Landkreditt Boligkreditt AS

Norwegian Obligasjoner med fortrinnsrett – Performance Update

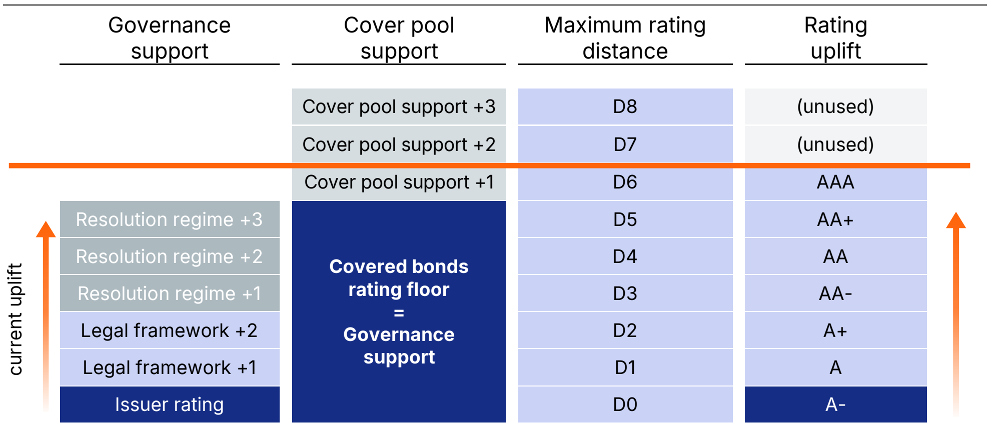
Table 1: The covered bond programme

Cut-off date	Cover pool	Cover asset type	Covered bonds	Rating/Outlook	Supporting OC[1]
30 June 2025	NOK 5.11bn	Mortgage loans	NOK 4.47bn	AAA/Stable	5%

[1] floored at legal minimum

The AAA rating with a Stable Outlook assigned to the mortgage covered bonds (Obligasjoner med fortrinnsrett) issued by Landkreditt Boligkreditt AS (LKBol) are based on the bank's issuer rating (A- / Stable) enhanced by governance support and cover pool-support based uplift. The AAA rating is supported by the legal minimum overcollateralisation (OC) of 5% and benefits from a downgrade buffer of up to two notches.

Figure 1: Covered bond rating building blocks



Source: Scope Ratings

Cover pool support could provide additional rating stability. If the rating of LKBol would be downgraded to BBB, the maintained nominal overcollateralisation of 16.3% as of June 2025 would be sufficient to support the highest achievable rating on the mortgage covered bonds.

The bonds are covered by a granular portfolio of predominantly Norwegian residential mortgage loans. As of June 2025, all loans account for loans secured by property in Norway. The bonds are covered by a portfolio of fully domestic granular first-lien low-risk Norwegian residential mortgage loans which are mainly located in Oslo and Akershus plus substitute assets (3.7%). Credit risk is low and benefits from the low average loan to value of 40.5%. All mortgage loans are floating rate.

There is no interest rate or foreign exchange risk, since both assets and bonds are floating, and the programme is fully denominated in NOK. Maturity mismatches are the main drivers of the OC needed. Maturity mismatches arise from the bonds' remaining life of 3.3 years which compares to 15.8 years of the assets. The programme benefits from a 12-month maturity extension.

Covered bond rating

AAA

Outlook

Stable

Rating action

Affirmation

Last rating action

28 Oct 2025

Issuer rating

A-

Covered bond rating

Stable

Last rating action rating

25 Feb 2025

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Scope affirms Landkreditt Boligkreditt's Norwegian covered bond rating at AAA, Stable Outlook

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1. Stable Outlook

Scope's stable Outlook on the mortgage covered bonds reflects the stable Outlook on the issuer, and the expectation that there are no material changes to either governance or cover pool support factors. Together they allow for a cushion against a downgrade of up to two notches. The rating may be downgraded upon: i) an issuer rating downgrade by more than two notches; ii) a deterioration in Scope's view on governance support factors relevant to the issuer and Norwegian covered bonds in general and on the interplay between complexity and transparency, and/or iii) the inability of the cover pool to provide an additional uplift.

2. Changes since the last performance update

As of 25 February 2025, the outlook/rating of the LKBol was affirmed to A-/Stable. This reflects the parent's ongoing resilience of the bank's business and operating performance.

Since our last analysis one year ago the cover pool has increased to NOK 5.47bn (+39.1%) and the loan-to-value (LTV) ratio has increased by 4.7pp to 40.5%. The stressed recovery rate slightly reduced by 1.2 pp, driven by the increased LTV.

