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CREDIT OPINION
22 January 2024

Update

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RATINGS

OBOS-banken AS

Domicile	Oslo, Norway
Long Term CRR	A2
Type	LT Counterparty Risk Rating - Fgn Curr
Outlook	Not Assigned
Long Term Debt	Not Assigned
Long Term Deposit	A3
Type	LT Bank Deposits - Fgn Curr
Outlook	Stable

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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OBOS-banken AS

Update following rating action

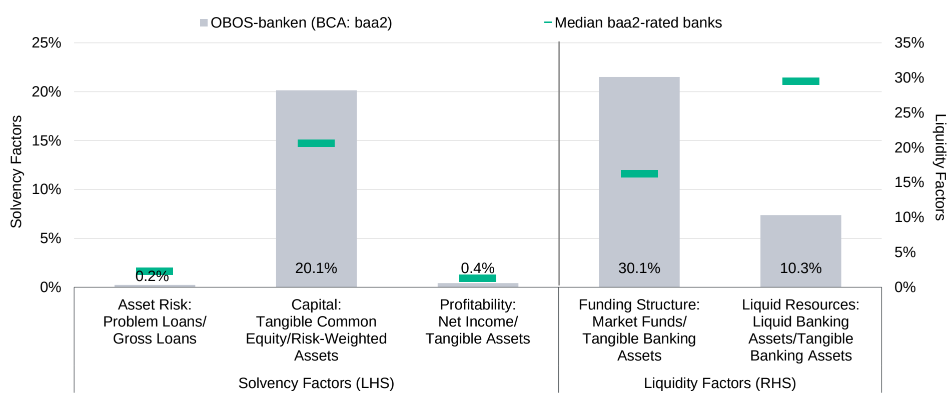
Summary

OBOS-banken AS' (OBOS-banken) A3 long-term deposit and issuer ratings are derived from the bank's standalone creditworthiness, which is reflected in its baa2 Baseline Credit Assessment (BCA); and two notches of rating uplift from our forward-looking Advanced Loss Given Failure (LGF) analysis, which takes into account the risks faced by the different debt and deposit classes across the liability structure should the bank enter resolution.

The baa2 standalone BCA reflects the bank's (1) relatively strong asset quality, aided by its low-risk housing mortgage-lending focus; (2) strong capital metrics, (3) stable profitability, (4) adequate liquidity and (5) a longer track record of operation as a standalone entity combined with reducing operational ties to its owner OBOS Group (not rated). These strengths are balanced against OBOS-banken's (1) high geographical lending concentration in the high growth area of Oslo; (2) monoline business model and (2) high reliance on wholesale funding.

Exhibit 1

Rating Scorecard - Key financial ratios



These are our Banks Methodology scorecard ratios. Asset risk and profitability reflect the weaker of either the three-year average and latest figure. Capital is the latest reported figure. Funding structure and liquid resources reflect the latest fiscal year-end figures.
Source: Moody's Investors Service

Credit strengths

» Low-risk lending focused on the residential sector

» Adequate capital metrics and well collateralized portfolio that benefits from low loan to values (LTVs)

» Resilient and stable profitability

» Granular deposit base constituting mostly of retail deposits

» Low loss given failure for deposits and senior unsecured debt

Credit challenges

» Monoline business model

» Concentration in the property market of Oslo and Viken, which pose risks in the downside

» Reliance on wholesale funding, partially mitigated by sound liquidity buffers

Outlook

The stable outlook on the bank's long-term deposit and issuer ratings reflects the agency's expectation that the bank will sustain its strong performance in the next 12-18 months, despite increased competitive pressure and prolonged high interest rates environment, which should have limited impact on the bank's asset quality metrics. The outlook also incorporates the agency's expectation that the bank will continue to diversify away from OBOS Group for new business generation.

Factors that could lead to an upgrade

» OBOS-banken's ratings may be upgraded as a result of (1) a sustainable improvement in profitability without an increase in its risk profile; (2) maintaining solid capital metrics combined with a moderate level of credit growth and increasing business generation outside the OBOS Group; and (3) a decrease on market funding reliance with increasing retail deposits.

Factors that could lead to a downgrade

» Downward pressure would develop on OBOS-banken's BCA if (1) there were a significant deterioration in its asset-quality metrics or an increase in its risk appetite leading to lower profitability; (2) a sustained weakening in capital metrics; (3) a decrease in customer deposits leading to a higher use of market funds; (4) a decrease in the liquidity held on the bank's balance sheet; and/or (5) a significant deterioration in the liquidity position of the parent OBOS Group.

