



Norfund

ANNUAL REPORT

2025



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Introduction

In a year marked by sharp reductions in development aid, companies in Norfund's portfolio continued to create jobs, improve lives, and support the transition to net zero.

While global investment in developing countries declined, Norfund went against the tide, making record investments of NOK 8.4 billion, through 34 new and 24 follow-on investments.

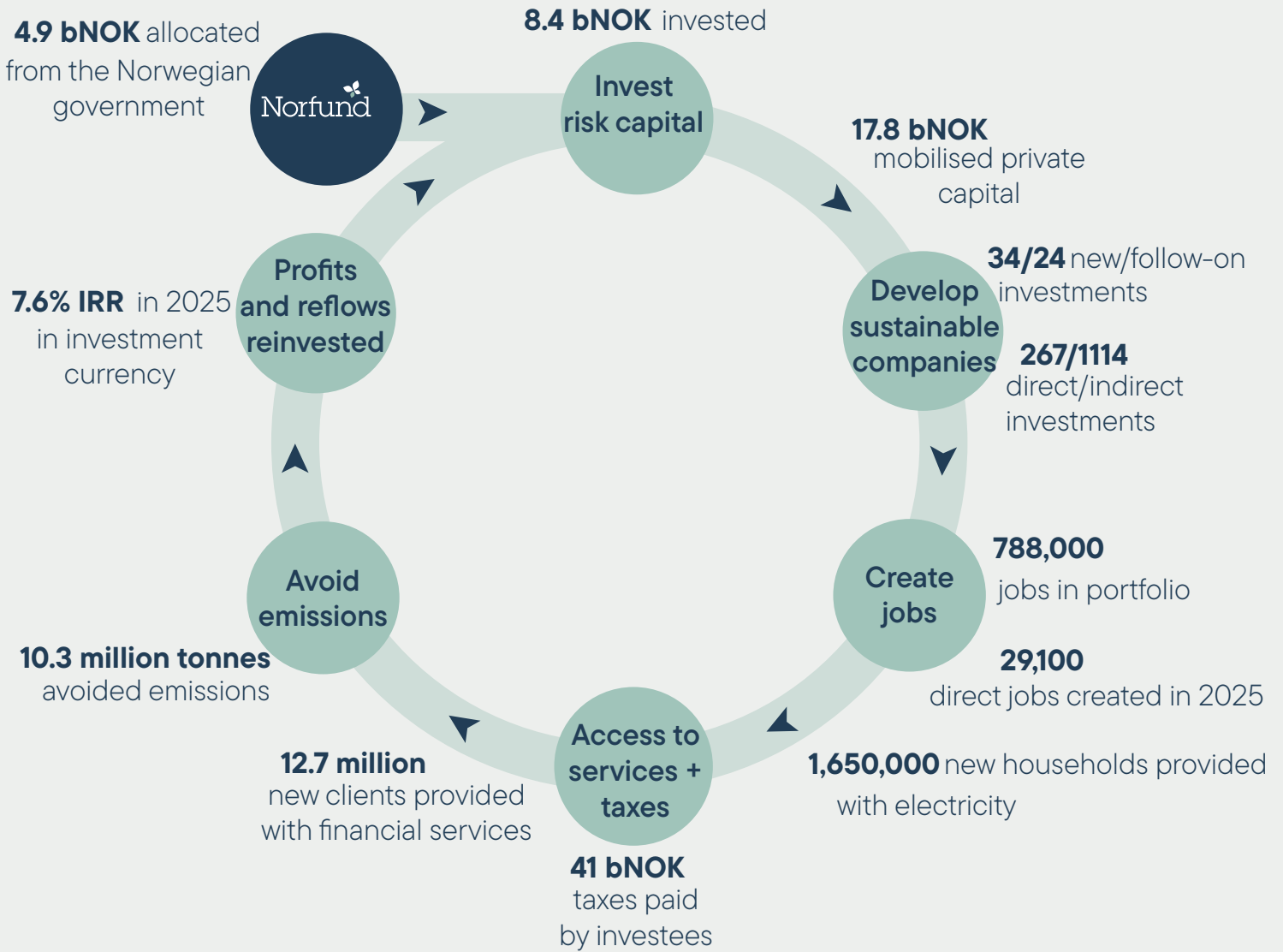
By the end of 2025, Norfund's total committed portfolio amounted to NOK 45.5 billion, distributed across three mandates: the original development mandate (DIM), the Climate Investment Fund (CIM), and the first investments of the Ukraine Fund (UIM), established in December 2024.

Through delivering positive returns that can be reinvested and mobilising private capital, while maintaining low operating costs, Norfund contributed effectively to sustainable impact at scale.

In this Annual report, we present our impact results, financial results, an updated portfolio overview, the Board of Director's report, and financial accounts. For more information see [Norfund.no](https://www.norfund.no).

Results

Our operations and impacts for 2025 are illustrated in the wheel below. It illustrates our operations and impact last year, showcasing the efforts in job creation, climate mitigation, expanding energy supply, and advancing financial inclusion.



Key figures

Commitments

New in 2025

8.4 bNOK

Total portfolio

45.5 bNOK

Mobilisation and costs

2025

17.8 bNOK

mobilised private capital*

*preliminary, attributed according to OECD methodology

2025

1.16%

operating costs of committed portfolio

Companies in portfolio

Direct investees

267

Indirect investees

1,114

Internal rate of return (IRR)

2025

7.6%

in investment currency
(-3% in NOK)

Since inception

5.3%

in investment currency
(7.8% in NOK)

New investments 2025

New

34

Follow-ons

24

Jobs

Jobs

788,000

in portfolio companies

Jobs created

29,100

net, in portfolio companies

Female employees

40%

in portfolio companies

Avoided emissions

10.3 million

actual tCO₂e emissions in 2025 from portfolio companies (greenfield)

22.7 million

expected tCO₂e avoided emissions annually from 2025 investments (CIM)

Energy access and supply

New households

1,650,000

granted access to electricity via micro/minigrids or solar home systems

Electricity produced

25.4 TWh

by portfolio companies in 2025

New capacity

12,301 MW

Financed in 2025 in portfolio companies



Access to finance

New clients

12.7 million

offered financial services in
2025

Total clients

158 million

offered financial services

Increased lending

87.3 bNOK

increase in total lending

Taxes paid in 2025

By portfolio companies

41 bNOK

Increase in total paid by portfolio
companies

4.2 bNOK



Commitments

Key commitment numbers

Full portfolio	
Total committed portfolio (mNOK)	45,508
New commitments (mNOK)	8,363
Number of new investments 2025	34
Number of follow-on investments 2025	24
Number of direct investees in portfolio	267
Number of indirect investees in portfolio	1114
Development Investment Mandate	
Total committed DIM portfolio (mNOK)	38,320
New commitments (mNOK)	5,675
Number of new investments 2025	27
Number of follow-on investments 2025	20
Number of direct DIM investees	244
Number of indirect DIM investees	1093
Climate Investment Mandate	
Total committed CIM portfolio (mNOK)	6,758
New commitments (mNOK)	2,257
Number of new investments 2025	4
Number of follow-on investments 2025	4
Number of direct CIM investees	20
Number of indirect CIM investees	26
Ukraine Investment Mandate	
Total committed UIM portfolio (mNOK)	429,6
New commitments (mNOK)	431,1
Number of indirect UIM investees	0
Number of direct UIM investments	3

Climate finance and mobilised private capital (mNOK)

Climate finance, disbursements 2025*	2.5 b
Mobilised private capital, climate finance 2025 (preliminary estimates)	16.58 b
Mobilised private capital, all new commitments (preliminary estimates)	17.81 b

* https://capacity4dev.europa.eu/library/rio-markers-handbook-oecd-dac-climate-markers_en

Commitments by investment area (mNOK)

Investment area	Total portfolio per 2025	New commitments 2025
Renewable Energy	19 119	3 864
Financial Inclusion	12 916	2 274
SE A&M	5 284	935
SE Funds	7 577	1 081
Green Infrastructure	612	209

Commitments by region (mNOK)

Region	Total portfolio per 2025	New commitments
Africa	28 609	5 902
Asia	10 903	887
Latin America	5 522	1 141
Ukraine	430	431
Other	45	2

Key figures past five years

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Full portfolio						
Committed portfolio (MNOK)	28 352	26 924	31 650	36 225	43 225	45 508
New investments (MNOK)	4 839	5 320	6 513	6 487	7694	8 363
Number of direct investments in portfolio	170	198	226	230	245	267
Capital allocated by the owner (MNOK)	1 820	1 680	2678	2 678	2938	4 928
Number of employees in Norfund	96	111	113	134	149	165
Development Mandate						
Committed portfolio (MNOK)	28 352	26 924	29 516	32 468	37 636	38 320
New investments (MNOK)	4 839	5 320	4 540	4 873	6016	5675
Return on invested capital (IRR) (inv. currency)*	-0.10%	5.20%	5.10%	1.80%	8.30%	7.20%
Number of direct investments in portfolio	170	195	219	219	230	244
KPI: Share of investments in least developed countries	39%	40%	37%	38%	33.60%	34.82%
KPI: Share of investments in Sub Saharan Africa	53%	65%	63%	64%	62.60%	64.91%
KPI: Share of equity and indirect equity	79%	75%	74%	71%	72.60%	74.13%
KPI: Renewable energy share of allocated capital >50% (ended 2021)	54%	40%	-	-	-	
KPI: Renewable energy share of allocated capital >60%	-	-	64%	68%	77.50%	74.56%
Climate Mandate						
Committed portfolio (MNOK)	-	-	2 135	3 757	5589	6758
New investments (MNOK)	-	-	2135	1 614	1678	2257
Number of direct investments in portfolio	-	-	7	12	16	20
Ukraine Mandate						
Committed portfolio (MNOK)	-	-	-	-	-	429.6
New investments (MNOK)	-	-	-	-	-	431.1
Number of direct investments in portfolio	-	-	-	-	-	3

Impact

Impact driven asset allocation combined with optimising for financial returns enable us to deliver on our mission – to create jobs, improve lives and support the transition to net zero by investing in businesses that drive sustainable development.

You can read about Norfund’s impact strategy, theories of change, additionality, impact measurement and monitoring on norfund.no/impact.

Impact results

	Impact metric	Number
Jobs	Total number of jobs in portfolio companies, total portfolio	788,000
	Jobs created in 2025, total portfolio*	29,100
	Share of youth employees in Norfund portfolio companies	21%
	New jobs created by companies in the agribusiness and manufacturing portfolio*	5,500
	New jobs created by companies in the funds Norfund is invested in*	16,300
Energy supply and access	New capacity financed in 2025 (MW)	12,301
	New capacity financed in 2025 DIM / CIM (MW)	1,722 / 10,579
	Renewable capacity in Norfund's portfolio (MW)	15,852
	Renewable capacity in Norfund's portfolio DIM / CIM (MW)	6,892 / 8,960
	Total capacity in Norfund's portfolio (MW)	17,464
	Total capacity in Norfund's portfolio DIM / CIM (MW)	8,504 / 8,960
	Total electricity production in portfolio companies in 2025 (TWh)	25.36
	Renewable electricity production, greenfield in 2025 (TWh)	11.55
	Renewable electricity production, greenfield in 2025 DIM / CIM (TWh)	8.3 / 3.25
	Total renewable electricity production in portfolio companies in 2025 (TWh)	20.64
	Total renewable electricity production in portfolio companies in 2025 DIM / CIM (TWh)	12.53 / 8.11
	Renewable share of new capacity financed	100%
	New households provided with access to electricity	1,650,000
Financial inclusion	New clients offered financial services in 2025* (million)	12.7
	Total clients offered financial services in 2025 (million)	158
	Increase in total lending volume in 2025 (bNOK)*	87.3
	Combined loan book (trillion NOK)	1.28
	Increase in credit provision since 2024	16%
Taxes	Taxes paid by portfolio companies in 2025 total portfolio (bNOK)	41
	Increase in total taxes paid by portfolio companies* (bNOK)	4.2
	Taxes paid in Africa (bNOK)	31.1
	Taxes paid in Asia (bNOK)	7
	Taxes paid in Latin-America (bNOK)	2.7

**Reflecting the net year-on-year change across companies that reported in both 2024 and 2025.*

Gender equality in Norfund's portfolio

Board of Directors women	22%
Senior management women	29%
Employees women	40%
Individual loan clients women	70%
Smallholder farmers women	45%
Smallholder farmers total	461,000
Female jobs created in 2025 (DIM+CIM)*	15,100

Read more about gender inclusion [here](#).



Avoided emissions (million tCO2e)

	CIM	DIM	Total
Ex-ante/expected 2025 investments (greenfield)	22.7	N/A	22.7
<i>Attributed share as per PCAF approach</i>	2.1	N/A	2.1
Ex-post/ actual (all, brownfield + greenfield)	8.2	9.4	17.6
<i>Attributed share as per PCAF approach</i>	0.7	1.1	1.8
Ex-post/actual in 2025 (greenfield)	3.2	7.1	10.3
<i>Attributed share as per PCAF approach</i>	0.5	0.7	1.2
Ex-ante accumulated (greenfield)	40.3	N/A	40.3
<i>Attributed share as per PCAF approach</i>	5.0	N/A	5.0

Read more about avoided emissions [here](#).



Internal rate of return (IRR)

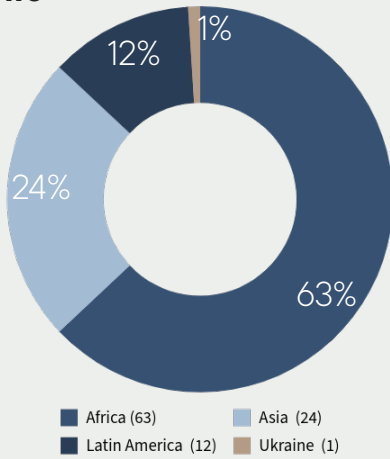
	IRR category	2025
Development Investment Mandate (DIM)	In investment currency since inception	5.2%
	In NOK since inception	7.7%
	In investment currency 2025	7.2%
	In NOK 2025	-3.4%
Climate Investment Mandate (CIM)	In investment currency since inception	13.3%
	In NOK since inception	9.7%
	In investment currency 2025	11.4%
	In NOK 2025	-0.1%
Across mandates	In investment currency since inception	5.3%
	In NOK since inception	7.8%
	In investment currency 2025	7.6%
	In NOK 2025	-3.0%

IRR past 5 years in investment currency

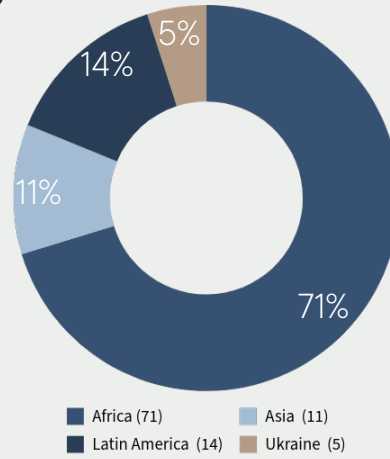
	Since inception	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Renewable Energy (DIM)	6.4%	13.5%	7.8%	-3.0%	11.3%	0.0%	2.8%
Scalable Enterprises - Agribusiness & Manufacturing	-0.7%	0.0%	-0.6%	3.8%	6.8%	6.5%	-9.8%
Scalable Enterprises - Funds	0.9%	5.1%	0.1%	-0.6%	1.8%	5.6%	-12.2%
Financial Inclusion	6.1%	4.3%	14.6%	6.6%	0.2%	10.2%	-2.2%
Green Infrastructure	-7.5%	-7.4%	-12.2%	-1.4%	12.2%	8.7%	n/a
Total Development Investment mandate	5.2%	7.2%	8.3%	1.8%	5.1%	5.2%	-0.1%
Climate Investment Mandate	13.3%	11.4%	9.3%	21.7%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Across mandates	5.3%	7.6%	8.4%	2.7%	n/a	n/a	n/a

Portfolio overview

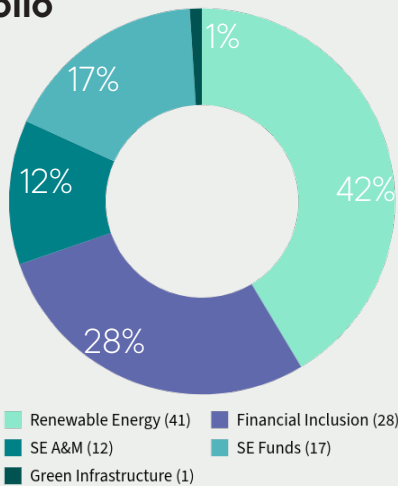
**Commitments per region
total portfolio**



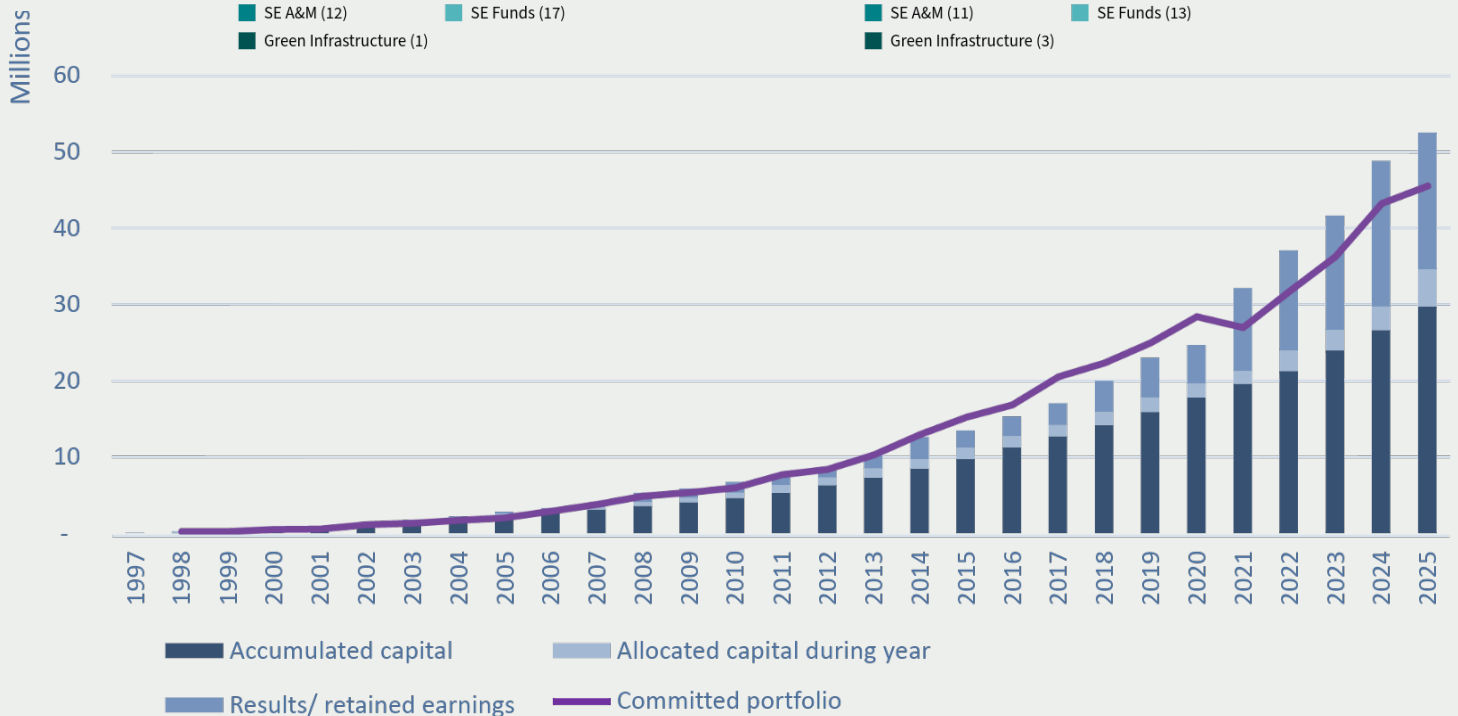
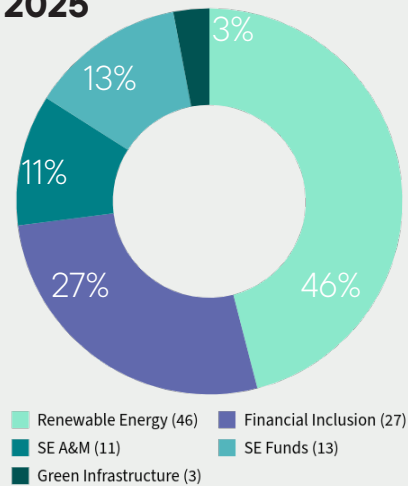
**Commitments per region
2025**



**Commitments per investment area
total portfolio**



**Commitments per investment
area 2025**



Key performance indicators

(Development Investment Mandate only)

Four Key Performance Indicators are defined for Norfund's Development Mandate portfolio.

Least Developed Countries >33%

The scarcity of capital available in Least Developed Countries (LDC) means the needs for our investments are high. 34.8% of Norfund's portfolio is in these markets.

