MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE

CREDIT OPINION
9 August 2023

Update

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RATINGS

Sparebanken Sor

Domicile	Kristiansand, Norway
Long Term CRR	A1
Type	LT Counterparty Risk Rating - Fgn Curr
Outlook	Not Assigned
Long Term Debt	(P)A1
Type	Senior Unsecured MTN - Fgn Curr
Outlook	Not Assigned
Long Term Deposit	A1
Type	LT Bank Deposits - Fgn Curr
Outlook	Positive

Please see the ratings section at the end of this report for more information. The ratings and outlook shown reflect information as of the publication date.

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Sparebanken Sor

Update following the assignment of ratings to the bank's subsidiary Sparebanken Sor Boligkreditt

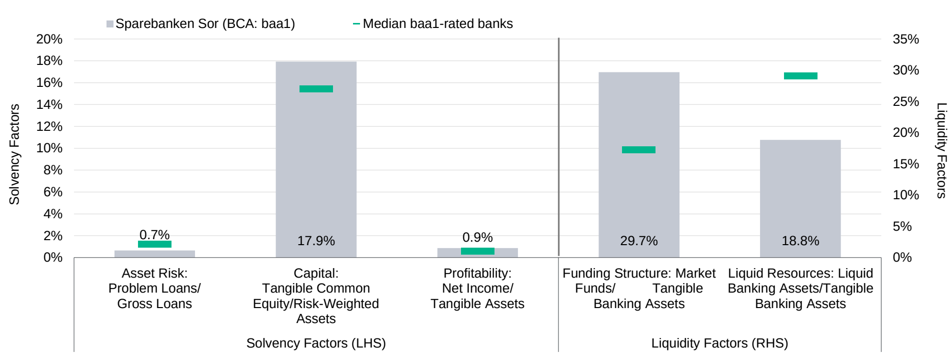
Summary

Sparebanken Sor's A1 deposit and senior unsecured debt ratings and the Baa1 Junior senior rating take into account its Baseline Credit Assessment (BCA) of baa1 and our forward-looking Loss Given Failure (LGF) analysis of its liability structure.

The bank's BCA of baa1 reflects its strong asset-quality metrics, with nonperforming loans (NPLs)/gross loans of around 0.6% and loan loss reserves/NPLs of around 56% as of March 2023. The bank's BCA of baa1 also captures its strong capital buffers and moderate profitability, with relatively low earnings diversification. The bank's standalone credit profile also incorporates its high reliance on market funding, a common attribute of Norwegian banks.

The bank's A1 deposit and senior unsecured debt ratings take into account our forward-looking advanced LGF analysis of the bank's liability structure, which results in three notches of uplift above the BCA. Sparebanken Sor benefits from a large volume of deposits and substantial layers of subordination (including upcoming issuances of around NOK20.5 billion to meet its minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)), resulting in very low potential losses for senior creditors.

Exhibit 1
Rating Scorecard- Key financial ratios



These ratios are calculated based on our Banks Methodology scorecard. The bank's problem loan and profitability ratios are the weaker of the average of the latest three year-end ratios and the latest reported ratio. The bank's capital ratio is the latest reported figure. The bank's funding structure and liquid resources ratios are the latest year-end figures.
Source: Moody's Banking Financial Metrics

Credit strengths

» Resilient asset quality, with two-thirds of lending to private mortgage borrowers and close to zero exposure to the oil and offshore sectors

» Strong capital levels with a robust leverage ratio

» Large volume of deposits and debt, combined with upcoming MREL-eligible securities, which result in three notches uplift to the deposit and issuer ratings

Credit challenges

» Some single borrower and sector loan concentrations, which increase asset risk

» Reliance on market funding, which renders the bank vulnerable to fluctuations in investor sentiment

» Modest profitability, with some net interest margin pressure combined with low earnings diversification

Rating outlook

Sparebanken Sor's positive outlook reflects its improved ratios and fundamentals in terms of asset risk and capital, which, if sustained, creates positive rating pressure.

Factors that could lead to an upgrade

The bank could be upgraded if it sustains sound asset-quality metrics, with its problem loan ratio in line with local peers; strong capital ratios, both in relation to risk-weighted assets (RWA) and in relation to tangible banking assets (TBA); and stable profitability.

Factors that could lead to a downgrade

While the positive outlook implies that a downgrade is unlikely, the outlook could be changed to stable should the bank's NPLs increase significantly; its profitability deteriorate substantially from its current level; or the bank issues lower-than-expected volumes of senior non-preferred (SNP) securities, leading to a reduction in the rating uplift under our LGF analysis.

