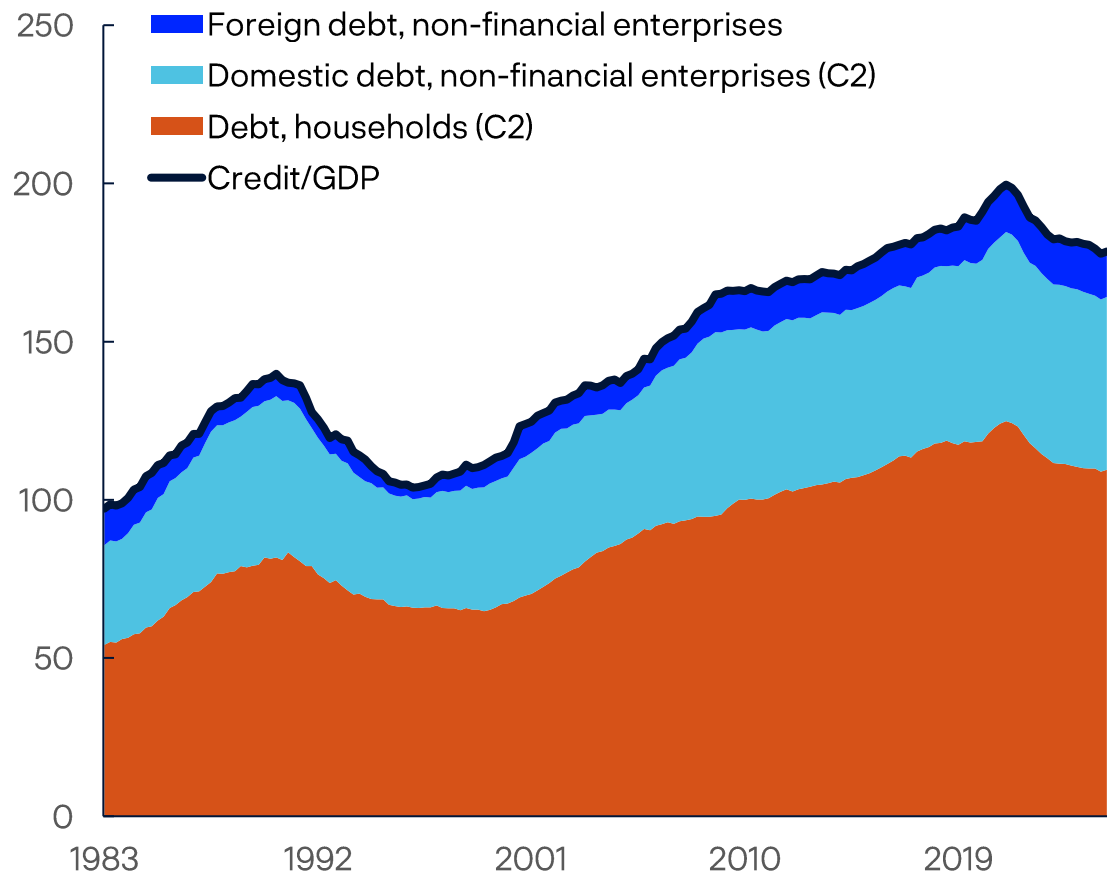


# 1. Credit as a share of GDP

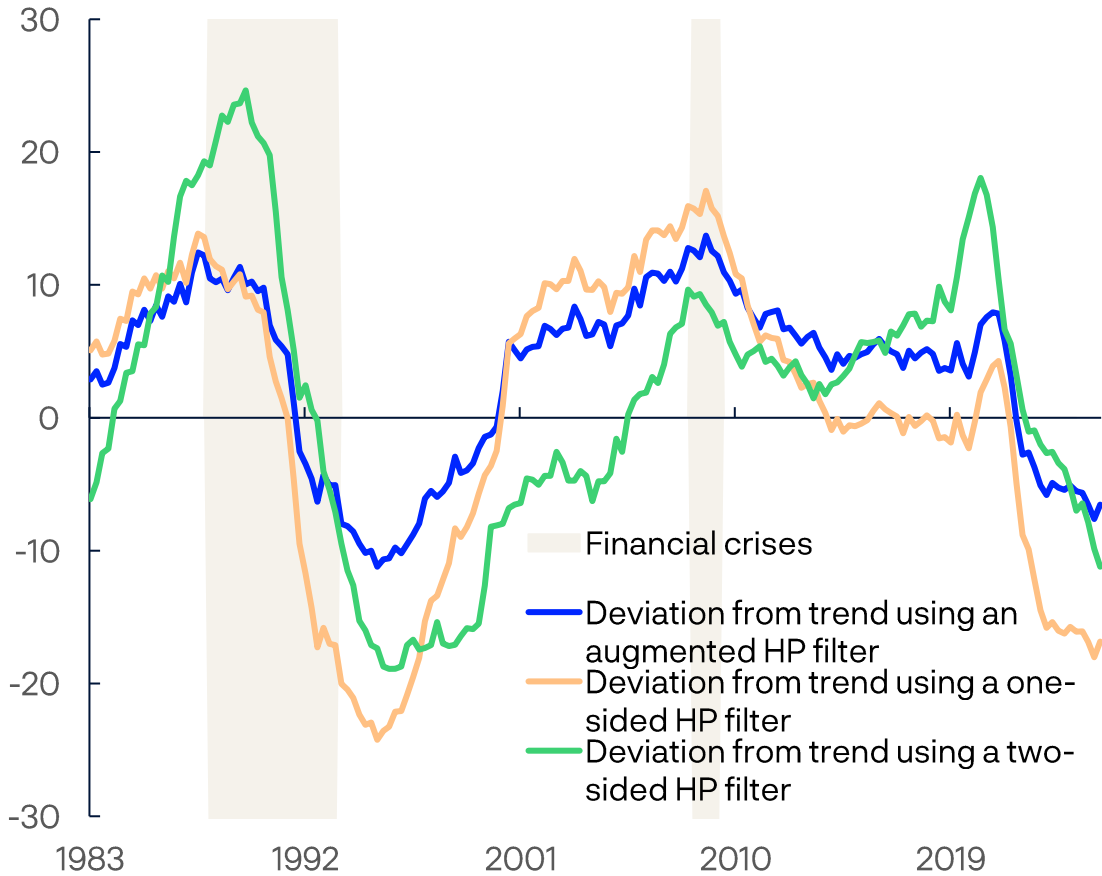
Mainland GDP. 1983 Q1 – 2025 Q2

Sources: IMF, Statistics Norway and Norges Bank

Credit/GDP. Percent



Deviation from estimated trends. Percentage points

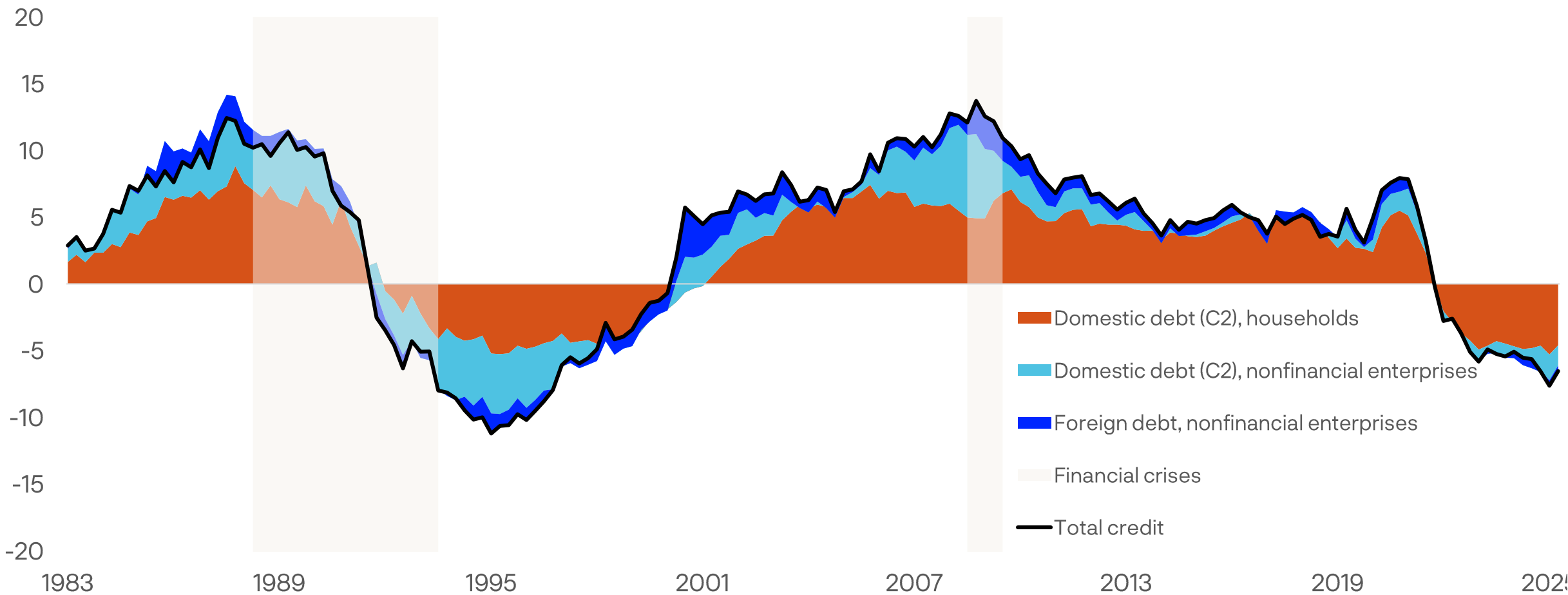


## 2. Decomposed credit gap

Credit as a share of GDP. Mainland Norway. Gap calculated as deviation from trend.<sup>1)</sup> Percentage points. 1983 Q1 – 2025 Q2

1) One-sided Hodrick-Prescott filter estimated on data augmented with a simple projection. Lambda = 400 000

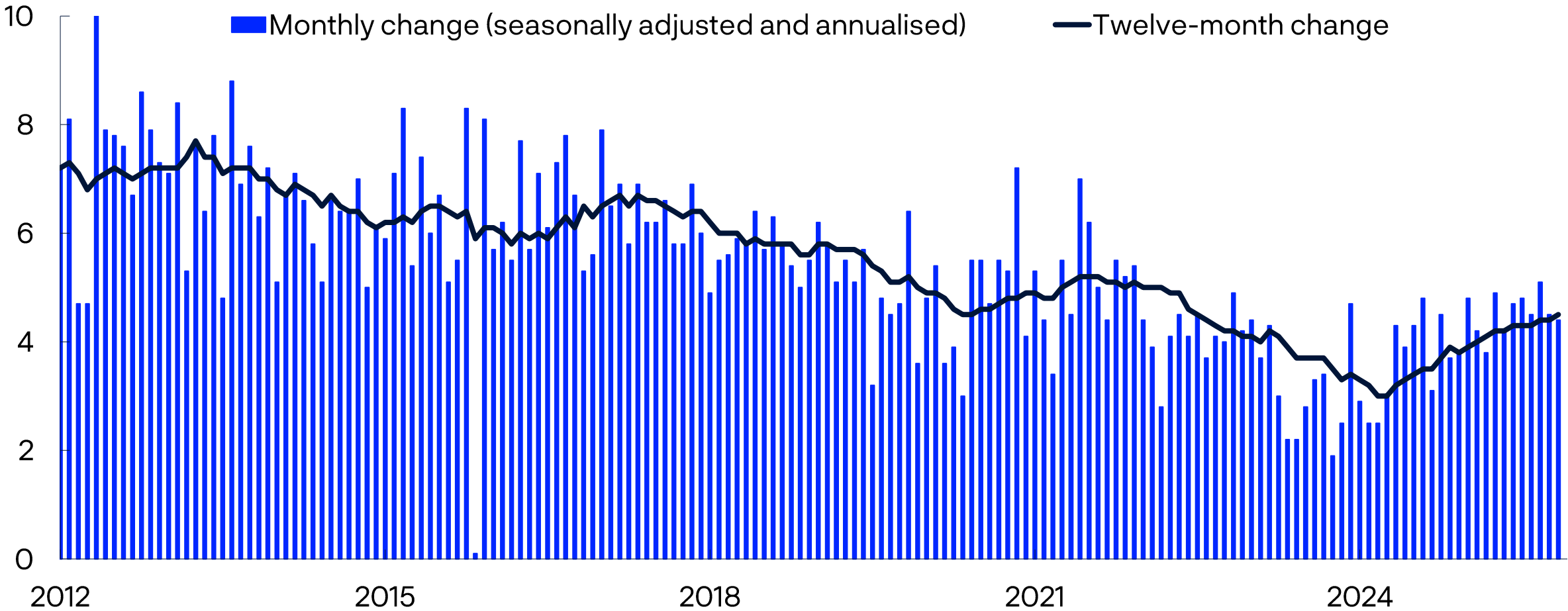
Sources: IMF, Statistics Norway and Norges Bank



# 3. Household credit growth

Source: Statistics Norway

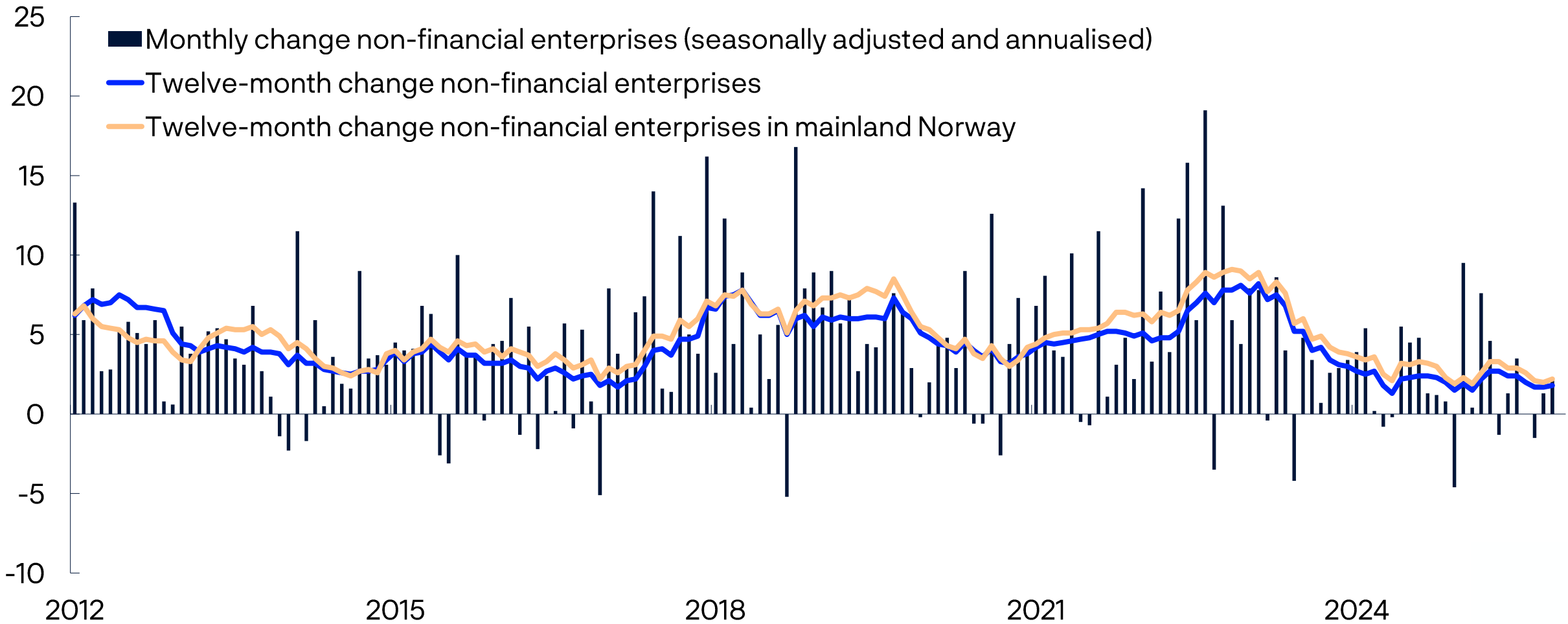
C2. Increase in transactions. Percent. January 2012 – November 2025