35%

Of total portfolio in LDCs

Sub-Saharan Africa >50%

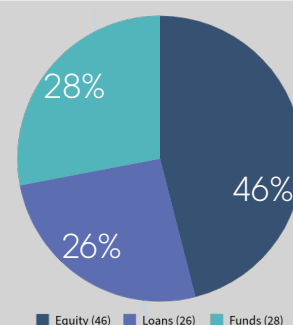
Norfund has set a strategic target that the portfolio should have at least 50% in Sub-Saharan Africa. By the end of the year, the region's share stood at 64.9%.

65%

Of portfolio in Sub-Saharan Africa

Equity and indirect equity >70%

Norfund provides capital in the form of equity, debt and fund investments. Preference is given to equity investments – both direct investments and through funds – because in most developing countries equity is the scarcest type of capital available to enterprises. The equity KPI has increased from 72.6% in 2024 to 74.1% by the end of 2025.



Renewable energy > 60%

The Renewable Energy KPI was introduced in 2022 and is different from the other portfolio KPI's. It is defined as the total RE-commitments (at commitment date fx-rate) divided by total allocation from the MFA, starting from 2022. This should over time be at least 60%. At the end of 2025, this KPI stood at 74.6%.

75%

Renewable energy

Progress on impact ambitions

Investment area	Ambition 2023-2026 strategy period	Achievement by end of 2025
 Renewable Energy	6.5 million new households provided with access to electricity	2.8million
	6.5 GW new capacity financed	4.3 GW
 Financial Inclusion	40 million new bank clients	38.8 million
	NOK 280 billion increase in lending provided	180.7 bNOK
 Scalable Enterprises	A&M NOK 3 billion additional revenues generated	6.5 BNOK
	10 000 new jobs created	18,500
	Funds NOK 16 billion additional revenues generated	33.2 bNOK
	70 000 new jobs created	38,000
 Climate investment mandate	14 million tCO2e avoided emissions	40.3 million
	9 GW new capacity financed	18.5 GW

*Note: Ambitions are set on organic growth and not growth through new investments.
For Green Infrastructure, we have data from too few companies to report and disclose aggregate figures.*

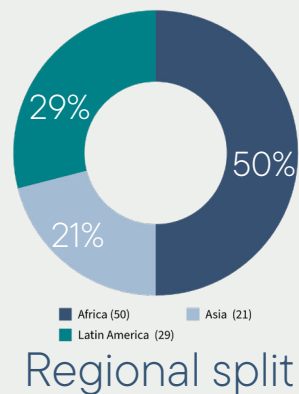


Financial Inclusion

By investing in financial institutions, fintech, and microfinance, Norfund contributes to removing the barriers that exclude people from participating in the financial sector. Expanding financial inclusion helps businesses to grow and create jobs, households to build savings, and societies to foster long-term development.

Read more about this investment area [here](#), and about the results from 2025 [here](#).

	mNOK		Number
New commitments 2025	2,274	New investees	6
Total Financial inclusion portfolio	12,916	Follow-on investments	9
		Exits	9



12.7 million

new clients reached

87.3 bNOK

increase in lending to clients



Norfund's Financial Inclusion investments							
Investment	Country	Investment year	Sector	Instrument	Ownership share	Domicile	Committed (mNOK)
Banco Agricola	El Salvador	2025	Banking	Loans	–	El Salvador	100.79
Banco de Antigua	Guatemala	2025	Banking	Loans	–	Guatemala	100.62
Banco Internacional Guatemala	Guatemala	2025	Financial services	Loans	–	Guatemala	201.58
Finanzauto	Colombia	2025	Other financial services	Loans	–	Colombia	201.58
NMB Bank	Tanzania, United Republic Of	2025	Banking	Loans	–	Tanzania, United Republic Of	302.45
OmniRetail	Nigeria	2025	Fintech	Equity	6 %	Delaware	77.98
Abler Nordic Fund V	Global	2024	Microfinance	Funds	29 %	Norway	283.50
Abler Nordic GP V AS	Global	2024	Microfinance	Equity	32 %	Norway	31.50
Apis Growth Markets Fund III SCSp	Global	2024	Fintech fund	Funds		Luxembourg	205.90
AwanTunai	Indonesia	2024	Fintech	Equity	5-10%	Singapore	96.85
Banco Popular Honduras	Honduras	2024	Banking	Equity and Loans	0 %	Honduras	51.06
Genesis	Guatemala	2024	Microfinance	Loans	–	Guatemala	158.86
Growth Investment Partners Ghana	Ghana	2024	Non-Bank Financial Institution	Equity	23 %	Ghana	151.19
I&M group	Kenya	2024	Banking	Equity	12 %	Kenya	106.48
Premier Credit Limited	Kenya	2024	Microfinance	Loans	–	Kenya	73.50
Southeast Asia Commercial Joint Stock Bank	Vietnam	2024	Banking	Loans	–	Vietnam	302.37
BAC El Salvador	El Salvador	2023	Banking	Loans	–	El Salvador	125.99
Banco Multiple Ademi	Dominican Republic	2023	Banking	Loans	–	Dominican Republic	45.52
Bayport Zambia	Zambia	2023	Microfinance	Loans	–	Zambia	61.39
CIFI Sustainable Fund	Regional	2023	Infrastructure fund	Funds	32 %	Canada	171.62
City Bank Limited	Bangladesh	2023	Banking	Loans	–	Bangladesh	201.58
KREDIT PLUS	Colombia	2023	Other financial services	Loans	–	Colombia	58.38
Produbanco	Ecuador	2023	Banking	Loans	–	Ecuador	166.31
Vietnam Prosperity Joint Stock Commercial Bank	Vietnam	2023	Banking	Loans	–	Vietnam	115.16
Access Bank Ghana	Ghana	2022	Banking	Loans	–	Ghana	89.59
Banco Atlantida	Honduras	2022	Banking	Loans	–	Honduras	135.01
Banco BDI	Dominican Republic	2022	Banking	Equity	20 %	Dominican Republic	184.27

Banco Cuscatlan	El Salvador	2022	Banking	Loans	–	El Salvador	75.59
Banco Ficohsa Nicaragua	Regional	2022	Banking	Loans	–	Nicaragua	100.79
Bayport Mozambique	Mozambique	2022	Microfinance	Loans	–	Mozambique	0.61
CRDB - AfDB CRP	Tanzania, United Republic Of	2022	Banking	Loans	–	Tanzania, United Republic Of	151.19
CRDB Bank DRC	Congo, Democratic Republic Of The	2022	Banking	Equity	23 %	Congo, Democratic Republic Of The	120.28
Finsocial	Colombia	2022	Microfinance	Loans	–	Colombia	55.65
Integra Partners Fund II	Regional	2022	Fintech fund	Funds	10 %	Singapore	83.22
MI BANCO	El Salvador	2022	Banking	Loans	–	El Salvador	80.63
The Co-operative Bank of Kenya	Kenya	2022	Banking	Loans	–	Kenya	161.27
Wave Mobile Money	Regional	2022	Fintech	Loans	–	Senegal	130.27
Bina Artha	Indonesia	2021	Microfinance	Loans	–	Indonesia	8.61
Ecobank	Regional	2021	Banking	Loans	–	Togo	268.78
Lula Lend	South Africa	2021	Fintech	Loans	–	South Africa	70.12
National Development Bank	Sri Lanka	2021	Banking	Equity	10 %	Sri Lanka	120.57
Quona Inclusion Fund III	Global	2021	Fintech	Funds	5 %	Cayman Islands	131.84
First National Bank	Ghana	2020	Banking	Loans	–	Ghana	45.36
Locfund Next	Regional	2020	Microfinance	Equity	31 %	Canada	106.11
Softlogic Life	Sri Lanka	2020	Non-Bank Financial Institution	Loans	–	Sri Lanka	75.59
Accion Quona Inclusion Fund	Global	2019	Fintech	Funds	5 %	Cayman Islands	81.99
Banco BCT	Costa Rica	2019	Banking	Loans	–	Costa Rica	25.20
Mutual Trust Bank	Bangladesh	2019	Banking	Equity and Loans	10 %	Bangladesh	437.29
Optima	El Salvador	2019	Microfinance	Loans	32 %	El Salvador	10.08
Yoma Bank	Myanmar	2019	Banking	Equity	11 %	Myanmar	294.98
Abler Nordic Fund IV	Global	2018	Microfinance	Funds	18 %	Norway	216.00
Abler Nordic GP IV AS	Global	2018	Microfinance	Equity	20 %	Norway	24.00
AfricInvest FIVE	Regional	2018	Non-Bank Financial Institution	Equity	16 %	Mauritius	320.94
Access Bank Plc	Nigeria	2017	Banking	Loans	–	Nigeria	158.87
Banco BDF	Nicaragua	2017	Banking	Loans	–	Nicaragua	100.79
Arise	Regional	2016	Banking	Equity	33 %	Netherlands	3,204.84

Banco Promerica Guatemala	Guatemala	2016	Banking	Loans	–	Guatemala	258.28
Fedecredito	El Salvador	2016	Microfinance	Loans	–	El Salvador	45.36
ARREND	Regional	2015	Non-Bank Financial Institution	Loans	22 %	Guatemala	24.19
Banco Promerica El Salvador	El Salvador	2015	Banking	Loans	–	El Salvador	110.87
Myanmar Finance	Myanmar	2015	Microfinance	Equity	25 %	Myanmar	16.65
BANCO INDUSTRIAL EL SALVADOR	El Salvador	2014	Banking	Loans	–	El Salvador	201.58
Abler Fund III	Global	2013	Microfinance	Funds	24 %	Norway	136.87
FDL	Nicaragua	2013	Microfinance	Equity	13 %	Nicaragua	34.50
First Finance	Cambodia	2013	Microfinance	Loans	–	Cambodia	75.59
NMBZ	Zimbabwe	2013	Banking	Loans	–	Zimbabwe	9.71
NorFinance	Regional	2013	Banking	Equity	50 %	Norway	529.93
Desyfin	Costa Rica	2011	Non-Bank Financial Institution	Equity and Loans	23 %	Costa Rica	67.01
Norsad	Regional	2011	Non-Bank Financial Institution	Equity	14 %	Botswana	56.85
Evolution Credit	South Africa	2009	Non-Bank Financial Institution	Equity	16 %	South Africa	99.01
Abler Frontier Fund	Global	2008	Microfinance	Funds	45 %	Norway	39.83
Abler Nordic AS	Global	2008	Microfinance	Equity	33 %	Norway	24.19
Abler Norwegian AS	Global	2008	Microfinance	Equity	50 %	Norway	2.50
Sathapana	Cambodia	2008	Banking	Loans	–	Cambodia	60.47
CIFI	Regional	2004	Non-Bank Financial Institution	Equity	34 %	Panama	116.18
LAAD	Regional	2004	Non-Bank Financial Institution	Loans	–	Netherlands Antilles	544.27

Scalable Enterprises

Growing sustainable businesses strengthens economic growth and local supply chains, and creates jobs at scale. Norfund focuses on direct investments in agribusiness and manufacturing (A&M) in Sub-Saharan Africa and extends our reach to a wider range of businesses through fund investments.

Read more about this investment area [here](#).

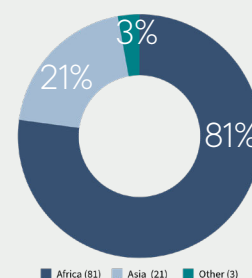
New jobs created

5500

Jobs created in agribusiness and manufacturing investees

16300

Jobs created by companies in the funds Norfund invests in



Regional split
(no direct in Asia)

	MNOK		Number
New commitments 2025	1,586		
Total commitments SE portfolio	12,431	New A&M investees	5
New commitments A&M in 2025	834	Follow-on A&M investments	5
Total A&M portfolio	5,183	A&M exits	2
New commitments funds in 2025	752	New fund investments	5
Total commitments in funds portfolio	7,249	Follow-on fund investments	1
Increase in revenue in the agribusiness and manufacturing portfolio (within SE) (bNOK)	1.65	Exited fund investments	3
Increase in revenue in the funds Norfund is invested in (within SE) (bNOK)	20.1		

Norfund's Scalable Enterprises investments

Investment	Country	Investment year	Sector	Instrument	Ownership share	Domicile	Committed (mNOK)
ADP IV	Regional	2025	Investment funds	Funds		Guernsey	251.98
B5 Plus Limited	Ghana	2025	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	Loans	–	Ghana	151.19
Helios V	Regional	2025	Sector-agnostic fund	Funds		Guernsey	249.84
Inside Equity Fund II (IEF II)	Regional	2025	Sector-agnostic fund	Funds	12 %	Mauritius	75.78
Kensta	Regional	2025	Manufacture of paper and paper products	Loans	–	Mauritius	100.79
Langeberg	South Africa	2025	Manufacture of food products	Equity	40 %	South Africa	59.69
LC Foods	Vietnam	2025	Manufacture of food products	Loans	–	Singapore	50.40
Phatisa Food Fund 3	Regional	2025	Agribusiness fund	Funds		Mauritius	151.19
SIPRA	Cote D'Ivoire	2025	Agriculture	Equity	17 %	Cote D'Ivoire	237.64
TLG Africa Growth Fund II	Regional	2025	Sector-agnostic fund	Funds		Mauritius	100.44
Afgri	South Africa	2024	Agriculture	Loans	–	South Africa	365.46
Excelsior Vietnam II	Vietnam	2024	Sector-agnostic fund	Funds	15 %	Singapore	137.02
Irvine Limited	Regional	2024	Agriculture	Equity	35 %	Mauritius	200.04
Kim Fay	Kenya	2024	Manufacture of paper and paper products	Loans	–	Kenya	55.44
Mvuvi	Regional	2024	Fishing and aquaculture	Equity and Loans	18 %	Mauritius	113.63
Navis Asia Credit Fund	Regional	2024	Sector-agnostic fund	Funds	11 %	Singapore	152.65
Openspace Venture Fund IV	Regional	2024	Sector-agnostic fund	Funds	8 %	Cayman Islands	127.46
TNB Aura Fund III	Regional	2024	Sector-agnostic fund	Funds	12 %	Singapore	103.18
African Forestry Impact Platform (AFIP)	Regional	2023	Forestry and logging	Funds	37 %	Singapore	753.95
African Rivers Fund IV	Regional	2023	Sector-agnostic fund	Funds		Mauritius	147.03
ANB	South Africa	2023	Agriculture	Equity	0 %	South Africa	179.69
Balaji EPZ Limited	Kenya	2023	Manufacture of textiles	Loans	–	Kenya	133.39
CarDekho SEA	Indonesia	2023	Fintech	Equity	2 %	Indonesia	63.55
Miniplast Limited	Ghana	2023	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	Loans	–	Ghana	105.83

Norrskan22 Fund	Regional	2023	Sector-agnostic fund	Funds	5 %	Sweden	102.93
Nouvelle Mici Embaci (NME)	Cote D'Ivoire	2023	Manufacture of paper and paper products	Equity	26 %	Cote D'Ivoire	173.64
Novastar Ventures Africa Fund III	Regional	2023	Sector-agnostic fund	Funds		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	89.23
OH Ecosystems	Nigeria	2023	Agriculture	Loans	–	Delaware	105.33
Adenia Capital V	Regional	2022	Investment funds	Funds	5 %	Mauritius	204.03
AgDevCo	Regional	2022	Agriculture	Equity	5.5 %	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	356.59
Alterra Africa Accelerator Fund	Regional	2022	Investment funds	Funds	16 %	Mauritius	204.99
Continental Blue Investment (CBI) Ltd.	Ghana	2022	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Equity	10 %	Ghana	82.33
Hela Investment Holdings	Regional	2022	Manufacture of textiles	Loans	–	Mauritius	134.69
Katapult Africa	Regional	2022	Investment funds	Funds	17 %	Rwanda	2.48
KV Asia Fund II	Regional	2022	Investment funds	Funds	7 %	Cayman Islands	158.88
Lona Group	South Africa	2022	Agriculture	Equity	17 %	Mauritius	43.81
Redsun Raisins and Nuts	South Africa	2022	Manufacture of food products	Equity	23 %	South Africa	70.04
SAMANU	Ethiopia	2022	Manufacture of food products	Equity	10 %	Mauritius	132.24
Synercore Holdings Proprietary Limited	South Africa	2022	Manufacture of food products	Equity and Loans	39 %	South Africa	61.64
Terramar	Regional	2022	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Equity	45 %	Mauritius	90.35
TNB Aura Fund II	Regional	2022	Investment funds	Funds	11 %	Singapore	73.58
ACI Motors Ltd	Bangladesh	2021	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	Equity	3 %	Netherlands	34.99
AFMF: ASEAN Frontier Markets Fund	Regional	2021	Investment funds	Funds	20 %	Singapore	104.01
African Rivers Fund III	Regional	2021	Sector-agnostic fund	Funds	19 %	Mauritius	129.87
Helios IV	Regional	2021	Investment funds	Funds	8 %	Guernsey	248.32
Meridiam Africa Fund II	Regional	2021	Investment funds	Funds	4 %	France	225.80
Phatisa Food Fund 2	Regional	2021	Agribusiness fund	Funds	14 %	Mauritius	174.69

Seba Foods	Zambia	2021	Manufacture of beverages	Equity and Loans	26 %	Zambia	101.58
Vantage Mezzanine Fund IV - USD	Regional	2021	Sector-agnostic fund	Funds	13 %	South Africa	233.43
Vantage Mezzanine Fund IV - ZAR	Regional	2021	Investment funds	Funds	6 %	South Africa	51.23
Vietnam Investments Fund IV	Vietnam	2021	Investment funds	Funds	18 %	Cayman Islands	150.19
AfricInvest Fund IV	Regional	2020	Investment funds	Funds	7 %	Mauritius	291.47
Antler East Africa Fund I	Regional	2020	Investment funds	Funds	11 %	Cayman Islands	14.88
Ascent Rift Valley Fund II	Regional	2020	Investment funds	Funds	9 %	Mauritius	95.73
CASEIF IV	Regional	2020	Agribusiness fund	Funds	26 %	Canada	148.86
Excelsior Vietnam	Vietnam	2020	Investment funds	Funds	19 %	Singapore	92.95
FES Limited	Regional	2020	Agriculture	Equity and Loans	23 %	Mauritius	121.75
Kagera Sugar Limited	Tanzania, United Republic Of	2020	Agriculture	Loans	-	Tanzania, United Republic Of	74.86
Lilongwe Dairy (2001) Limited	Malawi	2020	Agriculture	Equity	25 %	Malawi	117.07
Navis CLMV	Regional	2020	Investment funds	Funds	17 %	Cayman Islands	233.14
Novastar Ventures Africa Fund II	Regional	2020	Investment funds	Funds	7 %	Mauritius	63.17
Openspace Ventures III	Regional	2020	Investment funds	Funds	8 %	Cayman Islands	145.62
Solon Capital Holdings	Regional	2020	Investment funds	Funds	30 %	Mauritius	35.83
Development Partners International III	Regional	2019	Investment funds	Funds	4 %	Guernsey	340.69
Frontiir Co. Ltd.	Myanmar	2019	Information service activities	Equity	2 %	British Virgin Islands	26.95
Sundry Foods	Nigeria	2019	Manufacture of food products	Equity	16 %	Nigeria	80.80
Verod Capital Growth Fund III	Regional	2019	Investment funds	Funds	11 %	Mauritius	184.89
Cepheus Growth Capital Fund	Ethiopia	2018	Investment funds	Funds	20 %	Mauritius	147.79
EcoEnterprises Partners III, LP	Regional	2018	Agribusiness fund	Funds	5 %	Ireland	58.39
ECP Africa Fund IV	Regional	2018	Investment funds	Funds	6 %	Mauritius	209.28
Marginpar Group	Global	2018	Agriculture	Equity and Loans	26 %	Mauritius	111.10
MOF II	Myanmar	2018	Investment funds	Funds	14 %	Cayman Islands	89.98
Nordic Horn of Africa Opportunities Fund	Somalia	2018	Investment funds	Funds	11 %	Canada	35.23