Key indicators

Exhibit 2
Sparebanken Sor (Consolidated Financials) [1]

	03-23[2]	12-22[2]	12-21[2]	12-20[2]	12-19[2]	CAGR/Avg.[3]
Total Assets (NOK Billion)	152.9	157.4	144.2	142.1	129.5	5.2[4]
Tangible Common Equity (NOK Billion)	14.6	14.6	13.5	12.6	11.7	7.0[4]
Problem Loans / Gross Loans (%)	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.7[5]
Tangible Common Equity / Risk Weighted Assets (%)	17.9	18.3	17.1	16.2	16.4	17.2[6]
Problem Loans / (Tangible Common Equity + Loan Loss Reserve) (%)	4.6	4.2	5.5	7.7	8.9	6.2[5]
Net Interest Margin (%)	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5[5]
PPI / Average RWA (%)	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9[6]
Net Income / Tangible Assets (%)	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9[5]
Cost / Income Ratio (%)	38.7	42.9	43.7	42.8	40.9	41.8[5]
Market Funds / Tangible Banking Assets (%)	28.0	29.7	27.9	31.4	28.8	29.2[5]
Liquid Banking Assets / Tangible Banking Assets (%)	16.7	18.8	16.9	17.8	16.0	17.2[5]
Gross Loans / Due to Customers (%)	186.9	189.4	185.4	187.2	184.1	186.6[5]

[1] All figures and ratios are adjusted using Moody's standard adjustments. [2] Basel III - fully loaded or transitional phase-in; IFRS. [3] May include rounding differences because of the scale of reported amounts. [4] Compound annual growth rate (%) based on the periods for the latest accounting regime. [5] Simple average of periods for the latest accounting regime. [6] Simple average of Basel III periods.
Sources: Moody's Investors Service and company filings

Profile

Sparebanken Sor is a regional Norwegian bank, which provides retail and corporate banking services to individuals, companies and public authorities in the counties of Agder, Vestfold and Telemark, and Rogaland. Its products include financing, savings facilities, placements, insurance, pensions and payment facilities. Sparebanken Sor is the sixth-largest savings bank in Norway, with total consolidated assets of NOK152.9 billion (€13.5 billion) as of March 2023.

Recent developments

To curb inflation, the central bank of Norway, namely Norges Bank, has been gradually increasing its reference rate since September 2021; the rate was raised to 3.75% in June 2023, with the expectation of a further increase in 2023. The countercyclical capital buffer (CCyB) requirement increased to 2.5% effective from the end of March 2023.

We expect Norway's real GDP growth to slow to 1.5% in 2023 from 3.3% in 2022, still outperforming a projected contraction in Europe. Substantial oil industry investment and activities related to climate transition will support economic growth into 2024. However, we expect consumption to fall this year as higher interest rates and inflation erode household incomes, with falling house prices adding further pressure. Norway's inflation rate of 6.4% in June 2023 was above the central bank's 2% target.

Russia's invasion of Ukraine (Ca stable) and the economic sanctions that the United States of America (Aaa stable), European governments and other allies have subsequently imposed on Russia have increased risks to the global economic outlook. Increased geopolitical risks are unambiguously negative for economic activity. The magnitude of the effects will depend on the length and severity of the crisis.

Norway's trade flows with Russia are very limited because they export the same type of goods, most significantly the production of oil and gas. As European countries continue to reduce imports from Russia, Norway benefits from the increased demand in Europe.

Detailed credit considerations

Norway's 'Very Strong-' macro profile continues to support the bank's standalone credit profile

Sparebanken Sor operates only in Norway and thus its operating environment is reflected through the Very Strong- macro profile we assign for Norway. Norwegian banks benefit from operating in a wealthy and developed country with very high economic, institutional and government financial strength, as well as a very low susceptibility to event risk. The Norwegian banking system further benefits from the government's generally strong fiscal flexibility and CCyBs available through its sovereign oil fund, the Government Pension Fund Global, to respond to economic shocks.

The main risks to the banking sector stem from its extensive use of market funding, and high household debt and increased real estate prices in Norway. However, the household sector's strong debt-servicing ability, the Norwegian government's well-coordinated monetary and regulatory policies, and the country's sizeable sovereign wealth fund mitigate these risks.