Norwegian house prices have long been buoyed by low interest rates and limited housing supply, but this dynamic has shifted as inflation and monetary tightening put pressure on heavily indebted households. With mortgage debt exceeding 200 percent of net disposable income on average, the rising interest rates (0% in 2020 to 4.5% in 2024) has sharply increased borrowing costs, and challenged affordability and cooling demand. While price growth has slowed and, in some areas, stalled, a major correction has been avoided thanks to strong employment and supply constraints.

The Housing market started growing moderately again since 2024, with economy showing signs of recovery. Declining interest rate, lower inflation and improving real incomes are expected to boost retail sales.

3. Rating drivers and mitigants

Positive rating drivers	Negative rating drivers and mitigants
• Strong legal covered bond framework • Strong resolution regime and systemic importance of covered bonds in Norway • Cover pool complexity categorization allowing for the highest cover pool support • Strong cover pool support allowing for maximum uplift	• Moderate systemic importance currently constrains governance support uplift

Upside rating-change drivers	Downside rating-change drivers
• The ratings are on the highest level achievable • Additional issuer downgrade cushion could arise from a higher governance support assessment (systemic importance) or a rating upgrade of the issuer	• The rating may be downgraded upon an issuer downgrade by more than two notches. • The rating may also be downgraded upon a deterioration of our assessment related to the programme's governance support factors and the interplay between complexity and transparency by together more than two notches. • The rating may also be subject to a downgrade if the cover pool is unable to provide an additional uplift in case the issuer rating is downgraded, or our governance analysis deteriorates.

4. The issuer

LKBol is a wholly owned subsidiary of Landkreditt Bank

The A- issuer rating of LKBol, a wholly owned subsidiary, is aligned with its parent Landkreditt Bank. Landkreditt Bank's issuer rating of A-/Stable reflects the credit fundamentals of the cooperative group, Landkreditt SA, a leading provider of financial services to Norway's agricultural sector. Management continues to pursue a growth strategy in the agricultural sector as well as with personal customers to achieve greater scale and to diversify the business. Ongoing efforts to develop the group's insurance, asset management and real estate brokerage businesses enables the group to meet the broad financial needs of its customers. Through the issuance of covered bonds, Landkreditt Boligkreditt provides secured funding for its parent. Landkreditt maintains reassuring solvency metrics and is well positioned against current and future expected requirements. For further details on our bank credit analysis see the full bank rating report available on www.scoperatings.com.

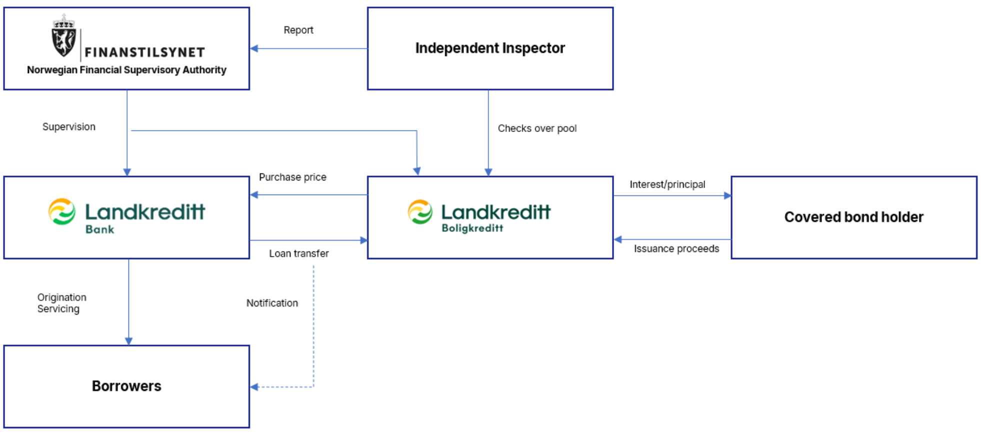
5. Programme structure

Specialised mortgage bank issuing covered bonds

The Norwegian legal covered bond framework is mainly based on the relevant section on covered bonds in the country's Financial Institutions Act (Lov om finansforetak og finanskonsern) and related regulation on mortgage credit institutions, both introduced in 2007. The act was last amended to transpose the European Covered Bond Directive. Such amendments came into force 8 July 2022 in parallel with the application date in the EU. The act itself provides the general structure of the main framework and references to regulations provided by the ministry of finance (Finanstilsynet). As such the Norwegian regulation on capital requirements and national adaptation of CRR/CRD IV provides further details on the requirements for Norwegian covered bonds and issuers.

Under this framework, issuance is permitted through specialist covered bond issuers. Like LKBol, most issuers of covered bonds (generally called Boligkreditt, or specialised residential mortgage institutions) are subsidiaries that rely on loans originated by their respective parent banks. The parent banks generally also provide most of the services for these subsidiaries, allowing the latter to keep staff numbers low.