Agri-Vie II	Regional	2017	Investment funds	Funds	11 %	Mauritius	138.29
Fanisi Capital Fund II	Regional	2017	Investment funds	Funds	43 %	Mauritius	113.06
Neofresh	Regional	2017	Agriculture	Equity and Loans	5 %	Mauritius	71.85
Nyama World Malawi Ltd	Malawi	2017	Agriculture	Loans	–	Malawi	33.26
Oasis Africa Fund	Regional	2017	Investment funds	Funds	10 %	Ghana	31.20
Spear Africa Holding II	Regional	2017	Investment funds	Funds	19 %	Mauritius	70.31
Associated Foods Zimbabwe (AFZ)	Zimbabwe	2016	Manufacture of food products	Loans	–	Zimbabwe	10.32
FIPA II	Regional	2016	Investment funds	Funds	38 %	Luxembourg	155.85
Frontier Fund II	Bangladesh	2016	Investment funds	Funds	10 %	Cayman Islands	29.74
African Century Real Estates Ltd.	Mozambique	2015	Construction of buildings	Equity	21 %	Mauritius	29.52
BPI Africa LLC	Regional	2015	Investment funds	Funds	17 %	Mauritius	51.03
Cambodia Laos Myanmar Development Fund II	Regional	2015	Investment funds	Funds	16 %	Singapore	94.85
Freight in Time	Regional	2015	Warehousing and support activities for transportation	Equity	24 %	Mauritius	53.12
GroFin SGB Fund Limited Partnership	Regional	2015	Investment funds	Funds	19 %	Mauritius	125.55
African Century Infrastructure Services Ltd.	Regional	2014	Rental and leasing activities	Equity and Loans	20 %	Mauritius	35.52
CASEIF III	Regional	2014	Agribusiness fund	Funds	24 %	Canada	66.18
Vertical Agro (Sunripe & Serengeti Fresh)	Regional	2014	Agriculture	Loans	–	Mauritius	61.24
Ascent Rift Valley Fund Ltd	Regional	2013	Investment funds	Funds	13 %	Mauritius	70.68
Lake Harvest Group	Regional	2013	Fishing and aquaculture	Loans	–	Mauritius	32.92
Nawiri Group Ltd.	Regional	2013	Other tourism activities	Equity	32 %	Mauritius	119.14
Novastar Ventures East Africa Fund	Regional	2013	Investment funds	Funds	13 %	Mauritius	83.32
CORECO	Regional	2012	Other financial services	Funds	22 %	Delaware	65.17
Kinyeti Capital Ltd	South Sudan	2012	Other financial services	Equity	49 %	South Sudan	62.44
Africa Health Fund (Aureos)	Regional	2011	Investment funds	Funds	9 %	South Africa	42.57
Vantage Mezzanine Fund II	Regional	2011	Investment funds	Funds	5 %	South Africa	21.64

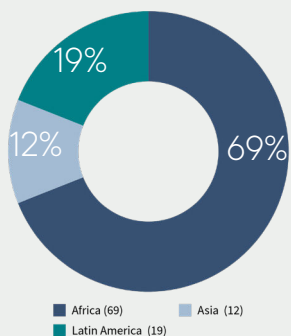
Voxtra East Africa Agribusiness Ini	Regional	2011	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Funds	30 %	Norway	20.61
Agri-Vie	Regional	2010	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Funds	9 %	South Africa	20.21
Frontier Fund	Bangladesh	2010	Investment funds	Funds	11 %	Cayman Islands	50.89
Neoma South-East Asia Fund II	Regional	2010	Investment funds	Funds	2 %	Canada	18.11
Angola Capital Partners LLC	Angola	2009	Investment funds	Equity	48 %	Delaware	1.42
Evolution One Fund	Regional	2009	Energy	Funds	7 %	South Africa	1.20
Fundo de Investimento Privado-Angol	Angola	2009	Investment funds	Funds	26 %	Luxembourg	52.87
GroFin Africa Fund	Regional	2008	Investment funds	Funds	9 %	Mauritius	39.62
Neoma Africa Fund	Regional	2008	Investment funds	Funds	11 %	Mauritius	72.07
CASEIF II	Regional	2007	Agribusiness fund	Funds	14 %	Bahamas	3.43
Aureos South Asia Fund (Holdings)	Regional	2006	Investment funds	Funds	24 %	Mauritius	42.14
European Financing Partners SA	Global	2006	Other financial services	Equity and Loans	8 %	None	92.36
Afrinord Hotel Investments	Regional	2005	Hotels	Loans	20 %	Denmark	3.01
APIDC Biotech Fund	India	2005	Investment funds	Funds	8 %	Mauritius	16.00
Lafise Investment Management	Bahamas	1999	Financial institutions fund	Equity	20 %	Bahamas	0.02



Renewable Energy (DIM)

Access to reliable, affordable energy is a prerequisite to grow businesses that create jobs and a cornerstone of economic growth and improved living standards. Through the Development Mandate, Norfund invests in renewable energy projects that expand access to underserved populations while supporting the shift to low-carbon energy systems.

Read more about this investment area [here](#). For the Climate Mandate, see page 28 or [here](#).



Regional split

	mNOK		Number
New commitments 2025	1,607	New investees	10
		Follow-on investments	5
Total Renewable energy DIM portfolio	12,361	Exits	1

1 650 000

New households gained access to electricity through solar home systems or mini-grids (DIM)

1722 MW

Financed capacity in 2025



Norfund's renewable energy investments under the Development Mandate

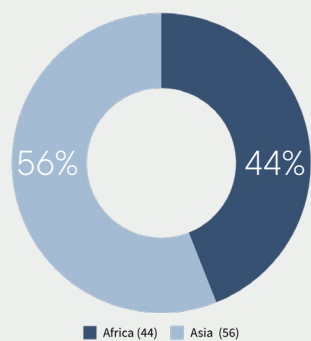
Investment	Country	Investment year	Sector	Instrument	Ownership share	Domicile	Committed (mNOK)
Brighter Life Nigeria (BLN 1)	Nigeria	2025	Energy	Loans	–	Nigeria	60.47
CREI Limited	Regional	2025	Solar power	Loans	–	United Arab Emirates	301.91
CREI Mali	Mali	2025	Other/hybrid renewables	Loans	–	United Arab Emirates	151.19
DARES	Nigeria	2025	Solar power	Loans	–	Nigeria	161.27
Etana	South Africa	2025	Energy trader	Equity	N/A	South Africa	135.69
Greenlight Planet Tanzania	Tanzania, United Republic Of	2025	Solar power	Loans	–	Tanzania	147.58
MoPo	Liberia	2025	Energy	Equity	9 %	UK	27.14
PEPT II	Cote D'Ivoire	2025	General Transmission infrastructure	Loans	–	Cote D'Ivoire	135.40
Scatec La Virginia	Colombia	2025	Solar power	Equity	N/A	Norway	1.76
Sun King Financing Limited	Kenya	2025	Solar power	Loans	–	Jersey	114.92
Green Guarantee Company	Global	2024	Other/hybrid renewables	Equity	5 %	Guernsey	52.78
REPP 2.0	Regional	2024	Renewable energy fund	Funds	16 %	Luxembourg	152.33
Scatec Barzalosa	Colombia	2024	Solar power	Equity and Loans	35 %	Colombia	212.92
Copperbelt Energy Corporation	Regional	2023	Renewable-enabling Transmission infrastructure	Equity	24 %	UK	736.91
Brighter Life Kenya 2	Kenya	2022	Solar power	Loans	–	Jersey	0.64
CrossBoundary Energy	Regional	2022	Solar power	Equity	18 %	Mauritius	411.10
Empower New Energy	Regional	2022	Other/hybrid renewables	Equity	18 %	Norway	150.67
ERCO Energia	Colombia	2022	Solar power	Equity and Loans	N/A	Colombia	562.73
Nordic Impact Cooperation (NIC)	Global	2022	Solar power	Equity and Loans	33 %	Norway	79.06
Agua Imara	Global	2021	Hydropower	Equity and Loans	100 %	Norway	823.54
AktivCo	Regional	2021	Solar power	Loans	–	France	419.18
Baobab+	Regional	2021	Solar power	Equity	18 %	France	109.67
Fourth Partner Energy	India	2021	Solar power	Equity	N/A	India	905.17
Green Roof	Regional	2021	Solar power	Equity	50 %	Singapore	409.01
H1 Pele SPV	South Africa	2021	Wind power	Loans	–	South Africa	134.80
Kiangan	Philippines	2021	Hydropower	Loans	–	Singapore	112.39
Klinchenberg	Regional	2021	Hydropower	Equity	100 %	Netherlands	784.58

Lobu Dolom HPP	Indonesia	2021	Hydropower	Loans	–	Norway	10.08
PRAC: Prime Road Solar	Cambodia	2021	Solar power	Loans	–	Cambodia	34.02
SUSI Asia Energy Transition Fund (Through KNI)	Regional	2021	Renewable energy fund	Funds	6 %	Luxembourg	58.26
Berkeley Energy Commercial & Industrial Solutions	Regional	2020	Other/hybrid renewables	Equity and Loans	13 %	Singapore	557.18
Eco-Nor	Regional	2019	Hydropower	Equity	15 %	Mauritius	8.10
Evolution Fund II (Through KNI)	Global	2019	Renewable energy fund	Funds	7 %	Mauritius	125.72
FEI – Facility for Energy Inclusion	Regional	2019	Renewable energy fund	Funds	18 %	Mauritius	207.84
Metier Sustainable Capital Fund II	Regional	2019	Renewable energy fund	Funds	13 %	Mauritius	185.91
responsAbility ACPF	Global	2019	Renewable energy fund	Funds	8 %	Luxembourg	71.76
Schneider Electric Energy Access Asia	Regional	2019	Renewable energy fund	Funds	30 %	France	69.85
WeLight	Regional	2019	Other/hybrid renewables	Equity	30 %	Mauritius	174.90
Neo1 Solar Plant	Lesotho	2018	Solar power	Equity	15 %	Lesotho	22.80
Serengeti Energy	Regional	2017	Other/hybrid renewables	Equity	11 %	Mauritius	273.70
Yoma Micro Power	Myanmar	2017	Solar power	Equity	15 %	Singapore	93.28
d.light	Global	2016	Solar power	Equity	6 %	US	83.71
Rwimi	Uganda	2015	Hydropower	Loans	–	Uganda	3.66
Scatec Benban	Egypt	2015	Solar power	Equity	12 %	Netherlands	57.58
Scatec Los Prados	Honduras	2015	Solar power	Equity	15 %	Honduras	45.21
Bio2Watt Cape Dairy	South Africa	2014	Biomass	Loans	–	South Africa	6.26
Globeleq	Regional	2014	Energy	Equity and Loans	30 %	UK	2,616.75
Scatec Agua Fria	Honduras	2014	Solar power	Equity and Loans	45 %	Honduras	201.77
ICCF	Global	2010	Other/hybrid renewables	Equity and Loans	N/A	Luxembourg	157.52

Renewable Energy (CIM)

Norfund's renewable energy investments under the Climate Mandate seeks to maximise avoided emissions in emerging markets with large emissions from coal power and other fossil power production.

Read more about the Climate Investment Fund [here](#). For the renewable energy under the Development Mandate, see page 25 or [here](#).



Regional split

	MNOK		Number
New commitments 2025	2,257	New investees	4
		Follow-on investments	4
Total CIM portfolio	6,758	Exits	1

22.7 million

tCO₂e expected avoided emissions annually from 2025 investments

10 579

New capacity (MW) financed in 2025



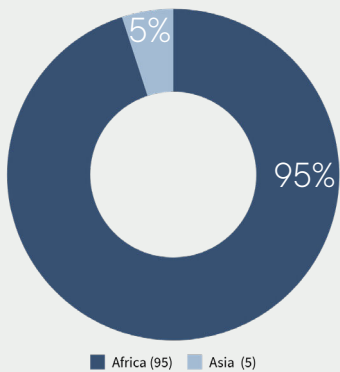
Norfund's renewable energy investments under the Climate Mandate

Investment	Country	Investment year	Sector	Instrument	Ownership share	Domicile	Committed (mNOK)
Anthem	South Africa	2025	Solar power	Equity	N/A	South Africa	824.40
Mulilo	South Africa	2025	Energy	Equity	N/A	South Africa	782.15
Scatec Obelisk	Egypt	2025	Solar power	Equity and Loans	25 %	Netherlands	403.16
Tinfund	Indonesia	2025	Hydropower	Equity	35 %	Singapore	23.65
Candi Solar	Global	2024	Solar power	Equity and Loans	18 %	Switzerland	314.73
Energrid	India	2024	Renewable-enabling Transmission infrastructure	Equity	13 %	India	470.24
IndiGrid	India	2024	Renewable-enabling Transmission infrastructure	Loans	13 %	India	49.07
Orbital Kinetic Pte Ltd	Sri Lanka	2024	Solar power	Equity	30 %	Singapore	44.68
Xurya	Indonesia	2024	Solar power	Equity	17 %	Singapore	265.68
Fourth Partner Energy	India	2023	Solar power	Equity	N/A	India	431.51
Gadag Transmission	India	2023	Renewable-enabling Transmission infrastructure	Equity and Loans	25 %	India	109.05
GreenPower SL	Sri Lanka	2023	Solar power	Equity	30 %	France	144.51
Pele Green Energy	South Africa	2023	Other/hybrid renewables	Equity and Loans	N/A	South Africa	568.73
SEACEF II	Regional	2023	Renewable energy fund	Funds	8 %	Singapore	101.93
Enel Coral	India	2022	Wind power	Equity and Loans	25 %	India	364.04
Enel Thar Solar	India	2022	Solar power	Equity and Loans	25 %	India	153.04
H1 EDF NFBII	South Africa	2022	Wind power	Loans	–	South Africa	118.17
Koppal Narendra	India	2022	Renewable-enabling Transmission infrastructure	Equity	25 %	India	26.04
SAEL	India	2022	Biomass	Equity	N/A	India	1,350.79
H1 Capital	South Africa	2021	Other/hybrid renewables	Equity	17 %	South Africa	212.75

Green Infrastructure

Norfund invests in green infrastructure that helps fast-growing cities in developing countries grow sustainably by improving resource efficiency, reducing pollution, and strengthening waste management, water, and sanitation systems.

Read more about this investment area here.



Regional split

	mNOK		Number
New commitments 2025	209	New investees	2
		Follow-on investments	0
Total Green infrastructure portfolio	612	Exits	0

Norfund's Green Infrastructure investments							
Investment	Country	Investment year	Sector	Instrument	Ownership share	Domicile	Committed (mNOK)
Green Create	Regional	2025	Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities, materials recovery	Equity	35 %	South Africa	79.98
Mohinani Group	Ghana	2025	Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities, materials recovery	Loans	–	British Virgin Islands	131.03
The Urban Resilience Fund (TURF)	Regional	2024	Infrastructure fund	Funds	14 %	Luxembourg	236.58
Infralmpact Mid-Market Infrastructure Fund 1	South Africa	2022	Waste/water fund	Funds	7 %	South Africa	85.64
Water Access Accelerator Fund	Global	2022	Waste/water fund	Funds	14 %	France	58.52
Transafrica Water Systems Limited	Regional	2021	Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities, materials recovery	Loans	–	Kenya	20.16

Ukraine Investment Fund

In 2024, the Norwegian government established a dedicated Ukraine Investment Fund and gave Norfund the mandate to manage it. The fund supports sustainable business development and job creation in Ukraine, investing across Norfund's four existing investment areas.

Read more about the Ukraine Investment Fund [here](#).

Committed portfolio: **431 mNOK** Investees: **3**

Norfund's investments under the Ukraine Investment Fund

Investment	Country	Investment year	Sector	Instrument	Ownership share	Domicile	Committed (MNOK)
Horizon Capital Catalyst Fund	Ukraine	2025	Investment funds	Funds	13 %	Luxembourg	177.6
Dragon Capital REBUF	Ukraine	2025	Sector-agnostic fund	Funds	15 %	Ukraine	151.2
Ukrainian Industrial Property Limited	Ukraine	2025	Logistics	Equity	30 %	Cyprus	100.8



Frontier Facility

The Frontier Facility is a separate fund managed by Norfund for higher-risk investments than those in Norfund's portfolio. It can be used for promising early-stage project development, and in fragile economies where access to capital is scarce.

Read more about Frontier Facility [here](#).

Investment	Sector	Country/Region	Instrument	Investment Year	Commitment (MNOK)
Konexa	Renewable Energy	Nigeria	Loan	2025	8.1
MoPo	Renewable Energy	Africa	Equity	2025	41.1
Westgass Green Fertilizers	Agribusiness & Manufacturing	Uganda	Convertible Loan	2024	20.2
Veolia Norfund Africa Platform	Green Infrastructure	Regional	Equity	2024	3.5
WeCyclers	Green Infrastructure	Nigeria	Convertible Loan	2023	23.7
Katapult Africa	Funds	Africa	Equity	2022	2.5
Abler Nordic Fund IV – NMI FLS valuta guarantee	Financial Inclusion	Global	Foreign Exchange Guarantee	2021	20
Lobu Dolum HPP	Renewable Energy	Indonesia	Convertible Loan	2021	10.1
Antler East Africa Fund I	Funds	Africa	Equity	2020	14.9
Arnergy	Renewable Energy	Nigeria	Equity	2019	46
FEI – Facility for Energy Inclusion	Renewable Energy	Africa	Equity	2019	31.3
Malthe Winje Maresi	Renewable Energy	Kenya	Equity	2019	4.9



Exits in 2025

Circulating capital by exiting investments where we are no longer needed is a key part of our strategy in order to maximise development impact.

A project is considered exited when all Norfund's instruments with the investee are exited and no direct relationship exists any longer. We recently did an exit-analysis, that can be found [here](#).

Project	Department	First investment year	Invested amount (MNOK)	Country	Sector	IRR since inception (investment currency)
H1 Kenhardt	Renewable Energy (CIM)	2022	361.1	South Africa	Solar power	12.9%
ESCOTEL	Renewable Energy	2018	97	Regional	Solar power	-1.8%
Abler Global Fund	Financial Inclusion	2008	132.6	Global	Microfinance	6.9%
Advans MFI	Financial Inclusion	2015	56.2	Myanmar	Microfinance	-23.9%
Banco Ficohsa Honduras	Financial Inclusion	2019	247.5	Honduras	Banking	7.8%
Banco Promerica Costa Rica	Financial Inclusion	2018	224.2	Costa Rica	Banking	8.8%
FCMB	Financial Inclusion	2019	89.1	Nigeria	Banking	9.2%
Funding Societies	Financial Inclusion	2019	80.3	Indonesia	Fintech	9.5%
Hattha Bank	Financial Inclusion	2021	290.2	Cambodia	Banking	34%
Africado Ltd.	SE A&M	2009	26.3	Tanzania	Agriculture	10.3%
Valency International Trading SARL	SE A&M	2022	107.3	Cote D'Ivoire	Agriculture	14.5%
Aureos East Africa Fund	SE Funds	2003	57.6	Regional	Investment funds	3.4%
Aureos Southern Africa Fund	SE Funds	2003	89.4	Regional	Investment funds	5.5%
Aureos West Africa Fund	SE Funds	2003	94.3	Regional	Investment funds	10.7%

Board of Directors report

Norfund delivered solid results in 2025, with strong growth, sound financial returns and development effects in line with the mandate. The companies in Norfund's portfolio employed a total of 788,000 people and paid NOK 41 billion in taxes. Norfund achieved strong portfolio growth and ended the year with a total committed portfolio of NOK 45.5 billion, and a return (IRR) of 7.6% in investment currency. In 2025, the company invested a total of NOK 8.4 billion across all three mandates. Norfund's investments in 2025 helped mobilise NOK 17.8 billion in private capital.

Norfund's markets in 2025 were characterised by positive economic growth, but also by considerable uncertainty. Despite geopolitical tensions, trade conflicts and high volatility in global capital flows, Norfund continued to deliver on its mandate: to contribute to development through investments in sustainable businesses in emerging economies. In a world where an increasing number of countries are cutting aid and shifting their development policy towards more short-term national self-interest, Norfund's role as a long-term and responsible investor is more important than ever.

After the balance sheet date, the war in Iran and the closure of the Strait of Hormuz have created significant political and economic uncertainty. This presents substantial challenges globally and particularly affects Norfund's markets.

Global context

The global economy grew by around 3 per cent in 2025, according to estimates from the IMF, but growth was unevenly distributed. Emerging economies in Asia and Africa experienced stronger growth than the global average, while Latin America was negatively affected by political uncertainty and high interest rates. Foreign investment increased globally in 2025, but this growth was also unevenly distributed. While investments in high-income countries increased by 43 per cent compared with 2024, there was no growth in investment in most low-income countries, according to UNCTAD. Economic growth in low-income countries was nevertheless stronger in 2025 than in 2024, driven in part by favourable prices for certain commodities and improved security conditions in some countries. The World Bank warns, however, that the economies of low-income countries have still not recovered to the same level as before the COVID-19 pandemic, and that job creation remains too weak to reduce the share of the population living in extreme poverty.

High global interest rates and a persistently strong dollar are creating increasing pressure in many of Norfund's markets. The World Bank's Global Economic Prospects 2025 points to weaker growth and significant debt burdens in many emerging economies, making them more vulnerable to currency volatility and refinancing pressure. In this context, development finance institutions such as Norfund can play an important role. One example is by assuming risks that other actors are unwilling to take, for instance by offering loans in local currency, which provides predictability for banks and companies that generate revenues in local currency.

Increased geopolitical tensions have also been evident in Norfund's regions and have contributed to a more challenging risk picture:

- In several African countries, economies have shown resilience in the face of a changing geopolitical landscape, but the high cost of capital and uncertainty related to market access have dampened growth in several portfolio companies.
- In Latin America, a more uncertain macroeconomic environment has led to tighter regulation of banks and other financial institutions, which in turn affects access to credit for businesses and households.
- In South-East Asia, fears of increased protectionism have dampened key export industries that employ large numbers of people, with knock-on effects across the wider economy where low consumer confidence is holding back consumption.

About Norfund

Norfund is the Norwegian Investment Fund for developing countries. The fund was established by the Norwegian Parliament in 1997 and is Norway's most important tool for promoting investments in developing countries. The company's purpose is to contribute to sustainable development through investments that create jobs, reduce poverty and support the green transition. Norfund invests in companies and projects where access to capital is limited, and where our presence can catalyze additional private capital.