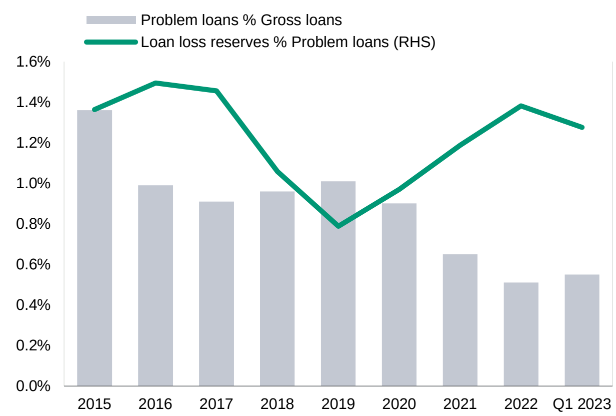
A significant increase in the rate of household debt accumulation, combined with high house price inflation, or a significant house price decline could strain Norway's macro profile.

Resilient asset quality metrics, although some concentration risk

Sparebanken Sor's problem loans, defined as stage 3 loans, were 0.6% of gross loans as of March 2023, increased slightly from 0.5% as of December 2022 (with a nominal increase of NOK51 million over the first three months of 2023), which is in line with other large Norwegian savings banks and lower than the average of 1.2% of similarly rated banks globally. The bank has taken a strategic decision to maintain a good credit quality and limit future losses reflected in a low and stable level of problem loans over the past five years (see Exhibit 3).

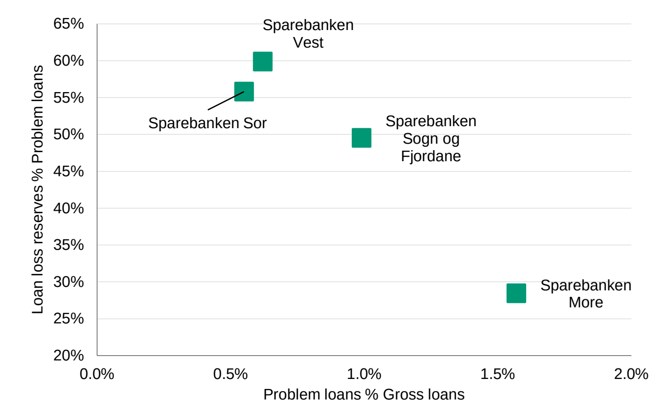
Sparebanken Sor's allowance for loan losses was NOK384 million as of March 2023 (December 2022: NOK385 million) and total provisioning coverage was lowered to 55.8% from 60.4% as of December 2022 on account of the increase in problem loans (see Exhibit 4).

Exhibit 3
Sparebanken Sor's problem loan ratio has reduced over recent years...



Sources: Sparebanken Sor's disclosures and Moody's Investors Service

Exhibit 4
...and is well positioned among similarly rated regional peers
Data as of March 2023



Source: Banks' disclosures, Moody's Investors Service

Sparebanken Sor's loan book is dominated by retail mortgages, representing around 65% of the gross loan book as of March 2023, which has been resilient historically with low default levels. We consider the bank's low average loan-to-value (LTV) of around 54% for mortgages a mitigating factor to a potential fall in house prices.

However, the bank has also significant concentration in the real estate and construction sectors, at around 23% (21.7% and 1.7%, respectively) of gross loans as of March 2023, which poses risks to future loan book performance in the scenario of any significant reduction in property prices in the region. Most of the bank's outstanding impairments relate to its corporate exposures, of which over half relate to either the property management sector or the real estate development and building and construction sectors, demonstrating their higher credit risk profile.

Furthermore, the bank's corporate book has certain single-borrower concentration, especially to commercial real estate (CRE) clients, making it vulnerable in the event of a potential default of one of its large customers.

Our downward adjustment to the bank's Asset Risk score to baa1 captures these concentration risks, in addition to the limited geographical diversification compared with larger Nordic commercial banks, as Sparebanken Sor is mainly exposed to the southern Norwegian region.

We expect asset quality to remain stable and at low levels, in line with peers. The strong recovery and low unemployment levels contribute to a stable operating environment, although somewhat offset by inflationary pressure and supply-chain issues affecting mainly construction and property development.