» The bank's deposit and issuer ratings could also be downgraded in case the bank issues a significantly lower volume than expected of more junior debt, or the amount of outstanding unsecured debt together with junior deposits does not grow in line with asset growth.

Key indicators

Exhibit 2
OBOS-banken AS (Consolidated Financials) [1]

	09-23[2]	12-22[2]	12-21[2]	12-20[2]	12-19[2]	CAGR/Avg.[3]
Total Assets (NOK Billion)	64.5	58.3	55.7	53.3	48.7	7.8[4]
Tangible Common Equity (NOK Billion)	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.4	3.1	8.3[4]
Problem Loans / Gross Loans (%)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2[5]
Tangible Common Equity / Risk Weighted Assets (%)	20.1	21.5	19.2	16.6	17.4	18.9[6]
Problem Loans / (Tangible Common Equity + Loan Loss Reserve) (%)	2.9	2.3	3.7	3.1	2.8	3.0[5]
Net Interest Margin (%)	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9[5]
PPI / Average RWA (%)	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.6[6]
Net Income / Tangible Assets (%)	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4[5]
Cost / Income Ratio (%)	40.5	38.9	42.4	37.6	40.0	39.9[5]
Market Funds / Tangible Banking Assets (%)	30.1	30.1	29.9	33.9	34.1	31.6[5]
Liquid Banking Assets / Tangible Banking Assets (%)	13.1	10.3	11.8	12.5	10.3	11.6[5]
Gross Loans / Due to Customers (%)	216.2	216.4	227.0	229.5	243.3	226.5[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

OBOS-banken is a Norwegian commercial bank mainly focused on retail mortgages and lending to housing companies (or cooperatives) in Norway. The bank reported total assets of NOK64.5 billion (equivalent to around €5.7 billion) as of September 2023.

OBOS-banken is part of the OBOS Group, one of the largest property developers in the Nordics. The bank is fully owned by OBOS Finans Holding AS, which, in turn, is fully owned by OBOS BBL. Most of the bank's retail clients are either members or employees of the OBOS Group, while most of the customers in its wholesale business are housing companies managed by the OBOS Group.

The OBOS Group's lending activities date back to 1929; however, OBOS-banken received its full banking license in 2013.

Recent developments

We expect G-20 growth to fall to 2.1% in 2024 from 2.8% in 2023 and to accelerate to 2.6% in 2025. In advanced G-20 economies, growth will decelerate to just 1.0% in 2024 from 1.7% in 2023, before returning to 1.8% in 2025. Growth in G-20 emerging markets will slow to 3.7% in 2024 from 4.3% in 2023, followed by 3.8% in 2025.

The Russia-Ukraine military conflict mainly impacts Norway indirectly via elevated inflation and higher interest rates hitting domestic demand as well as weaker growth of trading partners. In addition, a turn in the housing cycle will weigh on consumption and construction investments. Norges Bank forecasts house prices to fall by 0.3% in 2023 and slightly increase by 0.8% in 2024 after an increase of 4.9% in 2022. We forecast a moderate acceleration of GDP growth to 1.5% in 2024 and mainland GDP growth to 1.2%. We expect the share of petroleum activities and ocean transport to be slightly above 11% of GDP.

In March we have changed our outlook for Norway's (Aaa, stable) banking system to stable from positive. This reflects our expectation that Norway's economy will continue to grow strongly compared with other European countries in the next 12-18 months, albeit more slowly than in 2022. Consumption will decline in 2023, held back by lower real household income and falling house prices. Higher interest rates will continue to improve banks' profitability in the first half of 2023, despite slower credit growth and higher loan losses. We expect Norwegian banks' asset quality to deteriorate modestly, driven by the small to medium sized enterprise (SME) sector, but to remain sound. Improving profitability will support their strong capitalization.

In May 2023, OBOS Eiendomsmeglere AS formally became a wholly owned subsidiary of OBOS-banken AS from 1 May 2023, and is fully consolidated into the OBOS-banken group's accounts from then on. OBOS-banken AS has bought all shares in OBOS Eiendomsmeglere AS from OBOS BBL for NOK 41.9 million. There has been a collaboration between OBOS-banken and OBOS Eiendomsmeglere for several years. OBOS Eiendomsmeglere is to be the OBOS expert and number one choice in terms of market share in the sale of OBOS homes in the areas where the company is established.