Mandate and function

Norfund is set up to invest in high-risk markets in developing countries where private investors are only engaged to a limited extent. Through its investments, Norfund helps mobilise private capital, strengthen local markets and build resilient companies that can operate independently over time.

The company manages three investment mandates:

Under the **Development Mandate**, Norfund aims to create jobs and improve living conditions by investing in businesses that contribute to sustainable development. Under this mandate, Norfund has four investment areas: Financial Inclusion, Renewable Energy, Scalable Enterprises and Green Infrastructure. Each of the four investment areas has ambitions that contribute directly and measurably to achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Under the Development Mandate, Norfund prioritises investments in countries with limited access to capital, particularly the least developed countries (LDCs) and Sub-Saharan Africa, with equity as the preferred instrument. In 2022, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs decided that, over time, around 60 per cent of capital allocations from the national budget should be invested in renewable energy.

The Climate Mandate (Climate Investment Fund) aims to support the transition to net zero emissions in emerging markets. Under the Climate Mandate, Norfund invests primarily in renewable energy generation and expansion, as well as areas closely related to this. Norfund prioritises equity investments under this mandate as well. In line with the owner's instructions, the Climate Mandate is primarily directed towards middle-income countries where the opportunities to reduce or avoid greenhouse gas emissions are substantial.

The Ukraine Mandate (Ukraine Investment Fund) is intended to contribute to the development of sustainable businesses and job creation in Ukraine. The investment focus is on the same sectors as under Norfund's Development Mandate and is primarily concentrated on equity, which is in particularly short supply in Ukraine.

Ownership and financing

Norfund is owned by the Norwegian state and managed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The fund receives annual capital allocations through the national budget. In 2025, Norfund received NOK 4.9 billion in new capital injections and other budget allocations. In addition, the fund is financed through the recycling of capital in the form of interest, loan repayments and exits. Norfund's investments are made on commercial terms, but with a development-oriented approach that makes it possible to take higher risks than traditional investors.

Organisation

Head office is located in Oslo, with regional offices in Accra, Bangkok, Cape Town, Nairobi and San José. Norfund works closely with local partners, international financial institutions and other development actors.

Development effects

Norfund creates jobs, improves lives and supports the transition to net zero by investing in businesses that drive sustainable development. Companies create jobs, pay taxes and deliver goods and services to local communities and the private sector.

In most developing countries, lack of access to capital is the main barrier to establishing and growing businesses. The growth of companies in these markets depends on risk-tolerant, responsible and long-term investors.

Norfund contributes to the establishment and growth of sustainable companies that would otherwise not have been realised due to high levels of risk.

Additionality

Most of the countries in which Norfund invests are perceived as less attractive to international investors because the risk is considered too high. Norfund's expertise, willingness and ability to manage risk are therefore important in bringing capital to these countries and succeeding with investments. Norfund is to be additional in all investments.

The fund is financially additional by providing capital that businesses would otherwise find difficult to access because of capital scarcity and high risk.

Norfund is value additional by adding value beyond capital by being an active owner, strengthening business sustainability and contributing to business improvements.

Norfund is a minority investor and therefore also helps to mobilise capital from other investors, both in Norway and internationally. Norfund's expected additionality is assessed prior to each individual investment and is reported to the OECD Development Assistance Committee and on Norfund's website.

Norfund's portfolio in 2025

In 2025, the portfolio (the Development Mandate and the Climate Mandate) delivered a return measured by IRR (internal rate of return¹) of 7.6 per cent in investment currency and -3 per cent in NOK. Since inception, the portfolio has achieved an IRR of 5.3 per cent in investment currency and 7.8 per cent measured in NOK.

As of 31 December 2025, Norfund's committed portfolio totalled NOK 45.5 billion. During 2025, the fund committed NOK 8.4 billion. Investments made in 2025 helped mobilise NOK 17.8 billion in private capital.

Norfund also makes significant contributions to Norway's climate finance target. In 2025, Norfund disbursed NOK 4.5 billion that qualifies as climate finance. Of the private capital mobilised, NOK 16.6 billion qualifies as climate finance².

The results for the Development Mandate, the Climate Mandate and the Ukraine Mandate are described in more detail below.

Development Mandate – portfolio in 2025

In 2025, the Development Mandate delivered a return measured by IRR of 7.6 per cent in investment currency and -3 per cent in NOK. Since inception, the portfolio has achieved an IRR of 5.3 per cent in investment currency and 7.8 per cent in NOK. At the end of 2025, the committed portfolio was NOK 38.8 billion.

In 2025, Norfund committed NOK 5.7 billion under the Development Mandate, of which 68 per cent was in new investments and 32 per cent in follow-on investments. Commitments for the year were broadly distributed across the investment areas, with NOK 2.3 billion to Financial Inclusion, NOK 1.6 billion to Renewable Energy and NOK 1.6 billion to Scalable Enterprises. Green Infrastructure committed NOK 0.2 billion.

The committed portfolio in LDCs (least developed countries) accounted for 34.8 per cent of the portfolio at the end of 2025, while Sub-Saharan Africa accounted for 64.9 per cent. Equity (including funds) accounted for 74.1 per cent of the portfolio at year-end. The target for renewable energy was at 74.6 per cent at the end of 2025. Norfund's portfolio is therefore in line with the targets set by the Board that the portfolio should have at least 33 per cent in LDCs and 50 per cent in Sub-Saharan Africa, 70 per cent in equity, as well as the statutory target that approximately 60 per cent of capital allocations to Norfund over time should be invested in renewable energy.

Norfund prioritises investment areas where there is an opportunity to contribute to significant development effects. Each investment area has a theory of change showing how Norfund's capital and expertise contribute to development effects and the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. For the Development Mandate, these are SDG 1 (No Poverty), 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure).

At the end of 2025, there were 788,000 jobs in Norfund's portfolio companies, of which 775,000 were under the Development Mandate. About three quarters of the jobs are permanent. Sixty-six per cent of the jobs are in Africa, and 21 per cent are in least developed countries (LDCs). Net job growth, meaning the balance between new and lost jobs, was 29,100 jobs.

¹ In Norfund, the IRR is calculated on a gross basis. Investment related costs, such as due diligence, evaluation and other direct or indirect expenses, are not included.

² Norfund's own estimates, not verified

Payment of taxes and duties constitutes an important contribution to the countries in which Norfund invests. In 2025, the companies in the portfolio paid NOK 40.7 billion in taxes and duties, of which NOK 30.7 billion was in Africa. In addition, NOK 63 billion was paid in wages, also mainly in Africa.

Each investment area has quantified ambitions for the 2023–2026 strategy period. Overall, the portfolio is on track to achieve these ambitions. After three out of four years in the strategy period, this is the status for the Development Mandate:

Renewable Energy is approaching the ambition for financed increased capacity, but is below the ambition for the number of new households with access to electricity.

Financial Inclusion has largely achieved the ambition for an increased customer base and may achieve the ambition for growth in the outstanding loan volume if the growth seen in 2025 continues. Direct investments in Scalable Enterprises have already met both ambitions for the strategy period. Indirect investments through funds have achieved the ambition for increased company revenues but are somewhat behind the ambition for job creation.

The Green Infrastructure investment area has been more challenging than anticipated, and it has not been possible to commit as many projects as assumed when the ambitions for the investment area were established. The area has developed positively in recent years, but it is not likely to achieve the ambitions for the 2023–2026 period.

The results are not attributed; that is, they show aggregated effects from the portfolio, not adjusted for Norfund's ownership share. More detailed information on Norfund's development impacts can be found in the annual report and on Norfund's website.

From 2027, Norfund will enter a new strategy period, and the current ambitions for the development mandate will be revised.

Frontier Facility – portfolio in 2025

The Frontier Facility is a facility managed by Norfund for project development and risk mitigation, and is intended to take on higher risk compared to Norfund's ordinary mandates. The facility receives earmarked funding through the national budget. Through the scheme, Norfund contributes project development support and risk mitigation at an early stage. The portfolio consists of twelve projects, with total commitments of NOK 226 million. Two new projects were committed in 2025, as well as one follow-on investment in an existing project. In total, the Frontier Facility made commitments of NOK 51 million.

Climate Investment Fund – portfolio in 2025

In 2025, the Climate Investment Fund (the Climate Mandate) delivered an estimated return measured by IRR of 11.4 per cent in investment currency and -0.1 per cent in NOK. Since inception, the portfolio has achieved an IRR of 13.3 per cent in investment currency and 9.7 per cent in NOK. At the end of 2025, the committed portfolio was NOK 6.8 billion.

In 2025, the Climate Investment Fund made investments in two large energy platforms, Mulilo and Anthem, which contribute to the build-out of utility-scale renewable power in South Africa and support the transition away from coal-based power generation. The investments reflect the fund's strategy of scaling platforms with high climate and development effects in markets with a major need for new renewable energy capacity. In addition, the fund made its first investment in North Africa through its collaboration with Scatec in Egypt, thereby expanding the fund's geographical reach. During the year, the fund also completed its first exits, which will release capital for new investments.

The investments made in 2025 will help finance 10.6 GW of new renewable energy capacity. It is estimated (ex ante) that this will result in 22.7 million tonnes of avoided greenhouse gas emissions annually once the facilities enter into operation. Since 2022, the fund has helped finance 18.5 GW of renewable capacity that will contribute to avoiding 40.3 million tonnes of CO₂e annually once the power plants are operational. The Climate Investment Fund has thus exceeded the ambitions that were set for the fund's first strategy period (2022–2026).

In 2025, the greenfield projects that the Climate Investment Fund has helped finance produced 3,249 GWh, resulting in 3.2 million tonnes of avoided CO₂e emissions. Capacity under construction or already installed is increasing rapidly year by year and stood at 5,866 MW at the end of 2025.

Ukraine Investment Fund – the portfolio in 2025

Norfund was assigned the task of managing the new Ukraine Investment Fund in December 2024. In 2025, Norfund focused on establishing a dedicated team and building a pipeline of projects. The fund committed its first three investments towards the end of the year and, at year-end, had a committed portfolio of NOK 430 million.

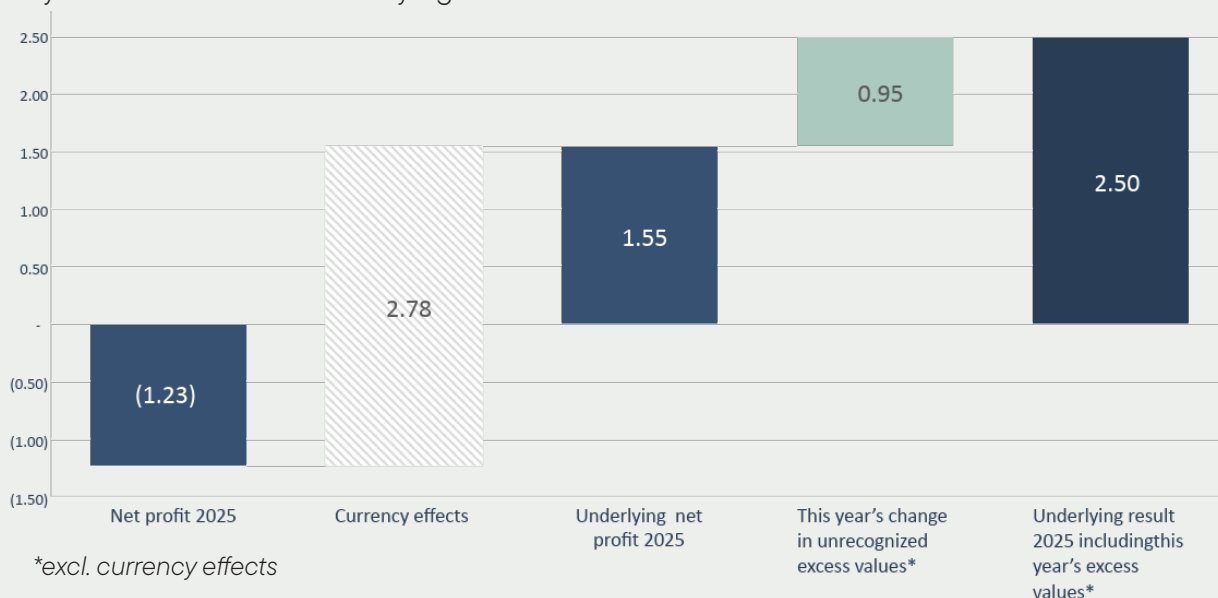
Statement on the annual accounts

Underlying operating result (excluding foreign exchange effects) amounted to NOK 1,548 million in 2025, an increase of NOK 136 million compared with 2024. The positive change in underlying result is mainly driven by somewhat higher income and a reduction in realised losses.

Including foreign exchange effects, which significantly affect the value of existing investments and liquidity placements, Norfund recorded a negative profit after tax of NOK -1,233 million in 2025. Overall, foreign exchange effects in results amounted to NOK -2,781 million, compared with a positive NOK 2,687 million in 2024. The foreign exchange effects stem mainly from the revaluation of Norfund's investment portfolio and liquidity placements in foreign currency, as well as effects from realised gains and losses.

The significant foreign exchange effects are largely due to a stronger Norwegian krone against Norfund's primary currency, the US dollar, in 2025. The stronger Norwegian krone means that investments and cash holdings have a lower value when measured in Norwegian kroner, illustrating the strong impact that currency fluctuations have on Norfund's income and values. This effect is a reversal of last year's positive foreign exchange effects resulting from the then weaker Norwegian krone.

For the Board, however, IRR (return) in investment currency remains the relevant metric, as this more accurately reflects Norfund's underlying results.



The illustration shows the relationship between Norfund’s underlying annual result and what it would have been had unrealised increases in the value of investments also been recognised.

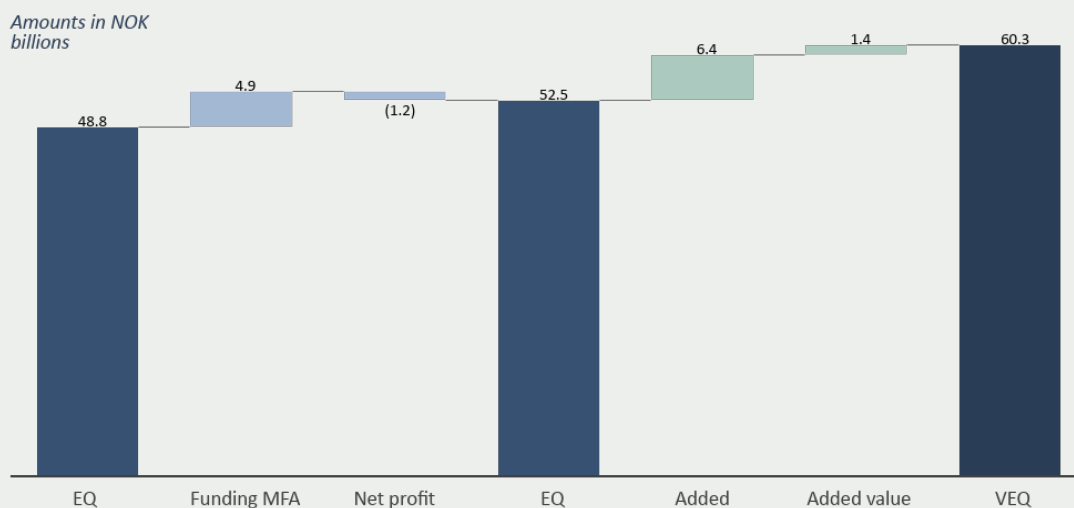
In 2025, Norfund had operating income of NOK 2,253 million, compared with NOK 2,086 million in 2024. Interest income from investments and receivables increased from NOK 1,356 million in 2024 to NOK 1,441 million in 2025. This consists of interest income from the loan portfolio, as well as from liquidity placements, including a bond portfolio in foreign currency. The growth in interest income can largely be explained by a 10 per cent increase in the loan portfolio during the year, from NOK 11,421 million to NOK 12,551 million, as well as a stronger Norwegian krone, which resulted in an exchange rate movement against the US dollar of -11.2 per cent compared with year-end 2024. The accounts show realised gains from the portfolio totalling NOK 161 million, of which NOK 75 million were realised positive foreign exchange effects. Realised underlying gains excluding foreign exchange effects stem mainly from Africado (NOK 69 million). In addition, the company received NOK 569 million in dividends, the largest of which came from Agua Imara (NOK 165 million) and Arise B.V. (NOK 159 million).

Salary costs totalled NOK 290 million in 2025. Both investment and corporate functions were further strengthened during the year as a result of the fund’s growth. This also led to increases in other areas, but overall within expectations. The overall increase in operating costs is in line with the fund’s development in commitments during the year, and is also below the average for comparable development finance institutions.

Realised losses and value changes for investments and receivables in 2025 amounted to NOK -3,099 million, compared with a positive NOK 1,929 million in 2024. This consists of realised losses including foreign exchange effects of NOK -137 million in 2025 and value changes totalling NOK -2,961 million.

Value changes consist of write-downs, reversals of write-downs and exchange rate effects related to investments in loans, shares and funds, liquidity placements and receivables in the annual accounts. Total foreign exchange effects related to value changes in 2025 were NOK -2,688 million, compared with a positive NOK 2,301 million in 2024. Total value changes for investments and receivables in 2025 excluding foreign exchange effects were NOK -273 million, compared with NOK -146 million in 2024. Write-downs in 2025 were made as a result of ongoing valuation processes for the investment portfolio, incorporating updated information on market conditions, operational developments and financial position. The assessments reflect, among other things, increased uncertainty related to macroeconomic conditions, geopolitical risk, currency and liquidity constraints, and developments in the underlying companies’ cash flows.

Norfund’s total balance as of the end of 2025 was NOK 52,861 million. The balance increased by NOK 3,742 million from 31.12.24, of which the year’s capital contribution from the national budget accounted for NOK 4,928 million, while a negative retained result transferred to equity of NOK -1,233 million reduced the increase. Value-adjusted equity based on estimated market values for Norfund’s portfolio stood at NOK 60,268 million as of 31.12.2025.



The illustration shows Norfund's value-adjusted equity, including unrealised increases in the value of our investments.

At the end of 2025, Norfund had outstanding, unpaid commitments totaling NOK 9,800 million. The cash balance was at the same time NOK 9,951 million, in addition to liquidity placements of NOK 4,124 million. Of the liquidity holdings, NOK 3,411 million is earmarked for the Climate Investment Fund.

The board considers liquidity to be good and confirms that the prerequisites for continued operations are in place. In the board's opinion, the 2025 annual accounts provide a true and fair view of Norfund's financial position.

Organisation, environment and responsible business

Corporate governance

The general assembly is Norfund's highest authority. Governance is exercised through general meeting decisions, including the establishment and amendment of Norfund's articles of association. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs receives quarterly reports, and regular liaison meetings are held during the year.

Norfund's board is elected by the general assembly. Two members are elected by and among the fund's employees. The board consists of nine members. Norfund has directors' and officers' liability insurance with AIG covering board members and externally appointed board members in portfolio companies. The board has established two committees: the Risk and Audit Committee (RRU), consisting of the committee chair and two members, and the HR and Compensation Committee, consisting of the committee chair and two members. In 2025, the board held a total of eight board meetings, and six meetings of the RRU and five meetings of the HR and Compensation Committee were held.

Norfund has a framework of governance documents covering everything from the Norfund Act, the articles of association and overarching frameworks adopted by the board, to management-approved guidelines for important subject areas and routines and procedures for the implementation and follow-up of investment activities. The structure and guidelines are updated regularly and are adapted to Norfund's operations.

The Investment Committee reviews investment proposals and contributes to quality assurance. In 2025, the committee consisted of nine people, three of whom are external. The Credit Committee reviews and approves loans to financial institutions and consists of five members, one of whom is external. Both committees consider individual investments between USD 4 million and USD 20 million, and the investments are approved by the CEO. Both committees shall also provide their recommendation on investments above USD 20 million, but these are approved by the board. Smaller investment decisions are also escalated to the board when necessary, for example if they involve elements of particularly high risk or reputational sensitivity. Investments up to USD 4 million are reviewed and approved by management.

Data, risk management and internal control

Taking risk lies at the core of Norfund's mandate. Norfund's Risk Appetite Statement was established in June 2021 and constitutes the highest-level governing document within the company's risk management framework. The document is owned by the board and describes the levels and types/categories of risk that Norfund is willing to accept in order to achieve its business objectives. The statement was revised in 2025 and defines three risk categories.

Strategic risks are risks encountered in the pursuit of our strategic objectives. These risks are driven by our decisions and actions and entail both upside and downside potential. Effective management of these risks can generate significant value, while inadequate management may result in material setbacks.

External risks are driven by external factors that may arise unexpectedly. They are solely caused by factors outside our control and carry significant downside potential. These risks may also represent opportunities if we plan for them effectively. Management of external risks involves active monitoring, as well as anticipating and preparing for unforeseen events.

Operational risks are related to our day-to-day operations and have downside potential only. They are driven by potential deficiencies in operational quality and efficiency. Operational risks can to a large extent be reduced, prevented, or mitigated; however, this requires investments and involves cost-benefit considerations. Preventive measures must be prioritised based on assessments of likelihood and impact.