Strong capital levels with a robust leverage ratio

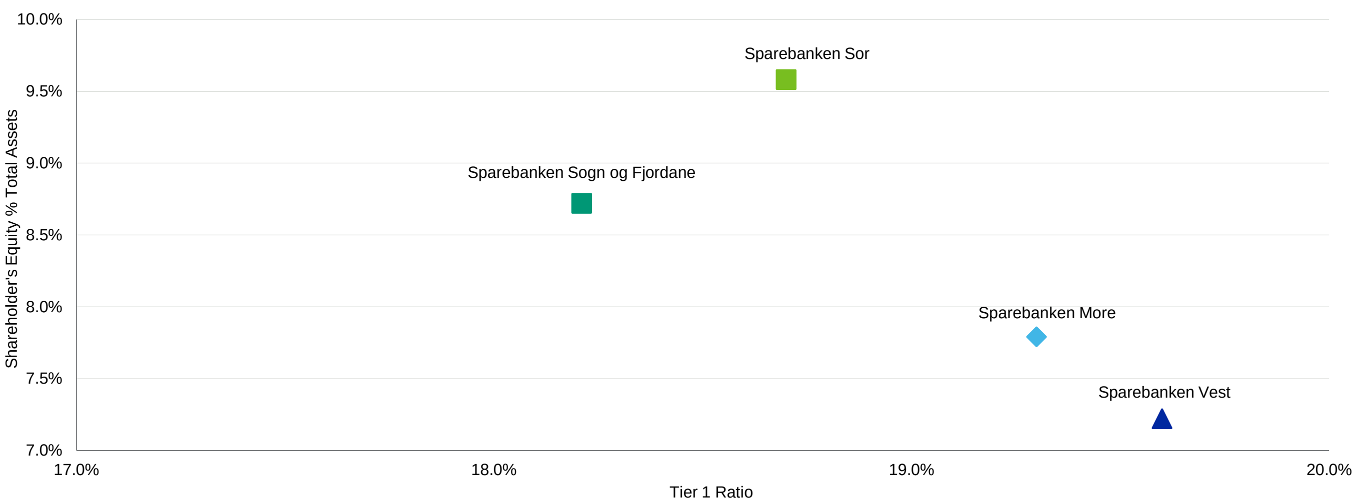
Sparebanken Sor's capitalisation is strong relative to its risk profile, with a Common Equity Tier 1 ratio of 17.1% as of March 2023, well above its regulatory minimum of 14.2%, and well above its target of 16.7% as of March 2023.

The bank's total regulatory capital ratio and its Tier 1 ratio stood at 21.1% and 18.7%, respectively, as of March 2023, compared to 20.7% and 18.5% as of year-end 2022, respectively. The Norwegian FSA has also set a Pillar 2 guidance of 1.0%. The countercyclical buffer requirement increased to 2.5%, effective since March 2023, while the currently 3.0% systemic risk buffer for Sparebanken Sor will increase to 4.5%.

The bank is the only one of the large regional banks in Norway that still applies the standard method in its RWA calculations. Accordingly, it has one of the highest RWA density and leverage ratios among Norwegian savings banks, at 9.2% in March 2023. The bank is currently in the process to apply to the Financial Supervisory Authority for an approval to use the Internal Ratings-Based (IRB) approach to calculate RWA. The bank plans to send an application for IRB-F approval before year-end 2023. However, timing of the implementation is uncertain because of the complexity of the process.

Exhibit 5

Sparebanken Sor's capital levels are comparable with its similarly rated peers



Based on Q1 2023 Moody's-adjusted data, Sparebanken Sor and Sparebanken Sogn og Fjordane use the standard method, while Sparebanken More use Internal Ratings-Based (foundation) and Sparebanken Vest use the advanced Internal Ratings-Based approach for their risk-weighted assets and capital calculation.
Source: Moody's Financial Metrics

Our assigned Capital score is Aa2 which reflects both the bank's strong leverage ratio and riskadjusted capital ratios but also the bank's low level of equity certificates (EC) in the capital structure. However, the EC ratio in line with most domestic peers.

Modest profitability, with low earnings diversification on the back of some net interest margin pressure and higher impairment charges

In response to the coronavirus pandemic-induced economic stress, Norges Bank cut the reference rate to zero. Norges Bank has been gradually increasing its reference rate since September 2021; the rate was raised to 3.75% in June 2023, and it expect it will further increase it to 4.25% in 2023. Because of the recovery in the reference rate, we expect increased margins in 2023 and a rise in profitability.

Sparebanken Sor relies predominantly on stable interest income from lending, but earnings diversification is limited with net interest income representing around 87% of its net revenue in 2022. The bank reported an annualised net interest margin of 2.74% for retail loans and 3.35% for corporate loans in March 2023, up from 2.00% and 2.68%, respectively, the year before, reflecting the increase in interest rate and somewhat offset by increased competition among its peers. Over the next 12-18 months, we expect margin to remain strong, combined with stable loan growth (5.6% year on year as of March 2023).

