



Corporate social responsibility and sustainability

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Sustainability and our societal mission

External impact

Economic growth and prosperity are intrinsic benefits which as many people as possible should have the opportunity to share in. However, activities which contribute much of a positive nature may also have negative aspects. By contributing to growth, new companies, new homes, production and financing in conjunction with the local banks, Eika also helps to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, consumption of materials and resources, and pressure on the natural environment.

The cumulative effect of centuries of rising emissions, resource consumption and loss of global biodiversity is reaching a level where people's future livelihoods are under threat. We therefore have a responsibility to reduce the adverse impact of our activities on the world around us in the years ahead in order to ensure that our own wellbeing is not achieved at the expense of coming generations. Nor

must our wellbeing come at the expense of the global population's human and labour rights.

Eika has significant opportunities to contribute to sustainable development – and therefore also a great responsibility to ensure the sustainability of its business model. To do so, the group must first understand its impact on the world today.

Social engagement

The local banks in Norway were established to contribute to financial and social sustainability in their respective communities. By creating opportunities for companies, jobs, residential mortgages and savings, they have contributed to vigorous local communities and inclusive economic progress. Both directly and by supporting the efforts of the local banks, Eika's sustainability-related work builds on more than 200 years of commitment to sustainable development on the part of the local banks.

Stakeholder analysis for Eika Gruppen



Eika's social engagement is no longer confined to economic and social sustainability. It now involves both safeguarding the local community and overcoming major global problems, such as climate change, loss of biodiversity and lack of respect for human rights. The financial sector plays an important role in the transition to greater sustainability locally, nationally and globally. As one of the largest and most important players in the Norwegian financial sector, Eika is conscious of its duty to make the necessary changes and accept responsibility for the group's impact on the world through its operations and value chain.

The role of the local banks as drivers of growth and development for private customers, businesses and local communities in Norway will be more important than ever in the future. Their advisory services and closeness to customers make them key players in the restructuring of small Norwegian companies, and in securing new economic activity and jobs when unsustainable operations must be replaced. Proximity to their customers also gives the local banks a good starting point for offering relevant products to the growing group of customers for whom sustainability is important.

Eika's stakeholders

Eika has identified its most important stakeholder groups and significant issues for its interaction with these. The most important stakeholders are the local banks, employees, customers, partners, government agencies, investors, local communities and society as a whole. Further important sub-categories of these groups are presented in the stakeholder overview on this page. The stakeholder analysis is the result of a cross-disciplinary collaboration involving all Eika companies, and is endorsed by the group's corporate management and board.

Extensive contacts are maintained with important stakeholder groups through various channels, and the local banks deal with and communicate significant issues of concern to their own customers and communities.

Vision and purpose

Eika's core business strengthens the local banks through good and cost-effective provision of products and services for modern and efficient banking. Eika aims to be Norway's most attractive partner for independent banks. The company's vision – "Eika is the first choice for independent banks" – sums up the company's objective: To ensure strong and caring local banks which can be a driving force for growth and development for customers and local communities. Its core business thereby supports the moral and ethical compass of the local banks and the social mission that the local savings banks in the Eika Alliance fulfil. The motto is: "Present locally – with people you can meet and forge relationships with. Advisers who create a sense of security between people and an assurance that you are making the financial choices which are right for you."

International and national initiatives supported by Eika

Eika draws on recognised national and international initiatives in its work on sustainability.

- UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- UN Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI)
- Eco-Lighthouse
- Guide against Greenwashing
- Women in Finance Charter

UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

which represent the world's shared plan for eliminating poverty, combating inequality and halting climate change by 2030. Coming into effect on 1 January 2016, these objectives provide many companies with a roadmap for their strategies on environmental responsibility and corporate social responsibility (CSR).

The group influences several of the SDGs, but recognises that its impact may be greater for some selected targets than for others. Eika Boligkreditt supports the following SDGs and considers that the most relevant approach is to give particular emphasis to:

- **SDG 8:** Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
- **SDG 11:** Sustainable cities and communities. Make cities and local communities inclusive, secure, resilient and sustainable.
- **SDG 13:** Climate action. Act immediately to combat climate change and its consequences.

To operationalise these sustainability goals, Eika Boligkreditt has established a scorecard with 11 key performance indicators.

For details of how the climate footprint of the residential mortgage business has been calculated, see the separate report prepared by Multiconsult (eikbol.no/Investor-relations/green-bonds). Eika Boligkreditt aims to set a target for the climate footprint of its residential mortgage business.

UN Principles for Responsible Investment (UN PRI)

Eika Kapitalforvaltning has adopted the UN PRI in order to prepare and formalise its work on sustainable investment. The UN PRI is the largest global reporting project for responsible investment, and may be regarded as the global norm for best practice in the area. The principles challenge and inspire enterprises to take further account

of environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations in their investment activities. The annual reporting will also be useful for customers wishing to make sustainable choices.

Eco-Lighthouse

The Eco-Lighthouse is a Norwegian national standard for environmental management, with EU recognition. While work on the UN principles deals with the way the world at large is affected by Eika's products, services and value chain, Eco-Lighthouse certification ensures a properly anchored focus on environmental management, waste reduction and handling, and energy use and transport, in addition to sustainability processes within the group's own operations and products. In 2021, Eika was certified in accordance with the Eco-Lighthouse scheme's common criteria set as well as the criteria sets for tenants, banking and finance, and insurance. In 2024, Eika underwent a process of recertification. As a result, Eika obtained Eco-Lighthouse certification at its premises in Oslo, Trondheim and Gjøvik for a further three years. Annual climate and environmental reports are also prepared for the business.

Guide against Greenwashing

Eika has signed the Guide against Greenwashing, as one of several measures to firmly entrench how the group works in relation to



KPI	Sustainability targets	Status 2025	Status 2024	Target
Employee satisfaction, index 0–100	8	87	88	≥80
Sickness absence	8	0.8%	7.1%	≤2.5%
Ambition for internal promotion to managerial positions	8	1 of 1	1 of 1	Qualitative assessment
Gender balance employees	8	4/21=19%	5/20=25%	Short-term: ≥30% / Long-term: ≥40%
Gender balance directors	8	3/6=50%	3/6=50%	40%
Serious HSE incidents	8	–	–	–
Alliance satisfaction, index 0–100	11	89	88	≥80
Achieve approx. the same credit spread on covered bond financing as comparable issuers would have done with the same tenor, the same issued volume and the same issue date.	11	0.20 bp	0.69 bp	< +3 bp
Percentage of loans with green collateral added to the cover pool	13	17.7%	21.4%	≥20%
GHG emissions, CO ₂ equivalents from the residential mortgage business	13	Market-based emissions: 469 100 tonnes CO₂e Location-based emissions: 10 408 tonnes CO₂e	Market-based emissions: 479 500 tonnes CO ₂ e Location-based emissions: 12 100 tonnes CO ₂ e	Net zero emissions of greenhouse gases by 2050 at the latest
GHG emissions, CO ₂ equivalents from other business activity	13	7.6 tonnes CO₂e	20.6 tonnes CO ₂ e	≤14.9 tonnes CO ₂ e in 2030, decrease of 50% from a historic average (2012–19)

sustainability and communicates its efforts. The guide provides advice on decision-making, and can be a source of new, sustainable ideas and working methods. Eika will give priority to measures which have real impact.

Women in Finance Charter

The Women in Finance Charter aims to help increase the proportion of women in senior positions in Norway's financial sector. Eika recognises the importance of this, and signed the charter in the autumn of 2021. Its goal is for women to hold 40 per cent of its managerial and specialist posts.

Strengthening the banks as a driving force for sustainable growth and development

Eika has the greatest impact on the world at large through the local banks. By raising awareness, enhancing insight and facilitating the banks' sustainability efforts, the group can help to reduce its value chain's actual adverse impacts on the climate/environment and social conditions.

The group will contribute to sustainability work at the local banks in such areas as bank systems and services, customer interfaces, procurement, expertise and insight. This requires that deliveries to

the banks accord with ever-growing demands for and expectations of sustainability. Eika will offer relevant courses and competence enhancement for advisers, and communicate effectively with the banks about sustainability in the group's products. It will equip the banks to provide good sustainability-related advice and insights to customers, and to communicate relevant requirements in this area to them. The banks will receive regular information on where demands and expectations are expected to increase in the future, and Eika will promote experience-sharing within the alliance on the topic of sustainability.

The local banks account for the bulk of the alliance's direct contact with customers and society. Offers to customers, risk management in the customer relationship and other contributions to each bank's local community are important components in the alliance's sustainability work. Eika's contribution is largely indirect, through the provision of systems, tools and expertise to the banks and their staff. With its deliveries, Eika will support the local banks' sustainability-related endeavours, both those aimed at their customers and within their own operations.