Figure 2: Issuance structure



Source: Scope Group GmbH

6. Governance credit support analysis

Governance credit support is a key rating driver for LKBol's mortgage covered bonds. It provides an uplift of five notches. This uplift is based on our credit-positive view on i) the legal framework for mortgage covered bonds in Norway; ii) Norway's resolution regime; and iii) the systemic relevance of covered bonds in Norway, including those of LKBol.

Together five notches from legal framework and resolution regime

6.1 Legal framework analysis

Norway's covered bond framework is very strong, meeting our criteria for protecting investors and resulting in the highest credit differentiation of two notches.

Two notches reflecting strong legal framework ensuring smooth transition from first to second recourse

The relevant legal framework is based on the relevant section in the country's Financial Institutions Act (Lov om finansforetak og finanskonsern) and related regulation on mortgage companies (I forskrift 9. desember 2016 nr. 1502 om finansforetak og finanskonsern (finansforetaksforskriften)). Both were introduced in 2007. The Act was amended to transpose the European Covered Bond Directive (CBD) and came into force 8 July 2022, in parallel with the application date in the EU. The Act provides the general structure of the main framework and references to regulations provided by the Ministry of Finance (Finanstilsynet). The Norwegian regulation on capital requirements and national adaptation of CRR/CRD IV provides further details on the requirements for Norwegian covered bonds and issuers.

Segregation of cover pool upon insolvency

The Norwegian legislation gives covered bondholders preferential claims over the cover pool if the issuer is placed under public administration. The term "covered bonds", (in Norwegian "obligasjoner med fortrinnsrett" or "OMF") is protected by law. The assets in the pool remain with the estate if the issuer is placed under public administration but bondholders and derivatives counterparties have exclusive, equal and proportionate preferential claims over the cover pool, and the administrator is committed to assuring timely payments, provided the pool provides full cover to claims. The issuer maintains a register of issued covered bonds and of the cover assets assigned to them, including derivatives agreements.

Ability to continue payments after issuer insolvency

Under the Norwegian legislation, owners of covered bonds and derivatives counterparties have a direct claim to timely payments with funds covered by preferential rights. Only if timely payment is not possible i.e. after maturity extension is triggered and a distressed liquidity situation emerges, payments on the covered bonds can be suspended. Covered bonds will not, however, be subject to automatic acceleration in the event of special administration or liquidation under public administration of the credit institution.

The administrator's job is to ensure proper management of the cover pool and that holders of covered bonds and derivatives counterparties receive agreed and timely payments. Assets can be sold, and new covered bonds can be issued. The administrator can also enter new derivatives contracts or change existing contracts. The entire collateral can only be sold if this provides full coverage of all senior costs as well as the costs incurred by covered bond investors (including any deferred or accrued interest and costs).

Asset eligibility and risk management principles

The credit institution shall ensure that payment flows from the cover pool enable the institution to honour its payment obligations towards holders of covered bonds and derivatives counterparties. It shall establish a liquidity reserve to be included in the cover pool as substitute assets in addition to carrying out stress tests periodically to ensure satisfactory liquidity management.

The Act specifies valuation requirements for the mortgage portfolio. The value of the property securing the mortgage claim shall be "reasonable" and not higher than its market value. The valuation must be carried out according to recognised principles by a competent and independent person but can be based on statistical models. It must be monitored and renewed as necessary.

Programme enhancements remain available

The public administrator must ensure proper management of assets securing covered bonds and that the provisions on composition of collateral, liquidity, currency and interest rate risk are continuously complied with.

According to the law, the value of the assets must at all times cover the value of the covered bonds. Any excess collateralisation, yielding more than is necessary to cover bondholders' or derivatives counterparties' claims, may constitute a general bankruptcy claim. While this may limit the preferential position of covered bond investors, it is up to the special administrator to judge if available over-collateralisation (OC) is excessive. We do not expect that any special administrator would release assets as long as it has to ensure timely and full payment of covered bonds according to the law.

The law further specifies a concentration limit of 5% for individual exposures.

The regulation specifies minimum over-collateralisation levels that are dependent on the collateral type. Norwegian mortgage covered bonds benefit from nominal overcollateralisation of 5%.

The cover pool's interest yield must always be higher than the sum of the costs associated with covered bond funding including derivatives.

The collateral requirements allow for loans secured by housing association shares, mortgage loans, or loans secured by pledges in other real property assets. Mortgage collateral must be located within European Economic Area (EEA). Additionally, assets can consist of assets guaranteed by a state or public body, claims against credit institutions or receivables from derivatives agreements.