Detailed credit considerations

Low-risk lending focus, partly offset by concentration in the property market of Oslo and Viken

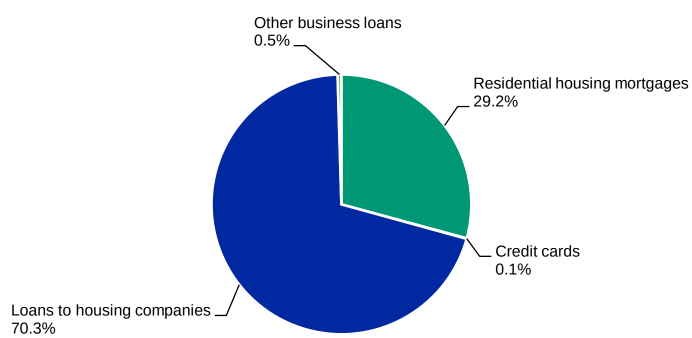
Our assessment of OBOS-banken's asset risk takes into account the bank's relatively low-risk housing mortgage-lending focus within Norway's generally supportive environment, but also its high concentration in the high growth areas of Oslo and Viken and the Norwegian property market, which may expose the bank to greater risk of a property price correction, and its limited track record through a number of economic cycles. The bank is also highly dependent on its parent's activities in terms of the growth and composition of its loan book. However, we do recognize that OBOS-banken's level of problem loans has remained consistently low, despite challenges in Norway's operating environment during both the coronavirus outbreak and the volatile oil prices and the oil crisis during 2015-2016. Furthermore, we view positively the bank's lower credit growth following a change in strategy in 2019. We expect OBOS-banken's asset quality metrics to remain broadly unchanged in the coming quarters despite increased interest rates, reflective of the bank's low risk mortgage portfolio.

OBOS-banken focuses on lower-risk secured retail and wholesale (housing companies) mortgages. The majority of the bank's on-balance-sheet lending portfolio was to housing companies, 70%, as of year-end 2022 (see Exhibit 3), while direct residential mortgages made up most of the remaining loans at 29%. The majority of lending is to members or employees of the OBOS Group or to companies managed by the group. Based on the legal framework that governs housing cooperatives in Norway, members contribute a proportionate share of operating expenses, including debt servicing of the housing company, thereby reducing the risk for the bank. However, the bank is exposed to the tail risk of a large property price decrease, a common feature among its local peers. This is because its sizeable mortgage exposure leads to a high concentration in Norway's property market, particularly in the Oslo and Viken areas, where most of the bank's lending originates and where property prices had increased rapidly in previous years.

The bank entered the credit card sector in 2017 by offering its own credit cards to its members, as a way to further leverage its customer base and expand its product offering. Although we consider unsecured consumer lending risky, the relative size of this business remains low for OBOS-banken at just 0.1% of loans as of year-end 2022.

Exhibit 3

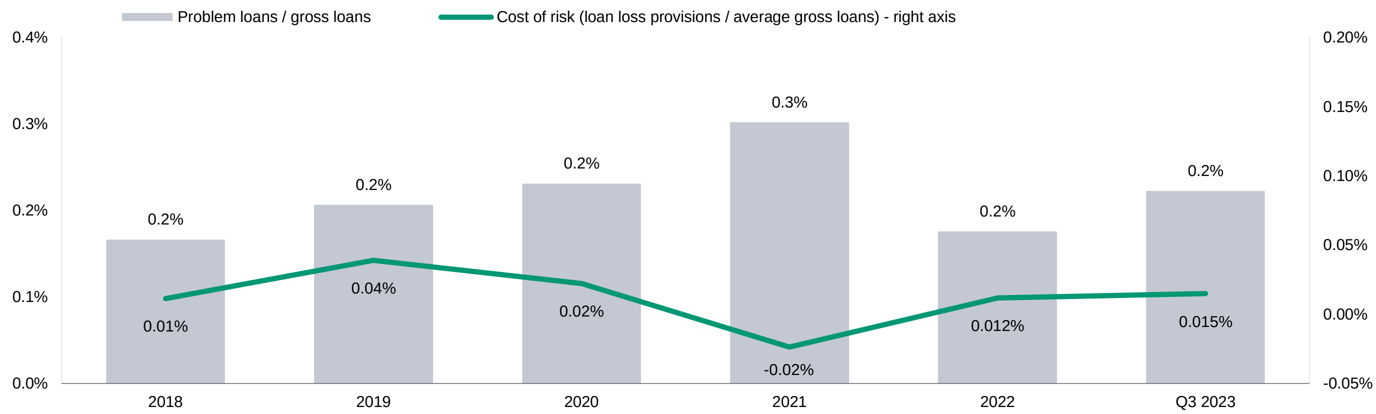
OBOS-banken lends predominantely to housing companies and directly to individuals for residential mortgages
On-balance-sheet loan book breakdown as of the end of 2022