The bank's cost-efficient structure and set-up, despite spending on digitalisation and channel interaction, should continue to support its core pre-provision income and bottom-line also during times of stress. The bank has reported a cost-to-income ratio of 36.5% (excluding net income from financial instruments), lower than the reported ratio of 40.6% a year earlier and slightly below its 40% target.

Reliance on market funding renders the bank vulnerable to fluctuations in investor sentiment

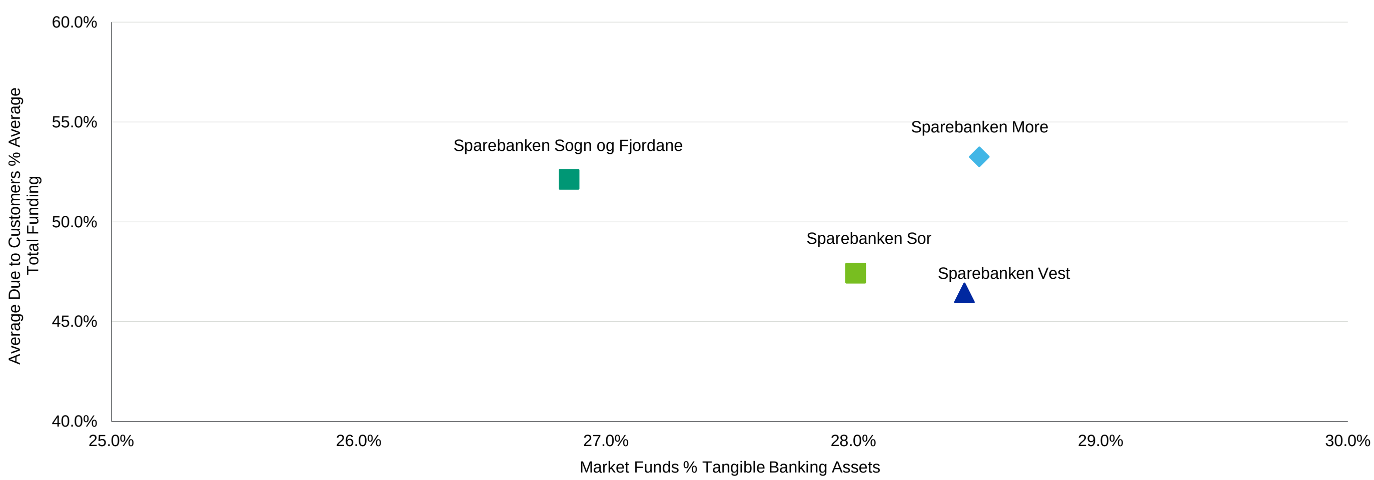
Sparebanken Sor's funding is underpinned by a strong deposit base, which amounts to roughly 48% of non-equity funding. Nevertheless, the bank remains reliant on market funding, which accounted for 28% of tangible banking assets as of March 2023 (see Exhibit 6), and which renders the bank susceptible to changes in investor sentiment.

While Sparebanken Sor has good access to the domestic capital markets, we expect the bank to continue to access the international markets to expand its investor base beyond its more concentrated domestic market. A sizeable and growing portion of market funds is in the form of covered bonds, which provide the bank with an important source of funding. Using our methodology for banks, we reflect the stability of covered bonds relative to unsecured market funding through an adjustment to the bank's market funds/tangible assets ratio. Nonetheless, our Funding Structure score reflects our view that the bank's overall funding profile remains a weakness relative to the other scorecard metrics.

In 2022-23, we expect the bank to continue to replace part of its preferred senior debt maturing with MREL-eligible SNP securities estimated at more than NOK6 billion. The bank has already raised NOK4.5 billion of SNP debt, while also being the first Norwegian bank to tap the market for such an instrument.

Exhibit 6

Reliance on market funding remains a fundamental weakness for the bank, a common attribute of Norwegian banks



Based on Q1 2023 Moody's-adjusted data.
Source: Moody's Financial Metrics

Sparebanken Sor also maintains sizeable buffers of high-quality liquid assets. As of March 2023, liquid assets accounted for around 17% of tangible banking assets, comprising cash and deposits with the central bank and the securities portfolio that consists in a vast majority of Aaa-rated instruments in the form of Norwegian covered bonds and bonds from the government and other public entities.