# 4. Corporate credit growth

Source: Statistics Norway

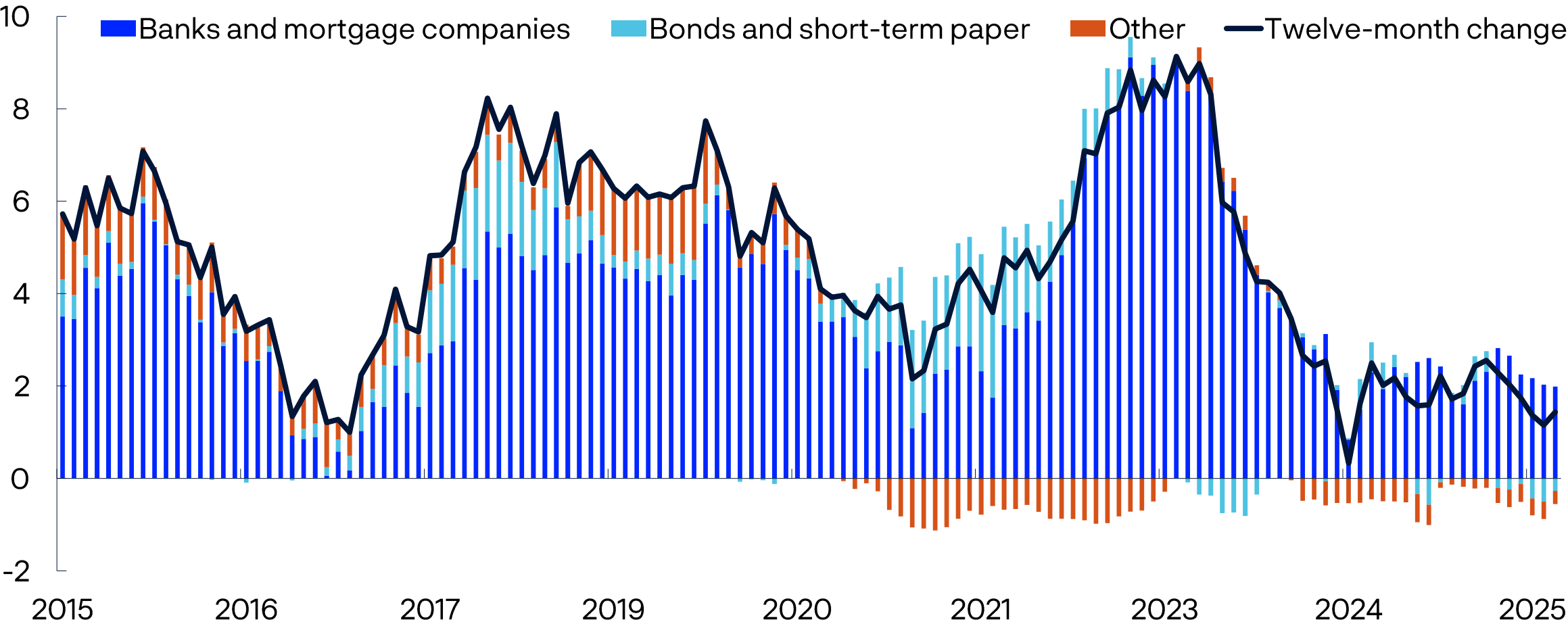
C2. Increase in transactions. Percent. January 2012 – November 2025



# 5. Growth in corporate credit by source

Sources: Statistics Norway and Norges Bank

C2. Twelve-month change in stock. Decomposed by credit source.  
Percent. January 2015 – November 2025



# 6. Households' saving and net lending<sup>1)</sup>

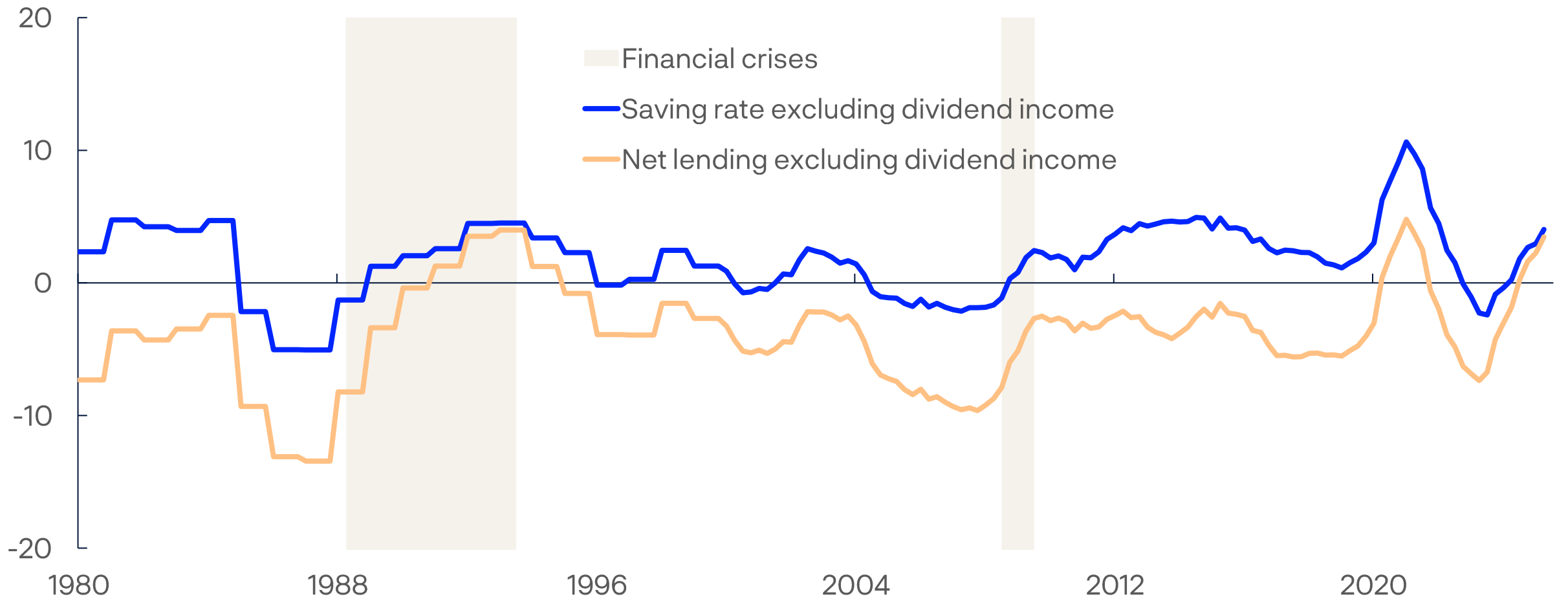
Share of disposable income. Four-quarter moving average.

Percent. 1980 Q1 – 2025 Q2<sup>2)</sup>

1) Saving and net lending of households and non-profit institutions serving households. Saving and net lending is adjusted by excluding dividend income received. Disposable income is adjusted by excluding dividend income received and adding savings in pension funds

2) Annual data before 2002

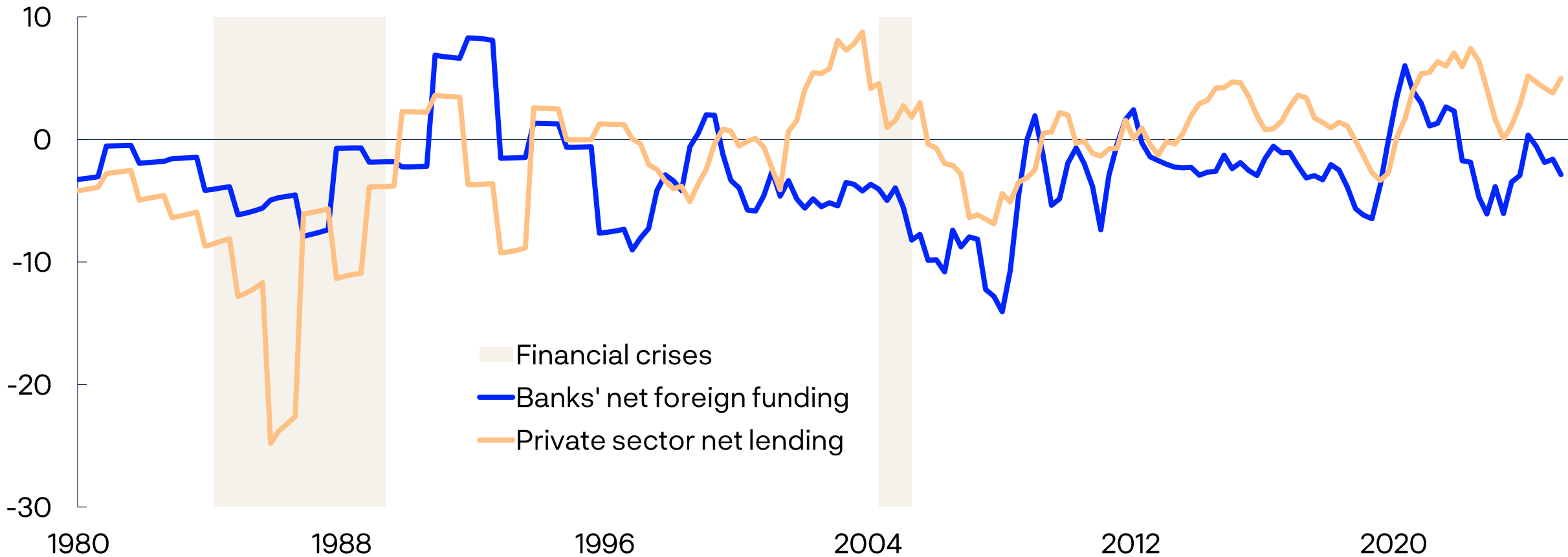
Sources: Statistics Norway and Norges Bank



# 7. Private sector's net lending<sup>1)</sup> and banks' net lending abroad

Share of GDP. Four-quarter moving average. Percent. 1980 Q1 – 2025 Q2<sup>2)</sup>

1) Total net lending less net public sector lending.  
2) Annual data before 2002.  
Sources: Statistics Norway and Norges Bank

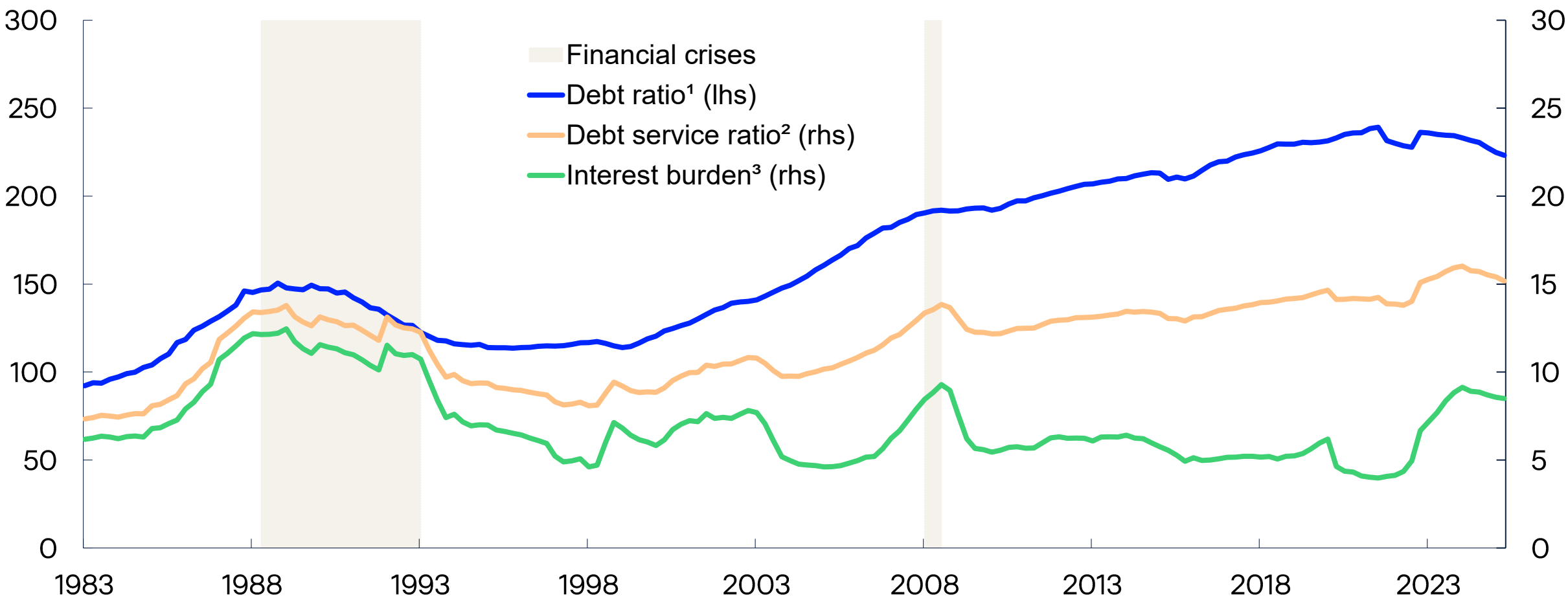


# 8. Household debt ratio, debt service ratio and interest burden

Percent. 1983 Q1 – 2025 Q2

1) Loan debt as a percentage of disposable income.  
2) Interest expenses and estimated principal payments as a percentage of disposable income and interest expenses.  
3) Interest expenses as a percentage of disposable income and interest expenses.

Sources: Statistics Norway and Norges Bank



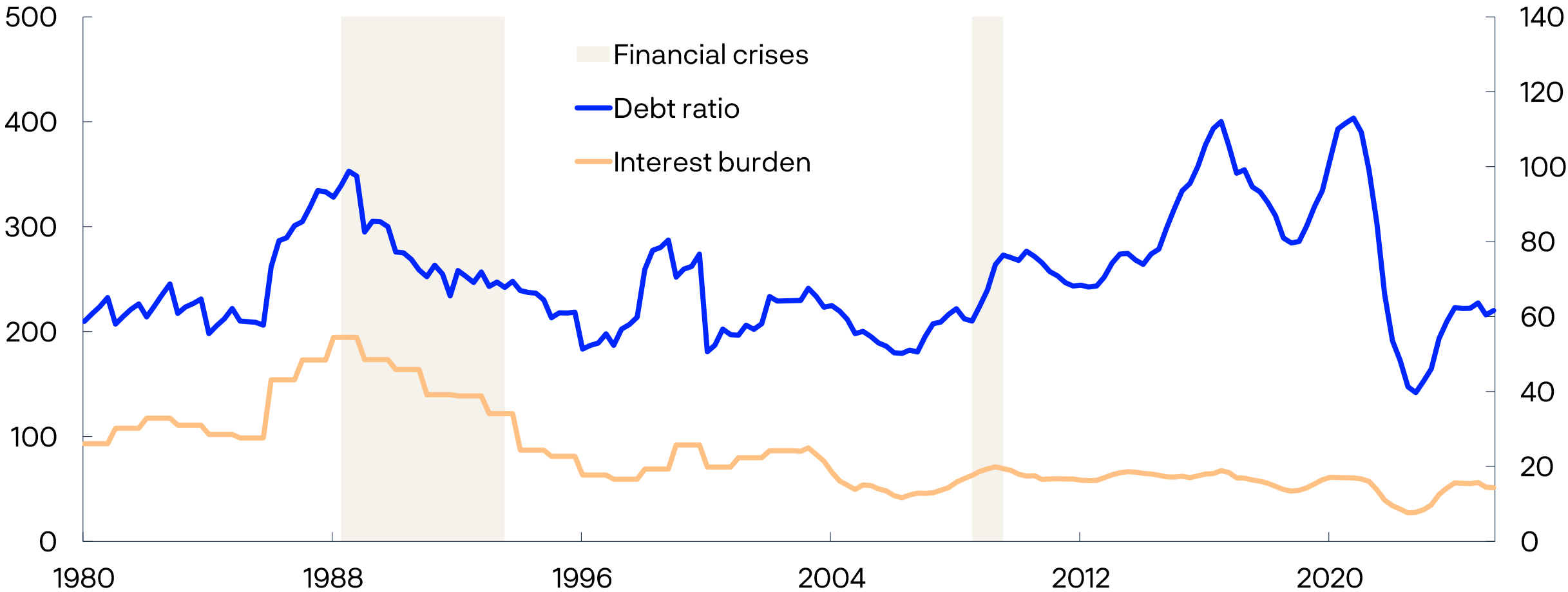


# 9. Non-financial enterprises' debt ratio and interest burden

Percent. 1980 Q1 – 2025 Q2

1) Loan debt as a percentage of disposable income, dividends paid and interest expenses.  
2) Interest expenses as a percentage of disposable income. Dividends paid and interest expenses.