The Enterprise Risk Management framework is a tool used by management and the board to identify, assess, manage, and monitor risks across the organisation. Managers across all functions are responsible, as risk owners, for conducting ongoing risk assessments within their areas of responsibility. These assessments are documented in a comprehensive risk register, where residual risk after existing controls is assessed against the stated risk appetite set out in the overarching Risk Appetite Statement. The risk overview is presented to the board twice annually and is discussed in advance with the Risk and Audit Committee.

An example of risk follow-up in line with the stated risk appetite is Norfund's monitoring of portfolio exposure and country risk exposure. The Board has established risk thresholds for exposure to individual countries and groups of countries, which are adhered to.

Organisation and Efficient Operations

Norfund has experienced significant growth in recent years in terms of increased investment volumes, a growing portfolio, and more employees. The external evaluation of Norfund's renewable energy investments published in 2025 found that Norfund operates very efficiently compared with other European development finance institutions. In 2025, Norfund's operating expenses amounted to 1.16 per cent of the committed portfolio, which is below the average for comparable development finance institutions. The board regularly assesses resource allocation and cost levels with the aim of ensuring a robust organisation adapted to Norfund's mandate and risk profile.

Increased complexity as a result of the organisation's growth is a risk. Norfund works systematically with culture to ensure that the organisation develops in a way that allows Norfund's mission to be carried out in the best possible way. The board regularly evaluates resources and cost levels to ensure a robust organisation adapted to Norfund's mandate and risk profile.

At the end of 2025, Norfund had 177 employees, of whom 165 were permanent staff, representing 38 nationalities. Approximately two-thirds of the company's employees work directly with investments, while one-third are employed in staff functions. In addition to the Oslo office, Norfund has five regional offices

in our markets. Strong regional offices with experienced teams working closely on the company's markets are crucial for the success of Norfund's investment strategy.

Overall gender balance in the organisation is good, with 51 per cent male and 49 per cent female employees. In the executive management team, 42.9 per cent are women, and overall, 53.1 per cent of managers with personnel responsibility are women. There has been no change in gender distribution compared with 2024.

In 2025, recruitment to new permanent positions was evenly distributed between investment and staff functions. In 2025, 35 new employees started, of whom 12 were on temporary contracts. Turnover for permanent positions was 5.9 per cent for the period.

In 2025, Norfund had a sick leave rate of 4.19 per cent, which is somewhat above the internal threshold set by Norfund of 3 per cent. There is a focus on appropriate follow-up during illness, and sickness absence is expected to decline. The board does not consider it necessary to implement any specific measures related to the working environment.

Norfund annually maps salary levels with a particular focus on gender-related salary differences according to the principle of equal pay for equal work. The findings indicate that there is no systematic difference in salary between genders, as can be read more about in the activity and reporting obligation. Norfund should be competitive, but not a leader in terms of salary. Guidelines for executive pay, the executive pay report, and the explanation of work on gender equality and work against discrimination (ARP) are available on Norfund's website.

Responsible business

Corporate social responsibility is a starting point for Norfund's operations both for its own operations and portfolio companies. The cross-cutting considerations in Norwegian development policy – human rights, gender equality, anti-corruption, climate, and the environment – are all included in this work. Norfund is a responsible owner that contributes to companies' value creation.

Norfund has zero tolerance for corruption and financial irregularities and has established systems to prevent, detect, report, and manage cases of misconduct. In 2025, 15 Business Integrity Incidents were reported, of which 12 concerned allegations of financial misconduct within the portfolio. The cases were followed up in accordance with established procedures. Two cases were of such a nature that they were reported further to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Norfund works systematically with environmental and social issues throughout the investment process. The IFC's (International Finance Corporation) standards for environmental and social conditions are applied in this work and are adapted to investments in developing countries. By using these standards, Norfund meets the expectations of responsible business in the government white paper on ownership policy, Meld. St. 6 (2022–2023). Norfund's work is in line with the state's expectation to carry out due diligence in accordance with recognized methods.

A statement describing Norfund's due diligence assessments in accordance with the requirements of the Transparency Act is available on Norfund's website.

Norfund's climate risk and greenhouse gas emissions are primarily linked to the portfolio. The ambitions and measures reflect that the climate may affect individual companies' ability to succeed, owners' expectations, and that Norfund invests in developing countries with different challenges and opportunities than those found in more developed markets.

Climate-related efforts encompass both Norfund's assessment of new investments against the

objectives of the Paris Agreement and climate risk, as well as active ownership during the holding period to support transition. In recent years, this work has been strengthened and made more systematic through increased resources and the development of climate tools that support investment teams in conducting climate assessments throughout the investment process. Norfund works in a structured manner to implement the ambitions of the net-zero strategy, both through the assessment of new investments and close collaboration with portfolio companies.

For investments where sufficient data are available, Norfund calculates financed emissions. In 2025, such data was available for 87 per cent of the committed portfolio. Total financed emissions amounted to approximately 330,234 tCO₂e (Scopes 1 and 2), corresponding to an emissions intensity of 10.7 tCO₂e per NOK million invested. Norfund collaborates with portfolio companies to strengthen competence and reporting capabilities, thereby improving the quality of emissions data. Over time, this will contribute to more companies gaining better oversight of their own emissions and being able to implement targeted emissions reduction measures.

Norfund also has emissions from its own operations. Norfund is certified as an Environmental Lighthouse (Miljøfyrtårn) and uses this framework to improve internal environmental performance. Direct greenhouse gas emissions from Norfund's operations amounted to 1009 tonnes in 2025, the majority of which were attributable to air travel.

Good working conditions are a requirement for all companies in Norfund's portfolio. Norfund follows up on health, safety, and environment (HSE) in all investments, with particular focus on training and compliance with HSE procedures. Reporting of serious incidents, accidents, and fatalities is a requirement in the investment agreements. In 2025, Norfund regrettably experienced 12 work-related fatalities in companies in which Norfund has direct investments. Such incidents are reported to the board and, in special cases, also further to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Norfund follows up on such fatalities to ensure that they are investigated, that safety procedures are adjusted where necessary, and that the bereaved receive the compensation they are entitled to.

Norfund has guidelines for responsible tax practices that are aligned with those of other European development finance institutions. Overall, the use of third countries is relatively high, which is partly due to significant investments in regional funds and in structures where the use of third countries is considered necessary. Based on assessments of both structure and domicile against Norfund's tax guidelines, the use of third countries is considered appropriate.

Norfund operates a grant scheme financed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The purpose of the scheme is to strengthen the development impact of the investments. Norfund supports, for example, capacity building and training in climate adaptation, emissions reductions, gender equality initiatives, and measures to strengthen how companies work with E&S.

There is strong interest among Norfund's portfolio companies in utilising the scheme, but the scheme is constrained by budget limitations. In 2025, 21 new projects received grants, and NOK 19.4 million was allocated to a portfolio consisting of 67 active projects. The grant scheme received an allocation of NOK 9 million through the national budget in 2025. To address substantial financing needs, Norfund additionally set aside NOK 40 million from its own budget to ensure that the Business Support function has sufficient funding. This is considered a temporary solution, and Norfund is in dialogue with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding future cost coverage.

In 2025, efforts to strengthen gender equality at the level of individual investments continued through tailored programmes for individual companies, as well as through the Female Future programme and The Boardroom Africa, both of which offer leadership development in Africa. In addition, work was undertaken in 2025 to establish two similar initiatives in Asia, and this work will continue in 2026. In collaboration with other development finance institutions, Norfund has rolled out a training programme addressing gender-based violence and harassment. Much of this work is dependent on funding through the grant

scheme, which has limited resources. In addition, Norfund participates in 2X Global, an international collaboration on gender equality.

Norfund maintains regular dialogue and cooperation with a range of Norwegian organisations. In June, Norfund held its annual dialogue meeting with representatives from civil society in connection with the launch of the annual report. Civil society was also an important target group for the Norfund Conference in May, where insights were shared on dilemmas and challenges in Norfund's work.

Looking ahead

Norfund's portfolio is assessed as robust, but also to a significant extent exposed to markets characterised by geopolitical unrest, volatile capital flows, and increasing climate risk. Our role as a long-term, responsible investor will be critical in contributing to development at a time when international capital is withdrawing from high-risk markets.

According to the IMF, the global economy is expected to grow by around 3.1 per cent in 2026, with the strongest growth anticipated in developing countries and emerging economies. Global inflation is declining, but interest rates are expected to remain high in several markets, affecting access to capital and investment appetite.

Subsequent to the balance sheet date, the war in Iran has led to increased uncertainty, with disruptions to supply chains and volatile energy prices. Several of Norfund's markets are experiencing significant currency volatility, creating challenges for a number of portfolio companies. The price of fertiliser increased by nearly 50 per cent from January to March 2026, with potentially dramatic consequences for global food production if the situation persists. The situation is also affecting supply chains for other inputs. For example, several of Norfund's portfolio companies have reported shortages of packaging materials on which they depend to transport their products.

International development assistance is expected to play an even smaller role in 2026. According to estimates, aid may decline by more than 25 per cent compared with 2024 levels. Aid cuts disproportionately affect the poorest countries and require governments in developing countries to make even tougher prioritisation decisions with limited resources. Preliminary findings from the Center for Global Development indicate that investments addressing immediate needs, such as health, are prioritised in developing countries at the expense of long-term investments in education and infrastructure.

The reduction in traditional development assistance means that investments aimed at job creation and economic development will become even more important. Jobs in the formal sector provide employees with a basic safety net, while tax revenues from companies contribute to financing welfare services. For Norfund, this may imply increased opportunities to invest in line with our mandate of job creation and economic development.

The climate and nature crisis will continue to shape Norfund's markets. According to Climate Change Tracker, by 2028 the remaining carbon budget consistent with a 50 per cent probability of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius will have been exhausted. Norfund will continue to invest in solutions that reduce and avoid emissions in our markets.

Demand for electricity continues to grow rapidly in Norfund's markets. The IEA's Electricity 2026 report highlights the need for increased investments in battery energy storage systems (BESS) and power grids to build robust power systems capable of managing rapid growth in solar and wind power. The

report emphasises that flexibility solutions such as battery storage are necessary to manage increasing variability and prevent curtailment, while grid investments must increase significantly to avoid connection queues and delays in new renewable energy projects.

Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine continues to place heavy strain on the Ukrainian population. Developments in the war also affect Ukrainian businesses and investors' willingness to invest in the country. In the short to medium term, development finance institutions are therefore expected to play a dominant role in enabling the realisation of commercial projects. Norfund will continue to identify projects that can be implemented under the current circumstances in Ukraine, while also maintaining an active focus on projects that can rapidly contribute to Ukraine's reconstruction and economic development in a peace scenario.

Norfund is already using artificial intelligence to improve operational efficiency and has several initiatives under development. For example, in 2026 Norfund will start using a proprietary AI tool to support investment teams in assessing physical climate risk. Norfund already has low operating costs compared with other development finance institutions, and the ambition is that AI will free up capacity for core activities that support the fund's mandate.

The board considers Norfund to be well positioned to deliver on its strategy and established objectives and thanks management and employees for important efforts during a demanding year. Diversity and a strong presence in Norfund's regions provide a solid foundation for the future. Norfund will continue to be an important factor in achieving ambitious development and climate policies, and for contributing to job creation, improved living conditions, and supporting the transition to net-zero emissions in developing countries.

Oslo, 25 March 2026

Jan Tellef Thorleifsson
CEO

Olaug Johanne Svarva
Board Chair

Martin Skancke
Board member

Jarle Kjell Roth
Board member

Pablo Alberto Barrera Lopez
Board member

Åslaug Marie Haga
Board member

Anne Jorun Aas
Board member

Kiran Aziz
Board member

Vegar Benterud
*Board member (employee
elected)*

Sofie Kamsvåg
*Board member (employee
elected)*

Annual financial accounts

Financial statements

Income statement			
<i>Amounts in thousands of NOK</i>	Note	2025	2024
Interest income from investments and receivables	2,8,9	1 440 669	1 355 503
Dividends received from investments and receivables	2	569 320	578 105
Realized gains from investments and receivables	2,3,8	160 823	108 784
Other operating income	2	81 791	43 916
Total operating income		2 252 603	2 086 308
Operating expenses			
Value changes investments and receivables	2,4,8	-2 961 166	2 155 084
Realized loss on investments and receivables	2,3,4	-137 438	-226 131
Total realized losses and value change		-3 098 604	1 928 954
Payroll expenses	2,5	-289 547	-246 094
Depreciation fixed assets	2,6	-6 014	-5 247
Other operating expenses	2,7,8	-226 914	-178 190
Total other operating expenses		-522 475	-429 531
Operating result		-1 368 476	3 585 731
Net financial items	2,8	139 342	513 716
Profit/loss before tax		-1 229 134	4 099 447
Taxes	2,9	-3 757	-712
Profit/loss for the year		-1 232 892	4 098 735
Allocations			
Transferred to/from surplus fund	10	-1 239 503	4 088 817
Transferred to/from reserve capital	10	6 611	9 918
Total allocations		-1 232 892	4 098 735

Balance statement

Amounts in thousands of NOK

Note

2025

2024

ASSETS

Non-current assets

Fixed assets

Equipment and vehicles, fittings and fixtures, etc.

6

11 666

15 470

Total fixed assets

11 666

15 470

Financial fixed assets

Pension plan assets

5

30 594

28 431

Total financial fixed assets

30 594

28 431

Total non-current assets

42 260

43 900

Current assets

Receivables

Other receivables

11

2 156 495

2 736 212

Total receivables

2 156 495

2 736 212

Investments

Loans to investment projects

2,12

12 551 268

11 421 420

Investments in equities and funds

2,12

24 035 813

21 987 220

Liquidity placements

13

4 124 216

6 472 847

Total investments

40 711 297

39 881 486

Bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents

Bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents

14

9 950 801

6 457 254

Total bank deposits

9 950 801

6 457 254

Total current assets

52 818 592

49 074 952

Total assets

52 860 853

49 118 852

Balance statement

Amounts in thousands of NOK

Note

2025

2024

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Equity

Called and fully paid capital

Primary capital		25 523 445	21 908 581
Reserve capital		9 121 345	7 801 445
Total called and fully paid capital	10	34 644 790	29 710 026

Retained earnings

Surplus fund	10	17 881 233	19 116 097
Total retained earnings		17 881 233	19 116 097

Total equity		52 526 023	48 826 124
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Liabilities

Provision for obligations

Pension obligations	5	37 526	47 541
Total provision for liabilities		37 526	47 541

Current liabilities

Accounts payable		20,044	17 296
Taxes	9	1,723	420
Unpaid government charges and special taxes		25 976	17 869
Grants from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs	15	40 558	47 197
Other current liabilities	16	209 003	162 405
Total current liabilities		297 304	245 187

Total liabilities		334 830	292 728
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Total equity and liabilities		52 860 853	49 118 852
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Cash flow statement

Cash flow statement				
<i>(Figures in 1000s of NOK)</i>				
	Note	2025	2024	
Cash flows from operations				
Profit before tax		-1 229 134	4 099 447	
Taxes paid		-1 798	-589	
Ordinary depreciation	2,6	6 014	5 247	
Gain/loss (-) on sales		-15 654	125 964	
Reversal of write-downs (-) / write-down investment projects		-123 708	585 494	
Differences in expensed pensions and receipts/disbursements, pension plan		-7 547	-758	
Effect of exchange rate changes		2 840 957	-2 239 847	
Disbursements for purchase of fixed assets	2,6	-2 488	-4 520	
Change in other accruals		533 355	-417 955	
Net disbursements of grant capital	15	-15 617	-15 782	
Net cash flow from operations		1 984 381	2 136 700	
Cash flows from investment activities				
Proceeds of sales/reflows from shares/holdings		543 225	459 105	
Disbursements – acquisition of shares/interests in other enterprises		-3 308 661	-3 628 407	
Disbursements – investment loans		-5 978 220	-3 763 680	
Receipts - repayment of principal, investment loans		3 625 257	2 401 847	
Changes liquidity placements	13	1 690 414	934 249	
Net cash flow from investments		-3 427 986	-3 596 887	
Cash flows from financing activities				
Receipts - grant resources carried as current liabilities	15	9 000	10 000	
Receipts/disbursements of equity	10	4 928 152	2 928 152	
Net cash flow from financing activities		4 937 152	2 938 152	
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		3 493 547	1 477 965	
Bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents at 01.01	14	6 457 254	4 979 289	
Bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents at 31.12	14	9 950 800	6 457 254	
Liquidity placements 31.12	13	4 124 216	6 472 847	
Total liquidity (bank deposits and liquidity placements) 31.12	13	14 075 017	12 930 100	

In 2025, Norfund chose to reclassify loans to banks in our markets from “Liquidity placements” to “Loans for investment projects”. For purposes of comparison, the 2024 figures have been revised according to this reclassification.

Accounting principles

The cash flow statement is compiled using the indirect method. Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and bank deposits. In addition Norfund has other liquidity placements which consist of fixed term deposits (1 to 6 months), loans to banks of surplus liquidity and a bond portfolio.

Notes

General information

Norfund is the Norwegian Investment Fund for Developing Countries. Its head office is located at Klingenberggate 4 in Oslo.

Norfund's purpose is to create jobs, improve living conditions and support the transition to net zero climate gas emissions by investing in enterprises that promote sustainable development. Norfund's overarching mandate is defined in the Norfund Act of 1997. The Act stipulates that Norfund's purpose is to contribute equity and other risk capital, extend loans and provide guarantees for the development of sustainable business and industry in developing countries. The aim is to establish viable, profitable activities that would not otherwise be initiated because of the high risk involved.

Norfund may also perform other management tasks assigned to it by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA); see Section 1 fourth paragraph of the Norfund Act. Norfund is allocated resources for its activities through grants from the state. Resources are additionally allocated through surplus capital. Norfund is to invest in its own name in appropriate financial instruments such as equity, loans, guarantees etc.

As of 2025, Norfund has two additional mandates:

With effect from 2022, Norfund manages the Climate Investment Fund for Renewable Energy in Developing Countries (the CIF) on behalf of the MFA pursuant to instructions for management. Norfund's object is to contribute to reducing or avoiding greenhouse gas emissions by investing in renewable energy in developing countries. Independent accounts are also prepared for the Climate Investment Fund.

On behalf of the MFA, Norfund also manages the Investment Fund for Ukraine (since 2024). The object of this fund is to contribute to the development of sustainable business and industry and job creation in Ukraine.

Norfund additionally enhances development effects through the Frontier Facility (FF) scheme. The scheme was established in 2019 through an agreement with the MFA on project development and risk capital. The scheme is intended to enable Norfund to make risk capital available to the most demanding markets, particularly in vulnerable states and the least developed countries (LDCs), where access to early phase risk capital is limited.

Balance sheet and profit and loss items associated with the Climate Investment Fund and Frontier Facility are presented separately in the notes where relevant. Transactions concerning the CIF and FF are largely subject to the same accounting principles as Norfund generally. The MFA has earmarked reserve capital that is to be used for the FF. Interest, fees, return and unused resources that revert to Norfund are to be used to top up the scheme. Profit and loss items associated with the scheme are recorded directly against Norfund's reserve capital and are not shown as part of the surplus fund.

Note 1 - Accounting principles

This note describes accounting principles, fundamental estimates and discretionary assessments that apply to the financial statements as a whole. Other accounting principles, fundamental estimates and discretionary assessments are described in the respective tables and notes.

1. Basis for preparation

In accordance with Section 25 of the Norfund Act, Norfund's financial statements are presented in compliance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and Norwegian generally accepted accounting principles.

The investment portfolio is valued at the lower of cost of acquisition or fair value on balance sheet date. This is because the purpose with the investments is to dispose of all or part of each investment, normally after 3–10 years. Norfund has investments that are acquired solely for temporary ownership and held pending sale. For this reason, and pursuant to the first sentence, first paragraph, of Section 3-8 of the Accounting Act, consolidated accounts are not prepared. The provision states that subsidiaries acquired for temporary ownership and held pending sale shall be omitted from consolidation.

The income statement is presented in the manner that provides the most relevant information concerning financial earnings.

The financial statements are prepared with the closing of accounts as of 31 December. They are presented in Norwegian kroner and unless stated otherwise, rounded to the nearest thousand. Rounding differences may occur.

2. Changes in accounting principles, including new and amended standards and interpretations during the period

The accounting principles employed are consistent with those employed in the previous financial year. No new or amended standards or interpretations that took effect for the financial year beginning 1 January 2024 have materially affected the financial statements.

Adopted standards, changes in existing standards and interpretations issued and taking effect from 2024 or later are expected to be immaterial or not relevant for financial reporting at the time of implementation.

3. Financial assets and liabilities - Recognition and exclusion - General

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized on the balance sheet when Norfund becomes a party to the contractual terms of the instrument. Financial assets are excluded when the contractual rights to the cash flows expire, or when the financial assets and the majority of risk factors and of advantages associated with ownership of the assets are transferred. See notes 12 and 13 for investments in loans, equities, funds and liquidity placements.