According to the regulation, the collateral pool securing a European Covered Bond (Premium) as well as OMFs can only consist of claims that meet the requirements of article 129 of the Capital Requirements Regulation. This restricts funding coverage for mortgage covered bonds to the asset’s loan-to-value threshold of 80% for residential mortgages and 60% for commercial mortgages. The regulation further specifies that mortgages on holiday properties qualify only up to a loan-to-value of 60%. The amount of substitute assets is restricted according to their credit quality step category.

Covered bond oversight

Norwegian issuers are subject to a supervisory regime involving both an independent monitor (cover pool monitor) and the Norway’s national supervisor, Finanstilsynet – the Financial Supervisory Authority (FSA).

The FSA must approve new covered bond issuance programmes and can reject issuance in case of solvency doubts. The cover-pool monitor must be a State-authorised auditor and be different from the firm auditing the parent or the covered bond issuer.

At least quarterly, the monitor checks that the requirements for collateral, OC, liquidity, registration and investor information are met and reports at least annually to the FSA. If the monitor has reason to believe that the requirements have not been met, it must notify the FSA as soon as possible.

6.2 Resolution regime analysis

LKBol's mortgage covered bonds benefit from an additional three-notch uplift that reflects i) the covered bonds' exemption from bail-in; ii) the high likelihood that the covered bonds remain with a resolved and restructured issuer and that the programme remains actively managed as going concern funding instrument; iii) the high systemic importance of covered bonds in Norway, but the low visibility and importance of LKBol as a covered bond issuer, and iv) the strong and proactive stakeholder community.

Three notches reflecting the high likelihood that covered bonds are maintained as a going-concern funding instrument and the moderate systemic importance of the issuer

Availability of statutory provisions

Norway is in the EAA but is not part of the EU. Relevant EU rules are normally incorporated into the EEA Agreement before being enacted into Norwegian law. This includes the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD) as well as the European Covered Bonds Directive. The main legal act applicable to Norwegian banks is the Act on Financial Undertakings and Financial Groups (Financial Undertakings Act). This Act consolidates the main financial regulations and implements the Capital Requirements Regulation, Capital Requirements Directive and the BRRD.

Strength of statutory provisions

Statutory provisions provide Norwegian regulators with a toolkit allowing to preserve Norwegian covered bond issuers such as LKBol as a going concern in the case of a hypothetical failure of its parent. In addition, the national transposition of Article 55 of the BRRD into section 11-6 of the Financial Institutions Act exempts secured liabilities such as covered bonds from bail-in.

Systemic importance of issuer

The current capital structure would allow regulators to restructure LKB, including its mortgage subsidiary LKBol, using available resolution tools should the need arise. However, LKBol's covered bond issuing activities and market share only result in a moderate systemic importance. The most likely scenario is a transfer or take-over of LKBol by another bank. As a result, investors might not benefit from the issuer being maintained as a going concern. However, LKBol's moderate systemic importance also reflects the fact that most of Norwegian covered bond issuers are similarly subsidiaries of small to midsize banks. Even a failure of a covered bond issuer with the size and setup of LKBol could thus result in contagion, effectively creating systemic problems for other issuers reliant on this refinancing channel for their core product, residential mortgage lending.

Systemic relevance of covered bonds

We classify Norwegian residential mortgage covered bonds as a systemic important refinancing product. In Norway, 22 specialised covered bond issuers are active, issuing residential, commercial and public sector-backed covered bonds. Since 2007, covered bonds outstanding have soared to EUR 147bn or NOK 1.71trn at the end of 2024. Outstanding covered bonds to GDP account for 31.7% at the end of 2024 with and annual issuance regularly hovering around EUR 30bn-35bn. Covered bonds have repeatedly provided Norwegian banks with funding stability when capital markets-based wholesale funding has been challenging. Ongoing access to investors as well as ability to use covered bonds as collateral with the central bank prompted peak issuance volumes shortly after the Global Financial Crisis in 2008 (EUR 26bn) as well as during the pandemic crisis (EUR 32.8bn). Globally, Norway was the fifth largest issuing country in 2024, and it ranks 10th by total outstanding covered bonds.

Proactive stakeholder community

Norwegian stakeholders have demonstrated regularly that they are strongly interested in a functioning covered bond market and are willing to support an orderly resolution of problems in case of a distressed issuer. The country's covered bond issuers actively co-operate under the umbrella of the Norwegian Covered Bond Council to promote the product and initiate any changes to the framework. The OMF-forum serves as Norway's representative to European Covered Bond Council (ECBC), operates under Finance Norway (Finans Norge), which is the country's main financial -industry federation.