These holdings are mostly Norwegian securities and covered bonds of other local banks, which could be a source of vulnerability from a concentration-risk perspective and in case of a systemic liquidity crunch, but, at the same time, these holdings reduce the bank's currency exposure. The bank reported a consolidated liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) of 145% as of March 2023, well above the regulatory requirement and mitigating to a some extent the market funding dependence concerns that we have.

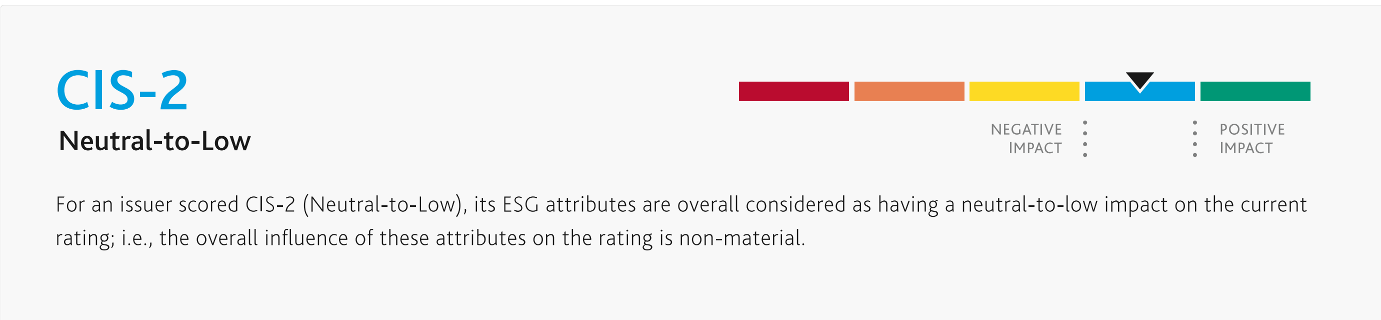
Source of facts and figures cited in this report

Unless noted otherwise, we have sourced data relating to systemwide trends and market shares from the central bank. Bank-specific figures originate from banks' reports and Moody's Banking Financial Metrics. All figures are based on our own chart of accounts and may be adjusted for analytical purposes. Please refer to the document Financial Statement Adjustments in the Analysis of Financial Institutions published on 9 August 2018.

ESG considerations

Sparebanken Sor's ESG Credit Impact Score is Neutral-to-Low CIS-2

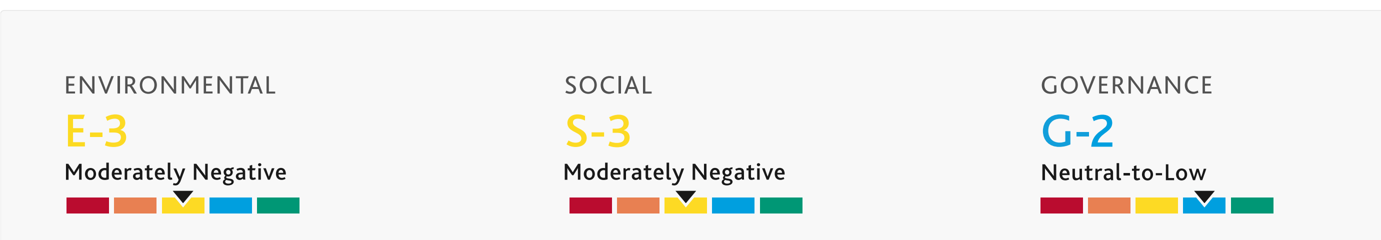
Exhibit 7
ESG Credit Impact Score



Source: Moody's Investors Service

Sparebanken Sor's ESG Credit Impact Score (CIS) is 2. This reflects the limited credit impact of environmental and social risk factors on the rating to date and low governance risks.

Exhibit 8
ESG Issuer Profile Scores



Source: Moody's Investors Service

Environmental

Sparebanken Sor faces environmental risks because of its portfolio exposure to carbon transition. These risks are primarily related to its corporate portfolio, through the commercial real estate sector. In line with its peers, the bank is facing mounting business risks and stakeholder pressure to meet broader carbon transition goals. In response, the bank is developing its climate risk and portfolio management capabilities.

Social

Sparebanken Sor faces social risks related to customer relations and associated regulatory and litigation risks, requiring high compliance standards. The exposure to customer relation risks is lower than its international peers, given the bank's untarnished customer conduct track record supported by the social mandate of the Savings Bank's model. Sparebanken Sor is a digitally advanced bank in Norway, with a robust IT infrastructure and strong capabilities to mitigate cyber and personal data risks.

