge, have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards and give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial positions and profit or loss of the Company and the Group as a whole. The Board of directors' report includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Company and the Group as a whole, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that they face.

Board of Directors
Oslo, 5 August 2024

Torbjørn Martinsen
Chairman of the Board

Inga Lise Lien Moldestad
Board member

Sverre Olav Helsem
Board member

Simen Danielsen Torgersrud
Board member

Linn Kvitting Hagesæther
Board member

Geir-Egil Bolstad
Board member

Vegard Helland
Board member

Per Aage Pleym Christensen
Board member

Rolf Eek-Johansen
CEO

Mona Bay Sørensen
Board member

Trude Glad
Board member

Kredinor AS Et foretak i SpareBank 1-alliansen