7. Cover pool analysis

LKBol's mortgage covered bond ratings are cover pool-supported, providing one notch of uplift needed to achieve the highest rating. Governance support provides for a five-notch rating uplift and an effective floor against a deterioration in cover pool credit quality.

7.1 CPC assessment

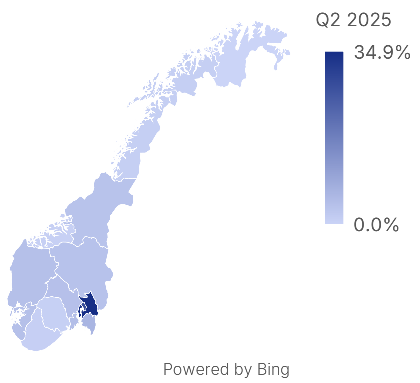
Our assessment on the interplay between complexity and transparency translates into a CPC category of 'Low'. The assessment on the interplay between complexity and transparency allows for up to three additional notches above the issuer rating enhanced by governance support. Consequently, the combined credit support could allow to maintain the covered bond rating at the highest level under a hypothetical issuer downgrade by up to two notches, assuming OC does not become a constraining factor.

7.2 Cover pool composition

LKBol's mortgage covered bonds are secured by a portfolio of granular, first-lien Norwegian residential mortgage loans denominated in Norwegian krone. As of June 2025, the loans were granted to 2,563 (up from 2,217). The average loan size slightly increased to NOK 1.9m (from 1.6m). The top 10 largest exposures account for 1.9% (down from 2.9%).

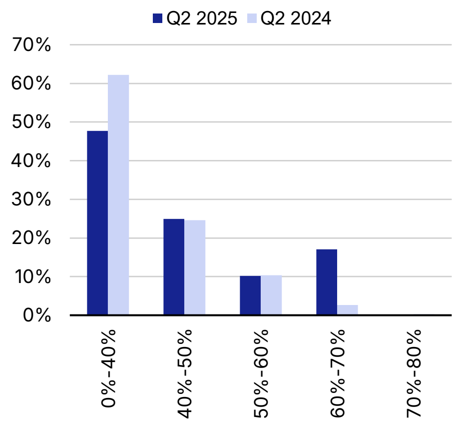
The weighted average LTV is 40.5% (up from 35.8%).

Figure 3: Regional distribution



Source: Scope Ratings, LKBol

Figure 4: LTV distribution



Source: Scope Ratings, LKBol

The collaterals are primarily located in the Oslo and Akershus regions, together accounting for around 63.8%. The rest of the portfolio is spread across Norway, supported by LKB's online distribution channel. Norway's oil regions (Rogaland and Agder) are less represented. Around two thirds of the portfolio is made up of single-family houses and another quarter of flats or apartments. Holiday homes account for only 0.1% and agricultural property is negligible.

7.3 Asset risk analysis

The cover pool's credit quality remains strong comprising Norwegian, residential mortgage loans with low LTVs.

Our projection is based on an inverse gaussian distribution described by a mean lifetime default rate and a coefficient of variation. The parameters for the default distribution were derived using the bank's obligor classification assessments which have been mapped to Scope's PD metrics. The extrapolation of defaults follows Scopes idealised PD tables but considering for the portfolio's seasoning.

Cover pool characteristics

Reporting date	Jun 2025	Jun 2024
Balance (NOK bn)	5.1	3.7
Residential (%)	96.3	98.5
Substitute (%)	3.7	1.5

Property type (%)

Reporting date	Jun 2025	Jun 2024
Single-family house	68.1	69.1
Apartment	24.8	24.7
Others	7.1	6.2

General information

Reporting date	Jun 2025	Jun 2024
No. of loans	2,563	2,217
Avg. size (NOK m)	1.9	1.6
Top 10 (%)	1.9	2.9
Remaining life (years)	15.8	16.3
LTV (%)	40.5	35.8

Interest rate type (%)

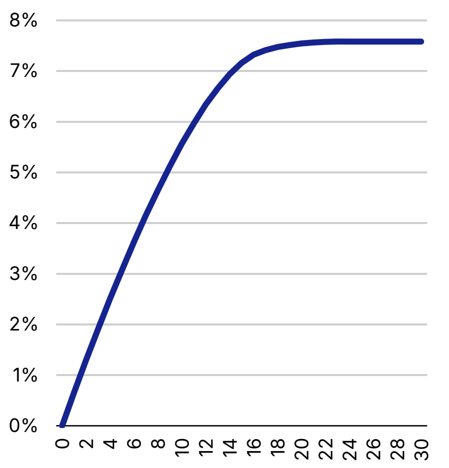
Reporting date	Jun 2025	Jun 2024
Floating	100.0	100.0
Fixed	0.0	0.0