An important precondition for Eika's ability to strengthen the local banks is the way it performs its role as a reliable financial player with good management and control.

Important milestones:

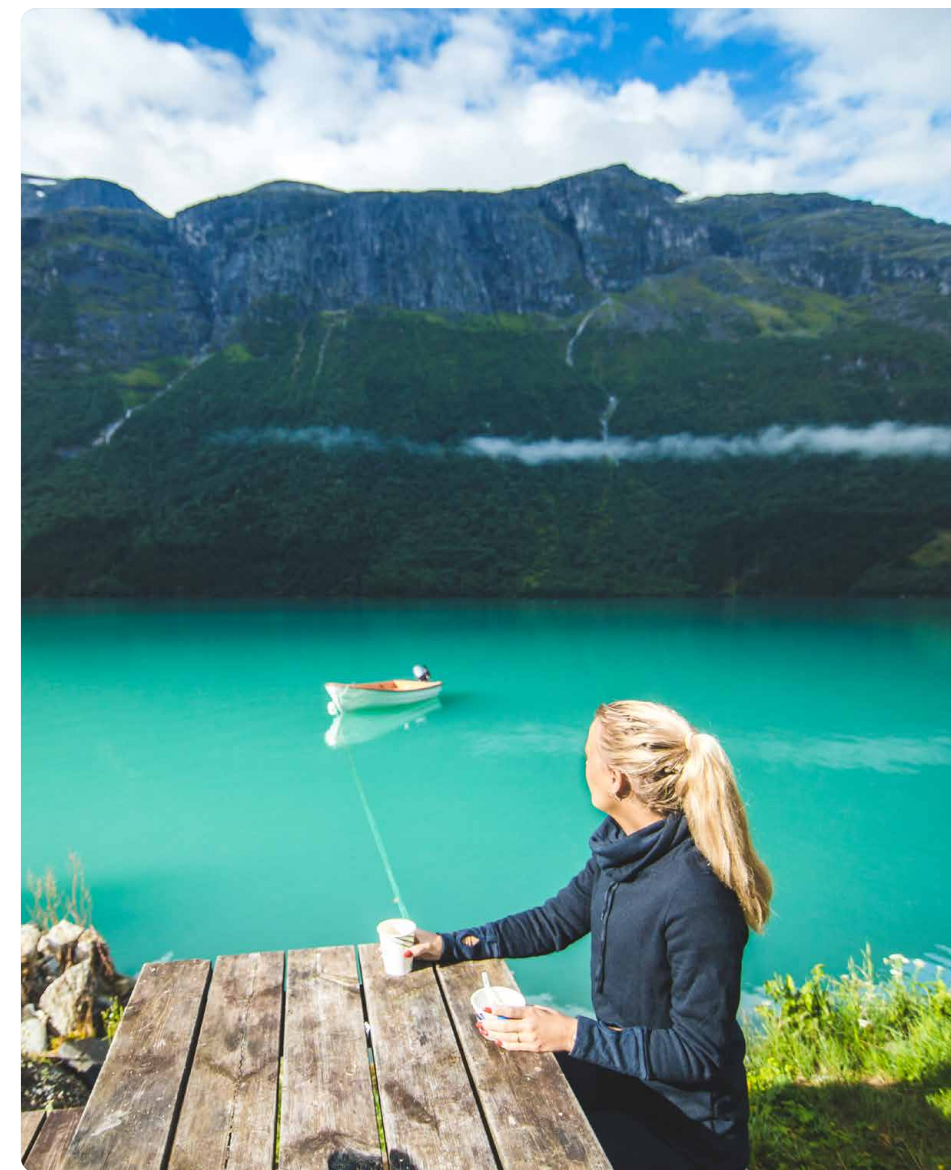
- Launch of green residential mortgage products (2020 and 2021).
- Incorporating sustainability assessments in credit evaluations for the banks' business customers, with associated courses and webinars.
- Environment, Social and Governance (ESG) courses for employees throughout the alliance, with several banks making these compulsory for staff members.
- Eika's sustainability week was staged for the fourth time in January 2025. During this event, all employees at Eika Gruppen, Eika Boligkreditt and the local banks were offered daily professional updates, articles and activities. The event's aim is to increase employees' knowledge of and engagement with sustainability.
- In 2024, Eika Banksamarbeid (EBS) adopted a shared ambition to achieve net-zero emissions at all banks by 2050 at the latest.
- Launch of support tools to help the banks calculate their financed emissions.

By means of a joint project, Eika has in recent years prepared the banks for the introduction of the EU's Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). Following the European Commission's "Omnibus I" simplification proposal and decision in 2025, the CSRD's threshold values were raised. The CSRD will therefore no longer apply to any banks in the alliance. As a result, the CSRD project was terminated in the spring of 2025. Nevertheless, useful outcomes will be continued. The alliance has selected the EU's Voluntary Standard for Non-Listed SMEs (VSME) as a uniform, voluntary sustainability reporting standard in line with the Financial Supervisory Authority of Norway's request.

Alongside changes in the reporting landscape, risk management has increasingly become the focal point of the regulations. Eika has therefore established a joint project to help the banks meet new requirements in CRD6/CRR3 and associated guidelines issued by the European Banking Authority (EBA). The project will deliver a shared methodology, templates and guides that will contribute to more structured, proportional and verifiable ESG risk management at the banks.

Driver for climate and environment-friendly value creation

The world is facing an acute climate and environmental crisis. As a financial institution, Eika has great opportunities – and responsibilities – to promote climate- and environment-friendly value creation. Through the design of its services and products, as well as conscious choices for the value chain, the group can reduce emissions and other adverse impacts on the natural environment. The ambition is to comply with the Paris Agreement on net zero emissions in Eika's operations and products by 2050 at the latest, while also respecting the planet's other tolerance thresholds.



Management and control

Effective risk management and good internal control are crucial for ensuring that goals are met, and form part of the ongoing management and follow-up of the business. Through good risk management and control, Eika Boligkreditt will be able at all times to identify, assess, deal with, monitor and report risks which could prevent its attainment of its goals. The company's parameters for risk management and control define its willingness to accept risk and its principles for managing risk and capital. Risk management and control cover all types of risks which Eika Boligkreditt might be exposed to. The way risk is dealt with and controlled depends

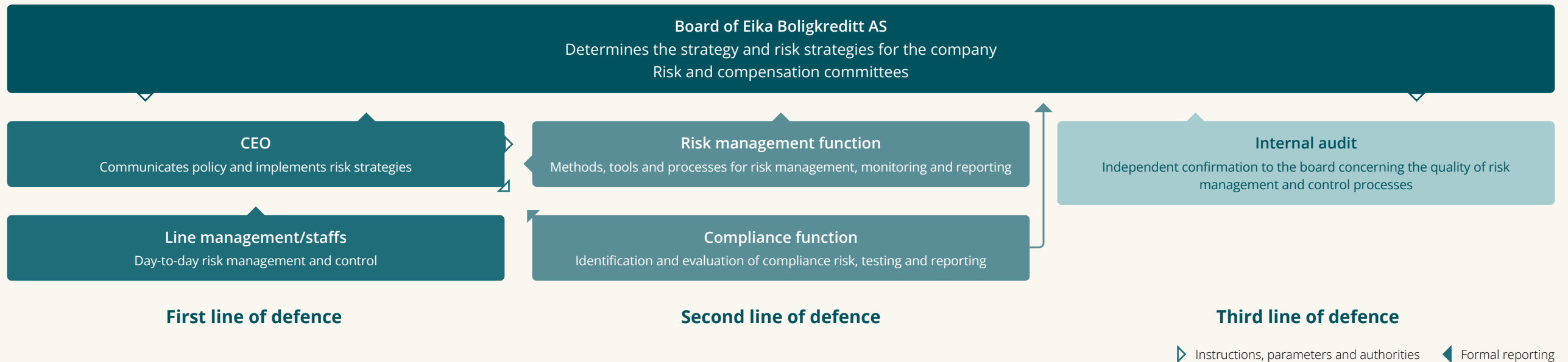
on its materiality. Risk management covers the control, avoidance, acceptance, sharing or transfer of the risk to a third party. Controls embrace the organisation and division of labour, monitoring, reporting, and system-based and manual controls. They also cover values, attitudes, organisational culture, training and expertise, ethical guidelines, routines and procedures.

Eika Boligkreditt has established an independent risk management and an independent compliance function, which continuously monitors and reports on whether risk management is complied with, functions as intended and is kept within approved limits. This

function is organised in accordance with the principle of three lines of defence. Eika Boligkreditt's business is subject to extensive legislation, which regulates its various governance bodies and their composition.