Financial assets are excluded when they are terminated, i.e. when the obligations specified in the contracts have been fulfilled, cancelled or expired. Acquisition or disposal of a financial asset pursuant to a contract with settlement in line with normal market conditions is recorded at the time of making the agreement.

4. Financial assets and liabilities - Classification and measurement - General

Financial assets are classified on the basis of the business model underlying the management of the assets, and on the characteristics of the contractual cash flows.

Norfund's investment portfolio is managed in accordance with the investment mandate laid down by the MFA and investment strategies laid down by Norfund's executive management. These mandates and strategies, including risk management strategies, mean that all financial assets are managed and followed up on the basis of fair value.

Norfund's financial assets, in the form of equity investments and bonds, are measured as the lower of historical cost or fair value, in accordance with the provisions of the Norwegian Accounting Act. Other financial assets, in the form of loans, are carried at amortized cost. Amortized cost involves carrying balance sheet items according to originally agreed cash flows, adjusted for write-downs. Amortized cost will not always yield values that are consistent with the market's evaluation of the same financial instruments. This may be due to different perceptions of market conditions, risk factors and return requirements.

5. Investment companies

Investments through subsidiaries or associated companies are established exclusively as part of the management of Norfund's mandates. A company is controlled when Norfund is exposed to, or has rights to, variable return on its loan to the company, and has the possibility of influencing this return through its power over the company.

Subsidiaries that are acquired solely for temporary ownership and held pending sale are omitted from consolidation; see the first sentence, first paragraph, of section 3-8 of the Accounting Act.

Norfund has assessed whether it qualifies as an investment entity for accounting purposes. This is not intended to be an evaluation of Norfund's legal position. The conclusion of an overall assessment is that Norfund fulfils the criteria in the definition. The assessment is based on the following factors:

- a) Norfund receives resources from the Norwegian state, which is a related party and its sole owner, and delivers professional investment services in the form of management to the Norwegian state,
- b) Norfund is obligated by the Norwegian state to invest solely for the development of sustainable commercial activities in developing countries,
- c) Norfund measures and evaluates return on portfolio investment on the basis of fair value (although the lower value principle forms the basis for accounting treatment),
- d) Norfund does not have an explicit strategy that stipulates a specific date for exiting the individual investment, but investments are assessed continuously and acquisition and disposal evaluations are carried out.

5.1 Equity investments in subsidiaries and other companies are treated as current assets

Norfund treats its equity investments in other companies as current assets. In other words, the equity method is not used, even though Norfund's holdings provide it with considerable influence. This is because Norfund is an investment enterprise and its purpose with the investments is to dispose of all or part of each investment, normally after 3–10 years. According to generally accepted accounting practice, such investments are temporary by their very nature and should therefore be included under current assets.

6. Related parties

Norfund is a separate legal entity which is wholly owned by the Norwegian state through the MFA. See the section “General information” above. All transactions take place on market terms.

For information on transactions with governing bodies and senior executives, see Note 5 Personnel and pension costs.

Norfund’s related parties also include companies in which Norfund has direct investments. Norfund has some transactions of an administrative nature with the following such companies: Norfinance AS, KNI India AS and KLP Norfund Investments AS. All transactions are according to separate agreements and pricing is based on the arm’s length principle.

7. Estimates and uncertainty

Determining estimates and probabilities entails using judgement based on experience and best estimate of future developments. Given Norfund’s investment strategy and geographical investment areas, there is a high degree of uncertainty associated with expectations regarding future developments. Specific areas that include extensive estimation and judgement are valuation of equity investments and loans, write-down on equity investments and provision for losses on loans to investment projects.

Note 2 - Investment area information

Norfund’s operations fall into five investment areas: Financial Inclusion, Agribusiness and Manufacturing, Renewable Energy, Green Infrastructure and Funds. In addition, the Climate Investment Fund and Ukraine Mandate are presented in separate columns. The table below provides an overview of the results in each area. The costs of shared functions have largely been allocated according to the number of employees, and are recorded as part of other operating expenses.

(in 1000s of NOK)	Norfund total	Development Investment Mandate (DIM)	Climate Investment Mandate (CIM)	Ukraine Investment Mandate (UIM)
Operating income				
Interest income from investments and receivables	1 440 669	1 325 528	115 141	0
Dividends received from investments and receivables	569 320	561 041	8 279	0
Realized gains from investments and receivables	160 823	160 823	0	0
Other operating income	81 791	79 521	2 271	0
Total operating income	2 252 603	2 126 913	125 690	0
Operating expenses				
Value changes investments and receivables	-2 961 166	-2 811 795	-149 370	0
Realized loss on investments and receivables	-137 438	-137 387	-51	0
Total realized losses and value change	-3 098 604	-2 949 182	-149 421	0
Payroll expenses	-289 547	-289 415	-132	0
<i>Internal administrative expenses from payroll costs*</i>	0	4 658	0	-4 658
Depreciation fixed assets	-6 014	-6 014	0	0
Other operating expenses	-226 914	-190 706	-32 065	-4 142
<i>Internal administrative expenses from other operating expenses*</i>	0	49 499	-48 918	-581
Total other operating expenses	-522 475	-431 977	-81 116	-9 382
Operating result	-1 368 476	-1 254 247	-104 847	-9 382
Net financial items **	139 342	125 136	-4	14 210
Profit/loss before tax	-1 229 134	-1 129 111	-104 851	4 828
Taxes	-3 757	-3 757	0	0
Profit/loss for the year	-1 232 892	-1 132 868	-104 851	4 828

* Payroll costs and other operating expenses are allocated proportionally to the Climate Mandate and the Ukraine Mandate. They are presented as administrative expenses in the respective project accounts. Administrative expenses for Norfund as a whole are not shown, as this is only an internal allocation.

** Financial items include interest and exchange rate effects on bank deposits and current liabilities in forex.

(in 1000s of NOK)	Development mandate per investment area							... of which liquidity portfolio incl. in Admin. etc.
	Development mandate total	Financial Inclusion	Renewable Energy	Agribusiness and manufacturing	Green Infrastructure	Funds	Admin. etc.	
Operating income								
Interest income from investments and receivables	1 325 528	443 910	213 624	216 631	1 778	1 118	448 467	448 467
Dividends received from investments and receivables	561 041	257 879	202 073	17 220	192	83 677	0	0
Realized gains from investments and receivables	160 823	21 976	3 048	76 338	93	56 689	2 678	2 478
Other operating income	79 521	24 062	20 459	19 238	384	0	15 378	0
Total operating income	2 126 913	747 827	439 204	329 427	2 447	141 485	466 523	450 945
Operating expenses								
Value changes investments and receivables	-2 811 795	-712 465	-379 398	-499 438	-12 816	-133 094	-1 074 584	-1 074 636
Realized loss on investments and receivables	-137 387	-56 671	-38 675	-22 457	0	-17 623	-1 962	0
Total realized losses and value change	-2 949 182	-769 136	-418 073	-521 895	-12 816	-150 717	-1 076 546	-1 074 636
Payroll expenses	-284 757	-40 688	-65 580	-43 680	-14 295	-11 454	-109 059	0
Depreciation fixed assets	-6 014	0	0	-150	0	0	-5 864	0
Other operating expenses	-141 207	-10 530	-28 327	-21 896	-8 521	-4 581	-67 351	-1 759
Total other operating expenses	-431 977	-51 218	-93 907	-65 726	-22 816	-16 036	-182 274	-1 759
Operating result	-1 254 247	-72 527	-72 777	-258 194	-33 185	-25 268	-792 297	-625 449
Net financial items*	125 136	-64	-507	-181	-9	0	125 898	0
Profit/loss before tax	-1 129 111	-72 591	-73 284	-258 375	-33 194	-25 268	-666 399	-625 449
Taxes	-3 757	0	0	-2 079	0	0	-1 679	0
Profit/loss for the year	-1 132 868	-72 591	-73 284	-260 454	-33 194	-25 268	-668 078	-625 449

* Financial items include interest and exchange rate effects on bank deposits and current liabilities in forex.

** The column "Admin. etc." also includes the liquidity portfolio, as administration is not attributed to a particular investment area. Directly associated income and value changes are specified in separate columns.

Underlying result specified		
<i>(in 1000s of NOK)</i>	2025	2024
Operating income excl. currency	2 177 233	2 041 687
Other operating expenses excl. currency	-522 475	-429 531
Value change investments and receivables (underlying)	-272 998	-143 017
Realized loss on investments and receivables (excl. currency)	-128 609	-394 039
Operating result (excl. currency effects)	1 253 151	1 075 100
Net financial items excl. currency	298 368	337 799
Taxes	-3 757	-712
Profit for the year excl. currency effects	1 547 761	1 412 187
<i>Currency effects*</i>	-2 780 653	2 686 548
Profit/loss for the year	-1 232 892	4 098 735

* The effect of value changes up to cost price due to exchange rate changes on write-downs at the beginning of the year previously formed a part of underlying value change. This effect has now been separated out and defined as a currency effect. We have revised the 2024 figures to provide a basis for comparison. For 2024 this results in an increased value change in the underlying result and corresponding reduction in currency effects of NOK 308.5 million.

Balance sheet (investments and loans) net carrying values*				
<i>(in 1000s of NOK)</i>	Norfund total	Development Investment Mandate (DIM)	Climate Investment Mandate (CIM)	Ukraine Investment Mandate (UIM)
Investments	39 681 613	35 090 681	4 590 933	0
Accumulated loan loss provision	-3 094 532	-2 992 095	-102 437	0
Total investments per area	36 587 081	32 098 585	4 488 496	0

* Excludes liquidity placements

<i>(in 1000s of NOK)</i>	Development mandate total	Development mandate per investment area					
		Financial Inclusion <i>(incl. lending to banks of surplus liquidity in our markets)</i>	Renewable Energy	Agri-business and manufacturing	Green Infrastructure	Funds	Admin. etc.*
Investments	35 090 681	15 032 234	10 368 448	4 508 494	187 236	4 840 740	153 529
Accumulated loan loss provision	-2 992 095	-695 411	-695 989	-675 824	-20 514	-901 990	-2 367
Total investments per area	32 098 585	14 336 823	9 672 458	3 832 670	166 722	3 938 750	151 162

* Excludes liquidity placements

Investment area information by geographical region:

<i>(in 1000s of NOK)</i>	Africa	America	Asia	Unspecified	Total
Loans for investments	5 955 459	4 602 271	1 366 356	182 848	12 106 935
Equity investments	12 923 589	1 187 227	2 499 792	3 381 042	19 991 651
Loans for investments in the Climate Investment Fund	229 441	0	114 102	100 791	444 333
Equity investment in the Climate Investment Fund	1 156 285	0	2 673 935	213 942	4 044 163
Loans for investment in the Ukraine Fund	0	0	0	0	0
Equity investments in the Ukraine Fund	0	0	0	0	0
Total balance sheet	20 264 773	5 789 499	6 654 185	3 878 624	36 587 081
Interest income	653 097	346 216	153 981	287 375	1 440 669
Dividends received	260 701	50 650	49 981	207 988	569 320
Realized gains	118 130	23 330	13 929	5 435	160 823
Other operating income	47 479	10 353	12 073	11 886	81 791
Total operating income	1 079 407	430 549	229 963	512 683	2 252 603
Value changes investments and receivables	-1 080 355	-555 002	-481 159	-844 650	-2 961 166
Realized losses on investments and receivables	-76 849	-3 875	-54 326	-2 389	-137 438
Total realized losses and value change	-1 157 203	-558 877	-535 485	-847 039	-3 098 604

Note 3 - Exited investments

In 2025 Norfund exited from four funds and five equity investments. These yielded the following internal rate of return (IRR*):

Project	Instrument	IRR (NOK) during Norfund's time as owner	Cost price NOK million	Comment
Abler Global Fund	Fund	6,9%	132,6	
Advans MFI	Equity	-32,7%	37,8	
Africado Ltd.	Equity	14,7%	15,4	
ARREND	Equity	19,8%	29,9	
Aureos East Africa Fund	Fund	3,4%	57,6	
Aureos Southern Africa Fund	Fund	5,5%	89,4	
Aureos West Africa Fund	Fund	10,2%	94,3	
ESCOTEL	Equity	-100,0%	25,7	
Optima	Equity	3,8%	30,4	

* IRR represents the annual return that yields a net present value of cash flows from investments equal to zero. Cash flows consist of investments, reflows, allocations and fees on exiting.

Note 4 - Realized losses and value changes

Value changes include the effect on earnings of updated valuations (write-down and reversal of previous write-downs) and currency effects associated with Norfund investments and receivables. Norfund's profit was substantially affected by currency effects due to a stronger Norwegian krone (NOK) against Norfund's primary currency, the US dollar (USD) in 2025. In contrast, NOK depreciated markedly against USD through 2024. In the table below, all currency effects associated with the various investments and other receivables are presented. Other receivables are mainly associated with vendor credit (see Note 11).

Value changes (in 1000s of NOK)	2025	2024
Total change in value investments	-2 595 419	1 915 244
Total change in value other receivables	-365 747	239 841
Total value changes	-2 961 166	2 155 084
Value change investments excl. forex	-155 939	-143,017*
Value change other receivables excl. forex	-117 959	-2 768
Total change in value excl. forex	-272 998	-145 785
Currency effects investments	-2 439 480	2,058,260*
Currency effects "Other receivables"	-248 688	242 609
Total change in value due to currency effects	-2 688 168	2 300 869
Realized losses (in 1000s of NOK)	2025	2024
Realized losses on investments and receivables excl. currency effects	-128 609	-391 271
Currency effects of realized losses on investments and receivables	-8 829	165 140
Realized losses on investments and receivables	-137 438	-226 131
Total value changes and realized losses	3 098 604	1 928 954

* The effect of value changes up to cost price due to exchange rate changes on write-downs at the beginning of the year previously formed a part of underlying value change. This effect has now been separated out and defined as a currency effect. We have revised the 2024 figures to provide a basis for comparison. For 2024 this results in an increased value change in the underlying result and corresponding reduction in currency effects of NOK 308.5 million.

Note 5 - Payroll and pension costs

Statement on the setting of salaries and other remuneration for senior employees

In setting salaries and other remuneration for senior employees, Norfund complies with “Government guidelines for executive salaries in companies in which the state has an ownership interest”, laid down by the Norwegian Ministry of Trade, Industry and Fisheries on 12 December 2022. These form the basis for the preparation of the Board of Directors’ statement for 2025.

Guidelines for Norfund on the setting of salaries and other remuneration in 2025

The following guidelines apply to the setting of salaries for senior Norfund employees up to the ordinary General Meeting in 2026:

The remuneration system is designed to attract and retain competent personnel. In setting salaries, emphasis is placed on the individual’s contribution to fulfilling Norfund’s mandate.

Norfund wishes to promote moderation in executive salaries. The aim in setting salaries is that senior Norfund employees should have pay conditions that are competitive, but not at the top end of the scale, to ensure that Norfund secures and retains sufficient expertise.

Setting of salaries

The Board sets the salary of the CEO. The CEO sets the salaries of the corporate heads of department who report to him, after executive salary conditions have been endorsed by the Board. This group consists of senior employees. Norfund’s pay conditions for senior employees consist of fixed salary, pension and insurance schemes and other benefits that cover newspapers, electronic communications etc. The fixed salary is subject to regulation in line with pay developments in the financial sector, represented by reference figures from Finans Norge, the results of the main settlement and for the companies Norfund has defined as its peers, and an assessment of the individual’s performance and goal achievement. The CEO sets annual goals for the individual member of the management team and the Board sets goals for the CEO.

Senior employees have three months notice of termination. The CEO has an agreement for pay after termination of employment equivalent to 6 months’ salary. This arrangement is in line with the guidelines for salary and other remuneration.

Pension and insurance conditions

Norfund has both a defined contribution plan and a defined benefit plan. In 2018 Norfund closed its defined benefit pension scheme to new employees, and the transition to the new scheme was voluntary for existing employees. Employees who have been taken on since then are only offered the defined contribution plan. The costs of both schemes are included in the calculation of pension expenses.

In the defined contribution scheme, 7% of salary is set aside from pay from 0–7.0 G, and 20% from salaries of 7.1–12 G. As at 31.12.2025, 105 employees were covered by the defined contribution plan.

Norfund has both funded and unfunded pensions and payment obligations in the defined benefit pension plan. All essential funded and unfunded plans are included in the company’s actuarial settlement. As at 31.12.2025 the defined benefit scheme has a total of 24 active members. The defined benefit scheme entitles the individual to defined future benefits and depends primarily on the number of years of service, pay level on reaching retirement age and the size of National Insurance benefits. Agreements entered into prior to 2018 exceed the current guidelines for senior executive salaries, as the previous scheme entailed a full service period of 30 years and pension payments of 70% of salaries up to 12 G. The pension scheme satisfies the requirements of the Act on Mandatory Occupational Pensions. In the unfunded scheme, rights are earned in excess of 12 G. This scheme was closed to new members in 2012. The scheme, which is funded from operations, consists of 66% of pay in excess of 12 G with a retirement age of 67 and a full qualification period of 30 years in the calculation base.

If the service period is calculated as being less than 30 years, the pension is reduced proportionately. On termination of employment or on reaching retirement age, employees receive a settlement for the value of the amount saved. As at 31.12.2025, the unfunded scheme has 2 active members.

Senior Norfund employees are covered by insurance schemes that apply to all Norfund employees.

Wages, salaries and other payroll expenses		
<i>(in 1000s of NOK)</i>	2025	2024
Wages and salaries	212 560	170 975
Employer's social security contribution	33 368	30 977
Pension expenses	27 583	24 357
Other benefits	16 036	19 785
Total wages, salaries and other payroll expenses	289 547	246 094

Remuneration for the management team 2025	Title	Salary	Bonuses*	Insurance and other payments in kind	Pensions	Total
Jan Tellef Thorleifsson	CEO	3 473 706	0	23 947	250 175	3 747 828
Ylva Lindberg	EVP Strategy & Analysis	2 228 854	0	40 097	260 828	2 529 779
Fride Andrea Hærem	EVP CFO	2 228 854	0	23 947	262 618	2 515 419
Thomas Fjeld Heltne	EVP Legal Department	2 228 854	0	34 283	249 378	2 512 515
Erik Sandersen	EVP Financial Institutions	2 548 952	0	63 999	529 278	3 142 229
Mark Davis	EVP Renewable Energy	2 548 962	0	61 255	1 518 696	4 128 913
Ellen C. Rasmussen	Scalable Enterprises	2 548 952	0	65 227	261 563	2 875 742
Remuneration for the management team 2024	Title	Salary	Bonuses*	Insurance and other payments in kind	Pensions	Total
Jan Tellef Thorleifsson	CEO	3 299 051	0	22 945	239 428	3 561 425
Ylva Lindberg	EVP Strategy & Analysis	2 149 706	0	31 511	245 502	2 426 719
Fride Andrea Hærem	EVP CFO	2 148 375	0	27 243	248 468	2 424 086
Thomas Fjeld Heltne	EVP Legal Department	2 147 534	0	26 629	236 106	2 410 269
Erik Sandersen	EVP Financial Institutions	2 360 432	0	33 383	538 973	2 932 788
Mark Davis	EVP Renewable Energy	2 458 796	0	33 383	1 263 324	3 755 503
Ellen C. Rasmussen	Scalable Enterprises	2 360 291	0	22 945	247 868	2 631 104

A separate Executive Pay Statement has been prepared which contains more details on pay for senior employees.

Remuneration to Norfund's Board of Directors

Norfund's Board of Directors consisted in 2025 of the Chair and eight Board members, two of whom were elected by the employees.

In 2025 the General Meeting set remuneration for the Chair at NOK 343 000 (NOK 324 000 in 2024), while remuneration for the Board members was fixed at NOK 170 000. With effect from 2025, representatives elected by the employees also receive compensation. In 2025 the General Meeting set remuneration for the chair of the Risk and Audit Committee at NOK 92 000 and for the members of the committee at NOK 80 000. The General Meeting set remuneration for the chair of the HR and Compensation Committee at NOK 46 000 and for the members of the committee at NOK 40 000.

Bonuses

The company has no share or option schemes for its employees, and there are no plans for such schemes. Senior executives do not have a right to a bonus.

Of the other employees, 123 of a total of 131 employees with a right to a bonus received a bonus for 2025. The highest total bonus award in 2025 was NOK 100 000.

The bonus scheme accounted for 2.4% of Norfund's payroll expenses, a total of NOK 5 116 000. Bonuses are awarded to employees who have presented outstanding performances and behaviour, either individually or as a team.

Number of permanent employees

The company had 177 employees at the end of 2025 (157 in 2024), of whom 165 in permanent positions (149 in 2024). The number of full-time equivalents at year-end was 172.5 (150 in 2024).

Pensions at regional offices

In addition to the pension plans for employees in Norway described above, local employees at Norfund's regional offices in South Africa, Ghana, Thailand, Kenya and Costa Rica have defined contribution pension plans. Norfund therefore has no obligations other than what has been paid through the year. In 2025, NOK 6 351 000 (NOK 5 796 000 in 2024) was expensed in connection with these schemes.