Repayment type (%)

Reporting date	Jun 2025	Jun 2024
Annuity	62.7	56.3
Flexible loan	21.7	25.2
Interest-only	15.6	18.5

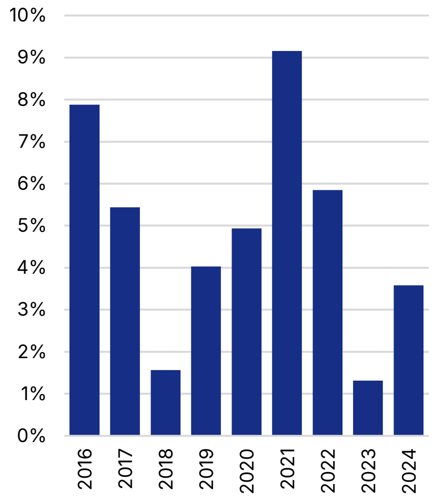
Our assessment results into a mean term default rate of 7.6% which compares to 7.7% one year ago. This reflects an annual average default probability of 65bps, which provides a comfortable cushion against actual defaults observed in the previous benign economic situation. The average borrower PD is commensurate with a BBB rating. The coefficient of variation remains at 50.0%.

Figure 5: Expected term defaults, cumulative (DP/years)



Source: Scope Ratings

Figure 6: House price growth in Norway, annualised



Source: Scope Ratings, OECD

Stressed recovery rates decreased to 90.0%, down from 91.2% assessed 12-month ago. This mainly reflects the increase in LTV. Other reason includes changes in market value decline assumptions (MVD) assumption. Our base recovery expectation remains very strong at 99.9%.

Our stressed MVD increased to 42.7% from 41.3% as of last analysis. This is driven by updated market value decline assumption for Norway.

We kept our fire-sale discounts for Norway unchanged at 20%. The fire-sale discount is applied to properties sold under non-standard market or distressed conditions. In our recovery analysis we do further size for sale costs of 10% (by stressed property value).

Norway's security value haircuts

Region	Base MVD	Stressed MVD	Firesale discount	Liquidation Cost	Stressed TSVH
Norway	0%	42.7%	20%	10%	58.7%

MVD: market value decline / SVH: security value haircut

We assumed a recovery lag of 24 months reflecting Norway's lean and digital sale procedures as well as the more regional asset exposure.

We have disregarded the substitute assets from our asset risk analysis because of their volatile level of support. Therefore, we consider only the credit risk (and cash flows) of the primary collateral – the mortgage loans.

7.4 Cash flow risk analysis

The rating-supporting OC of 5.0% is floored at the legal minimum, unchanged to our analysis one year ago. Cover pool support provides rating stability to LKBol's mortgage covered bonds.

Our cash flow analysis shows, that if the rating of LKBol would be downgraded to BBB, the maintained nominal overcollateralisation of 16.3% as of June 2025 would be sufficient to support the highest achievable rating on the mortgage covered bonds.

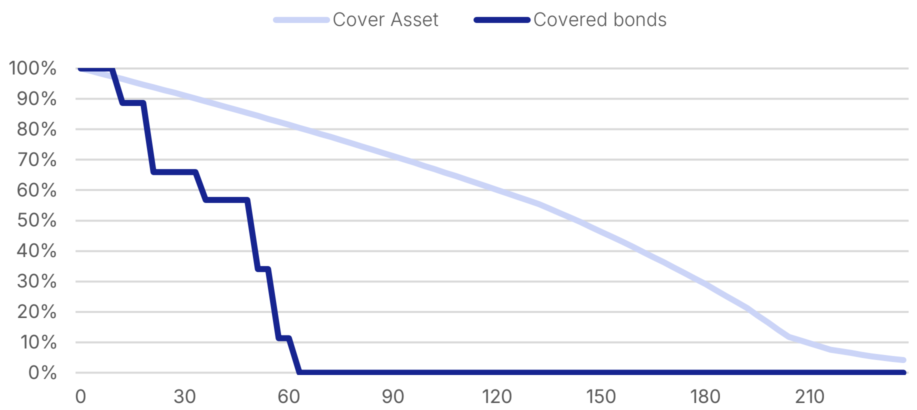
The current rating-supporting OC of 5% reflects the mortgage programme's sensitivity to a combination of low prepayments and increasing interest rates. This is driven by maturity mismatches arising from the weighted average life of the outstanding covered bonds of 3.3 years which compare to the (scheduled) weighted average life of the cover pool of 15.8 years.

In the event of recourse to the cover pool, we assume assets will be sold at a discount of up to 150bps if the cash accumulated from cover pool amortisation is insufficient to pay timely interest and principal on the covered bonds.