Note: OBOS-banken also had a stock of NOK1.8 billion of loans to housing companies to Eika Boligkreditt AS as of the end of 2022
Source: Company reports

The bank's problem loans ratio (IFRS 9 stage 3 loans as a percentage of total loans) remained low at 0.2% as of the end of September 2023 (see Exhibit 4) and loan losses have been particularly low since the bank's inception. Furthermore, the bank's portfolio has seen very limited risk migration as stage 1 loans constitute 99.2% of total loans as of Q3 2023 (99.2% in end-2022 and 98.2% in end-2021). Credit costs were 0.015% in the first nine months of 2023, compared to 0.012% as of year-end 2022.

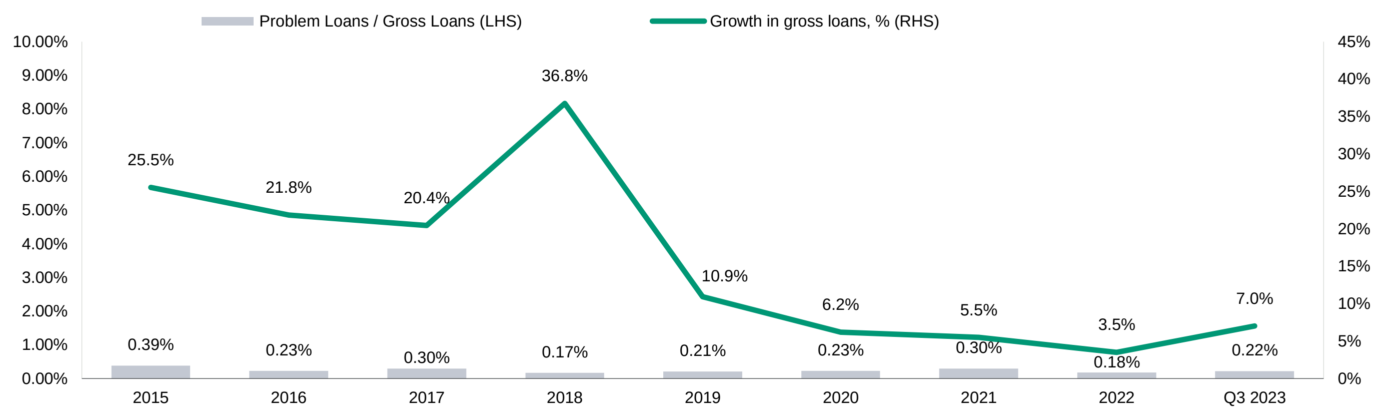
Exhibit 4
OBOS-banken maintains very low credit costs, thanks to a low problem loan ratio
Asset-quality metrics evolution



Source: Moody's Investors Service

Our assessment also takes into account the bank's loan growth moderation, in line with the Norwegian market following a change in strategy during 2019, as well as the longer track record of operation as a standalone entity combined with reducing operational ties to its owner OBOS Group. OBOS-banken grew its loan book by approximately 6.5% during 2022 (5.5% in 2021), and by 7% in the first nine months of 2023 compared to an average annual growth rate of 26% during 2016-2018.

Exhibit 5
OBOS-banken's loan growth and problem loans ratio



Source: Moody's Investors Service

Strong capital metrics supported by stable earnings generation and lower credit growth

OBOS-banken's capital position is strong, with the bank maintaining a prudent margin above the regulatory capital requirements, as reflected by a tangible common equity/risk-weighted assets of 20.1% at end-September 2023. The bank reported a Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio of 19.0% (see Exhibit 6) and a total capital ratio of 22.3% as of the end of September 2023, against a 14.7% CET1 and a 18.7% total capital ratio (including the increased systemic risk buffer from 1 January 2024).