Sources: Statistics Norway and NorgesBank

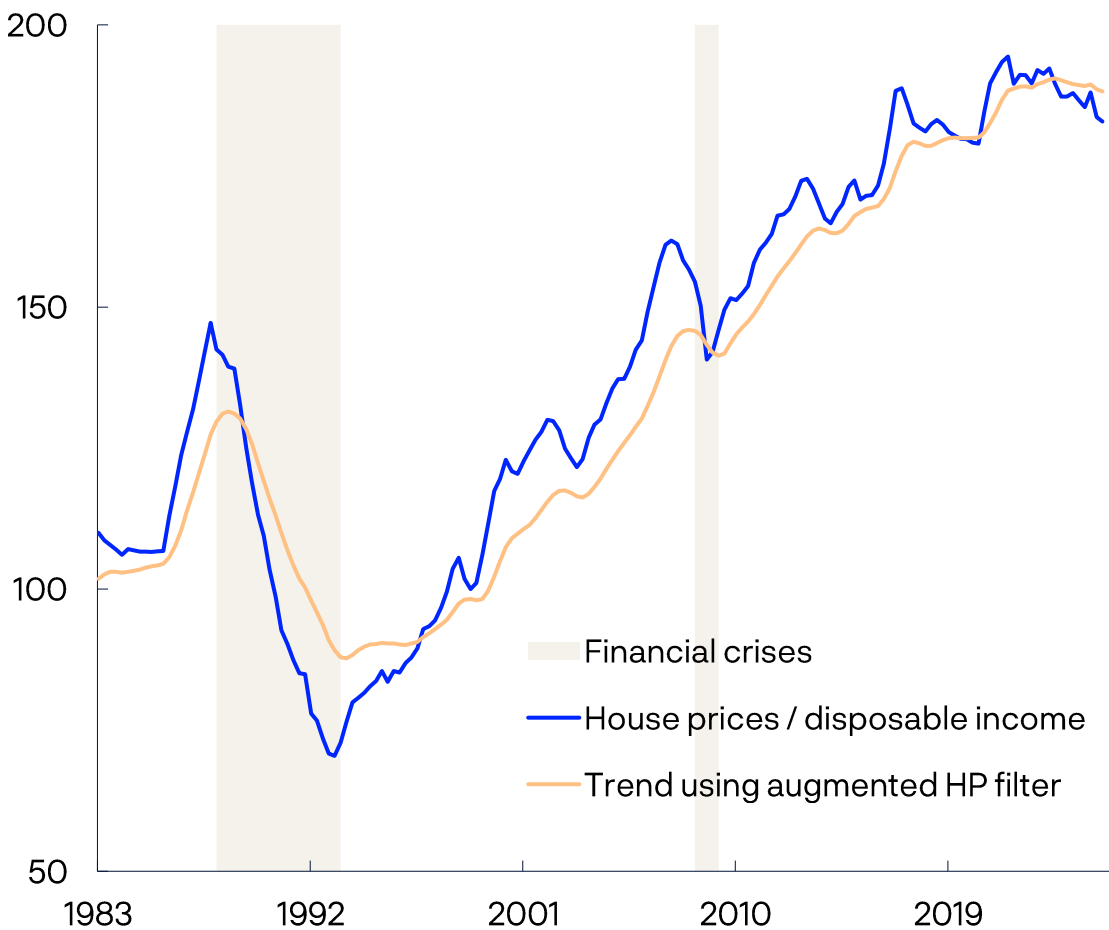


# 10. Ratio of house prices to disposable income

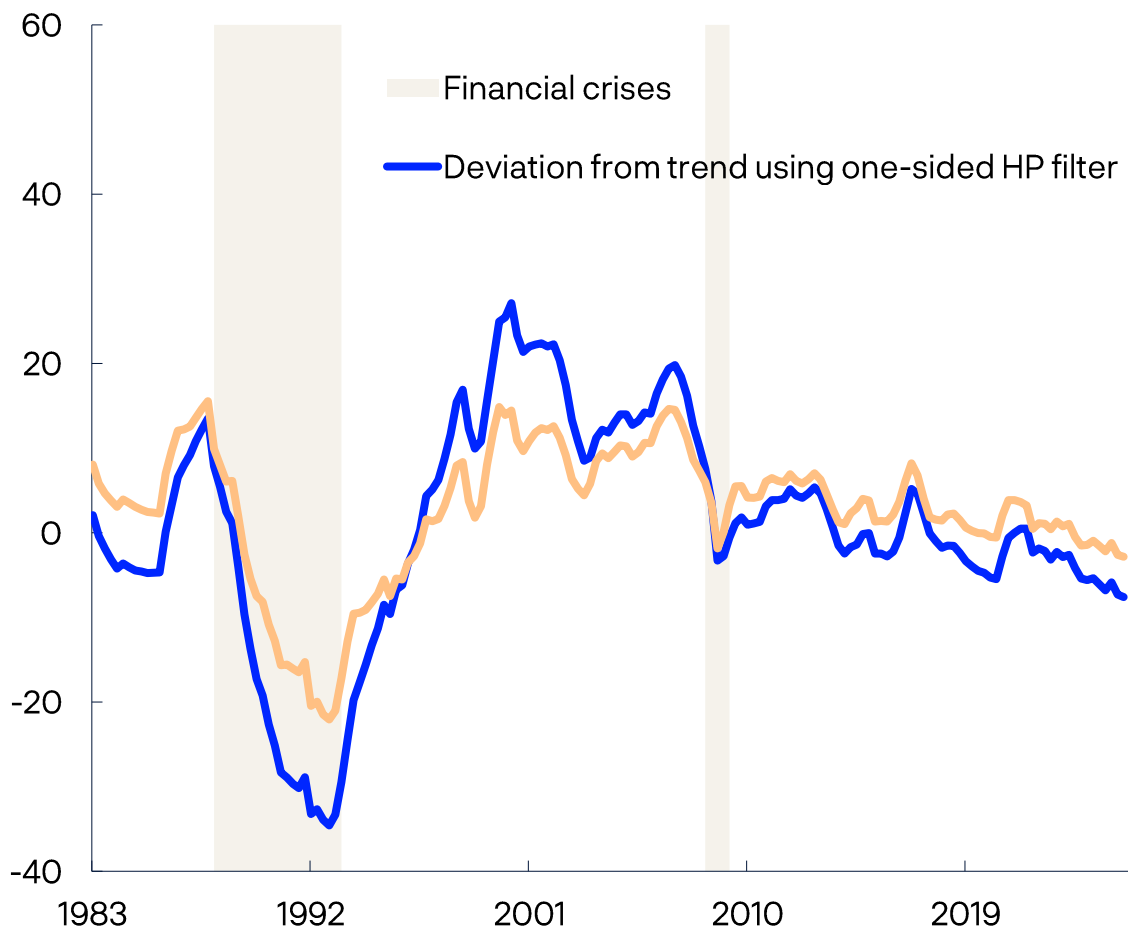
Percent. 1983 Q1 – 2025 Q3

Sources: Eiendomsverdi, Finn.no,  
Norwegian Association of Real  
Estate Agents (NEF), Real Estate  
Norway, Statistics Norway and  
Norges Bank

Index. 1998 Q4 = 100



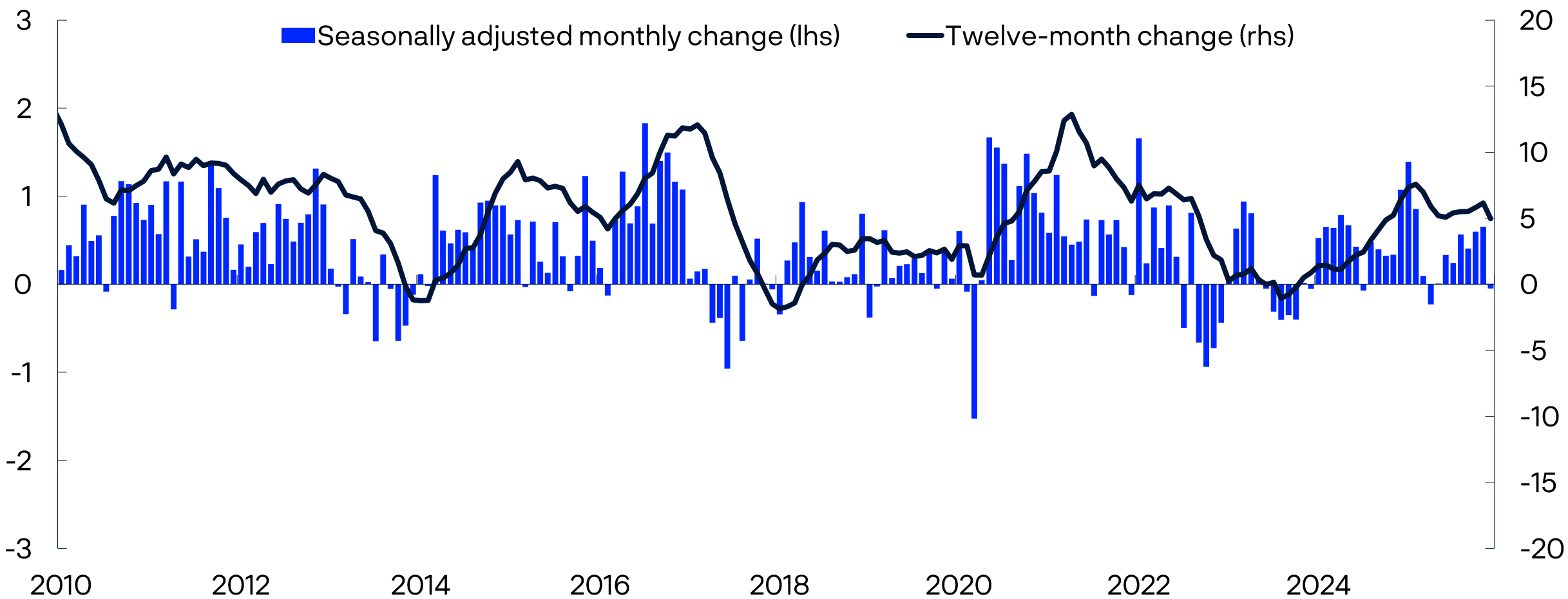
Deviation from estimated trends. Percentage points



# 11. House price inflation

Sources: Eiendomsverdi, Finn.no  
and Real Estate Norway

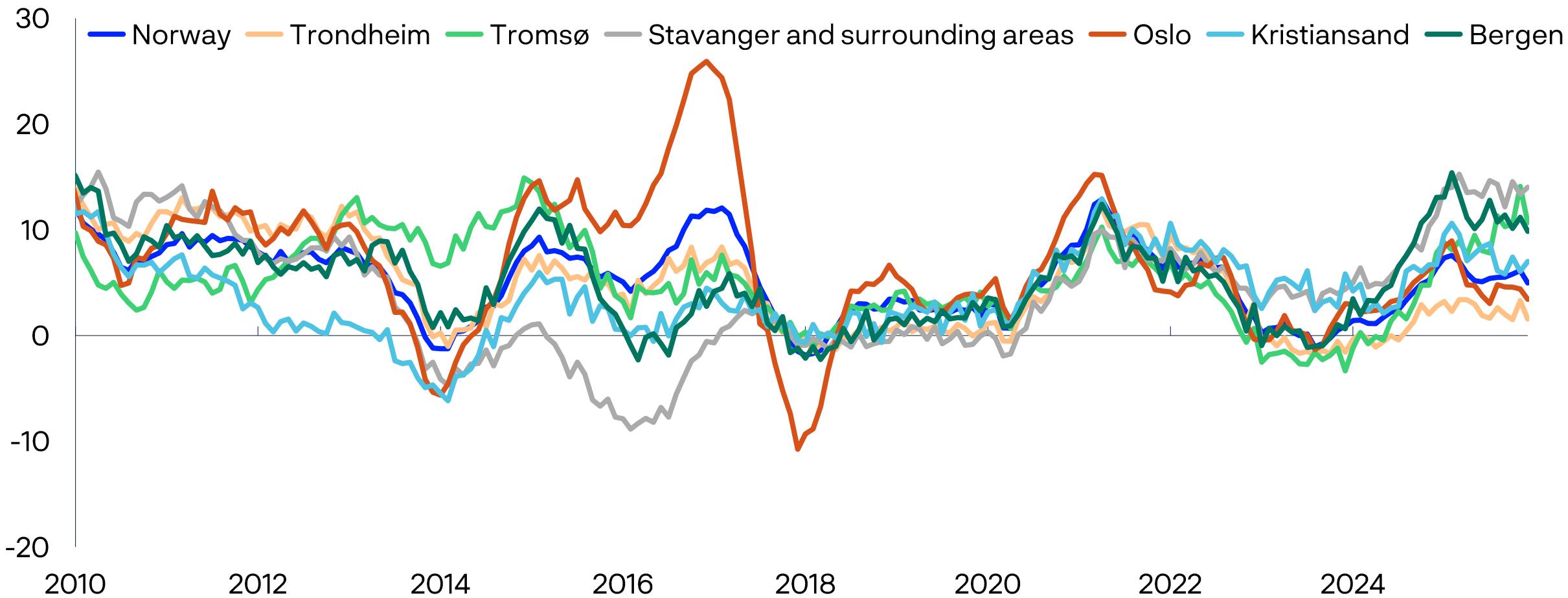
Percent. January 2010 – December 2025



# 12. House price inflation in cities

Sources: Eiendomsverdi, Finn.no  
and Real Estate Norway

Twelve-month change. Percent. January 2010 – December 2025

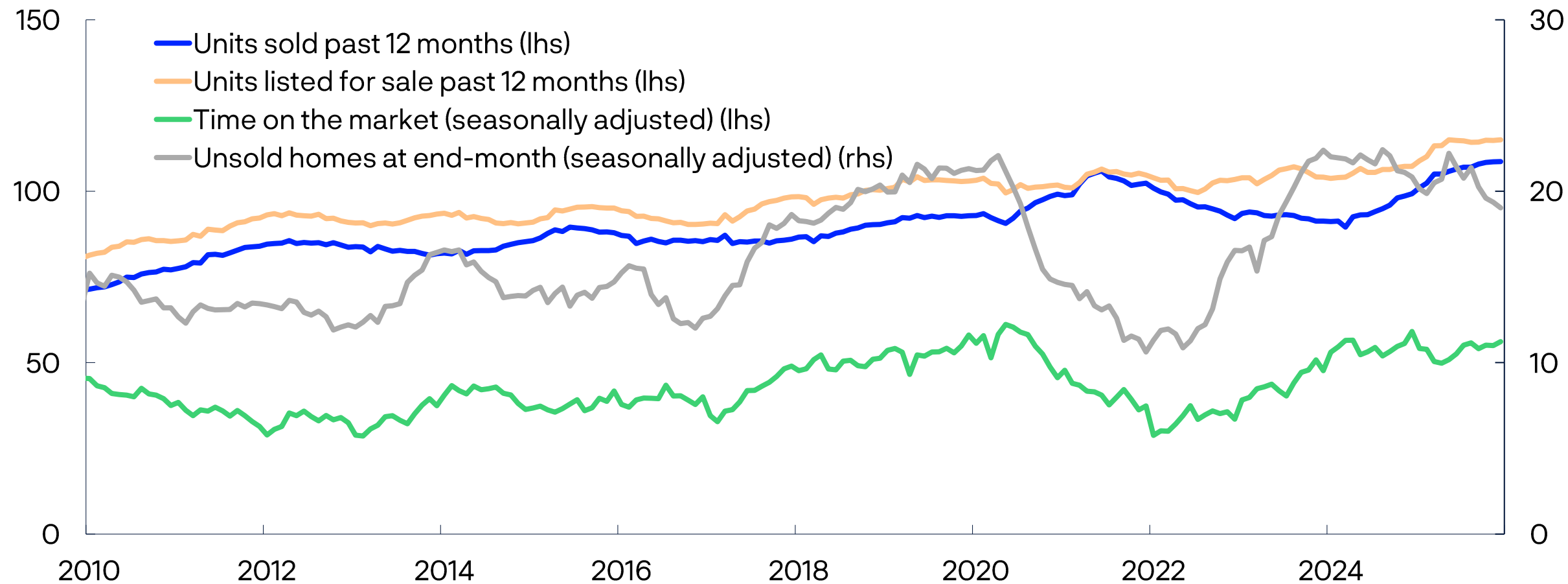


# 13. Activity in the market for existing homes

Sources: Eiendomsverdi, Finn.no,  
Real Estate Norway and Norges  
Bank

Thousands of existing homes. Selling time in days.