Focus areas in 2025

Eika Boligkreditt focuses unceasingly on money laundering and the financing of terrorism. It has revised its overarching guidelines, performed business-appropriate risk assessments and updated its in-house compliance procedures to encompass everything from risk drivers to control mechanisms.



The Capital Requirement Regulations III (CRR3) introduced a new standard method for calculating the capital required to cover credit risk. CRR3 went into effect in Norway on 1 April 2025. The new method is more risk sensitive than the model previously used, and results in a lower capital requirement for loans with a low loan-to-value (LTV) ratio. For Eika Boligkreditt, these changes resulted in a substantial easing of its capital requirement from the date on which the regulation went into effect. In addition, the changes will alter the method for calculating credit valuation adjustment (CVA) risk and operational risk. Up until the date on which the CRR3 went into effect, efforts were made to clarify relevant issues that the new regulations entailed.

The EU's Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA) went into effect on 1 July 2025. DORA's objective is to strengthen the digital operational resilience of financial institutions in the EU/EEA. It includes detailed requirements for digital security and emergency preparedness. Implementation of the regulations was the focus of considerable efforts in 2025. This work remains ongoing.

Day-to-day management and follow-up

Eika Boligkreditt's vision is to strengthen the local bank. Eika Boligkreditt's main purpose is to ensure that the local banks in the Eika Alliance have access to long-term and competitive funding by issuing covered bonds. An important part of the company's business idea is to increase the competitiveness of the owner banks by improving their access to external funding in the Norwegian and international financial markets, with regard to the tenor of loans, their terms and depth of access. Financing through Eika Boligkreditt involves generally longer tenors at a significantly more favourable

rate than any of the owner banks could have achieved individually. That is precisely why Eika Boligkreditt has become a strategically important company for the owner banks – a company which contributes to enhanced competitiveness and lower risk exposure.

The strategic direction being taken by Eika Boligkreditt applies the balanced scorecard approach and provides a basis for implementing that approach alongside projects and action plans. In addition, the company prepares budgets and forecasts, financial and non-financial performance criteria, authorisations, policies and routines which are reported on and followed up as part of the company's management. Action plans and the status of risk and measures are carefully monitored and incorporated in ongoing reporting to management and the board through the year. Eika Boligkreditt is managed in accordance with approved risk strategies, and guidelines have been developed for risk reviews, which are intended to ensure that the company and outsourced activities manage risk in a satisfactory manner. Eika Boligkreditt's values – reliable, engaged and brave – reflect the fundamental characteristics of the company. Risk management and control in the company are rooted in these values, together with approved strategies. The strategies are further broken down into operational action plans, which provide specifications, priorities, allocation of responsibilities and deadlines. Given the guidance and parameters in the strategy and action plans, risk management and control are built up around and within the business processes established to deliver the strategy. Management and control are thereby tailored to the business processes and specific requirements. This focuses risk management and control on the contribution to value, the commercial benefit and the most significant conditions for meeting the targets.

Role of the board

The board has adopted a set of instructions which elaborate the rules governing its work and decision-making. Its annual plan covers duties specified in legislation, statutory regulations, official requirements, the company's articles of association and so forth. The board is responsible for determining the company's overall goals and strategies, including risk strategies and risk profile, as well as other key principles and guidelines, in addition to the company's management and proper organisation. The board has established a separate set of instructions for the CEO. Board meetings are held in accordance with the annual plan, and as and when required. The board has appointed risk and compensation committees to prepare matters for consideration in these areas.

Role of the CEO

The CEO conducts day-to-day management of Eika Boligkreditt and is in overall charge of all the company's operations. Responsibility for implementing strategies and policies approved by the board rests with the CEO. The CEO ensures that risk management and control are implemented, documented, monitored and followed up in an acceptable manner, and ensures that the necessary resources, expertise and independence are provided for the risk management and compliance function. In addition, the CEO ensures that Eika Boligkreditt's risks are managed within the board's approved parameters. The CEO must continuously follow up management and control in all parts of the company's business.

Risk management function

The risk management function ensures that management and the board are at all times adequately informed about the company's



risk profile through quarterly risk reports and annual assessments of risk and capital requirements. It is responsible for further development and implementation of an integrated framework for risk management, and for ensuring that this accords with external and internal requirements. That means policies and strategies must be

in place to ensure the company is managed with the aid of goals and parameters for the desired level of risk, and that such policies and strategies are operationalised in an efficient manner. Ensuring clear responsibilities and roles plays a key role in management and control, along with the follow-up of compliance with risk parameters and operational guidelines. The risk management function reports on a quarterly basis to Eika Boligkreditt's executive management and board.

Compliance function

The compliance function is charged with identifying and preventing risk posed by failure to comply with the regulations. Compliance risk is part of Eika Boligkreditt's operational risk, defined as the risk that the company incurs government sanctions or suffers financial or reputational loss because it fails to comply with legislation, statutory regulations and/or standards. The compliance function is intended to have a preventive, advisory and monitoring role in the company, with responsibility for plans and testing in accordance with annual risk-based controls. It reports on a quarterly basis to Eika Boligkreditt's executive management and board of directors.

Internal audit function

The internal audit function provides independent confirmation that risk is dealt with in a satisfactory manner and that communication and interaction between the various lines of defence work as intended. It is the company's third line of defence. Eika Boligkreditt's independent internal audit function has been outsourced to PwC. The board approves annual plans for the internal audit function, which reports directly to the board. Internal audit reports are considered on a continuous basis by the board of directors.

ICT security

Eika Security is a department that manages incidents related to cybersecurity and cybercrime. Based in Gjøvik, it shares premises with the Eika Service Centre.

All network traffic in Eika is monitored by systems which can pick up and detect malicious activity. Threat actors are constantly coming up with new tactics and techniques to circumvent these protections. This calls for personnel with the expertise to handle incidents and keep systems updated, and who are familiar with the threat landscape. Eika Security is staffed by highly competent security personnel who deal with security incidents on a daily basis and who are familiar with the threats directed at the banking sector. The department also works in the area of cybercrime, with all payments made via online and mobile banking monitored to prevent fraud.

Eika Security is also part of an industry collaboration within the relevant disciplines, which means it is always up to date on current trends in both security and fraud.

Eika Boligkreditt became subject to the Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA) when it went into effect in Norway on 1 July 2025. Among other things, DORA aims to make enterprises more resilient to cyber threats and sets standards for the assessment and management of ICT risk, cyber threats and the follow-up of third-party suppliers. In connection with its efforts to comply with DORA, the company has worked closely with Eika Gruppen to ensure a robust ICT framework which is resilient in the face of cyber threats. Eika Boligkreditt has an independent responsibility to implement and comply with DORA and uses a risk-based approach to the follow-up of third party providers.

Data protection

Eika Boligkreditt processes large volumes of personal data and is subject to data protection regulations. Requirements for the processing of personal data are defined in Norway's Personal Data Act, which implements the EU's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). The company has developed guidelines for processing personal data which ensure compliance with the overall parameters in this area. Furthermore, a number of operative routines have been drawn up to ensure compliance with the overall guidelines during day-to-day operations.

The processing of personal data is defined in the GDPR as "any information that relates to an identified or identifiable natural person". This includes, for example, the collection, recording, collation, storage and transfer of such data, or any combination thereof. The company is required to document how it processes data and the assessments made in relation to this. Company managers are responsible for ensuring that their employees have sufficient knowledge of the regulations and that the guidelines are complied with.

In 2025, a total of three data protection non-conformances were recorded, compared with two in 2024. None of the incidents was reported to the Norwegian Data Protection Authority. The Authority has imposed no data protection-related orders or sanctions on Eika Boligkreditt.

Eika Boligkreditt's customers have the right to access their personal data held by the company. A specific routine has been developed to enable access to personal information stored about an individual



data subject. The routine for enquiries from data subjects is intended to ensure that the company complies with its duty to provide information under the individual's right of access pursuant to the Personal Data Act, and in particular that their personal data is protected against unauthorised access. Eika Boligkreditt's website contains information about data protection, including its privacy policy, and contact details concerning enquiries by the data subject.

Responsible investment

At any given time, Eika Boligkreditt has a substantial portfolio of liquid investments held as part of the requirements it is subject to as a credit institution.

These holdings largely comprise bonds issued by states, banks, financial institutions, local authorities and county councils, in addition to repurchase agreements and deposits in banks with a minimum A-/A3 rating.