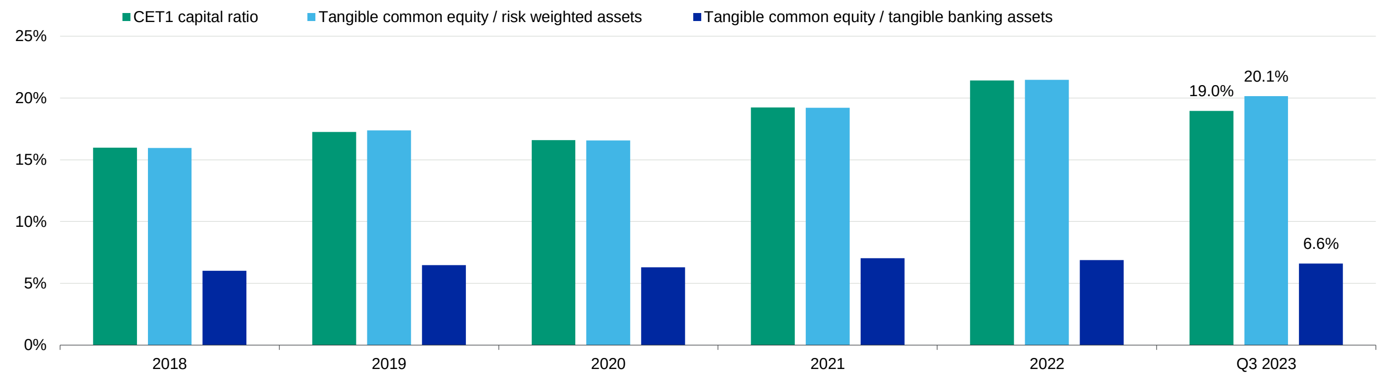
OBOS banken received an updated Pillar 2 requirement from the Norwegian FSA which reduced to 1.2% from 2.4% previously, which is currently the second lowest compared to other Moody's rated Norwegian banks. The reduction in the requirement is reflective of bank having established a strong track record of operation as a standalone entity, and has reduced operational ties to their owner.

During 2022, OBOS-banken started paying dividends to its parent OBOS Group for the first time, reflective of the bank's resilient profitability and lower growth targets. We consider this to be a positive development, as the bank until few years prior was receiving capital support from its ultimate parent, and is reflective of the bank's strategy to operate on a standalone basis. Going forward, we expect the bank to maintain a stable dividend policy, although it might be slightly increased in the next 1-2 years due to decreased regulatory requirements drive by the reduction in the Pillar 2 requirements, while maintaining sufficient buffers above minimum requirements.

Exhibit 6

OBOS-banken's capital metrics remain adequate and substantially above its regulatory requirements

Capital metrics evolution



Source: Moody's Investors Service

The assigned capital score of a1 reflects our expectation that the bank will optimize its capital structure in-light of improved profitability and lower capital requirements, as well the fact that the bank is fully owned by OBOS Group, which results for fewer options to raise capital externally compared to fully listed peers.