January 2010 – December 2025



# 14. Activity in the market for new homes

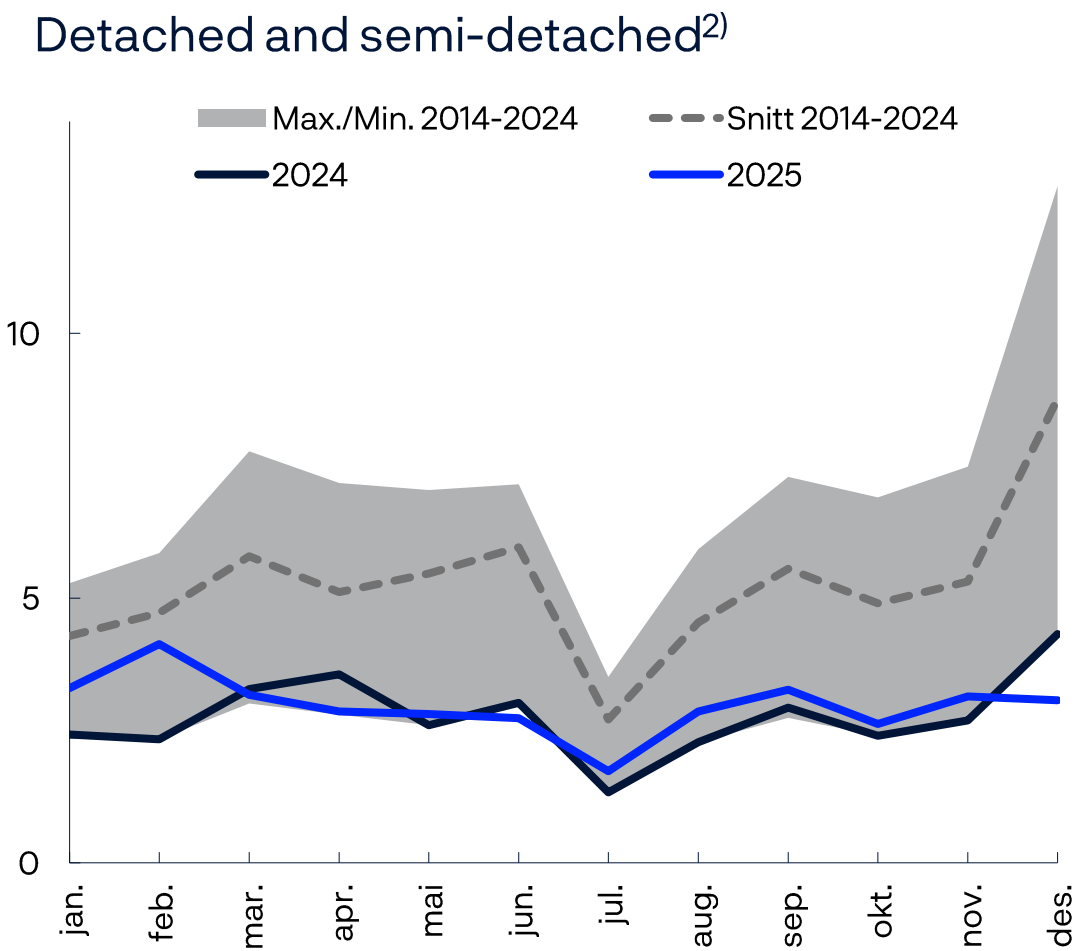
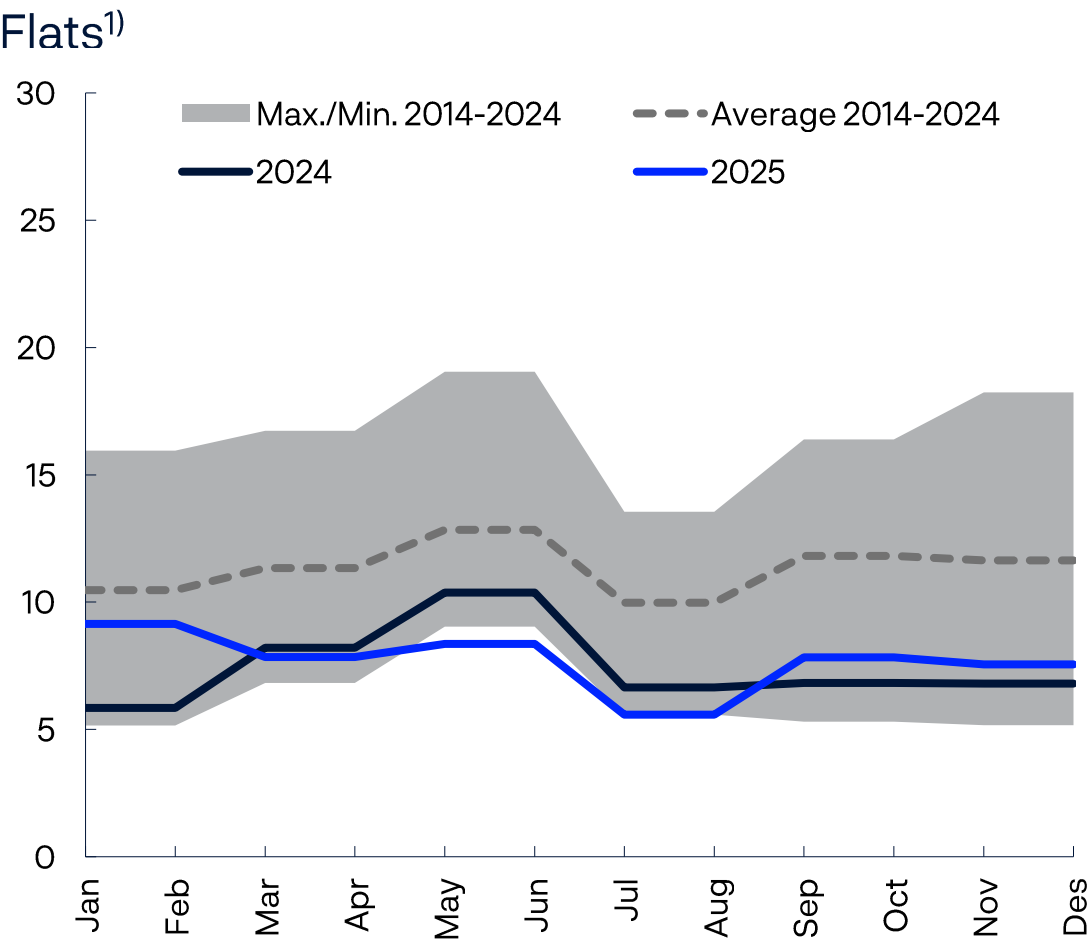
Turnover. Hundreds of new homes.

January 2014 – December 2025

1) Flats data are from Economics Norway's «ECON Nye Boliger» database and only includes projects of more than 15 units. The data have been converted from bi-monthly to monthly frequencies with the same distribution.

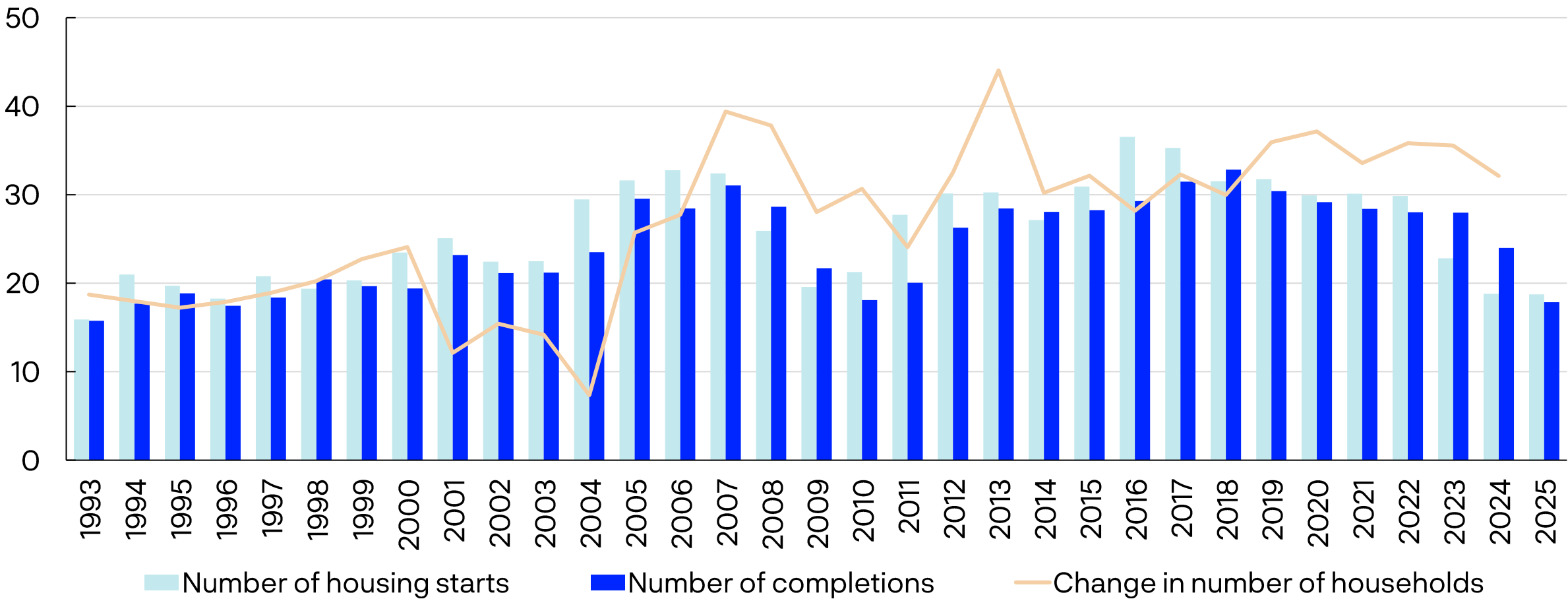
2) Detached and semi-detached house data are from the Norwegian Homebuilders' Association.

Sources: Norwegian Homebuilders' Association, Economics Norway's ECON nye boliger, Samfunnsøkonomisk Analyse and Norges Bank



# 15. Residential construction and household formation

Housing starts, completions and annual change in number of households. 1993 – 2025



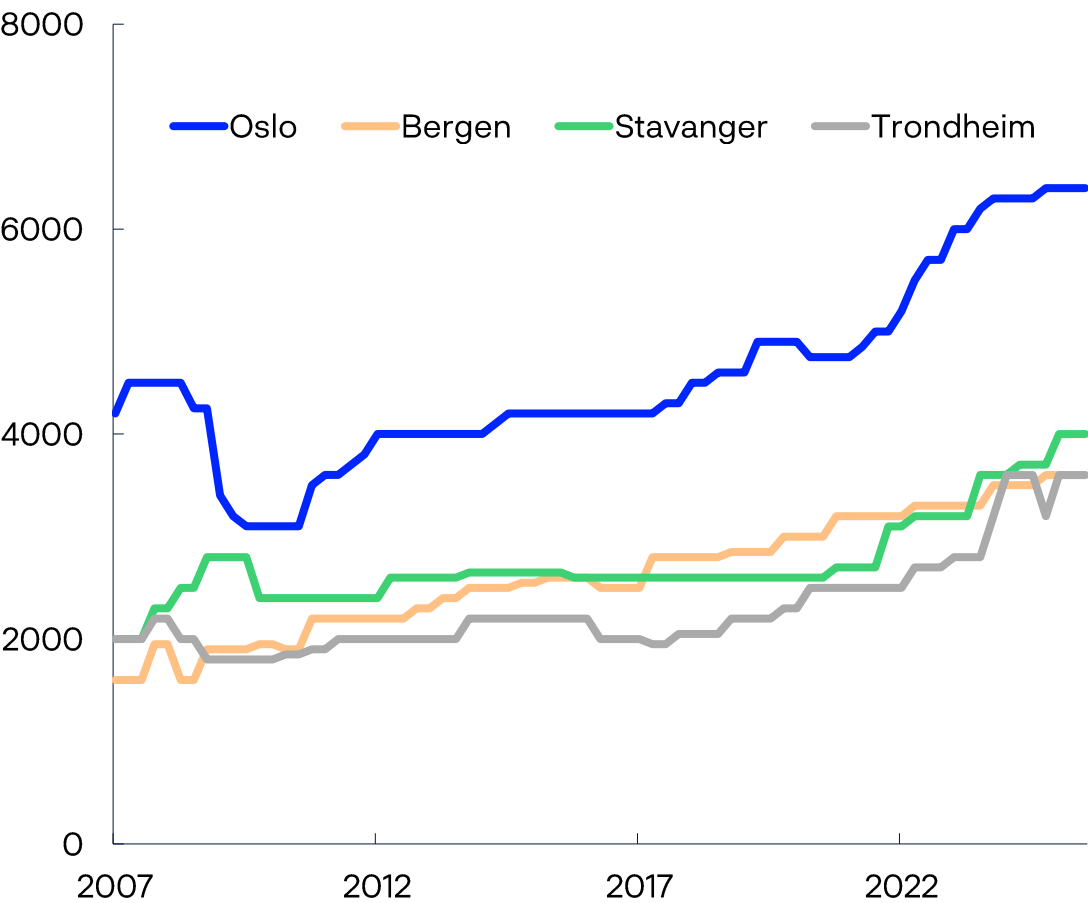
# 16. Rents and yields

Prime real estate in cities. 2007 Q1 – 2025 Q3

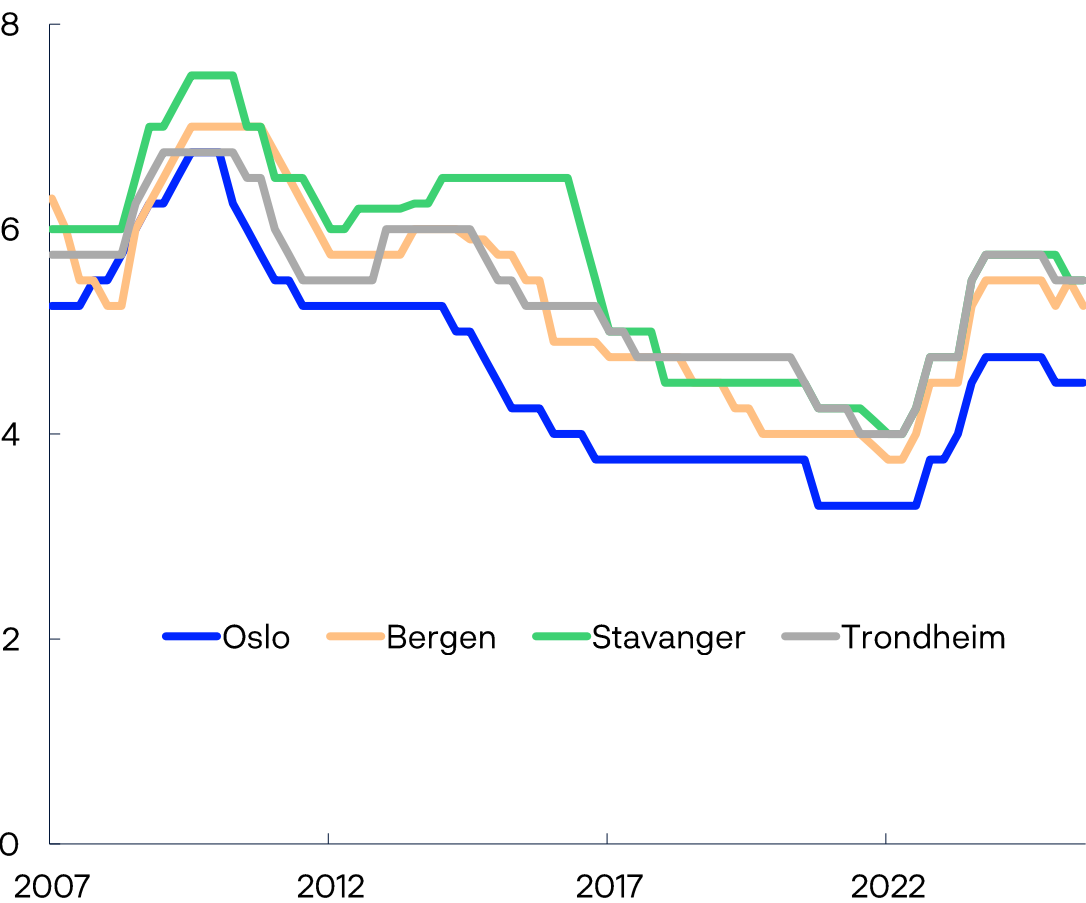
1) Quarterly data for Bergen, Trondheim and Stavanger are estimated using linear interpolation of semi-annual observations