Eika Boligkreditt has chosen not to invest in enterprises which the Council on Ethics for the Norwegian Government Pension Fund Global (GPF) has excluded. These fall into the following categories:

- serious violations of human rights
- severe environmental damage
- serious violations of the rights of individuals in war or conflict
- gross corruption
- other serious breaches of fundamental ethical norms
- unacceptable GHG emissions
- cluster weapons
- nuclear weapons
- anti-personnel mines
- tobacco production
- sale of military materials to certain states

More information on companies excluded from investment by the GPF may be found here: www.nbim.no/en/the-fund/responsible-investment

Eika Boligkreditt has also chosen to extend its exclusion list to include all companies in the following industries and sub-industries, as defined by the global industry classification standard (GICS):

- **Coal** – fossil fuels are significant contributors to adverse climate impacts. Coal-based electricity generation has an adverse impact on the climate as well as being associated with uncertainties relating to working conditions and safety in many parts of the world. The company also distances itself from the establishment of new coal mines.
- **Tobacco** – globally, tobacco kills more than seven million people a year (NHI.no). In addition, it imposes huge health costs and lost production revenues.

- **Gambling** – some people suffer serious problems from an addiction to gambling, which often affects families and children. A large, unregulated and highly opaque gambling market exists internationally. In addition, casino and gambling activities pose a high risk of criminal behaviour, such as money laundering and bribery.
- **Arms production** – armed conflicts are a constant threat in large parts of the world. The arms trade also gives rise to corruption and serious human rights abuses. Eika Boligkreditt will actively disassociate itself from all companies involved in producing, trading and/or maintaining nuclear, biological or chemical weapons, cluster munitions or anti-personnel mines. The same applies to producing, trading and/or maintaining important components for such weapons. Exporting arms to areas where human rights are violated is unacceptable. Nor must profits be made from arms sales at the expense of the primary needs of the inhabitants.

Eika Kapitalforvaltning, operates in accordance with the vision: “So we don’t invest in just anything”. This is reflected in the company’s investment practices, which involve carefully assessing what it invests in and what it chooses not to invest in. Sustainability is integrated in all asset management and investment activities, and constitutes an important part of Eika Kapitalforvaltning’s long-term strategy.

The purpose of Eika Kapitalforvaltning’s sustainability strategy is to reduce sustainability-related risk associated with its investments, while paving the way for customers to achieve stable and long-term value creation. The strategy aims to help the company’s asset managers to invest in companies that operate in a responsible manner and have robust governance structures. As part of these efforts, Eika Kapitalforvaltning is prohibited from contributing to

the financing of enterprises that violate fundamental principles of responsible business conduct and sustainability. Investment decisions must align with clear expectations regarding environment, social and governance (ESG) issues.

The sustainability strategy rests on Eika Kapitalforvaltning’s own guidelines for responsible investment. These guidelines build on recognised international frameworks, including the UN Global Compact, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct.

In addition, Eika Kapitalforvaltning has endorsed the United Nations’ Principles for Responsible Investment (UN PRI), which commit the company to integrating ESG considerations into all parts of the investment process. In sum, this underpins how Eika Kapitalforvaltning behaves as a responsible and long-term investment manager, and highlights the company’s ambitions and the direction of its sustainability-related endeavours.

Sustainability is integrated in the investment process through an assessment of how environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues may impact the value of the investment and how the investment may impact the environment and society at large. A variety of steps are taken to promote the funds’ environmental and social aspects. These include the exclusion of companies from investment, active ownership and portfolio adjustment.

Eika Kapitalforvaltning excludes all companies excluded by the Norwegian Government Pension Fund Global (GPF), in addition to

companies that breach Eika Kapitalforvaltning's own conduct-based and product-based exclusion criteria. This means the exclusion of companies that violate international norms and principles that define minimum requirements for responsible behaviour in the areas of human and labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption. Furthermore, companies are excluded on the basis of their production of or material earnings from controversial weapons, tobacco and cannabis, palm oil, thermal coal, oil sand, pornography or gambling.

Eika Kapitalforvaltning's asset managers exercise active ownership through dialogue with company representatives and voting at company meetings to ensure that the investments align with Eika Kapitalforvaltning's guidelines and international principles. Active ownership is also utilised to encourage companies' engagement in their own sustainability-related efforts. If voting and dialogue do not lead to satisfactory results, asset managers may choose to reduce Eika Kapitalforvaltning's shareholding in the company or divest it altogether. Exclusion from investment is considered an action of last resort, to be used when companies show no willingness to improve or fail to meet Eika Kapitalforvaltning's expectations.

Further details of Eika Kapitalforvaltning's guidelines for responsible investment and integration of sustainability risk are available in Norwegian at: <https://www.eikakapitalforvaltning.no/fond/ansvarlige-investeringer>

Responsible lending

Eika Boligkreditt aims to be a responsible lender and help the local banks adequately fulfil their role as caring advisers for their customers. Responsible lending is important to prevent borrowers

assuming greater liabilities than they can service, and to help the local banks support the energy transition by providing their clients with information about sustainability and competitive solutions. Eika Boligkreditt provides residential mortgages to private individuals and mortgages to housing cooperatives. However, its approach to the two customer groups is slightly different.

The fundamental principle of sustainable mortgage lending in the private market is further established in the local banks' sustainable lending strategies and their credit policies with respect to private customers. These requirements are operationalised through Eika Boligkreditt's credit strategy, which describes specific requirements relating to anti-money laundering (AML), the black economy, loan-to-value (LTV) ratio and the customer's risk classification. In this way, the local banks – in partnership with Eika Boligkreditt – help ensure that customers do not take on more debt than they are able to bear.

The local banks also advise customers not to take out loans for certain purposes. This applies, for example, if the customer wishes to borrow money to send to a person or persons unknown, to trigger payment of lottery prizes and inheritances, or other typical scamming methods.

Non-performing engagements

Pursuant to IFRS 9, provision for losses must be recognised on the basis of the expected credit loss indicated by relevant information available at the reporting date. The retail market is less exposed to losses on lending than other sectors. The company's lending is confined to residential mortgages with a generally low LTV ratio, and is therefore less exposed to loss.



According to Article 178 of the Capital Requirements Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013, an engagement shall be deemed to be in default if a claim is overdue by more than 90 days and the amount is not immaterial (payment default), or if the counterparty is highly unlikely to be able to meet their obligations with respect to the bank (other delinquency). The company had no engagements overdue by more than 90 days at 31 December 2025. Other delinquencies at 31 December 2025 totalled NOK 20.6 million, equivalent to 0.02 per cent of gross lending.



Loss in the accounts is calculated on the basis of the loss model set out in IFRS 9. Non-performing engagements are presented in step 3, where an individual impairment is to be carried out per customer without the use of models. Credit guarantees provided by the owner banks, in combination with the low LTV ratio in the cover pool, reduce the provision for loss. The company has calculated an expected loss on residential mortgages of NOK 2.5 million at 31 December 2025, compared with NOK 2.7 million at 31 December 2024. As a result of credit guarantees from the owner banks, amounting to NOK 2.2 billion at 31 December 2025, the company recognised no accounting loss in the fourth quarter 2025.

Shared credit handbook

The banks in the Eika Alliance have established a shared credit handbook, whose purpose is to reduce the volume of work and the risk of the individual bank not being sufficiently up to date with respect to compliance with laws and regulations. Eika Boligkreditt and the banks began using the shared credit handbook when it was launched at the start of 2023. The credit handbook is updated regularly and as needed, most recently in the second quarter of 2025.

Norwegian Lending Regulation

Both the banks and Eika Boligkreditt are subject to the Norwegian Lending Regulation and follow up their compliance with it. The Lending Regulation's main requirements are:

- **Debt servicing capacity:** The lender must calculate the borrower's ability to service the debt, based on their income and all relevant expenses, including interest and loan principal repayments, and normal living expenses. In assessing the mortgagor's ability to service the mortgage, the mortgagee must allow for an increase of a minimum of three percentage points from the relevant interest rate. The mortgagor's payable interest rate and the increase in the interest rate included in the calculation cannot be less than 7 per cent.
- **Debt-to-asset ratio:** Total debt must not exceed five times the mortgagor's annual income.
- **Loan-to-value ratio:** On the date granted, mortgages may not exceed 90 per cent of a reasonable valuation of the residential property concerned.
- **Instalments:** For mortgages that exceed 60 per cent of the residential property's value, the mortgagee must require annual repayments equivalent to at least the lower of 2.5 per cent of the loan granted and the amount that the instalments would have come to for an annuity loan with a 30-year repayment term.

The flexibility quota allows a mortgagee to grant mortgages which fall short of the requirements in the Norwegian Lending Regulation for up to 10 per cent of the total mortgages it grants per quarter outside Oslo, and 8 per cent in Oslo. This is followed up and reported at an aggregated level, which means the reporting must cover both mortgages carried on the bank's balance sheet and those which are placed with Eika Boligkreditt.