Stable profitability albeit modest due to monoline business model

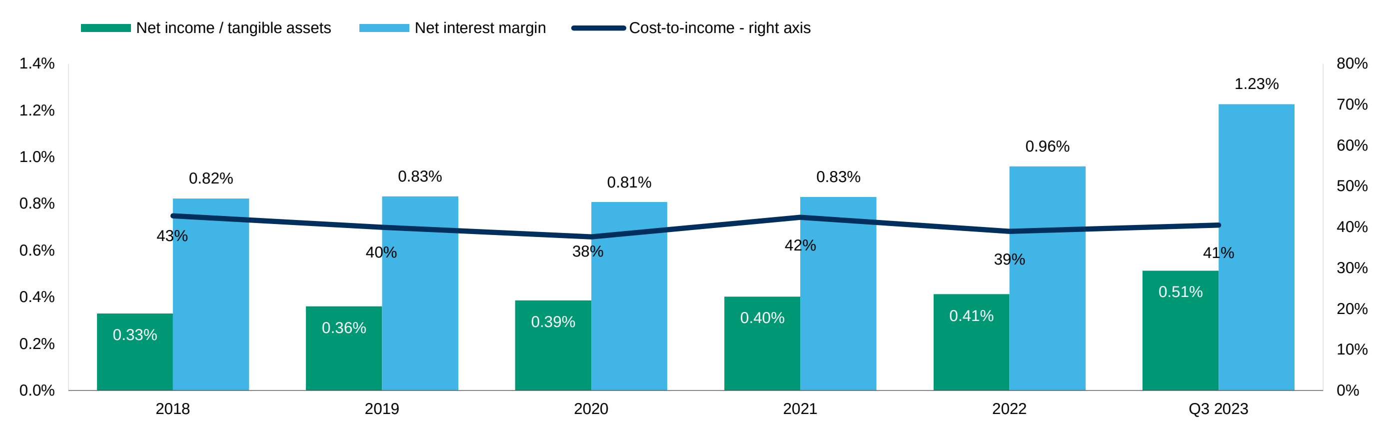
OBOS-banken's profitability is stable through the economic cycle, but relatively modest compared to other rated peers, reflective of the low risk nature of its lending book. OBOS-banken's net income/tangible assets (including off-balance sheet lending) was 0.51% for the first nine months of 2023, slight increase compared to 0.41% in 2022 (see Exhibit 6), while the net interest margin increased to 1.23% as of September 2023, from 0.96% in 2022, following recent rate hikes by Norges Bank. The bank continues to benefit from cost-efficient operations, with a cost-to-income ratio of 40.5% in the first nine months of 2023, slightly higher than 38.9% as of end-2022, mostly due to costs associated with the purchase of the Eindomsmegler in May 2023.

Over the next 12-18 months we expect the bank's profitability to remain in-line with its historical average 0.4% as construction activity in the OBOS group eases and the bank tries to diversify away from OBOS group for new business generation.

Exhibit 7

Profitability is stable through the economic cycle

OBOS-banken's profitability and efficiency metrics



Source: Moody's Investors Service

Similarly to other rated entities that are focused on one activity, we apply a one-notch negative adjustment to OBOS-banken's financial profile for lack of business diversification. This reflects the fact that the bank's revenues are almost exclusively derived from its mortgage lending activities (from both individuals and the interrelated housing companies).

High reliance on wholesale funding, partially mitigated by sound liquidity and granular deposit base

OBOS-banken has relatively high reliance on capital market funding, which would render it vulnerable to fluctuations in investor sentiment. As of the end of September 2023, market funds accounted for 30% of tangible banking assets (including off-balance-sheet covered bonds and assets), stayed the same at 30% since year-end 2022 due to the bank's updated strategy of more moderate credit growth (5% during 2021 and 6% in 2020 from 26% annual growth during 2016-2018) and strong deposits growth (11.7% in 2022 and 6.7% at end 2021 from 12.6% in 2020).

Market funding has been primarily in the form of covered bonds and senior debt. The bank has a well-spread maturity profile, and it has been issuing covered bonds directly through its subsidiary OBOS Boligkreditt since the end of 2016. The bank’s deposit based consists mostly of retail customer deposits and almost 70% are covered by the government guarantee scheme.

The bank's assigned funding score of ba1 incorporates our expectation that deposit growth will normalize as consumer spending increases and deposit competition intensifies resulting in somewhat higher levels of market funds.

The high reliance on market funding is mitigated by its sound liquidity, with liquid assets at 10.3% of TBAs (including assets transferred to Eika Boligkredit) at end 2022, which has improved further to 13.1% at end September 2023 as the bank witnessed strong growth in deposits in the first nine months of the year (+11.7% in 2022 vs 6.6% in 2021 and vs 12.6% in 2020). Furthermore, the bank reported a liquidity coverage ratio of 905%, well above the 100% regulatory requirement. The liquidity portfolio was primarily invested in covered bonds and other investment-grade rated bonds. However, the covered bond holdings increase the interconnectedness between local banks and the domestic property market, a common feature among the banks in Norway that we rate.

Source of facts and figures cited in this report's

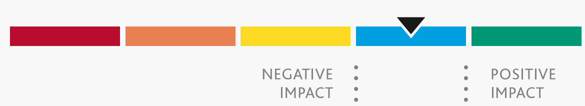
Unless noted otherwise, the bank-specific figures originate from the bank's reports and are based on our own chart of accounts and may be adjusted for analytical purposes. Please refer to the document Financial Statement Adjustments in the Analysis of Financial Institutions, published on 9 August 2018. The bank's figures are also adjusted to include loans transferred to Eika Boligkreditt AS (issuer rating A3 stable) that are not consolidated in OBOS-banken's financials, similar to our approach for other Norwegian banks that transfer mortgages to jointly owned, but not consolidated specialised companies.