Sources: Akershus Eiendom and JLL

Rents.<sup>1)</sup> NOK per square metre



Yields. Percent



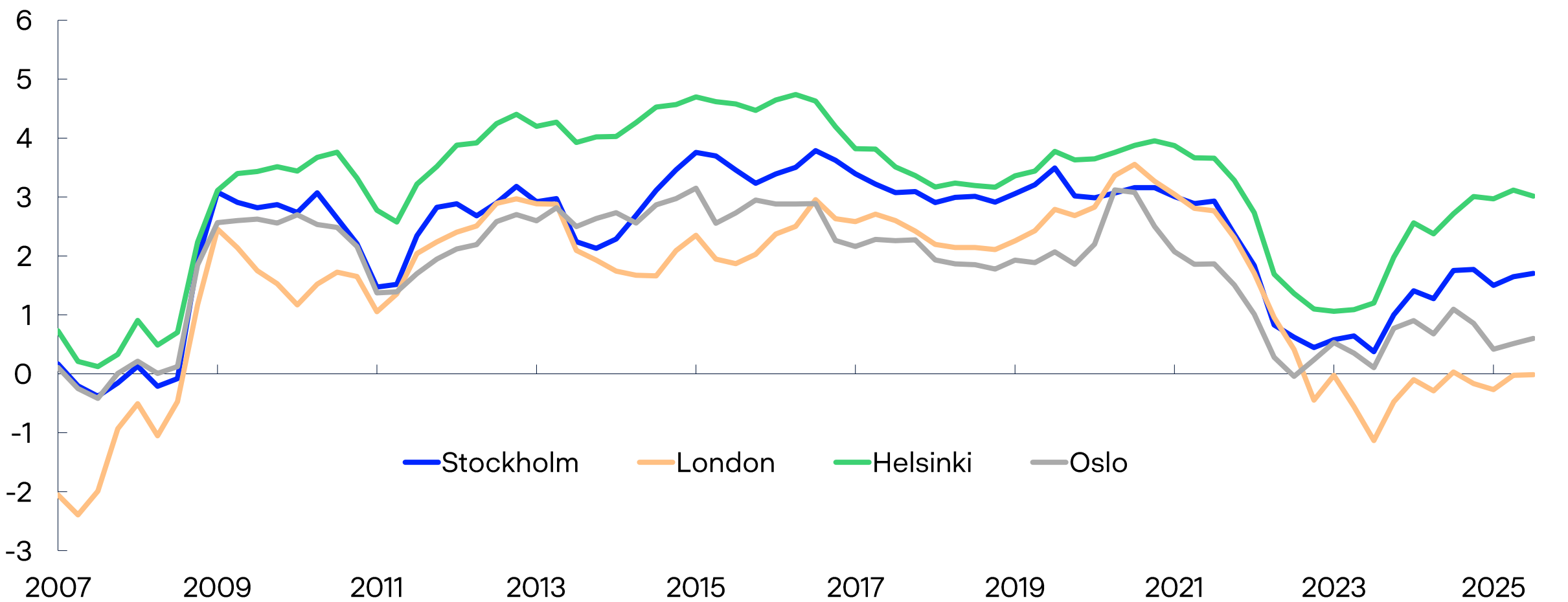


# 17. Estimated risk premium in commercial real estate

Sources: JLL and LSEG  
Datastream

Yields less five-year swap rate. Prime real estate.

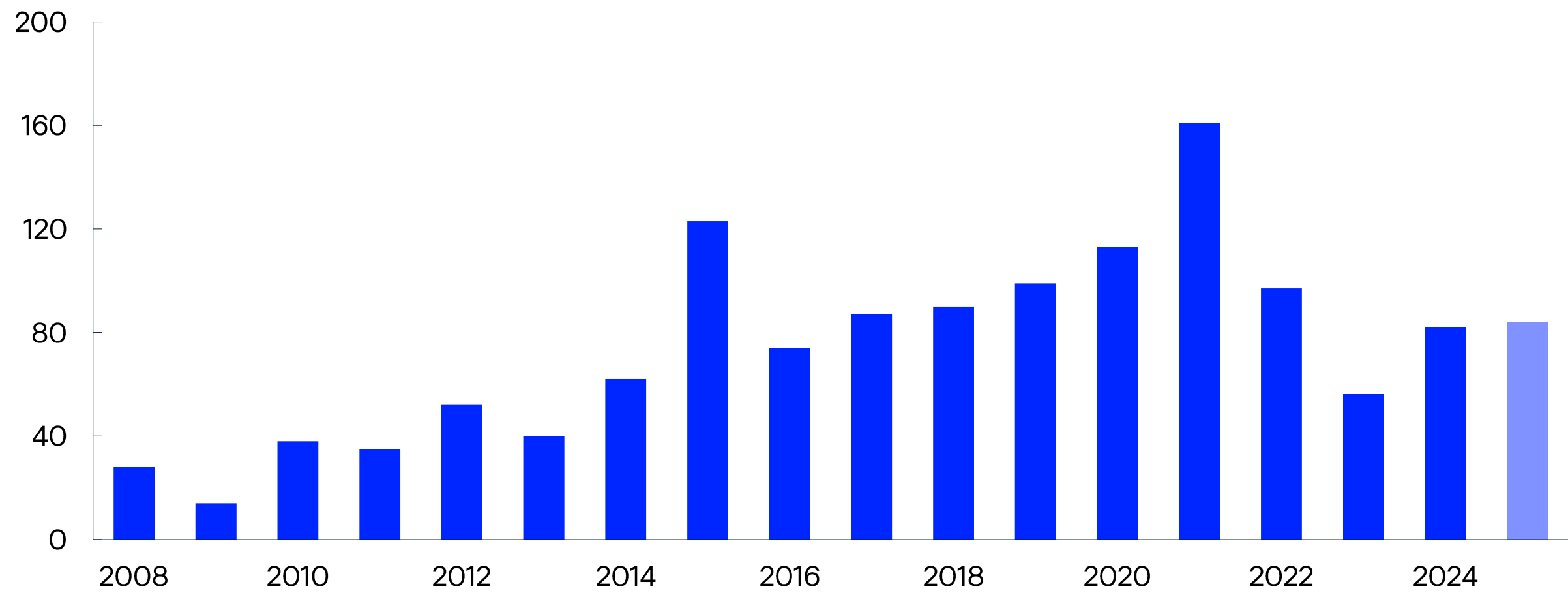
Percentage points. 2007 Q1 – 2025 Q3



# 18. Volume of CRE transactions

Sources: Entra Konsensusrapport  
2025 Q3

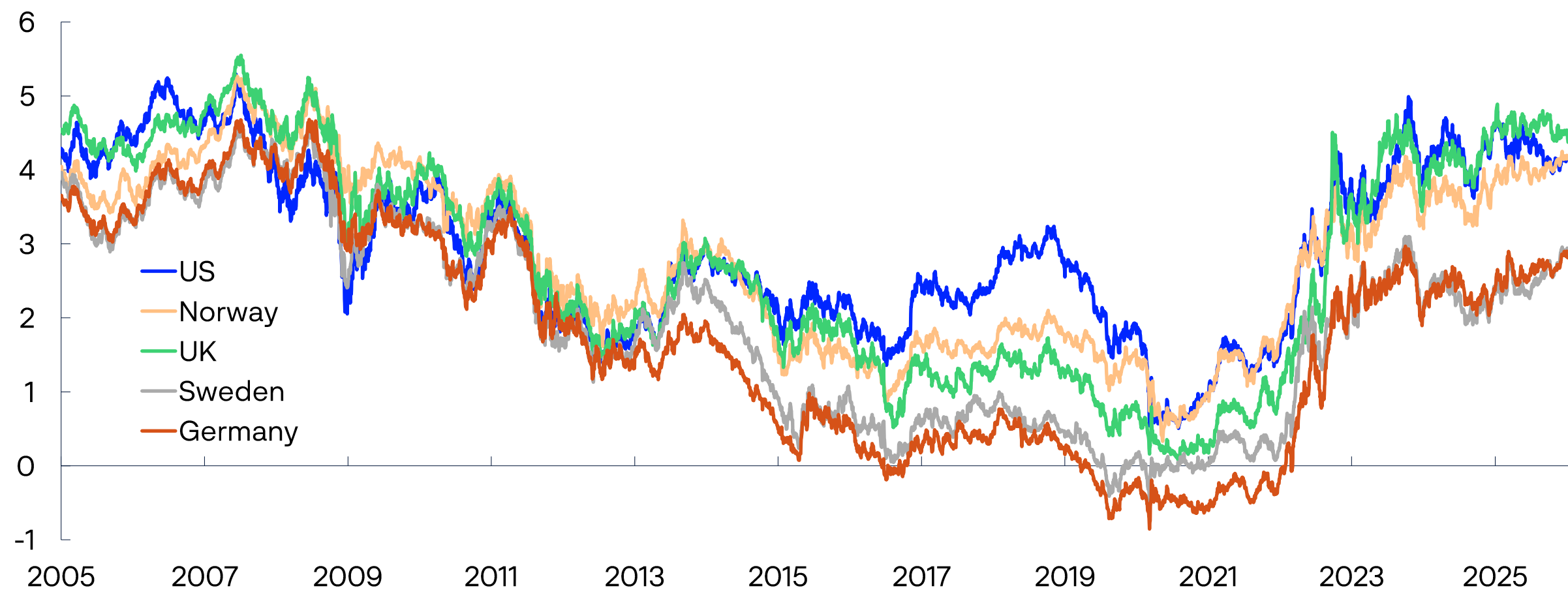
In billions of NOK. 2008 – 2025. Projections for 2025



# 19. Long-term government bond yields

Sources: Bloomberg and Norges Bank

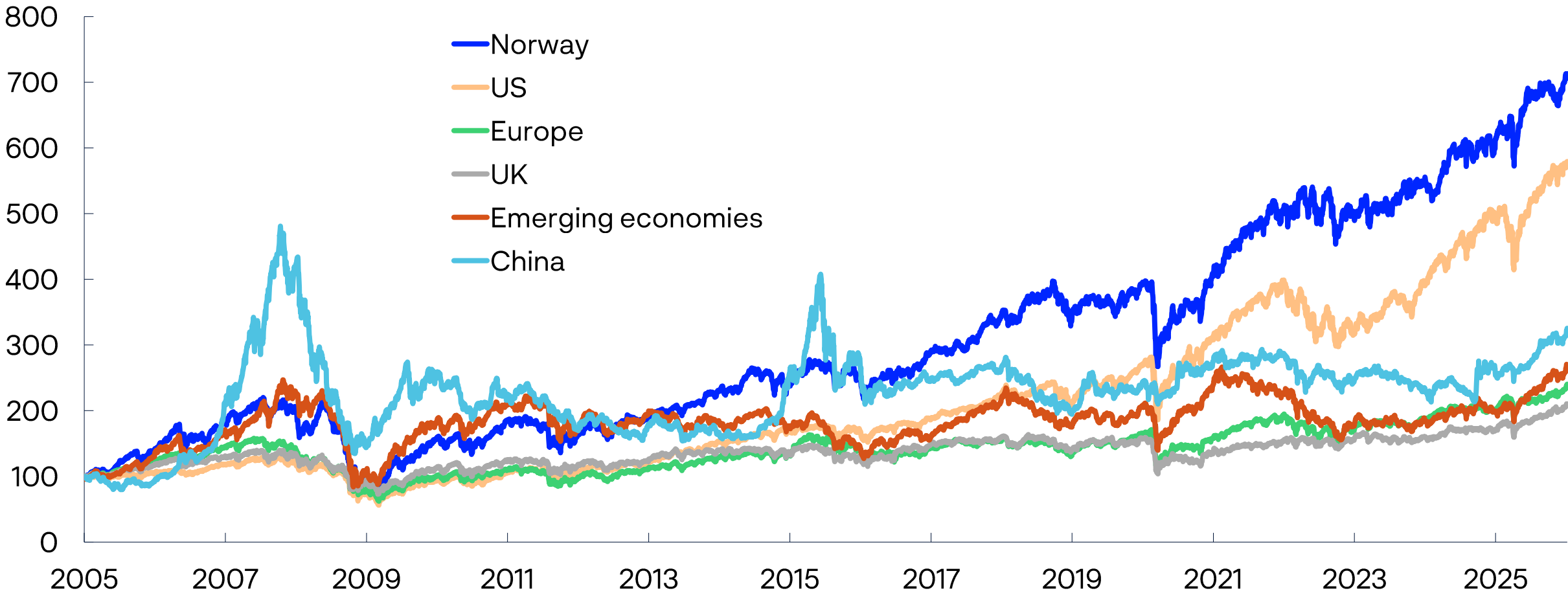
Ten-year government bonds. Percent. 1 January 2005 – 9 January 2026



# 20. Stock prices

Sources: Bloomberg, LSEG  
Datastream and Norges Bank

Selected equity markets. Index. 4 January 2005 = 100.  
4 January 2005 – 9 January 2026



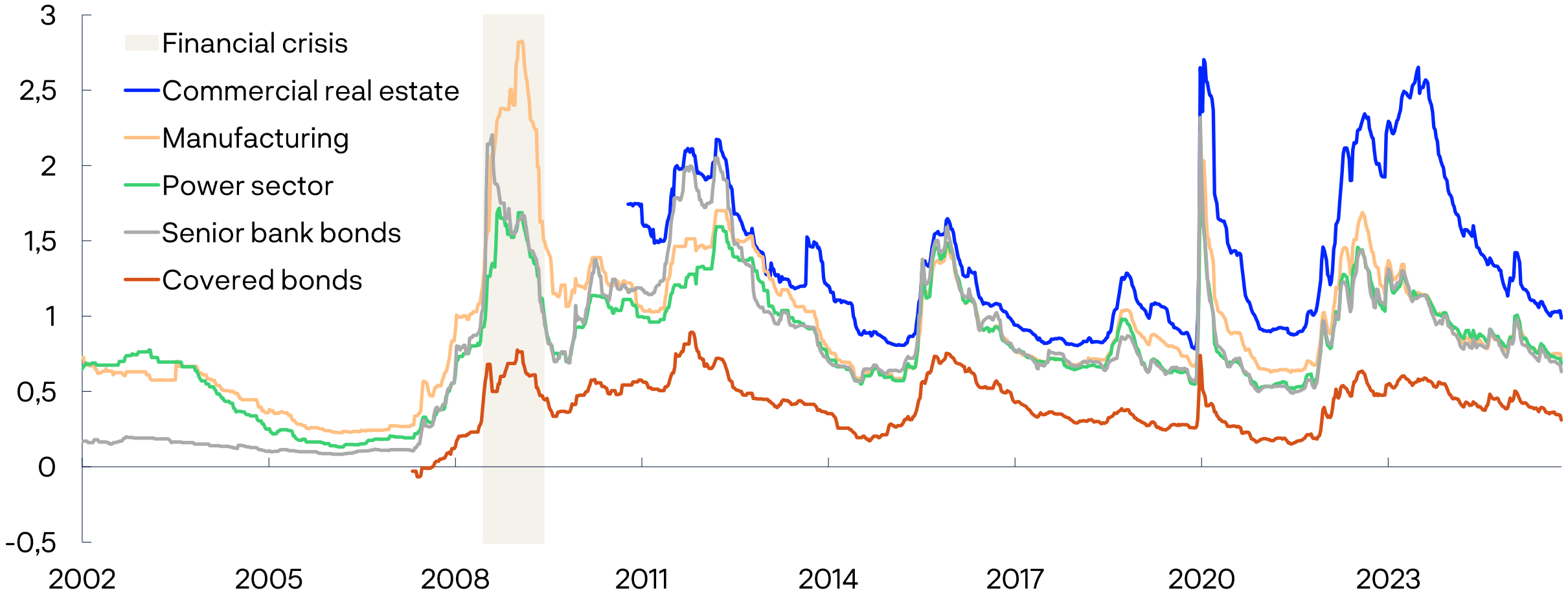
# 21. Bond market risk premium<sup>1)</sup>

Investment grade. Five-year maturity. Percentage points over three-month Nibor. Week 13 2002 – week 2 2026<sup>2)</sup>

1) Indicative risk premium on senior five-year bonds issued by banks and companies with high credit rating (BBB- or better)

2) There is a break in the series owing to a change in the data source from DNB Markets to Nordic Bond Pricing in August 2015. Covered bonds data from week 27 2007. Commercial real estate data from week 1 2011.