Asset-liability mismatches

	Assets	Liabilities
NOK (%)	100.0	100.0
Fixed (%)	0.0	0.0
Floating (%)	100.0	100.0
WAL (years)	15.8	3.3

Figure 7: Amortisation profile



Source: Scope Ratings

Other market risks are limited as cover assets and covered bonds are both floating rates. Also, there is no foreign exchange risk as assets and liabilities are denominated in Norwegian krone. At this stage, we do not expect foreign currency-denominated issuances.

The amortisation schedule for the liabilities was established using line-by-line information, assuming that the one-year maturity extension was exercised. The profile of the mortgage loans was estimated based on a representative stratified loan buckets, taking into account the seasoning of the programme and its repayment characteristics.

We have tested the programme's resilience against high (15%) and low (1%) prepayments as well as a set of rising and declining interest rate scenarios.

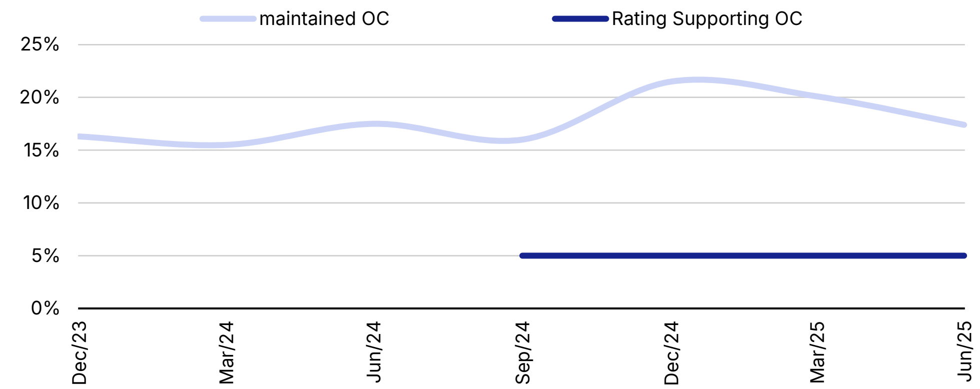
We complemented our base case cash flow results with additional analysis, testing sensitivities to a margin compression, frontloaded defaults, 0% prepayments, a liquidity premium up to 150bps, time subordination and issuer potential downgrade. We additionally tested for the impact on overcollateralization levels due to the issuance of an additional NOK 2bn covered bond after the portfolio cut-off date. None of such calculation resulted into an adjustment of our rating supporting overcollateralisation.

8. Availability of overcollateralisation

Supportive level of available Overcollateralisation fully taken into account.

The current rating of LKBol allows us to account for the provided OC of 16.3% as of June 30, 2025, which is above the unchanged 5% level of overcollateralisation supporting the programmes' AAA rating. We are not aware of plans that would significantly change the risk profile or reduce available OC to levels that would no longer support the current rating uplift.

Figure 8: Available OC versus current rating-supporting level



Source: Scope Ratings, LKBol

9. Other risk considerations

Counterparty exposure does not limit the rating

The rated covered bonds have counterparty exposures to the issuer, as well as to the issuer's parent in its roles as loan originator, servicer, bank account provider and paying agent. However, if a regulator were to intervene, we believe the strong alignment of interests between the bank and the covered bond holders would prevent any negative impact. We also view positively the fact that collections are generally made via direct debit, allowing for a relatively swift redirection of payments if necessary.

Country risk is not a key rating driver

Country risk is not a key risk factor that constrains the covered bond rating. Norway is currently rated AAA/Stable. We have no evidence that transfer risk (e.g. risk of capital controls), convertibility risk (e.g. risk of FX shortages), the risk of an institutional meltdown are pertinent risk factors for Norway.

A sovereign downgrade of Norway will not mechanically constrain the rating of the covered bonds. A deterioration of the macroeconomic environment as well as the impact of a sovereign downgrade on the credit quality may impact relevant qualitative and quantitative rating factors such as the rating anchor (issuer rating) as well as risk factors assessed in the cover pool support analysis.

No impact from ESG

Governance factors are key for the analysis of Norway covered bonds as such drive our legal and resolution regime analysis. In our quantitative analysis performed for the covered bonds issued by LKBol we however have not directly included ESG aspects. At the same time, we have indirectly included environmental aspects in our analysis as updated collateral valuations reflect the condition of the collateral. Since 2022 the green mortgage bonds issued by LKBol were based on Landkreditt Group Green Bond Framework. Landkreditt SA, together with its wholly owned subsidiaries including Landkreditt Boligkreditt AS, has established a framework for the issuance of Green Bonds (the "The Green Bond Framework"). To date, LKBol has issued one covered bond under its Green Covered Bond Framework.