ESG considerations

OBOS-banken AS' ESG credit impact score is CIS-2

Exhibit 8
ESG credit impact score

CIS-2

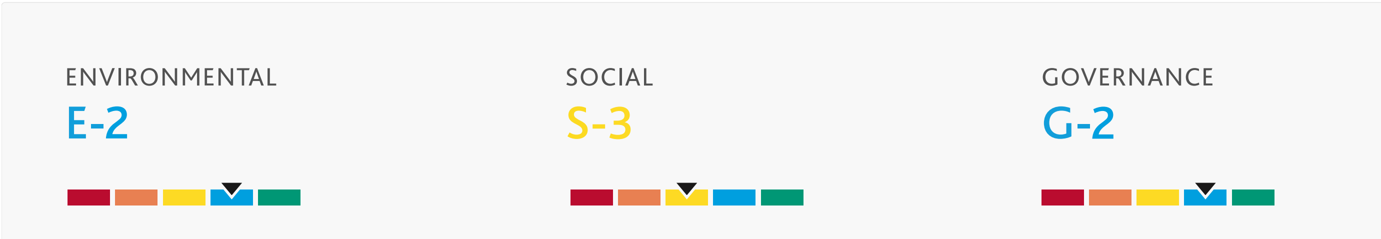


ESG considerations do not have a material impact on the current rating.

Source: Moody’s Investors Service

OBOS Banken’s **CIS-2** indicates that ESG considerations have no material impact on the current ratings.

Exhibit 9
ESG issuer profile scores



Source: Moody's Investors Service

Environmental

OBOS Banken's faces low environmental risks, primarily because of its portfolio exposure to carbon transition. This is because of its loan composition which consists primarily of mortgages and lending to housing companies (or cooperatives) in Norway with a minor exposure to corporate lending, which typically carry higher carbon transition risk.

Social

OBOS Banken faces moderately negative exposure to social risks related to customer relations and associated regulatory and litigation risks, requiring high compliance standards. The exposure to customer relation risks is moderate, given the bank's untarnished customer conduct track record and its role to serve the clients of OBOS Group and its members rather than being seen as a profit center for the owners. OBOS banken benefits from a robust IT infrastructure and strong capabilities to mitigate cyber and personal data risks, supported by its owner OBOS Group.

Governance

OBOS-Banken's governance risks are low. OBOS-Banken has a strong compliance and risk management function with generally conservative financial policies and a favorable track record of financial performance. The bank's board of directors reflects its full ownership by the cooperative group OBOS. However, 4 of the 7 members are external and so the ownership does not result in incremental governance risks. In addition, OBOS group's co-operative structure means that is fully owned by its members, pays no dividend, and its main purpose is to provide housing for the unit owners through housing associations or otherwise to manage housing for the unit owners. As a result, there is no pressure on OBOS-Banken for dividend payments to its parent, which provides strong debt holder protections since the bank can prioritize cash payments to debt holders over payments to its owner.

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) analysis

Norway transposed the EU Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD) into local legislation in January 2019 and, as such, we consider the country an operational resolution regime. In accordance with our methodology, we therefore apply our Advanced LGF analysis, considering the risks faced by the different debt and deposit classes across the liability structure should the bank enter resolution. Since June 2022, BRRD2 also came formally into force.

In our Advanced LGF analysis for OBOS-banken, we use our standard assumptions and assume residual tangible common equity of 3% and losses post-failure of 8% of tangible banking assets. We also assume a 25% run-off of “junior” wholesale deposits and a 5% run-off in preferred deposits. Moreover, we assign a 25% probability to junior deposits being preferred to senior unsecured debt. We also assume the proportion of deposits considered junior at 10% for OBOS-banken, relative to our standard assumption of 26%, because of the bank's largely retail-oriented deposit base.

Under these assumptions and for a forward-looking horizon until the end of 2024, our Advanced LGF analysis indicates that OBOS-banken's junior deposits and senior unsecured debt are likely to face extremely low loss given failure. This reflects our expectation that OBOS-banken will issue substantial volumes of SNP debt (referred to as junior senior by Moody's) both to comply with the MREL requirement but also considers the bank's need for a buffer above the requirement itself. This results in a two-notch rating uplift from the bank's BCA for both the deposit and issuer ratings.