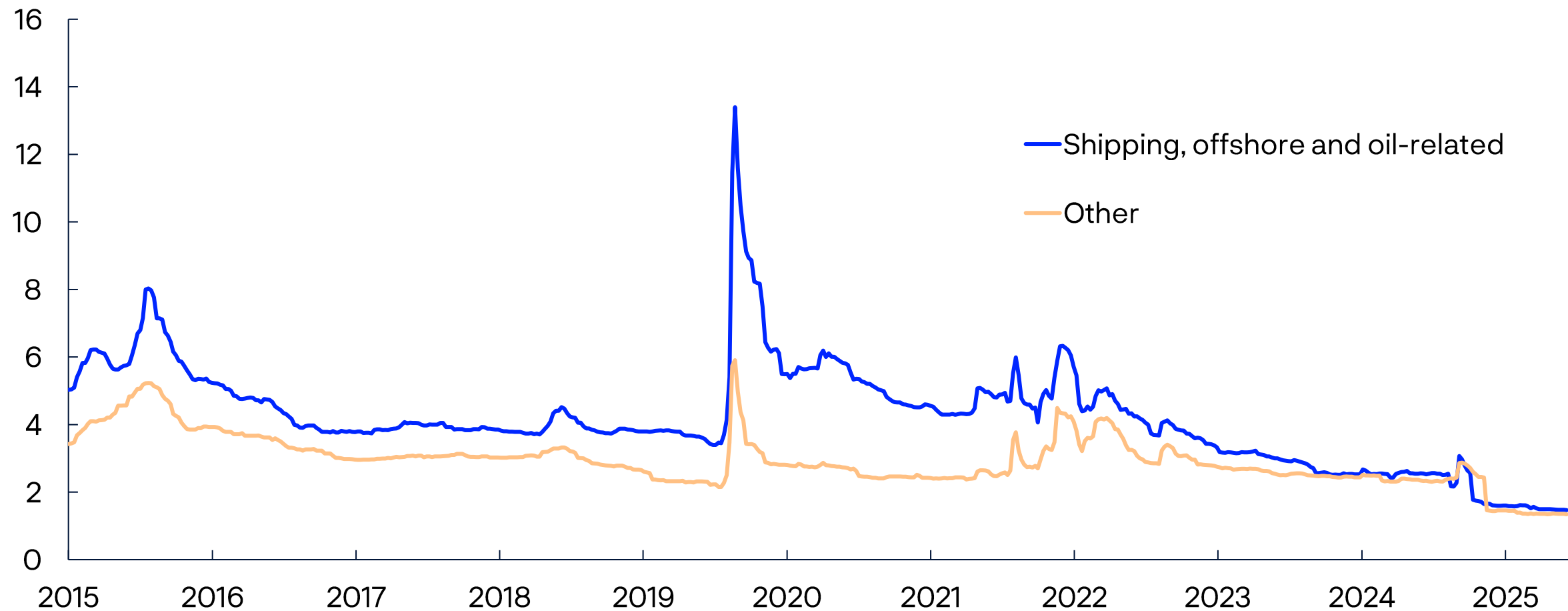
Sources: DNB Markets and Nordic Bond Pricing



# 22. Bond market risk premium

Source: Nordic Bond Pricing

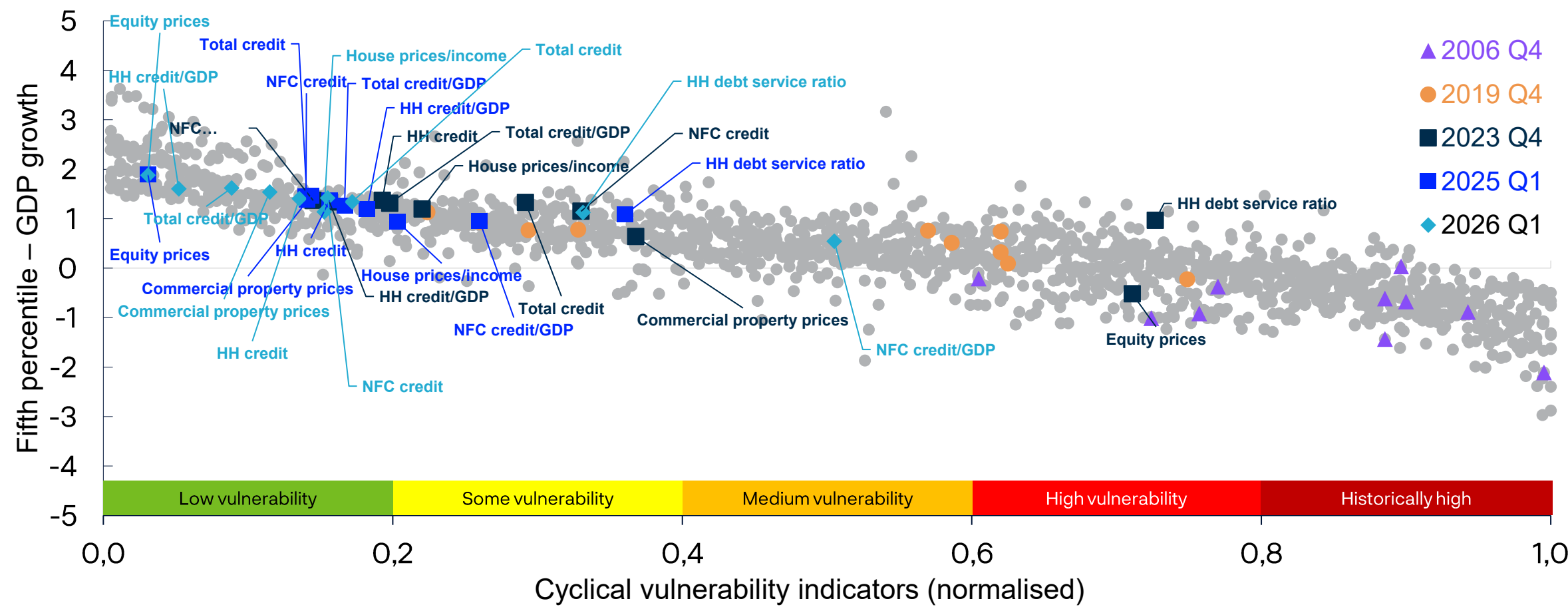
High-yield. Five-year maturity. Percentage points over three-month Nibor.  
Week 23 2015 – week 2 2026



# 23. Linkages between cyclical vulnerabilities and GDP growth

Source: Norges Bank

Indicators of cyclical vulnerabilities (normalised) on the horizontal scale and 5th percentile projections for GDP growth on the vertical scale. 1985 Q1 – 2025 Q1



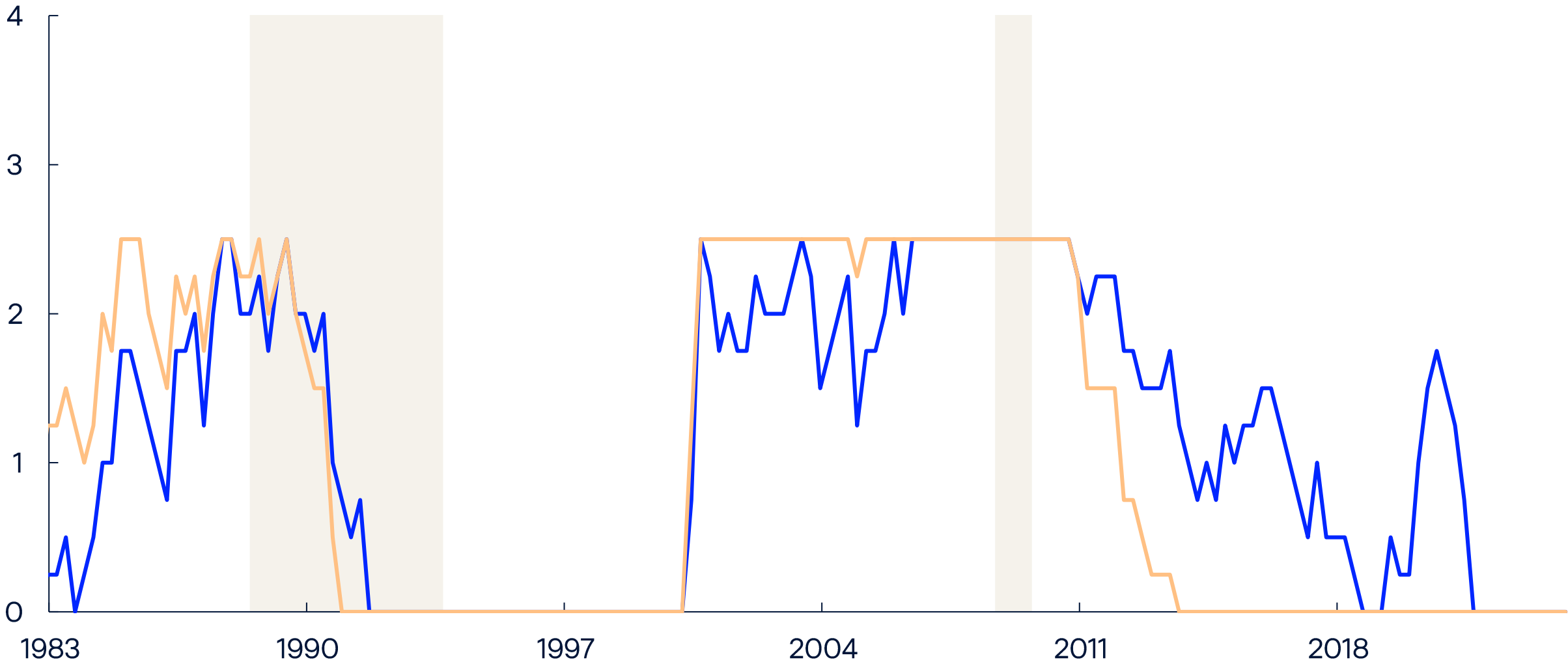
# 24. Reference rates for the countercyclical capital buffer under alternative trend estimates

Percent. 1983 Q1 – 2024 Q1

1) One-sided Hodrick-Prescott filter estimated on data augmented with a simple projection. Lambda = 400 000.

2) One-sided Hodrick-Prescott filter. Lambda = 400 000.

Sources: IMF, Statistics Norway and Norges Bank



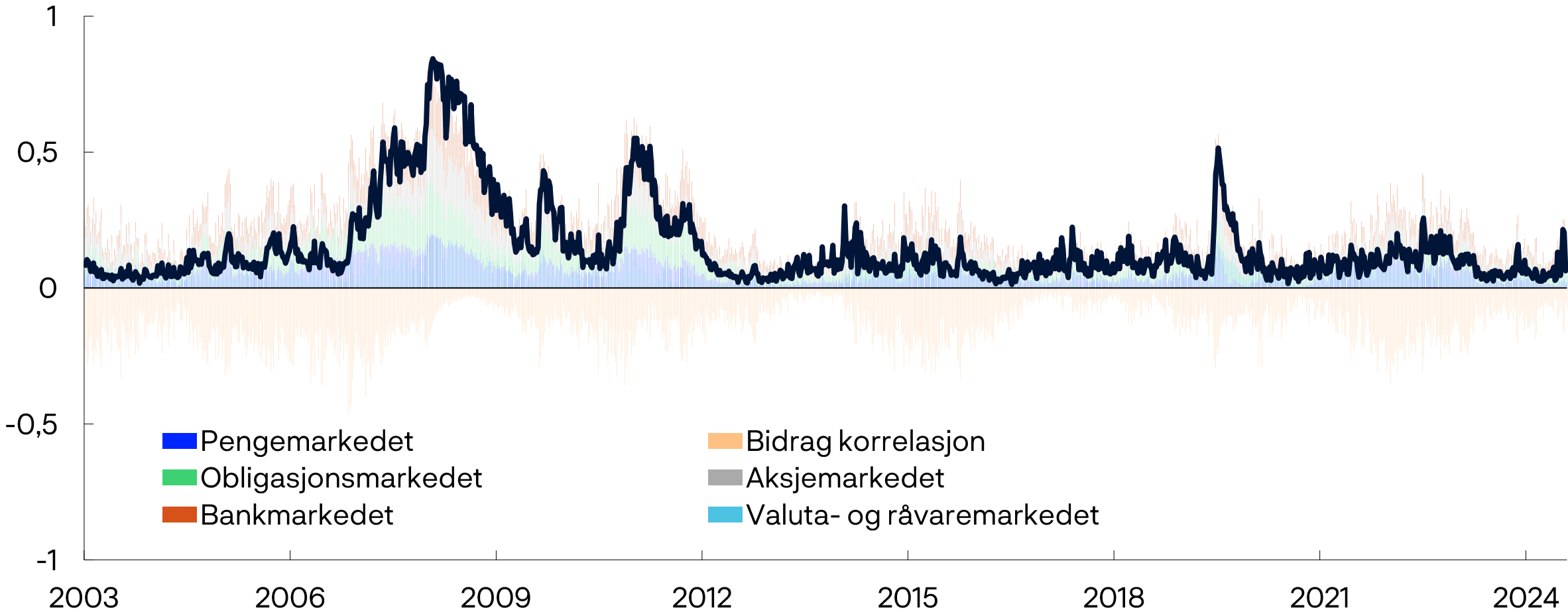


# 25. CISS indicator for Norway<sup>1)</sup>

Week 38 2003 – week 18 2025

1) The CISS, shown by the red line, is higher the more stress there is in the different market segments (the coloured areas above zero increase) and the more correlation is between market segments (the grey area below zero decreases).