The Eika School

The alliance has its own Eika School, which is a service for all employees at member banks. Over many years, the Eika School has built up a course programme for bank employees and managers, with a strong focus on active customer care. At the same time, through relevant and targeted tuition, in partnership with the banks and the product companies, students are provided with training that supports Eika's vision as well as broader, sector-wide requirements. The Eika School both produces itself and purchases from third parties training courses relevant for alliance employees. The Eika School offers courses in leadership, anti-money laundering, data privacy and IT security.

Customer complaints

As a general rule, Eika Boligkreditt is not in direct contact with the end customer. By agreement, the bank is the intermediary between Eika Boligkreditt and the customer and thereby the point of contact for the latter. If a customer of the bank wants to make a complaint about aspects of a mortgage held by Eika Boligkreditt, they must do so in writing to the bank. If requested, the bank is required to give the customer information in writing about its complaints-handling procedures, including details about how to complain.

A complaint received by the distributor bank which concerns Eika Boligkreditt must be forwarded in writing to the latter. If the customer has completed the complaint form made available by the individual bank, this is passed on in its entirety to Eika Boligkreditt. The complaint must include the grounds for making it and other possible details relevant to the case.

Eika Boligkreditt has well-established complaints procedures, which are readily accessible to customers. All cases are dealt with by dedicated complaints staff. The banks also conduct quarterly reviews of lessons learnt from complaints in their own internal complaints committees. These assess the need to change policies, routines, marketing and products.

The management system for the product areas is evaluated annually, on the basis of complaints and incidents in the preceding year. No customer complaints were received in 2025. The last time the company received a customer complaint was in 2023.

Loan-to-value (LTV) ratio

As a general rule, loans must be secured with a first preferred mortgage on the main mortgaged property. To the extent that a second preferred mortgage is involved, the sum of the first and second preferred mortgages must not exceed 75 per cent of the mortgaged property's value for residential properties and 50 per cent for holiday homes. At 31 December 2025, the average LTV ratio in the cover pool was 54.07 per cent.

Residence in Norway

The company's credit handbook specifies that, as a general rule, all mortgagors in Eika Boligkreditt must be private customers, but mortgage finance may also be extended in exceptional circumstances to housing cooperatives. A further condition is that lending must be for residential mortgages, and must therefore be distinguished from commercial real estate. With respect to private mortgagors, a fundamental requirement is that the mortgage sought can be serviced from income which does not derive from the mortgaged property.



Pursuant to Norwegian law, the mortgagor(s) must be an adult and legally competent at the origination of the mortgage. This means that a mortgagor cannot be under 18 years of age (a minor) or placed under legal guardianship (see section 1 of the Norwegian Guardianship Act). No absolute upper age limit has been set for mortgagors. Mortgagors must also be permanently resident in Norway.

Mortgages for housing cooperatives

Eika Boligkreditt also finances mortgages for housing cooperatives, but these differ in certain respects from ordinary residential mortgages for private individuals. This type of financing may, for example, entail a somewhat higher risk concentration. As one of the few issuers of covered bonds offering this type of financing, Eika Boligkreditt has therefore chosen to maintain strict standards related to a strong financial position, many residential units and a very low LTV ratio. At 31 December 2025, the average LTV ratio for this type of mortgage in Eika Boligkreditt was 28.9 per cent.

Green residential mortgages

The Norwegian banking market is highly competitive. If the banks are to win the competition for customers, Eika Boligkreditt must offer competitive products that encourage customers to behave in a climate- and environment-friendly way. Eika Boligkreditt offers green residential mortgages. This product will be continuously developed to ensure it is always relevant in the market. To qualify for one of our green residential mortgages, the property in question must meet the following requirements: energy class A or B. We offer green residential mortgages in connection with the purchase or construction of environment-friendly homes. At 31 December 2025, Eika Boligkreditt's cover pool contained 2 112 green residential mortgages, worth a total of NOK 6.81 billion. Green residential mortgages for the upgrading of existing homes to a higher environmental standard, as well as for environment-friendly initiatives resulting in a reduction in energy consumption of at least 30 per cent, were launched in the first quarter of 2021. These are also included in the above-mentioned figure.

Green residences

Eika Boligkreditt has analysed its cover pool to identify the energy-efficient properties that meet the requirements set in the green bond framework, popularly called "green residences". These criteria are based on building standards, energy certificates and refurbishments which provide a minimum 30 per cent improvement in the unit's energy efficiency. Based on this analysis, there were 9 609 green residential units in the cover pool at 31 December 2025 (8 270 at 31 December 2024), as well as 33 green housing cooperatives, out of a total of 51 285 residential units and 168 housing cooperatives (excluding holiday houses/apartments and additional collateral).

In the analyses of the lending portfolio's climate footprint, the calculations reflect the company's financing share (LTV) of each underlying residence. This provides a more accurate picture of the company's climate footprint and improvements in energy efficiency. Eika Boligkreditt's overall portfolio had an estimated annual energy requirement of 878 GWh in 2025 (2024: 805 GWh). The mortgage-financed share of the green residences in the cover pool reduced the carbon footprint of residential units financed by mortgages from Eika Boligkreditt by 10 866 tonnes of CO₂ per annum (2024: 8 331 tonnes of CO₂) compared with what it would have been if the energy efficiency of the green residences had matched the average in Norway. Access to the complete analysis is [available here](#).

Eika Boligkreditt has performed this analysis primarily because measuring the climate footprint of the assets financed by the company's mortgages represents a first step towards fulfilling its ambition of reducing that footprint over time. The analysis results will provide input to processes under way in the Eika Alliance with the aim of incorporating climate risk and climate footprint in its credit processes. A secondary motive for such an analysis is to provide a key element in a green bond framework which the company can use for issuing green bonds.

Measuring climate footprint and risk associated with the residences in the cover pool

In 2020, Eika Boligkreditt started working to establish an internal measurement and reporting regime for continuous monitoring of developments both in the climate footprint mentioned above and in the physical climate risk facing residential properties in the cover pool. The climate footprint of homes in the cover pool is

calculated using the method set out in Finance Norway's "Guide to the Calculation of Financed Greenhouse Gas Emissions" for residential mortgages. The guide has been prepared by Finance Norway's central administration in partnership with a number of the organisation's members. The purpose of the guide is to help standardise the way in which Norwegian financial institutions calculate their financed greenhouse gas emissions.

Eika Boligkreditt utilises energy and climate risk data supplied by Eiendomsverdi in its analyses. Every quarter, the residential mortgage portfolio is compared against Eiendomsverdi's registers to obtain updated market values for the residences as well as data on such variables as energy class, area, TEC standard and selected environmental factors per residence. Climate risk data provided by Eiendomsverdi is, in turn, sourced from the Norwegian Mapping Authority, the Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate (NVE) and the Norwegian Geotechnical Institute (NGI).

As mentioned in the previous section, both the total climate footprint and the energy saving made by green residences in the portfolio are estimated on the basis of Eika Boligkreditt's LTV share in the residence. If the company finances 50 per cent of the LTV in a residence, for example, its climate footprint is estimated as half of that residence's total footprint. This method is also used to estimate the energy saving from green residences. This method reflects a desire to highlight the marginal climate footprint and energy saving contributed by each NOK financed by Eika Boligkreditt.

The company also works actively to map the physical climate risk posed by the mortgage collateral in its cover pool. This work aims

initially to identify which residences are vulnerable to damage today and in the future as a result of natural disasters such as floods, landslides and extreme weather events.



Hazard maps are prepared by the Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate (NVE) for quick clay, flooding and landslides in steep terrain, and by the Norwegian Mapping Authority for storm surges (sea levels). The table below breaks down the overall loan value of the mortgage collateral in Eika Boligkreditt's residential mortgage portfolio by the various hazard zone categories.

Physical climate risk

(Figures in NOK million)		2025	Accumulated	2024
Flood zone		2 730	2 730	2 808
Flood zone	20 years	563	563	620
Flood zone	50 years	124	688	143
Flood zone	100 years	184	872	188
Flood zone	200 years	771	1 644	818
Flood zone	500 years	233	1 878	211
Flood zone	1000 years	852	2 730	828
Sea level		1 074	1 074	1 263
Storm surge	20 years	554	554	660
Storm surge	200 years	330	885	396
Storm surge	1000 years	189	1 074	207
Landslide		658	658	657
Mountain danger zone	100 years	48	48	29
Mountain danger zone	1000 years	221	270	243
Mountain danger zone	5000 years	388	658	385
Quick clay		3 649	3 649	3 312
Hazard level high		338	338	253
Hazard level medium		1603	1 942	1 539
Hazard level low		1707	3 649	1 520

Where a year is stated in the hazard zone maps, it denotes how often the risk concerned is expected to materialise and affect buildings in this zone. As demonstrated in the overview above, the collateral in

the company's portfolio has a relatively low exposure to climate-related risks with the highest probability factor.