Governance

Sparebanken Sor face low governance risks, and its risk management, policies and procedures are in line with industry practices. Despite sectoral and geographical concentrations, due to its limited reach, the bank benefits from strong underwriting standards which mitigate some of these concerns. The bank has a track record of sound capital and liquidity management and earnings stability while losses have been low, even at times of market turbulence. Being a regional savings bank, more than 90% of the bank is owned by the community foundation and the rest by private investors, in the form of listed equity certificates. The bank's Supervisory Board comprises of representatives of EC holders, the foundation and employees. Related governance risks are however mitigated by Norway's developed institutional framework.

ESG Issuer Profile Scores and Credit Impact Scores for the rated entity/transaction are available on Moodys.com. In order to view the latest scores, please click here to go to the landing page for the entity/transaction on MDC and view the ESG Scores section.

Support and structural considerations

Loss Given Failure (LGF)

The EU Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD) came into force on 1 January 2019 in Norway, which supports our current assumptions regarding the LGF analysis. For our resolution analysis, we assume residual tangible common equity of 3% and losses post-failure of 8% of tangible banking assets, a 25% run-off in "junior" wholesale deposits, a 5% run-off in preferred deposits, and assign a 25% probability to deposits being preferred to senior unsecured debt. These are in line with our standard assumptions. For Sparebanken Sor's long-term deposit rating and senior unsecured debt rating, our LGF analysis takes into consideration the combination of the bank's junior deposits, its outstanding debt volume and the amount of debt subordinated to this.

The assigned LGF notchings for long-term deposit and senior unsecured bank debt are positioned three notches above the BCA, which is one notch higher than the correspondent LGF notching guidance of two notches above the Adjusted BCA. This reflects our expectation that the bank will issue SNP debt, estimated at more than NOK6 billion, over the coming two years to comply with its MREL requirement. This has resulted in a Preliminary Rating Assessment (PRA) of three notches above the BCA, reflecting very low loss given failure.

For junior securities issued by Sparebanken Sor, our LGF analysis confirms a high level loss given failure, given the small volume of debt and limited protection from more subordinated instruments and residual equity.

Government support

Sparebanken Sor is a regional savings bank with a sound market position in the southern coast of Norway, in the counties of Agder and Vestfold and Telemark, with growth prospects in Rogaland. The bank commands 29% of market share in Agder, 5% in Vestfold and Telemark and 1% in Rogaland. As a result of the implementation of the BRRD legal framework in Norway from 1 January 2019, which is aligned with that of the EU, we revised our government support assumption for the bank's preferred senior debt and deposits to low from moderate. This has resulted in no rating uplift from its PRA, positioning the ratings at A1.

Counterparty Risk (CR) Assessment

Sparebanken Sor's CR Assessment is A1(cr)/P-1(cr)

The CR Assessment is positioned three notches above the Adjusted BCA of baa1, based on the substantial buffer against default provided to the senior obligations represented by the CR Assessment by subordinated instruments. The main difference with our Advanced LGF approach used to determine instrument ratings is that the CR Assessment captures the probability of default on certain senior obligations, rather than expected loss; therefore, we focus purely on subordination and take no account of the volume of the instrument class.

Counterparty Risk Ratings (CRRs)

Sparebanken Sor's CRRs are A1/P-1

The CRRs are positioned three notches above Sparebanken Sor's Adjusted BCA of baa1, reflecting extremely low loss given failure from the high volume of instruments that are subordinated to CRR liabilities.

Foreign currency deposit rating

The bank's foreign-currency deposit ratings are unconstrained, because Norway has no country ceiling. Sparebanken Sor's foreign-currency deposit rating is A1.

Methodology and scorecard

About Moody's bank scorecard

Our Scorecard is designed to capture, express and explain in summary form our rating committee's judgement. When read in conjunction with our research, a fulsome presentation of our judgement is expressed. As a result, the output of our Scorecard may materially differ from that suggested by raw data alone (though it has been calibrated to avoid the frequent need for strong divergence). The Scorecard output and the individual scores are discussed in rating committees and may be adjusted up or down to reflect conditions specific to each rated entity.