Sources: Bloomberg, DNB Markets, LSEG Datastream and Norges Bank

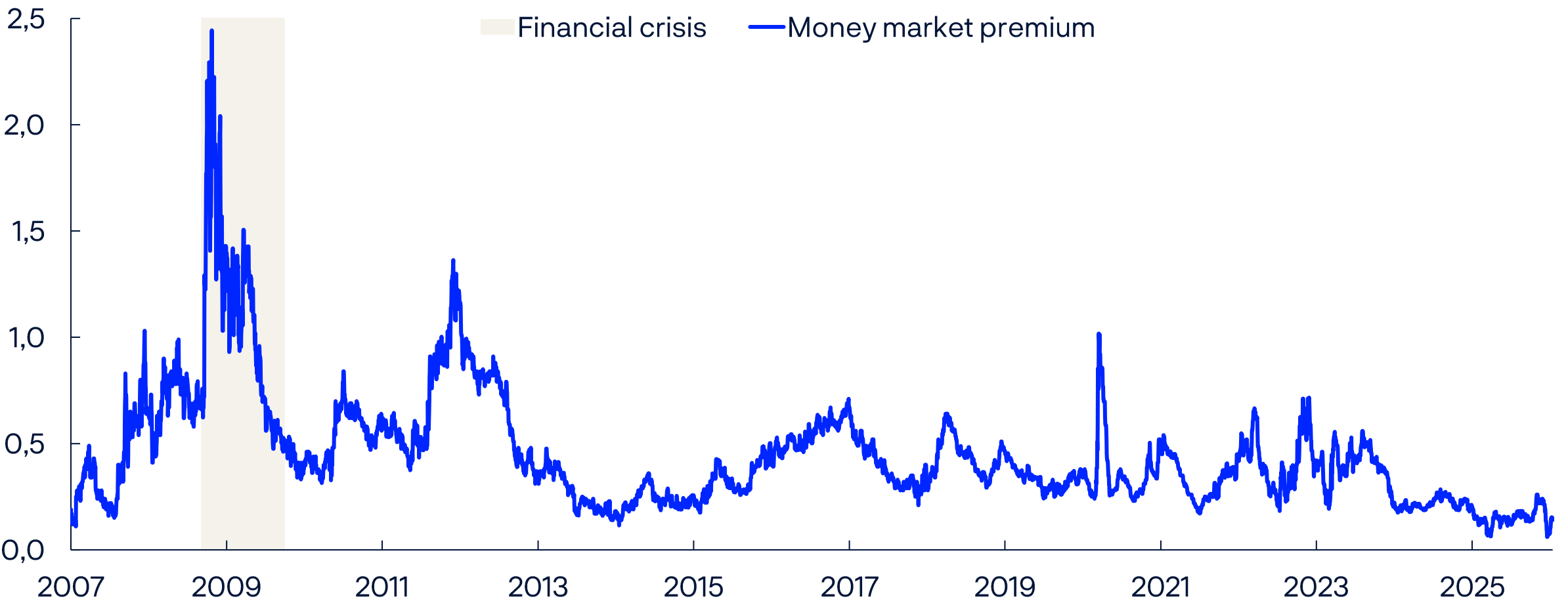


# 26. Spread in Norwegian three-month money market rate<sup>1)</sup>

Percentage points. 1 January 2007 – 13 January 2026

1) Norges Bank's projections of the difference between three-month money market rate and expected policy rate.

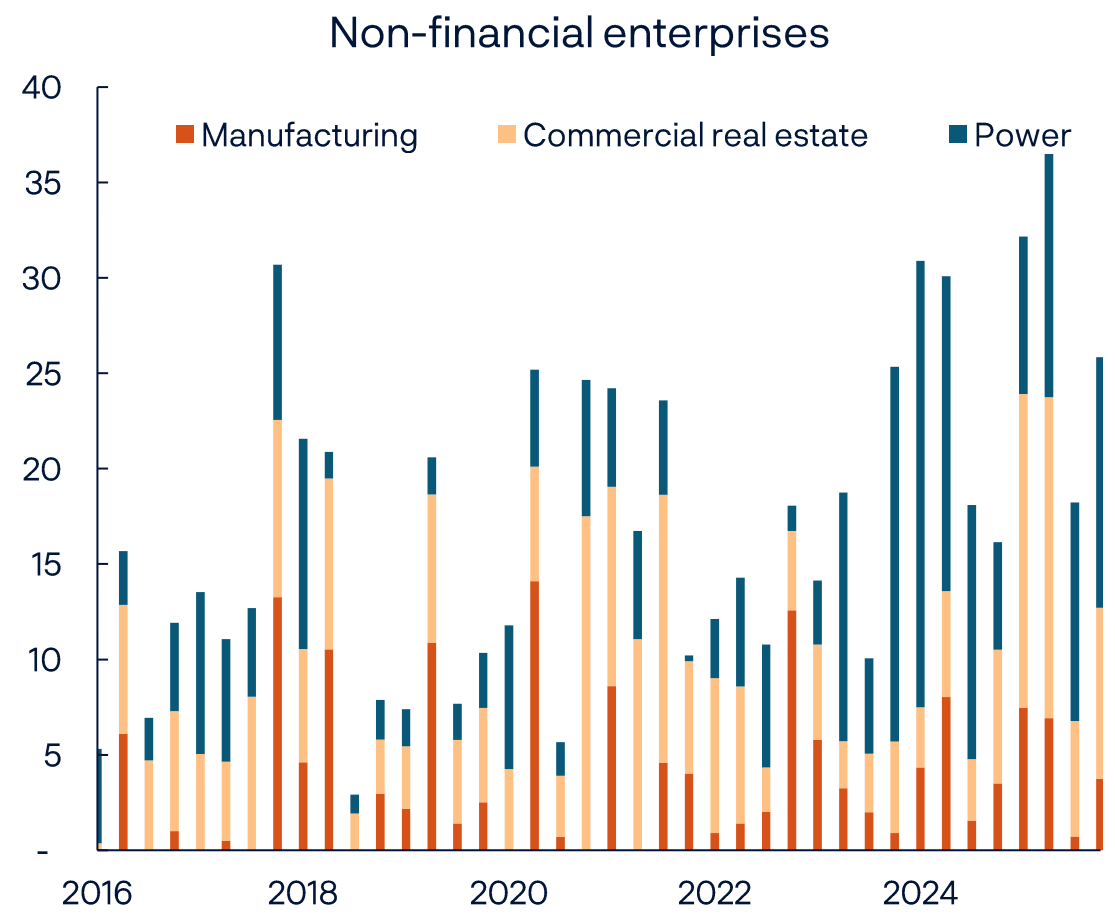
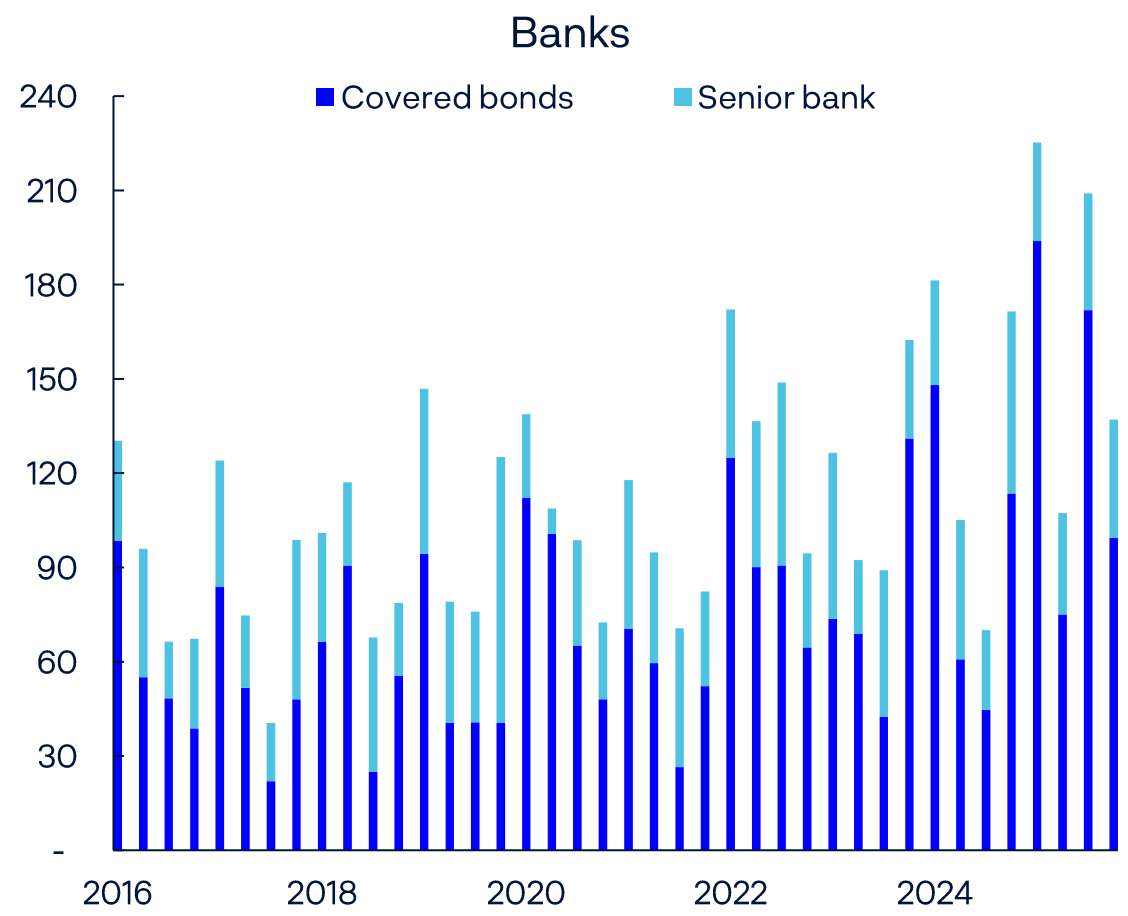
Sources: LSEG Datastream and Norges Bank



# 27. Bond market activity

Sources: Bloomberg and  
Stamdata

In billions of NOK. Norwegian issuers. 2016 Q1 – 2025 Q4

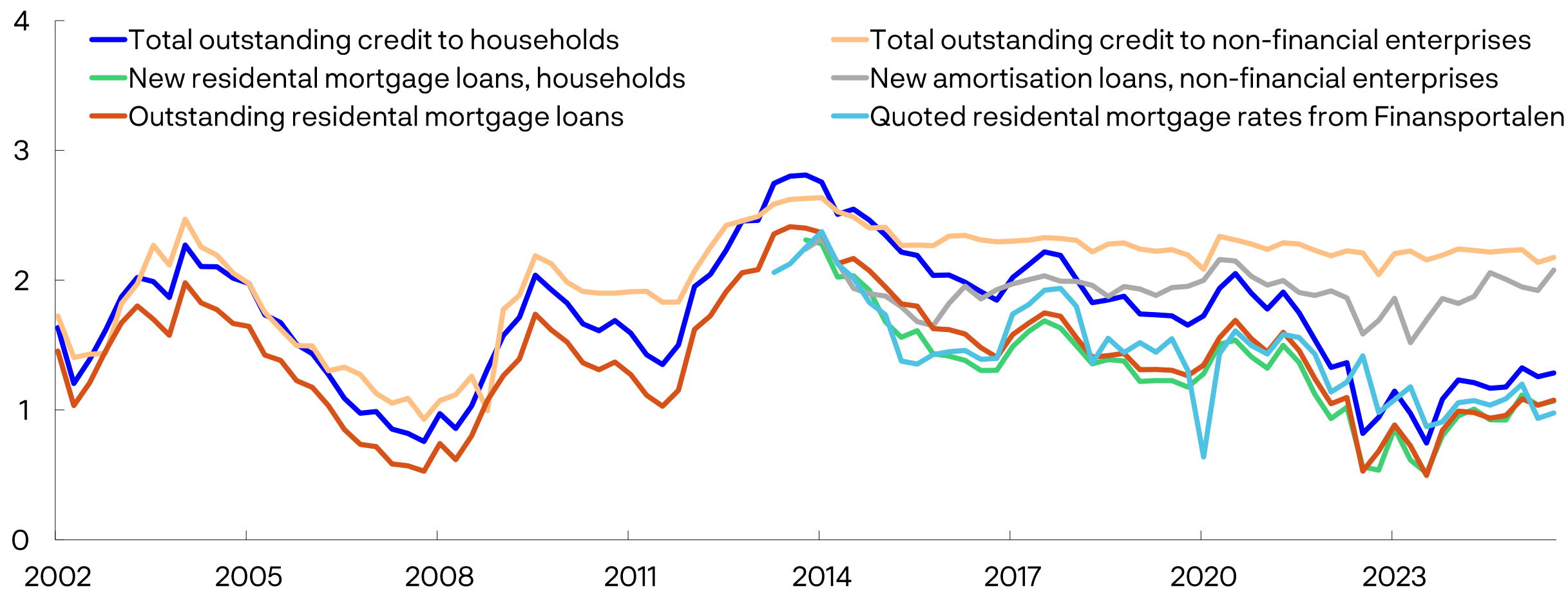


# 28. Loan margins from banks and mortgage companies

Percentage points over Nibor. 2002 Q1 – 2025 Q3<sup>1)</sup>

1) Quoted rates from 2013 Q2. New loans from 2013 Q4.

Sources: Finansportalen, Statistics Norway and Norges Bank

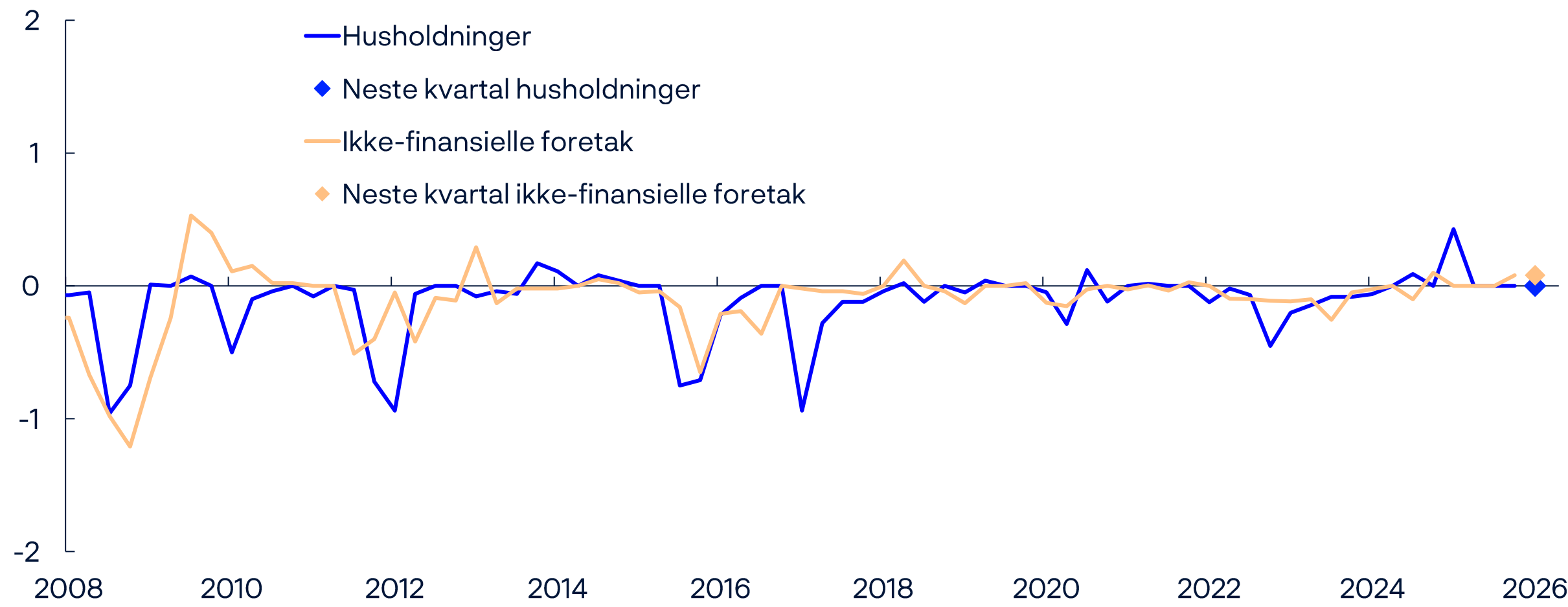


# 29. Banks' credit standards for households<sup>1)</sup> and enterprises<sup>2)</sup>

Change from previous quarter.<sup>3)</sup> Survey of bank lending.  
2008 Q1 – 2025 Q4

1) Residential mortgages.  
2) Total credit to non-financial enterprises.  
3) Scale: 2/1 = Much/somewhat easier to obtain credit, 0 = Approx. unchanged, -1/-2 = Somewhat/much tighter credit standards.