In areas where climate change is expected to lead to water levels rising by more than 20 per cent, flood zones corresponding to a 200-year flood in 2100 are drawn up. The company's exposure rises by NOK 272 million (from NOK 1 645 million to NOK 1 917 million), an increase of some 17 per cent. Similar calculations are made for storm surge hazard zones in 2050 and 2090. Exposure to a 200-year storm surge in 2090 is calculated at NOK 1 426 million, which corresponds to a rise of NOK 541 million from today's level of NOK 885 million. This is an increase of almost 60 per cent. To help the banks make informed decisions, an overall risk score is awarded on the basis of a comprehensive assessment of all the factors involved. This score makes it easy to compare the risk related to the various properties. The aim is for this to help the banks make sustainable decisions.

Eiendomsverdi has allocated a risk score to the various physical risk scenarios, as well as a total risk score for physical risk. The scale runs from zero to 6, with 6 representing the highest level of risk. The score is based primarily on 1) the extent to which the property is impacted, and 2) the probability of the various scenarios coming to pass. Damage from natural perils covered by the Norwegian Natural Perils Pool (Norsk Naturskadepool) is distributed pro rata between the member insurance companies in accordance with their market share. This method ensures that individual insurance companies are not heavily impacted by natural disasters. However, this arrangement also prevents premiums being differentiated by the risk posed to real property. The Norwegian Natural Perils Pool was established



by the government in 1979. It covers damage to real property as a result of storms, floods, landslides, storm surges, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. The insurance companies settle claims between themselves through the scheme, while insurance customers deal exclusively with their own insurance provider. Weather-related water damage has become more common in recent years and is not covered by the Norwegian Natural Perils Pool. According to the

climate report that Finance Norway published in April 2025, water penetration from outdoors and blocked drains account for almost half of the total compensation paid out for nature and weather-related damage in the previous decade (2015–2024). The total amount of compensation paid exceeded NOK 38 billion (CPI-adjusted for buildings and contents). Damage resulting directly from rapid rain bursts is differentiated by price. For example, insurance premiums

are higher for houses with flat roofs than for those with pitched roofs. This is because flat-roofed houses suffer more water damage. If rapid rain bursts cause rivers to break their banks, claims arising from such flooding will be settled through the Norwegian Natural Perils Pool.

The Norwegian Mortgagee Guarantee Pool (Panthvergarantipoolen) is a collaboration in the insurance sector which aims to safeguard mortgagees (financial institutions or residential mortgage lenders) if a mortgagor has failed to secure the insurance they are required to hold. The guarantee replaces insurance certificates for real property with a normal sales value of NOK 12 million or less, and provides the mortgagee with compensation even if the mortgagor has neglected to secure or maintain insurance. This scheme evens out this risk between the insurance companies. Most companies offering fire insurance are mortgagee guarantee pool members.

According to Eika Boligkreditt's mortgage terms, the mortgaged property must be insured. As a consequence of the insurance pools described above, the general rule is that the financial risk associated with natural perils falls on the insurance sector and that proactive risk management related to physical climate risk for real property should be pursued by the insurance companies rather than by the mortgagee. The exception will be claims made on mortgage collateral where no insurance is in place and which is not covered by the mortgagee guarantee pool. No cases in Eika Boligkreditt have led to identified loss. The company wants the residual physical risk in its residential mortgage portfolio to be low, and feels this has been achieved through a requirement in its mortgage terms that the mortgaged property be insured.

Financial crime

Eika Boligkreditt regards combating financial crime as an important part of its corporate social responsibility (CSR). The purpose of this work in financial institutions is to protect the integrity and stability of the international financial system, counter the financing of terrorism and make it harder for criminals to benefit from their crimes. As a credit institution, Eika Boligkreditt has a statutory reporting obligation pursuant to the anti-money laundering (AML) regulations and is also subject to the statutory regulations relating to economic and other sanctions. In its collaboration agreement with the owner banks, the company has outsourced the implementation of customer-related measures and associated services related to the AML and sanctions regulations in order to ensure that its obligations pursuant to these regulations are discharged by the owner banks as distributors. Eika Boligkreditt has established policies to combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism as well as internal routines for continuous follow-up of customer relationships and transactions in order to identify possible suspicious transactions pursuant to the AML regulations. The company has established electronic monitoring which regularly provides notification of suspicious transactions. These are then followed up, initially with the relevant bank, and if necessary reported to the National Authority for Investigation and Prosecution of Economic and Environmental Crime in Norway (Økokrim). The company reported 54 cases to Økokrim in 2025. Eika Boligkreditt has appointed its own AML Officer, who has special responsibility for following up the AML and sanctions regulations.

Ethics and anti-corruption

Along with the rest of the Eika Alliance, Eika Boligkreditt depends on maintaining public trust and a good reputation. A great responsibility

accordingly rests both on the company and on the individual employee to act ethically towards customers, owner banks, investors, partners, colleagues and the world at large. The purpose of the ethical guidelines (code of conduct) is to describe the company's ethical standards.

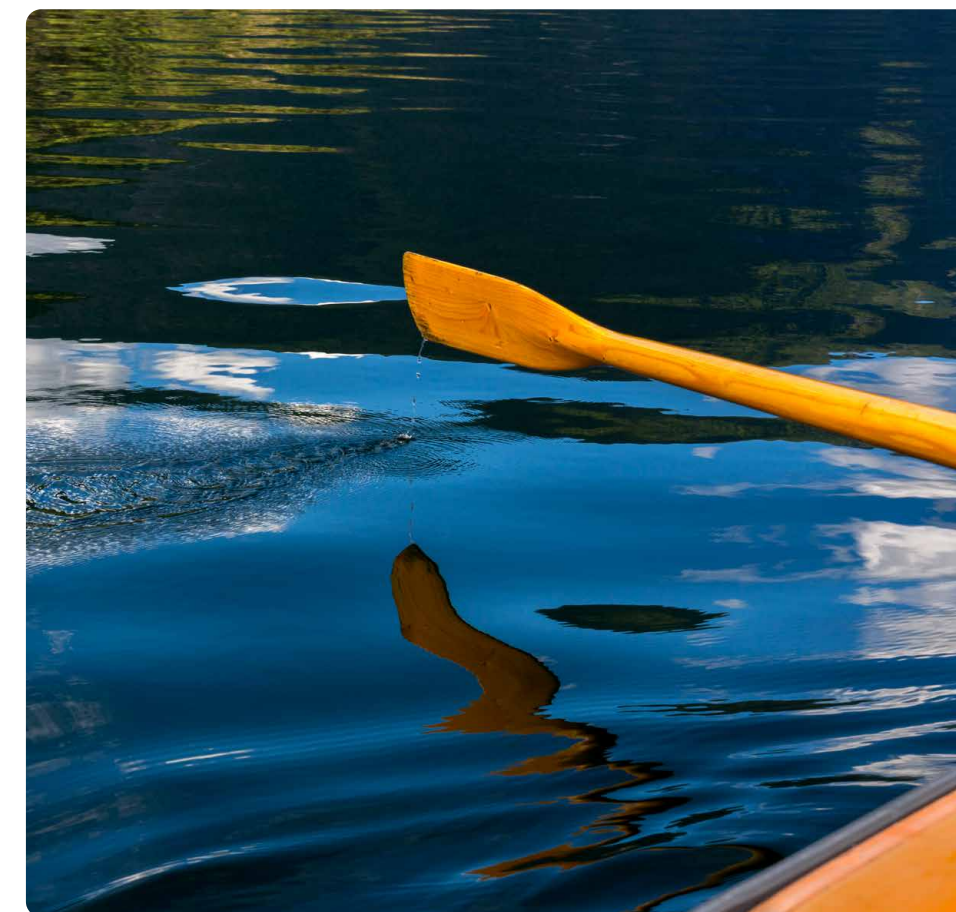
All Eika Boligkreditt's employees must behave and work in compliance with applicable legislation, statutory regulations and internal guidelines. They are all expected to perform their work in an ethical and socially acceptable manner, and in line with the company's core values of being reliable, engaged and brave.

In any given situation, the ethical response is often not entirely clear cut. As a possible guide, the following questions should be answered with an unqualified "yes":

- Would I dislike it if management and my co-workers found out about this?
- Could this in any way undermine trust in Eika Boligkreditt or the alliance if it were to be reported in the media?
- Could the action conflict with the interests I am charged with protecting as an employee of Eika Boligkreditt, or be perceived as a benefit I am receiving by virtue of my position?