The Green Bond Framework sets out the process and eligibility criteria for the selection and management of eligible Green projects and assets. The framework is designed in accordance with the voluntary guidelines for green bond issuance published by the International Capital Market Association (ICMA), including the *Green Bond Principles (GBP 2025)*.

The Green Bond Framework Framework describes how Landkreditt identifies, evaluates, and reports eligible projects contributing to environmental objectives, and it enables the Group and its subsidiaries to issue Senior Preferred, Senior Non-Preferred, and Covered Bonds in green formats.

10. Sensitivity analysis

Two notches buffer against an issuer downgrade

LKBol's mortgage covered bond ratings do benefit from a buffer against an issuer downgrade of up to two notches. Assuming the issuer's willingness to support the highest ratings as well as a stable covered bond programme risk profile, a two-notch downgrade would lead to rating-supporting OC requirement to remain floored at 5.0%.

As a consequence, the rating may be downgraded upon: i) an issuer rating downgrade by more than two notches; ii) a deterioration in Scope's view on governance support factors relevant to the issuer and Norwegian covered bonds in general and on the interplay between complexity and transparency, and/or iii) the inability of the cover pool to provide an additional uplift in case the issuer rating is downgraded by 1 notch or more.

In addition, we tested credit sensitivities along three commonly adopted climate scenarios designed by the Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for Greening the Financial System (NGFS)[1] assuming cover pool support became the central scenario. The required OC would would not change from the required regulatory minimum of 5%, in case of Orderly, Disorderly or Hot-House Scenario.

[1] Network for Greening the Financial System

11. Summary of covered bond characteristics

Reporting date	30 Jun 2025	30 Jun 2024
Issuer name	Landkreditt Boligkreditt	
Country	Norway	
Covered bond name	Obligasjoner med fortrinnsrett (Norwegian mortgage-covered bonds)	
Covered bond legal framework	Norwegian legal covered bond framework	
Cover pool type	Residential mortgage loans	
Composition	Residential = 96.3%	Residential = 98.5%
	Substitute = 3.7%	Substitute = 1.5%
Issuer rating	A-/Stable	A-/Stable
Current covered bond rating	AAA/Stable	AAA/Stable
Covered bond maturity type	Soft bullet	Soft bullet
Cover pool currencies	NOK (100%)	NOK (100%)
Covered bond currencies	NOK (100%)	NOK (100%)
Governance cover pool support	5	5
Maximum additional uplift from cover pool complexity score	3	3
Maximum achievable covered bond uplift	8	8
Potential covered bond rating buffer	2	2
Cover pool (NOK bn)	5.1	3.7
thereof, substitute assets (NOK bn)	0.2	0.0
Covered bonds (NOK bn)	4.4	3.1
Overcollateralisation: current/legal minimum	16.3% / 5.0%	16.9% / 5.0%
Overcollateralisation to support current rating	5.0% (Minimum legal oc)	5% (Minimum legal oc)
Overcollateralisation upon a one-notch issuer downgrade	5.0%	7.0%
Weighted average life of assets	15.8 years	16.3years
Weighted average life of liabilities	3.3 years	2.0 years
Number of loans	2,563	2,217
Average loan size (NOK m)	1.9	1.6
Top 10 residential	1.9%	2.9%
Interest rate type assets	Floating 100%	Floating 100%
	Fixed 0%	Fixed 0%
Interest rate type liabilities	Floating 100%	Floating 100%
	Fixed 0%	Fixed 0%
Weighted average LTV (indexed)	40.5%	35.8%
Geographic split (top 3)	Akershus= 34.9%	Akershus= 37.5%
	Oslo = 28.9%	Oslo = 29.6%
	Østfold= 6.5%	Østfold= 7.2%
Default measure	Inverse Gaussian	Inverse Gaussian
Weighted average default rate (mortgage/substitute)	65bps / na	102bps / na
Weighted average coefficient of variation (mortgage/substitute)	50% / na	50% / na
Weighted average recovery assumption (D0/D8)[2]	99.9% / 90.0%	99.7% / 91.2%
Share of loans > three months in arrears (NPL)	0.0%	0.00%
Interest rate stresses (max/min; currency-dependent)	-1 to 9%	-1 to 10%
FX stresses (max/min; currency-dependent)	n/a	n/a
Max liquidity premium	150bps	150bps
Average servicing fee	25bps	25bps

Source: Scope Ratings

[2] D0 and D8 denote the stresses commensurate with the rating distance between our credit view on the issuer and the covered bond ratings.

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Related research

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Applied methodologies

Covered Bond Rating Methodology, 25 July 2025

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