Financial assumptions defined benefit pension	2025	2024
Discount rate	3,90 %	3,90 %
Expected return on plan assets	3,90 %	3,90 %
Salary adjustment	4,00 %	4,00 %
Pension adjustment	3,50 %	3,75 %
Adjustment of the basic amount (G) in the National Insurance System	3,75 %	3,75 %
Turnover	9,00 %	9,00 %
Employer's social security contribution	19,10 %	19,10 %

Calculated net pension expenses

(in 1000s of NOK)	2025	2024
Net present value of pensions earned in the period	8 877	10 037
Capital cost of previously earned pensions	6 228	5 272
Expected return on plan assets	-4 808	-3 828
Administrative expenses	31	93
Accrued employer's social security contribution ¹	1 973	2 211
Net pension expenses for the year incl. employer's contribution	12 301	13 784

¹ Employer's social security contribution is calculated on the amount paid in.

Estimated pension obligations

(in 1000s of NOK)	Funded	Unfunded	2025
Estimated pension obligations	134 864	22 333	157 197
Estimated plan assets 1	125 689	0	125 689
Net pension obligations 31.12.	9 175	22 333	31 508
Accrued employer's social security contribution 2	1 752	4 266	6 018
Net pension obligations 31.12.	10 927	26 598	37 526

¹ Estimated plan assets consist of paid premiums invested in Nordea Life & Pension.

² Accrued employer's social security contribution is based on net pension liability.

Reconciliation opening balance – closing balance

(in 1000s of NOK)	2025	2024
Carrying amount net pension obligations 01.01 incl. employer's social security contribution	47 541	58 935
Net pension expenses for the year incl. employer's social security contribution	12 301	13 784
Actuarial gain/loss charged directly to equity	-4 632	-12 452
Pensions paid, early retirement / unfunded, incl. employer's social security contribution	-591	-2 701
Payments into the pension plan etc., incl. employer's social security contribution	-17 094	-10 025
Carrying value net pension obligations 31.12 incl. employer's social security contribution	37 526	47 541

Investment of plan assets

Nordea Life's asset mix*	30.09.25	30.09.24
Property	12,6 %	11,2 %
Equities	18,7 %	11,9 %
Bonds at amortized cost	63,8 %	72,8 %
Short-term bonds/certificates	4,9 %	4,0 %
Other	0,0 %	0,1 %
Total financial assets	100,0%	100,0%

* Known values as at calculation date.

Norfund has made payments into a separate fund intended to meet future obligations related to the unfunded scheme, the carrying value of which was NOK 30.6 million at 31.12.2025.

Accounting principles

"Pay" covers all types of remuneration to own employees and is expensed as it is earned. Ordinary pay may be both fixed pay and hourly pay and is recorded as and when it is earned or disbursed. Holiday pay is earned on the basis of ordinary pay and is normally disbursed in the holiday months the following year. Bonuses are paid on the basis of criteria for the current year as explained above. Employer's social security contribution is calculated and expensed for all pay-related expenses and is normally paid in arrears every second month. Norfund also pays current social taxes as they are incurred for employees at regional offices.

Pension obligations are calculated on a straight-line earnings basis, taking into account assumptions regarding years of service, discount rate, future return on plan assets, future changes in pay, pensions and national Insurance benefits, and actuarial assumptions regarding mortality, voluntary retirement etc. The chosen principle is the IAS 19R option of Norwegian Accounting Standard 6 (NRS 6), with unamortized actuarial losses over equity.

Plan assets are stated at fair market value. Net pension obligation comprises gross pension obligation less the fair value of plan assets. Net pension obligations from underfunded pension plans are included on the balance sheet as a provision, while net plan assets in overfunded schemes are included as long-term interest-free receivables if it is likely that the overfunding can be utilized. Employer's social security contribution is based on net plan assets.

The effect of changes in pension plans with retroactive effect not conditional on future earnings is defined as an actuarial gain or loss and charged directly to the company's equity.

Net pension expenses, which consist of gross pension expenses less estimated return on plan assets, are classified as an ordinary operating expense and presented together with payroll expenses. Employer's social security contribution is calculated on contributions paid to the pension plans.

Note 6 - fixed assets

(in 1000s of NOK)

	Equipment and vehicles, fittings and fixtures, etc.	Works of art	Total
Cost of acquisition at 01.01	44,974	1,512	46,486
+ acquisitions during the period	2,312	175	2,488
- disposals during the period	-259	0	-259
Cost of acquisition at 31.12	47,028	1,688	48,716
Accumulated ordinary depreciation at 01.01	31,016	0	31,016
+ ordinary depreciation for the period	6,014	0	6,014
- Accumulated ordinary depreciation on disposal	-259	0	-259
+/- corr. previous years	277	0	277
Accumulated ordinary depreciation at 31.12	37,049	0	37,049
Carrying value for accounting purposes at 31.12.2025	9,979	1,688	11,666
Depreciation period	3-5 years	Non-depreciable	

Accounting principles

Fixed assets are recorded at historical cost reduced by commercial depreciation based on the estimated economic life of the asset in question.

Note 7 - Other operating expenses

<i>(in 1000s of NOK)</i>	2025	2024
Seminars, conferences, upgrading of competencies	8,261	9,305
Travel expenses	22,511	23,748
External assistance, projects	84,515	73,121
External assistance, other	31,713	23,265
Rent, Oslo, including joint expenses	14,081	13,434
Rent regional offices	4,712	4,940
Other expenses	61,122	30,377
Total operating expenses	226,914	178,190

Primary rental contracts	Lease period	Annual rental costs
Premises Fridtjof Nansens Plass 4, Oslo	15.11.16 - 31.12.2026	7,133,704
Premises 4th floor Klingenberggaten 4	01.06.23 - 31.12.2027	3,040,640

In addition there are smaller leases for regional offices in Bangkok, Accra, Nairobi, Cape Town, Johannesburg and Costa Rica.

Auditor's fee	2025	2024
<i>(in 1000s of NOK)</i>		
Statutory audit	1,492	1,641
Other services (including legal services)	2,139	928
Total	3,631	2,569

Auditor's fee is inclusive of VAT.

In addition, business partners of Deloitte AS in other countries delivered other services expensed in the amount of NOK 1.6 million incl. VAT (NOK 0.9 million excl. VAT in 2024).

Note 8 - Net financial items

<i>(in 1000s of NOK)</i>	2025	2024
Net interest income from bank deposits	298,376	335,121
Gain on exchange on forex bank deposits	102,060	255,413
Loss on exchange on forex bank deposits	-261,095	-76,818
Net financial items	139,342	513,716

Net interest income classified under financial items relates mainly to bank deposits in Note 14. Gains and losses on exchange on bank deposits relate to forex deposits.

Note 9 - Taxes

Norfund is exempt from tax in Norway; see Section 2-30 (1e) of the Norwegian Taxation Act. Tax expenses relate to tax on the activities of regional offices abroad (corporate income tax).

<i>(in 1000s of NOK)</i>	2025	2024
Corporation tax abroad	3,757	712

NOK 1.3 million of the corporation tax expensed in 2025 applies to the 2024 fiscal year, the remainder to the 2025 fiscal year.

Accounting principles

Norfund is exempt from tax liability for its activities in Norway, but is liable for tax in a number of foreign markets. Tax expense in the income statement comprises tax on income at our regional offices abroad which is not refunded through local tax legislation or agreements. Norfund also pays tax at source on interest from foreign investments. Tax at source on interest is deductible from interest income. This tax is largely recovered at source.

Tax at source on interest income is classified as a reduction in underlying income, after deduction of refundable amounts, and is recognized at the same time as interest income. Other income tax, which is not recovered at source, is recognized in the income statement as a tax expense at the same time as the related income or gain. Current tax is recognized as a liability in the balance sheet under other current liabilities until it is settled.

Note 10 - Equity

<i>(in 1000s of NOK)</i>	Primary capital	Reserve capital	Surplus fund	Total equity
Equity as at 31.12.2024	21,908,581	7,801,445	19,116,097	48,826,124
Capital supplied in 2025	3,614,864	1,313,288	0	4,928,152
Actuarial gains/losses, pensions	0	0	4,632	4,632
Currency translation losses/gains presentation currency	0	0	6	6
Profit/loss for the year	0	6,611	-1,239,503	-1,232,892
Equity at 31.12.2025	25,523,445	9,121,345	17,881,233	52,526,023
Of which the Climate Investment Fund	4,500,000	1,500,000	3,918,158	9,918,158
Of which the Ukraine Fund	250,000	250,000	4,828	504,828
Of which the Frontier Facility	0	277,179	0	277,179

Of the capital supplied in 2025 for the Development Investment Mandate and the Climate Investment Mandate, 75% was allocated to primary capital and 25% to reserve capital, NOK 3 billion of which belongs to climate fund investments. In December 2024 Norfund was assigned a mandate to invest in Ukraine through a separate Ukraine Fund. The Norwegian Government granted NOK 250 million to the mandate in 2024 and a total of NOK 250 million in 2025. Of the capital supplied to the Ukraine Fund, 50% was allocated to primary capital and 50% to reserve capital.

Frontier Facility (FF)

In 2019 the Storting established a special scheme, the Frontier Facility which enables Norfund to make risk capital available in the most demanding markets. This applies to especially vulnerable states and the least developed countries (LDCs) where access to early-stage risk capital is limited. Resources for the FF are transferred to Norfund as an earmarked portion of the reserve capital. The use of this earmarked portion is explained in the table below. Interest, fees, return and unused resources that revert to Norfund are to be used to top up the scheme.

In 2025, the Storting granted NOK 25 million for the scheme. The total received in the period 2019 to 2025 was NOK 260.6 million. At the end of 2024, NOK 51.3 million remained to be allocated, while NOK 73.1 million of allocated capital (committed and approved projects) had not yet been disbursed. The overview below shows total resources received, invested and paid in.

<i>(in 1000s of NOK)</i>	Portion of reserve capital earmarked for FF	Disbursements (investments)	Receipts (interest/ charges/return)	Outstanding amounts
Opening balance 31.12.24	235,649	-87,646	28,479	176,483
Movements 2025	25,000	-83,967	508	-58,459
Other interest income	-	0	6,369	6,369
Reserve capital 31.12.25	260,649	-171,612	35,356	124,393

<i>(in 1000s of NOK)</i>	Profit/loss 2025
Other operating income	508
Other interest income	6,369
Accrued interest income loans	1,626
Exchange rate adjustment of loans	-1,857
Value change portfolio	-35
Net profit 31.12.2025	6,611
Profit previous year	9,918
Accumulated profit at 31.12.2025	16,530
Equity Frontier Facility	277,179

Note 11 - Other receivables

<i>(in 1000s of NOK)</i>	2025	2024
Accrued interest loans	250,063	182,645
Accrued interest liquidity placements and vendor credit	106,098	130,816
Vendor credit	1,780,031	2,360,281
Other receivables	20,303	62,470
Total other receivables	2,156,495	2,736,212

Other receivables consist mainly of interest-bearing vendor credit and accrued interest.

Of vendor credit of NOK 1 780 million, NOK 1 713 (USD 170 million) is attributable to Scatec, and is a result of the sale of SN Power. There were reflows of NOK 300.9 million (USD 30 million) in 2025.

The vendor credit has an interest rate of 3.26% + SOFR up to January 2028. After this the rate increases to 30%. Vendor credit falls due in its entirety in January 2028.

Accounting principles

"Other receivables" are carried at the lower of acquisition cost or fair value. A loss allocation is made in the cases where fair value is lower than acquisition cost. Receivables in forex are valued at the exchange rate at the end of the financial year in accordance with Section 5-9 of the Norwegian Accounting Act. Currency effects associated with outstanding vendor credit appear in the accounts under "Value changes investments and receivables". Interest is recorded as and when it is estimated to be earned and appears as interest income in the income statement. In the event of known losses, recorded interest is reversed. When loans to investment projects are classified as problem loans and written down, a decision is taken that interest should not continue to be recorded. When loans are written down, no interest is therefore taken to income.

Note 12 - Investments

Loans to investment projects per investment area	Actual	Accumulated	Carrying
<i>(in 1000s of NOK)</i>	cost	write-downs	value
Financial Inclusion	5,032,133	-58,995	4,973,138
Green Infrastructure	14,642	-5,544	9,098
Renewable Energy	1,914,867	-192,793	1,722,075
Agribusiness and Manufacturing	1,611,996	-109,046	1,502,951
Funds	94,552	0	94,552
Climate Investment Fund	444,333	0	444,333
Ukraine Fund	0	0	0
Frontier Facility	40,857	0	40,857
Lending to banks of surplus liquidity in our markets	3,764,264	0	3,764,264
Total loans	12,917,645	-366,377	12,551,268

Lending to banks of surplus liquidity in our markets: As a consequence of the exit from SN Power in 2021, substantial liquidity became available and was placed in temporary investments. As at 31 December 2025, Norfund has given eight loans to banks in our markets with an average interest rate of ~1.5% points + SOFR and a term of 5 years, with linear repayment after the first year.

Repayment of loans

In the course of 2025, 25 loans were repaid (19 in 2024), one of which was converted into equity.

Write-downs and confirmed losses on loans

A loan is assessed for possible non-performing when the borrower has not made payments within 60 days of the due date. Examples of circumstances that indicate non-performance or losses are significant financial problems on the part of debtor, restrictions on foreign exchange transfers in countries in which debtor operates, debt settlement proceedings or winding up of a business. Key considerations when assessing whether the client will be able to repay the loan are for example the general market situation, company-specific factors, the risk of bankruptcy and associated collateral. See specification by age below. Depending on the assessed probability of repayment, the individual loan is wholly or partly written down. This applies to both outstanding principal and accumulated interest.

On balance sheet day, Norfund had 13 loans (8 in 2024) which were regarded as non-performing. The total amount of interest and payments due on these was NOK 330 million (NOK 152 million in 2024) and the total amount outstanding was NOK 432 million (NOK 221 million in 2024). Three loans were considered to be wholly or partly lost in 2025, with a total loss of NOK 48 million.

Days past due date	Amounts due
<i>(in 1000s of NOK)</i>	
0-60*	74,740
61-120	24,601
Over 121	230,333
Total	329,675

Equity investments in funds per investment area	Actual cost	Accumulated write-downs	Carrying value
<i>(in 1000s of NOK)</i>			
Financial Inclusion	991,221	-68,136	923,085
Green Infrastructure	122,502	-14,971	107,531
Renewable Energy	496,053	-3,014	493,038
Agribusiness and Manufacturing	897,559	-209,930	687,629
Funds	4,599,358	-871,543	3,727,815
Climate Investment Fund	32,580	-8,733	23,847
Frontier Facility	35,315	-1,288	34,027
Total invested in funds	7,174,587	-1,177,615	5,996,972

Equity investments in shares per investment area	Actual	Accumulated	Carrying
<i>(in 1000s of NOK)</i>	cost	write-downs	value
Financial Inclusion	5,244,616	-568,280	4,676,336
Green Infrastructure	50,092	0	50,092
Renewable Energy	7,957,528	-500,183	7,457,345
Agribusiness and Manufacturing	1,998,939	-356,848	1,642,091
Funds	146,830	-30,447	116,383
Climate Investment Fund	4,114,020	-93,704	4,020,315
Frontier Facility	77,357	-1,079	76,279
Total invested in shares	19,589,381	-1,550,540	18,038,841
Total invested in shares and funds	26,763,969	-2,728,156	24,035,813

Pursuant to Norfund's Statute 12, Norfund's injection of capital into a portfolio company shall not exceed 35% of the company's total equity. Norfund's share of the equity may be higher in special cases, but nonetheless such that the Fund's total equity holding does not exceed 49% of the portfolio company's total equity.

Accumulated write-downs are expected, not yet realized, losses on investments based on the most recent valuation.

As of 31.12.25 Norfund has a total contractual outstanding investment commitment of NOK 9 860 million calculated on the basis of the closing rate on balance sheet date.

Accounting principles

Loans to investment projects

Recognition and exclusion: Financial assets and liabilities are recognized on the balance sheet when Norfund becomes a party to the contractual terms of the instrument. Financial assets are excluded when the contractual rights to the cash flows expire, or when the financial assets and the majority of risk factors and of advantages associated with ownership of the assets are transferred (Notes 2 and 12). Financial assets are excluded when they are terminated, i.e. when the obligations specified in the contracts have been fulfilled, cancelled or expired. Acquisition or disposal of a financial asset pursuant to a contract with settlement in line with normal market conditions is recorded at the time of making the agreement.

Presentation and measurement (incl. write-downs): Loans to investment projects form part of Norfund's investment portfolio. They are regarded as current assets and carried at amortized cost according to the straight-line allocation method. When estimating necessary write-down of loans, both the current and the anticipated future financial position of borrowers are considered. Valuations and write-downs, if relevant, are made for the individual loans. Group write-downs are not made on the company's loan portfolio. There will be uncertainty associated with valuation of loans and associated collateral. Write-downs for financial assets measured at amortized cost are recognized as a negative value change in the item "Value changes investments and receivables" in the operating results.

Recognition of interest income and other operating income: Interest income on loans is recognized as it is accrued. Measurement of interest income is based on contractual conditions. When loans to investment projects are classified as problem loans, a decision is taken as to whether interest should continue to be recorded. When loans are written down, no interest is taken to income. In the event of known losses, recorded interest is reversed. Front-end fees invoiced when a loan is set up are recognized over the life of the loan. If the loan is redeemed, any residual of the fee recorded on the balance sheet is taken to income. Other operating income consists of front-end fees, directors' fees and other project income associated with the investment portfolio.

Realized losses: Losses on loans to investment projects as a result of insolvency, the winding-up of a company and the like, are recognized as known losses and presented under "Realized losses".

Converting foreign exchange to NOK: The exchange rate at the time of the transaction is used when keeping accounts of transactions in foreign currency. Assets and liabilities in foreign currency are translated into NOK at the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date. In the income statement, the forex factor associated with realized losses is presented under "Realized losses" and the forex element of realized gains is presented under "Realized gains". The currency effects associated with value changes are presented under "Value changes investments and receivables" and classified as part of the operating result.

Recognition and exclusions: Investments in equities and funds are recorded on the balance sheet when Norfund becomes a party to the contractual terms of the instrument. Financial assets are excluded when the contractual rights to the cash flows expire, or when the financial assets and the majority of risk factors and of advantages associated with ownership of the assets are transferred (Notes 2 and 12).

Presentation and measurement (incl. write-downs): Norfund's investments consist almost exclusively of non-listed equities or equities that are traded in non-liquid markets. Placing a value on these therefore implies very considerable uncertainty. Investments in equities and funds (equity investments in companies) are valued at the lower of historical cost or assumed fair value in Norwegian kroner (NOK) on the basis of a concrete evaluation of each investment. Norfund makes individual valuations of all its investments, and adjusts the value according to assumed fair value of the assets. Because of the nature and volume of the investment portfolio, the management calculates estimates, makes discretionary assessments and makes assumptions that affect the carrying values of the investments. Estimates of fair value are calculated continuously and are based on historical experience, known information and other factors that are regarded as probable and relevant on balance sheet date. No group write-downs are made on the company's equity investments.

When investments are exited wholly or in part, the gain/loss is calculated on the basis of the original cost in NOK compared with the exchange rate on the date of the exiting transaction. This means that gain or loss presented in the accounts will be a function of changes in exchange rates and the change in the value of the investment expressed in foreign currency. See also the section on conversion of foreign currency to NOK.

Taking dividends to income: Dividend is recognized on the date when the General Meeting or equivalent decision-making body formally declares a dividend. The item "Dividends" is presented as part of operating income. Operating income includes gain on sale of shares/ownership interests in other companies, interest on loans made to other companies, directors' fees and other project income.

Changes in the value of investments in funds are calculated for the individual fund as they arise. Disbursements from funds are regarded as reflows from investments or dividend depending on the value added to the investments. The calculation is based on the last known valuation. When Norfund receives fund reflows, the share in excess of historic cost is entered against the fair value as dividend. The amount in excess of fair value is regarded as reflow of paid-in capital. If the valuation shows, for example, that Norfund has 20% value added of the historical cost paid, 20% of the reflow from the fund is taken to income as dividend. The remainder is entered against historic cost (equity investment).

Realized gain / loss: Realized gain / loss mainly consists of amounts realized when assets or commitments are excluded. In the event of exclusion, average cost of acquisition is assigned. Realized gain/loss includes transaction costs, which are charged against income as they accrue. Transaction costs are defined as all costs that are directly attributable to the transaction carried out. For investments in equities and bonds these consist of normal broker's commissions and stamp tax.

Gains on disposals of equities/ownership interests in other companies are recognized in the year in which the disposal takes place and presented under "Realized gains".

Known losses on equity investments as a result of insolvency, the winding up of a company and the like, and losses on sale of equities, are presented under "Realized losses".

Converting foreign exchange to NOK: The exchange rate at the time of the transaction is used when keeping accounts of transactions in foreign currency. In the income statement, the forex element associated with realized losses is presented under "Realized losses" and the forex element of realized gains is presented under "Realized gains". The currency effects associated with value changes are presented under "Value changes investments and receivables" and classified as part of the operating results.