Government support

Because of the relatively small size of its operations, there is a low probability of government support for OBOS-banken's deposits and senior unsecured debt, resulting in no rating uplift.

Counterparty Risk (CR) Assessment

OBOS-banken's CR Assessment is A2(cr)/Prime-1(cr)

For OBOS-banken, the CR Assessment is three notches above the bank's baa2 Adjusted BCA based on the substantial buffer against default provided to the senior obligations represented by the CR Assessment by more subordinated instruments, including junior deposits and junior senior debt. To determine the CR Assessment, we focus purely on subordination, taking no account of the volume of the instrument class.

Counterparty Risk Rating

OBOS-banken's CRR's are A2/Prime-1

The CRR's are three notches above the Adjusted BCA of baa2, reflecting the extremely low loss given failure from the high volume of instruments that are subordinated to CRR liabilities.

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 10
OBOS-banken AS

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		0.2%	aa1	↔	a2	Loan growth	Geographical concentration
Capital							
Tangible Common Equity / Risk Weighted Assets (Basel III - transitional phase-in)		20.1%	aa1	↓↓	a1	Access to capital	
Profitability							
Net Income / Tangible Assets		0.4%	baa3	↓	ba1	Expected trend	Earnings quality
Combined Solvency Score			aa3		a3		
Liquidity							
Funding Structure							
Market Funds / Tangible Banking Assets		30.1%	baa3	↑	ba1	Extent of market funding reliance	
Liquid Resources							
Liquid Banking Assets / Tangible Banking Assets		10.3%	baa3	↔	baa3	Stock of liquid assets	
Combined Liquidity Score			baa3		ba1		
Financial Profile					baa1		
Qualitative Adjustments					Adjustment		
Business Diversification					-1		
Opacity and Complexity					0		
Corporate Behavior					0		
Total Qualitative Adjustments					-1		
Sovereign or Affiliate constraint					Aaa		
BCA Scorecard-indicated Outcome - Range					baa1 - baa3		
Assigned BCA					baa2		
Affiliate Support notching					0		
Adjusted BCA					baa2		

Balance Sheet	**in-scope (NOK Million)**	**% in-scope**	**at-failure (NOK Million)**	**% at-failure**
Other liabilities	30 890	47.9%	32 694	50.7%
Deposits	25 772	40.0%	23 968	37.2%
Preferred deposits	23 195	36.0%	22 035	34.2%
Junior deposits	2 577	4.0%	1 933	3.0%
Senior unsecured bank debt	3 750	5.8%	3 750	5.8%
Junior senior unsecured bank debt	1 400	2.2%	1 400	2.2%
Dated subordinated bank debt	400	0.6%	400	0.6%
Preference shares (bank)	300	0.5%	300	0.5%
Equity	1 933	3.0%	1 933	3.0%
Total Tangible Banking Assets	64 445	100.0%	64 445	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	15.1%	15.1%	15.1%	15.1%	3	3	3	3	0	a2
Counterparty Risk Assessment	15.1%	15.1%	15.1%	15.1%	3	3	3	3	0	a2 (cr)
Deposits	15.1%	6.3%	15.1%	12.1%	2	3	2	2	0	a3
Senior unsecured bank debt	15.1%	6.3%	12.1%	6.3%	2	1	2	2	0	a3

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	a2	0	A2	A2
Counterparty Risk Assessment	3	0	a2 (cr)	0	A2(cr)	
Deposits	2	0	a3	0	A3	A3
Senior unsecured bank debt	2	0	a3	0	A3	A3

[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 11

Category	Moody's Rating
OBOS-BANKEN AS	
Outlook	Stable
Counterparty Risk Rating	A2/P-1
Bank Deposits	A3/P-2
Baseline Credit Assessment	baa2
Adjusted Baseline Credit Assessment	baa2
Counterparty Risk Assessment	A2(cr)/P-1(cr)
Issuer Rating	A3
ST Issuer Rating	P-2

Source: Moody's Investors Service

REPORT NUMBER 1389155

CLIENT SERVICES

Americas	1-212-553-1653
Asia Pacific	852-3551-3077
Japan	81-3-5408-4100
EMEA	44-20-7772-5454

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