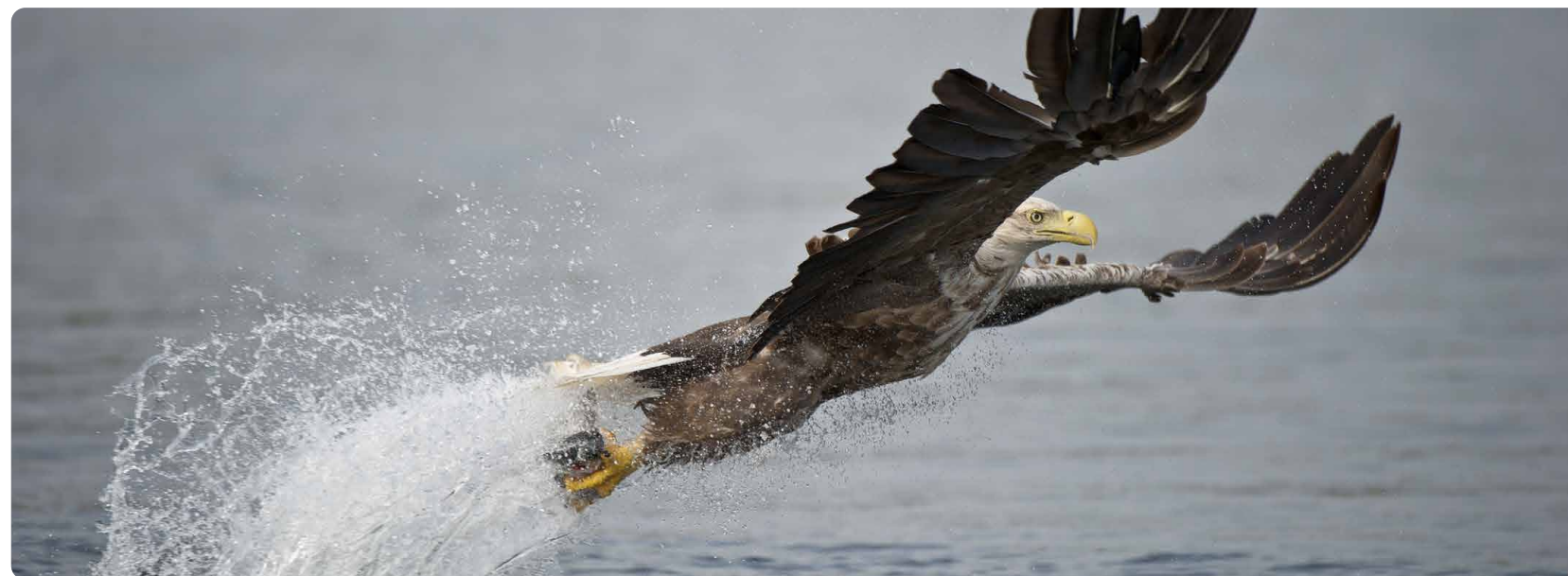
The guidelines regulate such matters as the individual employee's relationship with customers, suppliers, competitors and the world at large. All employees must avoid forming any kind of dependent relationship with customers or business connections, and must be fully conscious of attempts at corruption or forms of influence peddling. The code of conduct makes the company's zero tolerance of corruption clear, and employees must in no circumstances give

or receive any form of inappropriate benefit – direct or indirect – through or in connection with Eika Boligkreditt's business operations. All new employees are required to familiarise themselves with the code of conduct as part of their onboarding process. Access to the company's code of conduct is [available here](#).



In addition to its code of conduct, the company has established a separate policy for the reporting of wrongdoing (whistleblowing policy). Eika Boligkreditt believes that openness and good communication in the organisation promote the workplace culture. The company therefore wishes to facilitate a corporate culture where wrongdoing (also known as censurable conditions) and irregularities are reported, discussed and resolved. The whistleblowing procedure, which complies with the requirements of Norway's Working Environment Act and Transparency Act, helps to support an open culture where trust and dialogue prevail between employees and managers. This procedure is updated as required to comply with new provisions for reporting irregularities in the business. Its purpose is to reduce the risk of internal wrongdoing and to take care of the employee's right and duty to voice their concerns and blow the whistle on censurable conditions in the workplace. The procedure can therefore help to promote respect for fundamental human rights and decent working conditions in the company. Examples of irregularities which could form the basis for whistleblowing are provided in the procedure. These include inappropriate behaviour, corruption, illegal acts, financial crime, unethical or damaging activity, or breaches of other ethical norms, fundamental human rights and decent working conditions. The whistleblowing procedure also makes provision for employees to notify anonymously if they so wish. Eika Boligkreditt received no whistleblowing reports in 2025. A breakdown of the whistleblowing reports received in the past three years is presented below.

Whistleblowing reports received	2023	2024	2025
No.	-	-	-



Environment- and climate-friendly operations

Eika Boligkreditt wishes to have the smallest possible adverse impact on the natural environment, and entered into an agreement in 2013 with Cemasy, which has prepared a separate set of energy and climate accounts (environmental report) for the business.

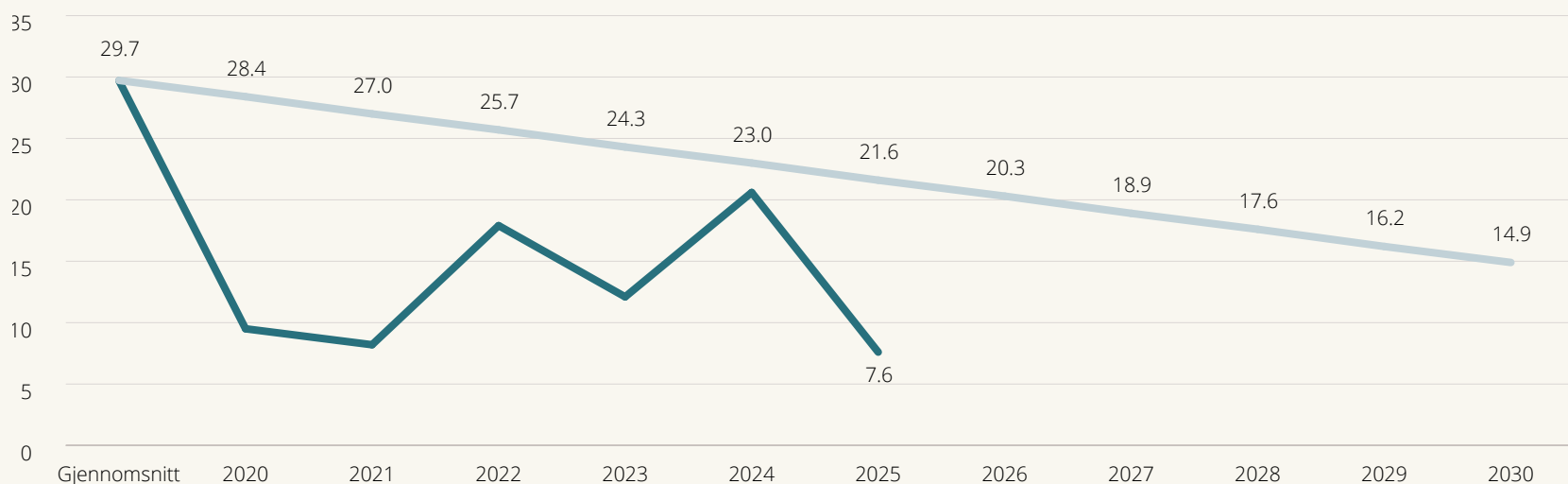
The company leases premises from Eika Gruppen, which obtained Eco-Lighthouse certification for its offices for the first time in 2021. Among other things, the Eco-Lighthouse scheme sets standards for HSE, procurements, energy consumption and waste management. Eco-Lighthouse certification must be renewed every three years. Eika Gruppen was recertified in 2024.

The owner banks are widely spread geographically, which has been a contributory factor in Eika Boligkreditt's extensive and growing use of video and web conferencing in connection with training and information flow. This not only safeguards the environment but also reduces unnecessary travel time and strain in a busy day.

Eika Boligkreditt has a conscious attitude to the use of paper and electronic templates and documents, as well as to postage costs. Reducing paper consumption to a necessary minimum is a clear objective.

Goal annual GHG emissions towards 2030

Tonnes of carbon equivalent



Overviews of the company's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and energy consumption have been prepared for 2023, 2024 and 2025. These analyses are based on direct and indirect usage related to Eika Boligkreditt's activities. The company's total GHG emissions in 2025 are estimated to equal 7.6 tonnes of carbon equivalents (tCO₂e). This represents a decrease of 62 per cent compared with 2024. The change relates primarily to the transition to electric vehicles for managerial staff and a reduction in business travel. The board has established a management indicator for the company's overall GHG emissions (Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 business travel and waste).