Rating methodology and scorecard factors

Exhibit 9

Sparebanken Sor

Macro Factors							
Weighted Macro Profile	**Very Strong -**	**100%**					
Factor		**Historic Ratio**	**Initial Score**	**Expected Trend**	**Assigned Score**	**Key driver #1**	**Key driver #2**
Solvency							
Asset Risk							
Problem Loans / Gross Loans		0,7%	aa1	↔	baa1	Geographical concentration	Sector concentration
Capital							
Tangible Common Equity / Risk Weighted Assets (Basel III - transitional phase-in)		17,9%	aa2	↑	aa2	Access to capital	Expected trend
Profitability							
Net Income / Tangible Assets		0,9%	baa1	↑	baa2	Earnings quality	
Combined Solvency Score			aa3		a2		
Liquidity							
Funding Structure							
Market Funds / Tangible Banking Assets		29,7%	baa2	↔	baa2		
Liquid Resources							
Liquid Banking Assets / Tangible Banking Assets		18,8%	baa2	↔	baa2		
Combined Liquidity Score			baa2		baa2		
Financial Profile					a3		
Qualitative Adjustments					Adjustment		
Business Diversification					0		
Opacity and Complexity					0		
Corporate Behavior					0		
Total Qualitative Adjustments					0		
Sovereign or Affiliate constraint					Aaa		
BCA Scorecard-indicated Outcome - Range					a2 - baa1		
Assigned BCA					baa1		
Affiliate Support notching					0		
Adjusted BCA					baa1		

Balance Sheet	**in-scope (NOK Million)**	**% in-scope**	**at-failure (NOK Million)**	**% at-failure**
Other liabilities	64 450	42,2%	71 240	46,6%
Deposits	66 566	43,6%	59 776	39,1%
Preferred deposits	49 259	32,2%	46 796	30,6%
Junior deposits	17 307	11,3%	12 980	8,5%
Senior unsecured bank debt	9 550	6,3%	9 550	6,3%
Junior senior unsecured bank debt	4 500	2,9%	4 500	2,9%
Dated subordinated bank debt	1 869	1,2%	1 869	1,2%
Preference shares (bank)	1 256	0,8%	1 256	0,8%
Equity	4 583	3,0%	4 583	3,0%
Total Tangible Banking Assets	152 774	100,0%	152 774	100,0%

Debt Class	De Jure waterfall		De Facto waterfall		Notching		LGF Notching Guidance vs. Adjusted BCA	Assigned LGF notching	Additional Notching	Preliminary Rating Assessment
	Instrument volume + subordination	Sub-ordination	Instrument volume + subordination	Sub-ordination	De Jure	De Facto				
Counterparty Risk Rating	22,7%	22,7%	22,7%	22,7%	3	3	3	3	0	a1
Counterparty Risk Assessment	22,7%	22,7%	22,7%	22,7%	3	3	3	3	0	a1 (cr)
Deposits	22,7%	8,0%	22,7%	14,2%	2	3	2	2	1	a1
Senior unsecured bank debt	22,7%	8,0%	14,2%	8,0%	2	2	2	2	1	a1
Junior senior unsecured bank debt	8,0%	5,0%	8,0%	5,0%	0	0	0	0	0	baa1

Instrument Class	Loss Given Failure notching	Additional notching	Preliminary Rating Assessment	Government Support notching	Local Currency Rating	Foreign Currency Rating
Counterparty Risk Rating	3	0	a1	0	A1	A1
Counterparty Risk Assessment	3	0	a1 (cr)	0	A1(cr)	
Deposits	2	1	a1	0	A1	A1
Senior unsecured bank debt	2	1	a1	0	(P)A1	(P)A1
Junior senior unsecured bank debt	0	0	baa1	0	Baa1	

[1] Where dashes are shown for a particular factor (or sub-factor), the score is based on non-public information.
Source: Moody's Investors Service

Ratings

Exhibit 10

Category	Moody's Rating
SPAREBANKEN SOR	
Outlook	Positive
Counterparty Risk Rating	A1/P-1
Bank Deposits	A1/P-1
Baseline Credit Assessment	baa1
Adjusted Baseline Credit Assessment	baa1
Counterparty Risk Assessment	A1(cr)/P-1(cr)
Issuer Rating	A1
Senior Unsecured MTN	(P)A1
Junior Senior Unsecured -Dom Curr	Baa1
SPAREBANKEN SOR BOLIGKREDITT AS	
Outlook	Positive
Counterparty Risk Rating	A1/P-1
Counterparty Risk Assessment	A1(cr)/P-1(cr)
Issuer Rating	A1

Source: Moody's Investors Service

REPORT NUMBER 1370803

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