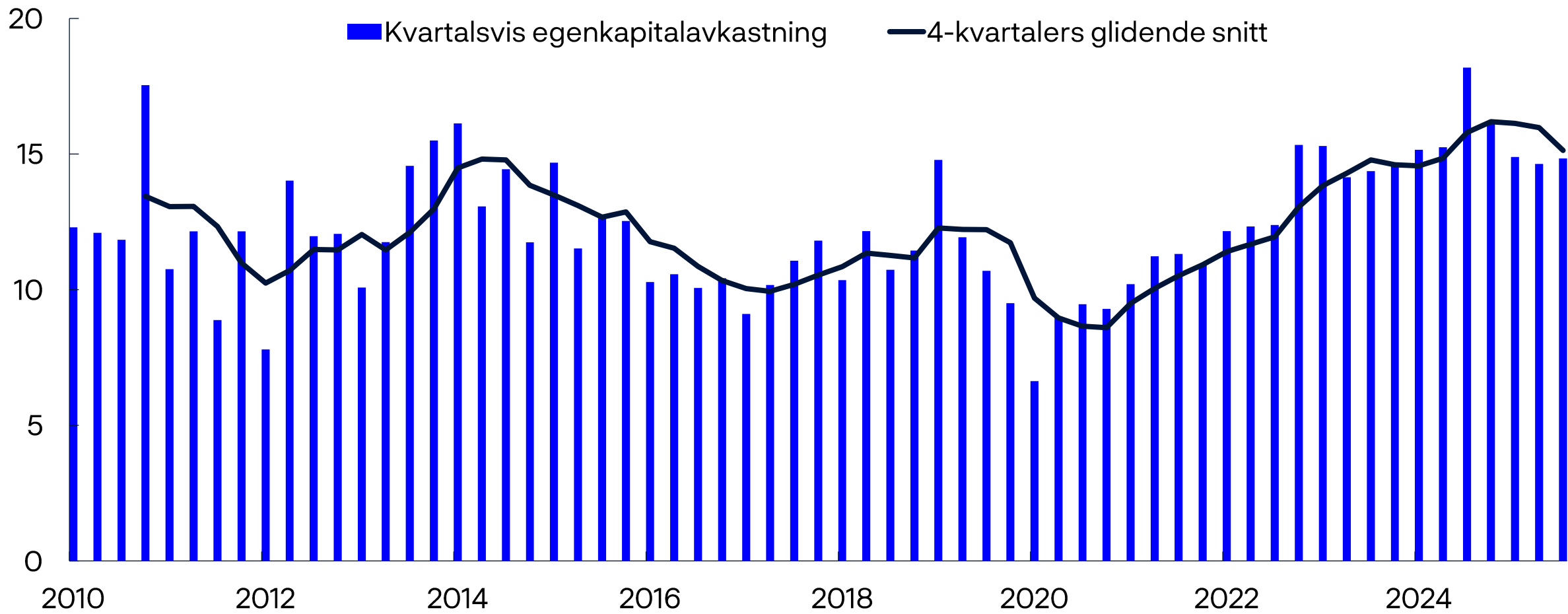
Source: Norges Bank



# 30. Return on equity for large Norwegian banks<sup>1)</sup>

Percent. 2009 Q1 – 2025 Q3

1) Weighted average of DNB, SP1 Sør-Norge, Sparebanken Norge, SP1 SMN, SP1 Østlandet and SP1 Nord-Norge.  
Sources: S&P Capital IQ and Norges Bank

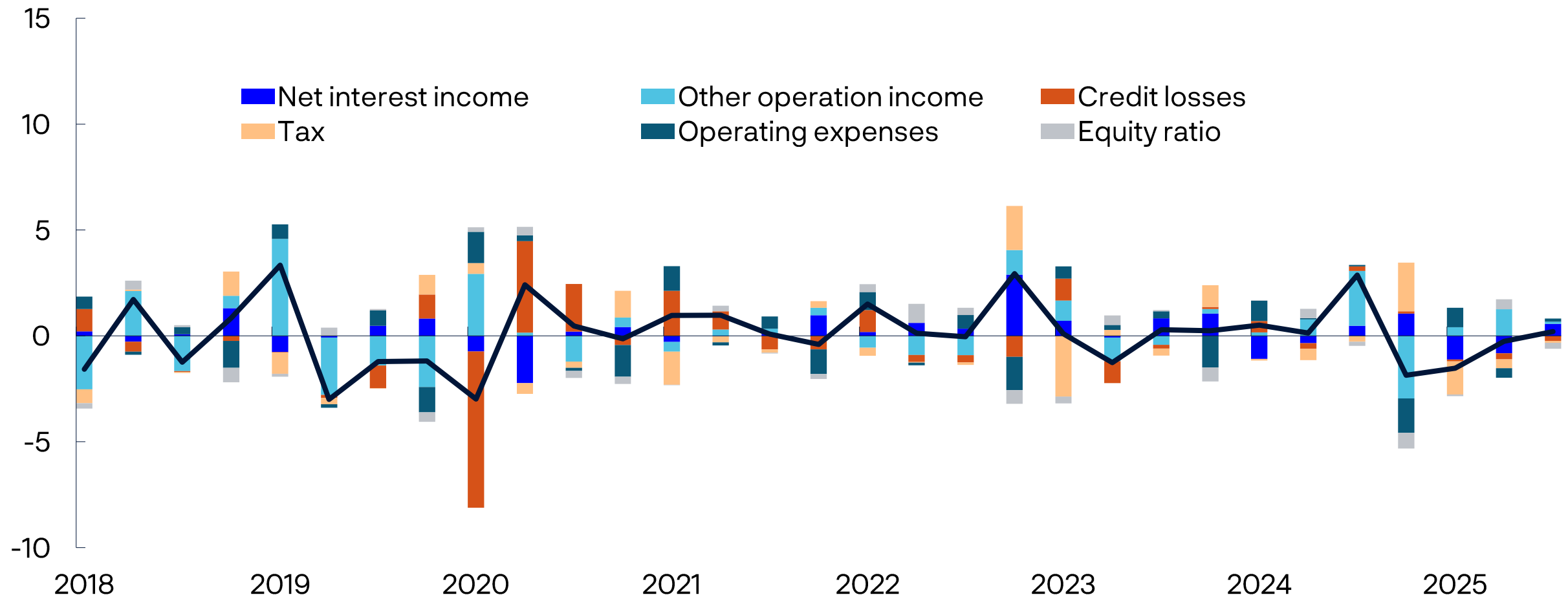


# 31. Contributions to change in return on equity

Large Norwegian banks.<sup>1)</sup> Percent. 2018 Q1 – 2025 Q3

1) Weighted average of DNB, SP1 Sør-Norge, Sparebanken Norge, SP1 SMN, SP1 Østlandet and SP1 Nord-Norge.

Sources: S&P Capital IQ and Norges Bank



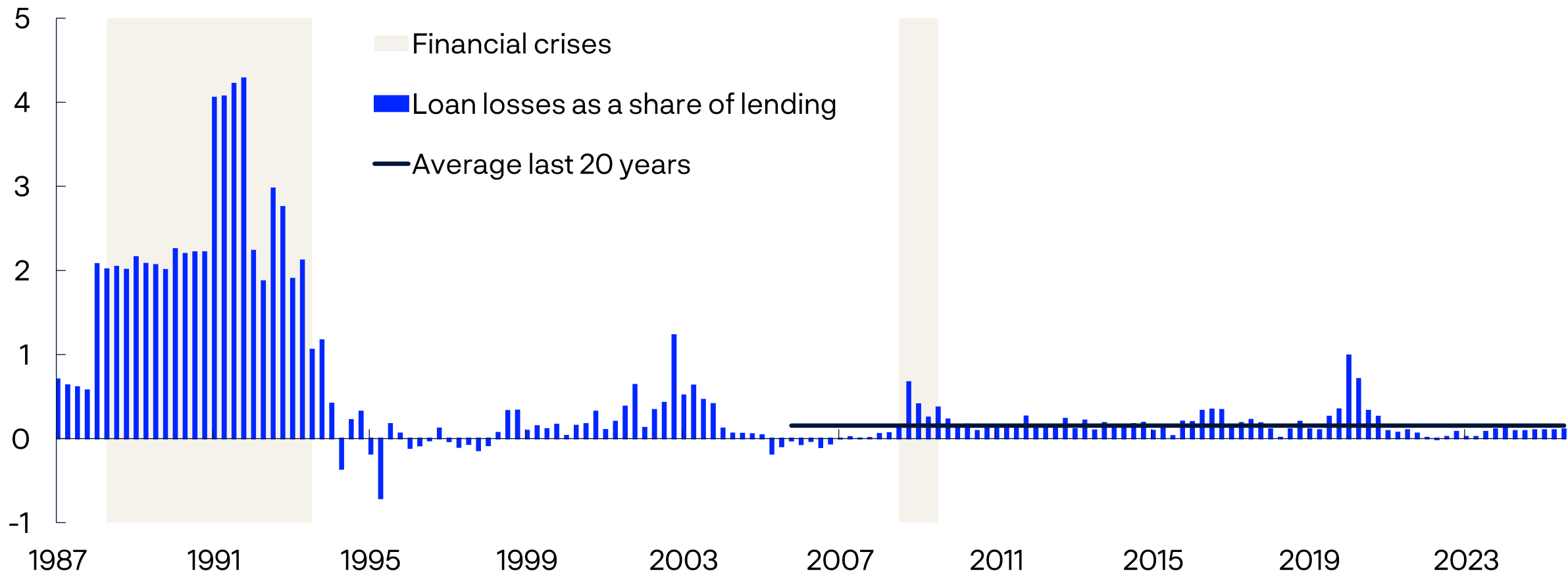
# 32. Credit losses as a share of gross lending

Annualised. All banks and mortgage companies in Norway.

Percent. 1987 Q1 – 2025 Q3<sup>1)</sup>

1) Annual data on credit losses in the period to end- 1991. Annual figures are distributed equally across the quarters

Source: Norges Bank



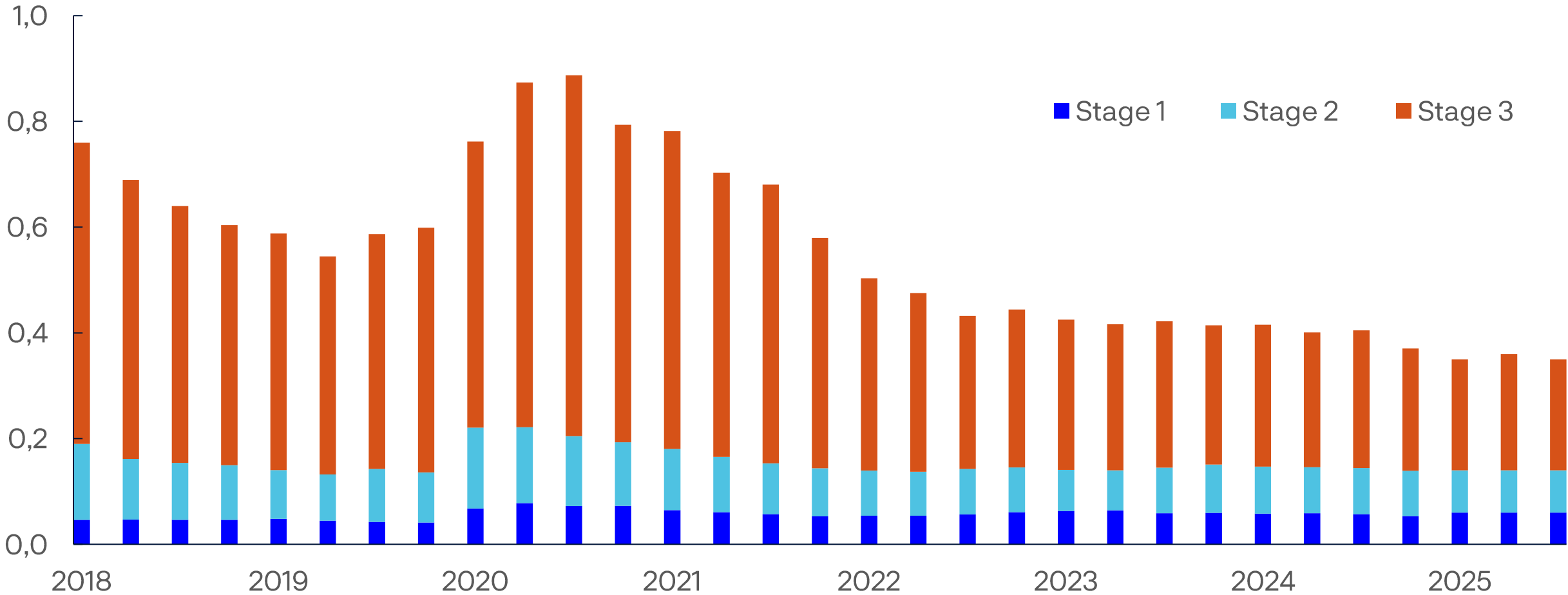


# 33. Impairment losses by stage under IFRS9

Large Norwegian banks. Share of gross lending. Accumulated.  
Percent. 2018 Q1 – 2025 Q3

- 1) Classification at intital recognition (performing loans).
- 2) Significant increase in credit risk.
- 3) Significant increase in credit risk + objective evidence of impairment

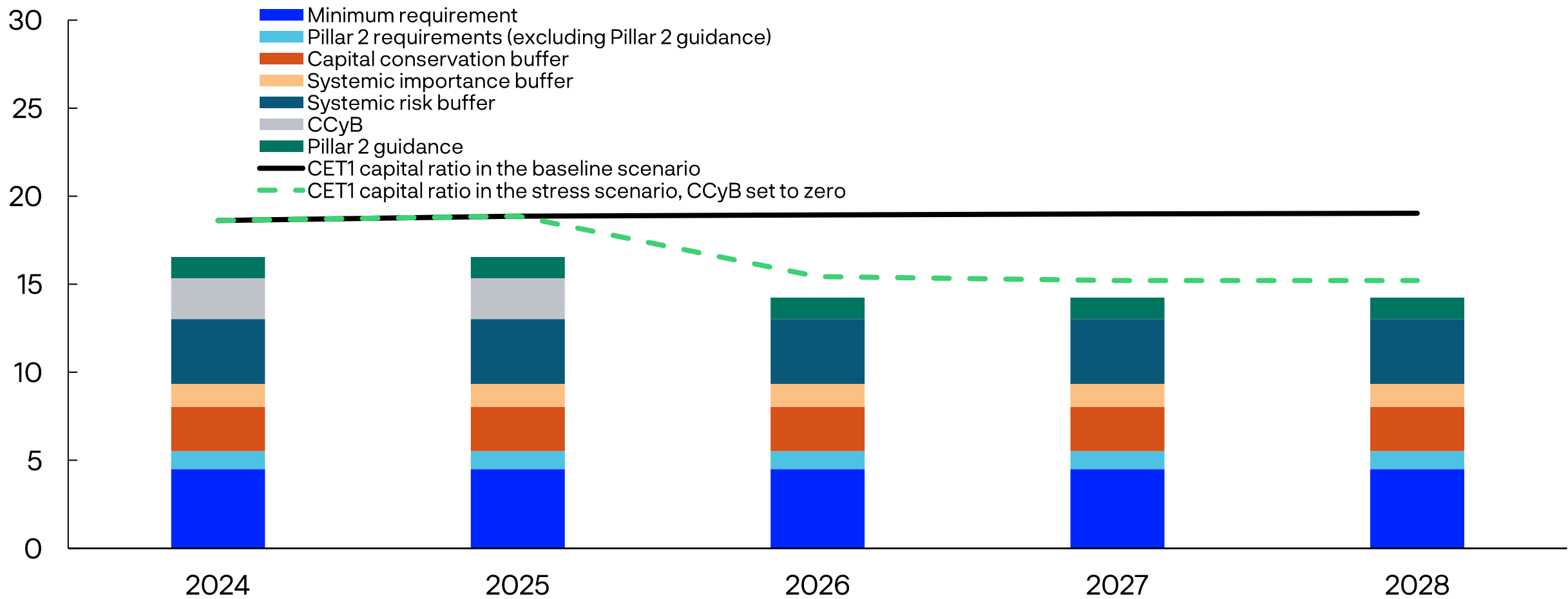
Sources: Norges Bank and  
Finanstilsynet



# 34. Stress scenario in Financial stability 2025 H1

Macro bank's capital requirements and CET1 capital, baseline and stress scenario. Percent

Sources: Banks' quarterly reports,  
Finanstilsynet (Financial  
Supervisory Authority of Norway),  
S&P Capital IQ and Norges Bank



# 35. Capital ratios in large Norwegian banks

At 2025 Q3. Percent

1) Banks' regulatory requirements as of 2025 Q2 with an added capital requirement margin.

Sources: S&P Capital IQ and Norges Bank