Equity instruments are carried at historical cost in original currency and converted to NOK at the exchange rate on the transaction date. The currency effect is carried in the income statement as currency effects.

Unrealized losses on exchange will be recorded if the exchange rate is lower on balance sheet day than on the transaction date. Unrealized loss on exchange is recorded as unrealized currency effects in the income statement and as an adjustment to the value of the equity investment.

Unrealized losses on exchange will be recorded if the exchange rate on balance sheet date is higher than the exchange rate on the transaction date. Unrealized gain on exchange is recorded as an unrealized currency effect in the income statement and as an adjustment of the value of the equity investment with an upper limit of historic cost price according to the lowest value principle. If the upper limit is exceeded, unrealized gain on exchange is not recorded."

Note 13 - Liquidity placements

Norfund's liquidity placements are largely associated with the management of excess liquidity. As a consequence of the exit from SN Power in 2021, substantial liquidity became available and was placed in temporary investments: Various types of instrument are used in this management (time deposits, fund and bonds). The aim is to obtain the highest possible risk-adjusted return on surplus liquidity pending investment within Norfund's mandate and at the same time ensure that the resources are liquid. In 2025, an internal Treasury Mandate was established to manage this liquidity.

Liquidity placements

<i>(in 1000s of NOK)</i>	2025	2024
Fixed-term deposits (1 to 6 months)	1,518,410	2,686,493
Bonds	2,195,322	3,786,354
Money market funds	410,484	0
Liquidity placements	4,124,216	6,472,847

Reclassification 2025

In 2019 the Storting established a special scheme, the Frontier Facility which enables Norfund to make risk capital available in the most demanding markets. This applies to especially vulnerable states and the least developed countries (LDCs) where access to early-stage risk capital is limited. Resources for the FF are transferred to Norfund as an earmarked portion of the reserve capital. The use of this earmarked portion is explained in the table below. Interest, fees, return and unused resources that revert to Norfund are to be used to top up the scheme.

In 2025, the Storting granted NOK 25 million for the scheme. The total received in the period 2019 to 2025 was NOK 260.6 million. At the end of 2024, NOK 51.3 million remained to be allocated, while NOK 73.1 million of allocated capital (committed and approved projects) had not yet been disbursed. The overview below shows total resources received, invested and paid in.

<i>(in 1000s of NOK)</i>	2025	2024
Lending to banks of surplus liquidity in our markets	3,764,264	1,884,034

Fixed-term deposits (1 to 6 months)

In order to diversify counterparty risk, Norfund has placed some of its liquidity in various banks, both in Norway and abroad. As part of liquidity management, some capital is invested for defined, fixed terms in order to achieve better interest rates for the placements. This helps to optimise liquidity by balancing the availability of the resources across various time horizons, while at the same time the return is enhanced.

<i>(in 1000s of NOK)</i>	2025	2024
Fixed-term deposits in Norwegian banks	1,014,455	1,664,687
Fixed-term deposits in foreign banks	503,955	1,021,806
Fixed-term deposits (1 to 6 months)	1,518,410	2,686,493

(in 1000s of NOK)	2025	2024
NOK placements	652,811	623,184
USD placements	865,599	2,063,308
Fixed-term deposits (1 to 6 months)	1,518,410	2,686,493

Bonds

In July 2021, Allianz was commissioned to manage USD 500 million in a portfolio consisting of highly liquid covered bonds. The portfolio is largely invested in development banks, but may invest up to 40% in other businesses contingent on their being green, sustainable or having a social impact, and with NBIM's exclusion list as framework conditions.

In 2025 Norfund decided to discontinue currency hedging and simplify management, including moving assets to self-custody and winding up external management. The purpose of the portfolio is to continue safe, diversified exposure to high-quality liquidity, amongst other things as part of Norfund's liquidity buffer, including placements that meet the framework conditions for high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) and interest-bearing instruments that qualify as HQLA.

The table below provides an overview of investments in the bond portfolio as per 31.12.2025.

Bonds	Instrument currency	Acquisition in instr. currency (historical cost)	Fair value in instr. currency	Value change instr. currency	Carrying value in NOK
Financial institutions	EUR	39,827	38,759	-1,068	459,025
Financial Institutions	USD	14,972	14,353	-619	144,664
Manufacturing	USD	11,212	10,980	-232	110,672
Supply	EUR	12,823	11,877	-946	140,662
Enterprises					855,023
Development finance institutions	EUR	7,036	7,111	75	84,217
Development finance institutions	USD	6,218	6,349	131	63,995
Local authorities	EUR	7,337	7,333	-3	86,846
Supranational authorities	EUR	5,127	4,931	-197	58,395
Supranational authorities	USD	74,876	73,571	-1,305	741,526
Public authorities		-	-	-	1,034,979
Total bonds		-	-	-	1,890,002
Cash and accrued interest					
Cash and accrued interest	EUR	22,079	22,079	0	261,485
Cash and accrued interest	GBP	12	12	0	167
Cash and accrued interest	USD	4,333	4,333	0	43,668
Total cash and accrued interest		-	-	-	305,320
Total portfolio					2,195,322
Share of total portfolio	EUR				50 %
Share of total portfolio	GBP				0 %
Share of total portfolio	USD				50 %
Total portfolio per currency in %		-	-	-	100 %

The tables below show change in carrying value through redemption of bonds in the portfolio. There was a positive change (increase of NOK 117 million) in the value of the bond portfolio from 2024 to 2025.

<i>(in 1000s of NOK)</i>	Acquisition in NOK (historical cost)	Acquisition in instr. currency (historical cost)
EUR	1,652,483	160,649
GBP	0	0
USD	1,515,001	171,244
Opening balance 31.12.24	3,167,484	331,893
EUR	-915,696	-88,498
GBP	0	0
USD	-572,072	-63,965
Total redeemed	-1,487,768	-152,463
EUR	736,788	72,151
GBP	0	0
USD	942,928	107,279
Closing balance 31.12.2025	1,679,716	179,429

<i>(in 1000s of NOK)</i>	Fair value in instr. currency	Acquisition in instr. currency (historical cost)	Loss of value instr. currency	Loss of value NOK
EUR	152,683	160,649	-7,966	-93,962
GBP	0	0	0	0
USD	164,498	171,244	-6,746	-76,587
Opening balance 31.12.24	317,181	331,893	-14,712	-170,549
EUR	70,011	72,151	-2,139	-25,336
GBP	0	0	0	0
USD	105,253	107,279	-2,026	-20,416
Closing balance 31.12.2025	175,265	179,429	-4,165	-45,752
EUR	0	0	5,827	69,008
GBP	0	0	0	0
USD	0	0	4,720	47,575
Value change	0	0	10,547	116,583

Money market funds

Funds	Instrument currency	Acquisition in instr. currency (historical cost)	Fair value in instr. currency	Value change instr. currency	Carrying value in NOK
Money market funds		410,484	409,999	-485	410,484

Accounting principles

Liquidity placements

Liquidity placements consist of time deposits, funds and bonds in the Treasury portfolio. These are used for temporary placement of available liquidity pending future investment, and must comply with the Treasury Mandate's requirements concerning term, credit quality, risk limits and currency exposure.

Recognition and exclusion: Liquidity placements are recognized in the balance sheet when Norfund becomes a party to the instrument's contractual conditions, as for other Norfund investments. Financial assets are excluded when the contractual rights to the cash flows expire, or when the financial assets and the majority of risk factors and of advantages associated with ownership of the assets are transferred (Notes 2 and 12).

Presentation and measurement (including write-downs):

- Liquidity placements in the form of bank deposits are classified as current assets and valued for write-down in the original currency according to the lowest value principle; see Section 5-2 of the Accounting Act. Value changes are presented as part of the operating results under "Value changes investments and receivables".
- Liquidity placements in the form of investments in the bond portfolio are classified as current assets and valued for write-down purposes in the original currency according to the lowest value principle; see Section 5-2 of the Accounting Act. The portfolio consists of a number of different placements to reduce risk, and is regarded as an investment portfolio. Norfund uses the provisions on portfolio valuation here, and the financial assets are valued collectively. Value changes are presented as part of the operating results under "Value changes investments and receivables".
- Liquidity placements in the form of investments in money market funds are classified as current assets and valued for write-down purposes in the original currency according to the lowest value principle; see Section 5-2 of the Accounting Act. The funds are valued individually. Value changes are presented as part of the operating results under "Value changes investments and receivables".

Converting foreign exchange to NOK: Exchange rate differences arise as a result of changes in exchange rates when transactions and balance sheet items in foreign currency are recorded.

- Pursuant to NRS 20.15 and Section 5-9 of the Accounting Act, liquidity placements in the form of bank deposits are converted at the exchange rate on balance sheet day, i.e. the close of the financial year. Currency effects are presented as part of the operating results under "Value changes investments and receivables".
- The bond portfolio is valued as a monetary item in foreign currency and converted at the exchange rate at the end of the financial year; see Section 5-9 of the Accounting Act.

Taking of interest to income: Return associated with liquidity placements is carried as interest income as and when it is paid in and earned.

Realized gains / losses: Losses on liquidity placements (excl. currency effects) as a result of insolvency, the winding-up of a company and the like, are recognized as known losses and presented under "Realized losses". Gains on redemption (excluding currency effects) of individual bonds are taken to income in the year in which the disposal takes place and presented under "Realized gains". Currency effects on realization, are taken to income as a net value net under "Value investments and receivables".

Note 14 - Bank deposits

Norfund's bank deposits are grants used to fulfil Norfund's mandate and to administer operations. Bank deposits include ear-marked grants from UD to be used for investments within Norfund's various mandates. See note 1 for more information concerning accounting policies.

Bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents

<i>(in 1000s of NOK)</i>	2025	2024
Deposits in Norges Bank	4,902,262	3,749,482
Tax deductions	91,357	47,403
Deposits from other banks	4,957,181	2,660,368
Total bank deposits	9,950,801	6,457,254

The following bank deposits are earmarked for:

Business Support and other grant schemes (see Note 15)	37,665	42,847
Frontier Facility (see Note 10)	124,393	176,483
Climate Investment Fund	3,410,845	2,516,547
Ukraine Fund	504,817	250,000

Accounting principles

Bank deposits are measured mainly at fair value on the income statement. Interest earned on the deposits at year-end is included in the balance sheet, and unrealized exchange rate gains/losses on these deposits are carried as financial income/expenses. Interest income on liquidity reserves in Norges Bank and other banks is carried as income from cash and cash equivalents income; see Note 8.

Note 15 - Unused resources (Norfund's grant schemes)

Norfund received NOK 9 million (NOK 10 million in 2024) of resources associated with the previously established Business Support scheme. This scheme is intended to enhance the development effect of Norfund's investments through measures to improve businesses and local community development programs. The resources may, for example, be used for training and transfer of expertise, equal opportunity and diversity programmes, strengthening of workers' rights, improvement of internal control, corporate governance and leadership development. The resources are carried in the accounts as current liabilities. Non-disbursed resources are included in Norfund's liquidity. When the resources are used to cover project costs, the liability is reduced by an equivalent amount. At the end of 2025, NOK 14.06 million of non-allocated resources remained. In addition, NOK 23.61 million of previously allocated capital had not yet been disbursed.

The grant facility earmarked for Balkan projects has invested EUR 2.5 million in a fund in the region. Outstanding amounts below are used as a capital buffer for management of the fund.

<i>(in 1000s of NOK)</i>	Business Support		Balkan Trust Fund		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Receipts						
Carried over from previous year	42,847	46,701	4,350	4,296	47,197	50,998
Transferred from MFA	9,000	10,000	0	0	9,000	10,000
Total receipts	51,847	56,701	4,350	4,296	56,197	60,998
Income	1,614	1,928	121	254	1,735	2,182
Disbursements						
General costs						
Fund administration	0	0	-207	-200	-207	-200
General follow-up	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-allocated costs from previous years	0	0	-491	0	-491	0
Intervention						
Project development	0	0	-880	0	-880	0
Correction from 2024	-179	0	0	0	-179	0
Amplify and support project development effects	-13,571	-14,819	0	0	-13,571	-14,819
Promote social responsibility	-2,046	-963	0	0	-2,046	-963
Total disbursements	-15,796	-15,782	-1,577	-200	-17,373	-15,982
Non-disbursed resources	37,665	42,847	2,894	4,350	40,558	47,197

Note 16 - Current liabilities and guarantees

Other current liabilities

Included in other current liabilities is an item of NOK 90.4 million to the Dutch bank FMO in connection with the acquisition of interests in the African Forestry Impact Fund held by Norfund at year-end.

Guarantees

As part of its activities, Norfund has issued 17 guarantees totalling NOK 521 million. An annual assessment is made by the project manager of whether the guarantee is at risk of being invoked, and a proportional provision is made accordingly. As at 31.12.25, no allocation had been made for guarantee commitments.

Other commitments

In connection with the exit from SN Power AS, there are some latent guarantee commitments which have been notified, but not invoked, by Scatec ASA. It is uncertain whether the claims will be invoked, and in the event, whether they are justified. As the probability is not high, and the size of the claim is uncertain, no allocation has been made in the accounts for this commitment.

Through its activities, Norfund is from time to time involved in discussions and ongoing processes with local tax authorities. These may concern both tax claims and reimbursement claims. No grounds have been found for making a provision in the accounts as a result of these processes.

Note 17 - Risk management and use of financial instruments

Norfund has a mandate whereby investments made by the company are required to be additional, in that they provide access to capital and expertise to companies that would not otherwise have received such financing because of the high risk involved. Norfund's investments are evaluated through an extensive selection process that consists of checking against Norfund's mandate, and performing thorough risk assessments and analyses of legal, financial, commercial and ESG-related factors. The Investment Committee and/or the Board of Directors take the final decision regarding investment.

Efforts are made to diversify portfolio risk by achieving portfolio breadth in terms of countries, industries, business partners, instruments and time of making investments. Norfund exercises active ownership in the largest investments in its portfolio through representation on boards, investment committees or other governance bodies

Norfund is exposed to several different types of risk, including liquidity risk, credit risk, currency risk, interest-rate risk and other market risk, as well as political risk. The financial risk management has been established to identify and analyse these risks, and to establish appropriate risk limits and risk controls. Norfund regularly reviews the established risk management guidelines and the system that has been established to ensure that changes in markets are reflected in the risk limits.

The Board has adopted Norfund's zero tolerance policy, which is based on the risk Norfund is willing to take in order to deliver on its mandate. This includes country risk and political risk. The risk that efforts are actively made to minimise consists of those factors that Norfund can influence in how it chooses its investment partners and how the investment process and other operational processes in the business are carried out. This includes the risk of corruption, for which risk-reducing measures have been established in the form of working systematically to prevent, detect and immediately respond to cases. Minimizing and managing risk associated with ESG and questions concerning the integrity of our business partners are based on best practice for development finance institutions (DFIs). Norfund's approach to risk is summarized in a Risk Appetite Statement adopted by the Board and published on Norfund's website.

Market risk

Market risk is an umbrella term for the risk of losses occurring as a consequence of changes in conditions, exchange rates or prices that impact the earning ability of the companies in which we have invested. Norfund's mandate is to invest in developing countries, which entails higher risk, as the macroeconomic conditions and uncertainty are complex and mixed. Future returns depend among other things on the ability to manage and mitigate risk in all phases of an investment. "

Interest rates

Norfund's income is also considerably impacted by fluctuations in the fixed income market, as 27% of the investment portfolio is in the form of loans (38% if liquidity placements and vendor credit are included). Of loans in the investment portfolio, 79% of the loans in terms of value have a floating interest rate, the majority with SOFR + margin. In addition, Norfund has significant cash holdings and a bond portfolio (see Note 13) which accrue interest. Thus the interest rate level has a substantial direct effect on Norfund's operating and financial revenue.

Credit risk

Norfund has a significant number of loans, and individual semi-annual reviews are conducted of the borrowers' financial standing, history and other relevant factors. If default on a loan is considered highly likely, it is written down. A loan is regarded as non-performing when a payment has not been made within 60 days of the due date. In the event of default, our total investment in the borrower is evaluated.

Norfund does not carry any general loss provisions for the loan portfolio, but makes specific provisions for each individual loan; see also Note 12.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of Norfund being unable to fulfil its commitments, which are therefore monitored closely in relation to available liquidity. To ensure strong financial freedom of manoeuvre, Norfund aims to maintain a real and solid liquidity reserve that must at least cover future committed investments plus a minimum amount. Liquidity is strengthened through annual allocations from the Owner, and through reflows from the investment portfolio in the form of interest, repayment of the principal, dividends and exits from companies. Norfund does not use debt instruments in its liquidity management.

The liquidity reserve consists of bank deposits, short-term fixed deposits in banks with terms of up to one year, liquidity loans, and a bond portfolio. Deposits in anything other than Norfund's relationship banks must be in accordance with the investment mandate laid down by the Board, which regulates amounts and time frames.

The Finance Department monitors Norfund's liquidity and adapts the investment of resources with a view to securing an appropriate return pending future investment.

Currency risk

Norfund's operations are strongly exposed to currency risk, as allocations are made in NOK while investments are largely made in other currencies, primarily USD. Consequently, costs associated with investments will also accrue largely in currencies other than NOK.

As Norfund's base currency is NOK, Norfund's future returns and gains/losses for accounting purposes will be impacted by fluctuations in the exchange rate between NOK and other currencies. In addition, investments are exposed to exchange rate fluctuations between the local currency in investment countries and USD. These fluctuations may impact the results and values of investments in these companies in Norfund's balance sheet.

Norfund's liquid assets are mainly deposited in NOK-denominated, interest-bearing accounts in Norges Bank, while its USD-denominated liquid assets are mainly deposited in DNB and other liquidity placements.

Exchange rates used in conversion		31.12.25	31.12.24	Change during the year
US dollar	USD	10.079	11.353	-11.2 %
South African rand	ZAR	0.609	0.601	1.3 %
Indian rupee	INR	0.112	0.133	-15.4 %
Kenyan shilling	KES	0.078	0.088	-11.4 %
Ugandan shilling	UGX	0.003	0.003	-10.3 %
Mozambican metical	MZN	0.158	0.178	-11.4 %
Bangladeshi taka	BDT	0.082	0.095	-13.3 %
Ghana shilling	GHS	0.960	0.775	23.8 %
Tanzania shilling	TZS	0.004	0.005	-12.3 %
Euro	EUR	11.843	11.795	0.4 %

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of financial losses occurring as a consequence of errors in internal processes and systems, human error, or as a consequence of external events such as criminality or natural disasters. Management of operational risk has become increasingly important in Norfund in recent years, as the company and the complexity of both organization and portfolio have grown.

The identification, management and control of operational risk is a management task, and is coordinated through Norfund's Enterprise Risk Management System. In accordance with this system, semi-annual reviews are conducted of the risk picture and action plans of all the company's risk-owners, with appurtenant reporting to the Board.

Norfund places emphasis on a culture of transparency and awareness, leadership, authorization hierarchies, clear descriptions of procedures and clearly defined areas of responsibility as elements of our framework for managing operational risk.

Norfund's risk exposure and the management thereof are followed up by the company's external internal auditor, and reports are submitted regularly to the Board and the Risk and Audit Committee.

Note 18 - Events since balance-sheet date

The geopolitical situation has changed considerably in recent years. The outlook, both global and for the Norwegian economy, is shrouded in uncertainty. There is increased risk of extensive trade barriers and the threat picture has intensified. Since balance sheet date, the war in Iran in particular has induced further uncertainty, with disruptions in supply chains and volatile energy prices. This has a bearing on Norfund's area of responsibility and investment options.

Since balance sheet date, Norfund's CEO has resigned from his position. The Board has begun the process of recruiting a new CEO. The situation does not have any consequences for the annual accounts as such.

Apart from this, there have been no major events since balance sheet date that affect the assessments forming the basis for our submission of the financial statements.

Auditor's statement



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To the General Meeting of Norfund

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Norfund (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2025, the income statement, statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion

- the financial statements comply with applicable statutory requirements, and
- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company as required by relevant laws and regulations in Norway and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director (management) are responsible for the information in the Board of Directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the information in the Board of Directors' report.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Board of Directors' report. The purpose is to consider if there is material inconsistency between the Board of Directors' report and the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or whether the Board of Directors' report otherwise appears to be materially misstated. We are required to report if there is a material misstatement in the Board of Directors' report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Based on our knowledge obtained in the audit, it is our opinion that the Board of Directors' report

- is consistent with the financial statements and
- contains the information required by applicable statutory requirements.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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Deloitte Norway conducts business through two legally separate and independent limited liability companies; Deloitte AS, providing audit, consulting, financial advisory and risk management services, and Deloitte Advokatfirma AS, providing tax and legal services.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern. The financial statements use the going concern basis of accounting insofar as it is not likely that the enterprise will cease operations.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. We design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting, and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves a true and fair view.

We communicate with the Board of Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Oslo, 25.03.2026
Deloitte AS

Roger Furholm
State Authorised Public Accountant
(electronically signed)

Note: This translation from Norwegian has been prepared for information purposes only.



Norfund

Annual report 2025

Read more at [norfund.no](https://www.norfund.no)