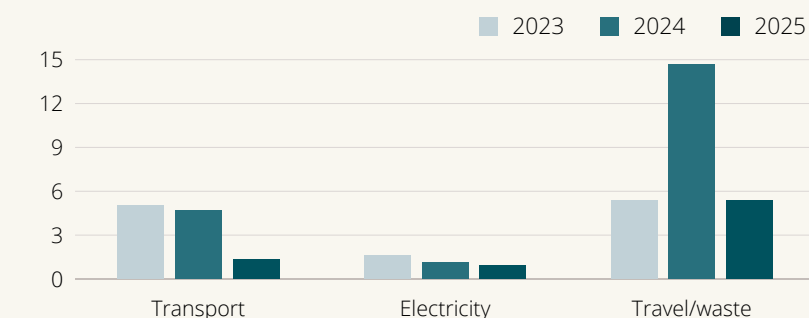
The targeted trajectory aims for a 50 per cent reduction in emissions in the years to 2030 compared with the average for the period 2012–2019. Access to the complete analysis is [available here](#). The company includes its financed emissions in the climate analysis.

To ensure that the 2030 target is met, the company has set annual sub-targets. For 2025, the sub-target was 21.6 tonnes of carbon equivalents (CO₂e). The climate footprint provides a general overview of the organisation's GHG emissions, converted into tonnes of carbon equivalents (tCO₂e), and rests on information sourced from

Annual GHG emissions

Tonnes of carbon equivalent

	2023	2024	2025
Transport	5.0	4.7	1.3
Electricity	1.6	1.1	0.9
Travel/waste	5.4	14.7	5.4
Total	12.1	20.6	7.6



both internal and external systems. This analysis has been conducted in accordance with the GHG Protocol Initiative (GHG Protocol), an international standard developed by the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). It ranks today as the most important standard for measuring an enterprise's GHG emissions. The protocol divides the amounts released into three main categories or scopes, which include both direct and indirect emissions. Reporting takes account of the following greenhouse gases: CO₂, CH₄ (methane), N₂O (nitrous oxide), SF₆, NF₃, HFCs and PFCs.



Responsible procurement

Eika Boligkredditt's guidelines for procurement, order placement and contracting establish principles intended to ensure that the company's purchases include documented corporate social responsibility.

Eika Boligkredditt's procurement must accord with the following general principles:

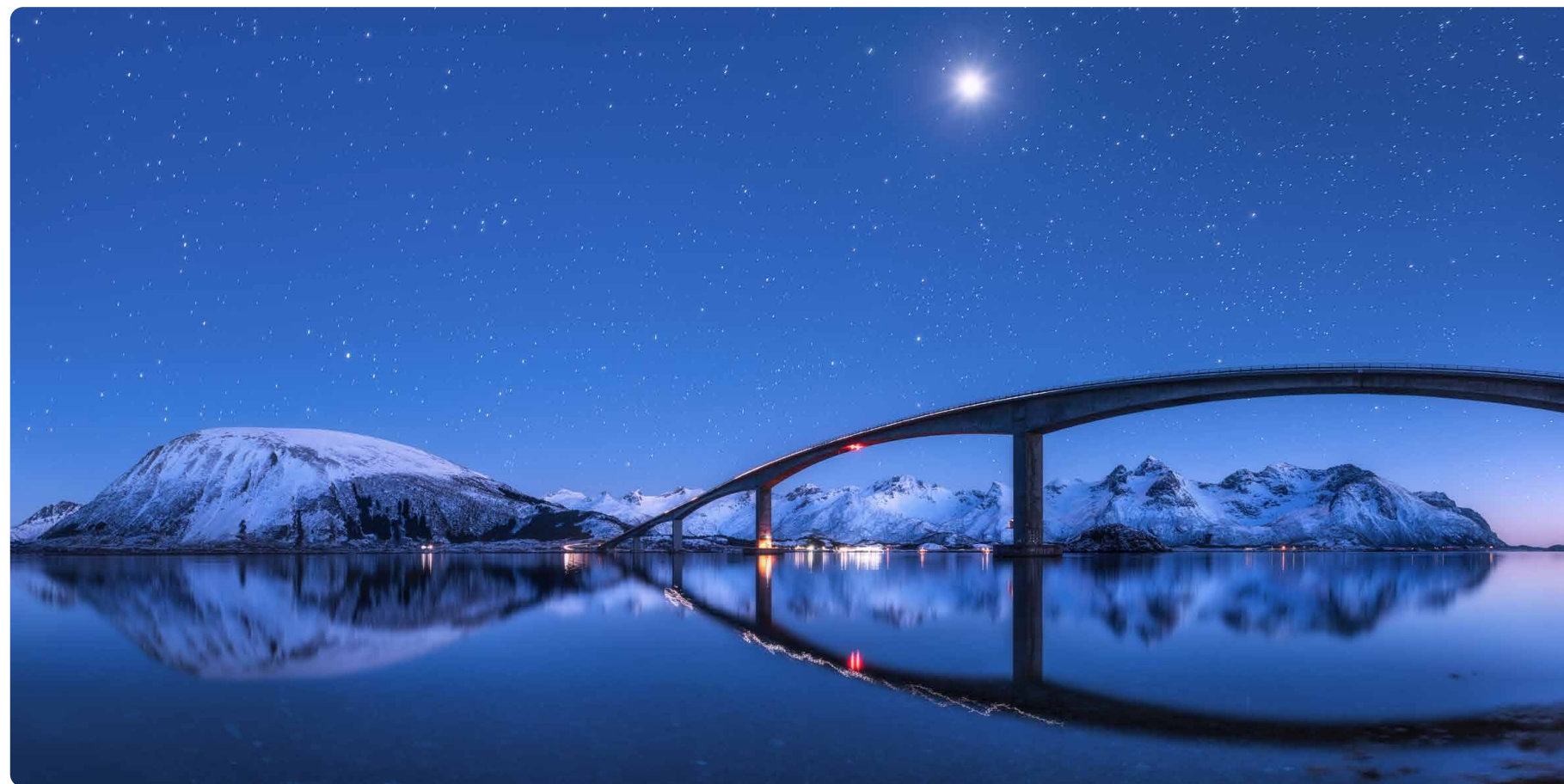
- Purchases must be environment-friendly and sustainable, and must focus on the product's lifespan and lifecycle, for example with respect to recycling.
- The company must ensure that contracts for the purchase of goods and services are entered into on the best possible terms, and its purchases must be as cost-effective as possible.
- Eika Boligkredditt must maintain the integrity of its procurement processes in relation to applicable regulations, and primarily make purchases on the basis of competitive tendering.
- Procurement processes must meet requirements for equal treatment, predictability, transparency and verifiability.
- In its procurement processes, Eika Boligkredditt must ensure that no questions can be raised concerning conflicts of interest arising from the relationship between its employees and the supplier company or their personal interests. The company has established a policy for dealing with conflicts of interest.

Eika Boligkredditt's suppliers must comply with national and international legislation and regulations, as well as internationally recognised principles and guidelines. These include provisions related to human and labour rights, the environment, corruption, AML and the financing of terrorism. They must also ensure that any subcontractors comply with the same principles and rules.

Suppliers must self-certify that they comply with the obligations specified in the guidelines, and have a duty to notify Eika Boligkreditt in the event of actual or suspected breaches of these. Breach of these provisions may be grounds for cancelling the contract concerned. Access to the policy is [available here](#).

Eika Gruppen is both a major supplier to Eika Boligkreditt and the Eika banks, and responsible for substantial procurements on their behalf. Eika Gruppen has established procurement procedures that also cover purchases made on behalf of Eika Boligkreditt. Eika Gruppen is certified in accordance with the Eco-Lighthouse scheme. Part of the certification process relates to procurement processes and suppliers. As a result of the Eco-Lighthouse certification of Eika Gruppen AS, a substantial proportion of purchases made in the Eika Alliance will be quality-assured to this standard.

Pursuant to the Norwegian Transparency Act, the company is required to conduct due diligence assessments in line with the OECD's Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises in order to safeguard fundamental human rights and decent working conditions in its operations. Due diligence may be described as a process whereby a company identifies, prevents, restricts and accounts for its handling of existing and potential negative consequences of its business. Such assessments must be carried out regularly and be proportionate to the undertaking's size and nature, the context in which it operates, and the level of seriousness and probability of negative consequences for fundamental human rights and decent working conditions. As part of the process, Eika Boligkreditt identifies and assesses actual and potential negative consequences for fundamental human rights and decent working conditions which its



business has either caused or contributed to, or which are directly related to its business, products or services through the value chain or business partners.

The due diligence processes are broadly entrenched in the company, and all managers provide annual confirmation that the requirements of the Transparency Act have been met in their area of activity. The company's statement on due diligence, pursuant to the Norwegian Transparency Act, may be viewed on the [company's website](#).