NoRe

Nibor Transparency Statement

No 20 – January 2026

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No 20 – 5 January 2026

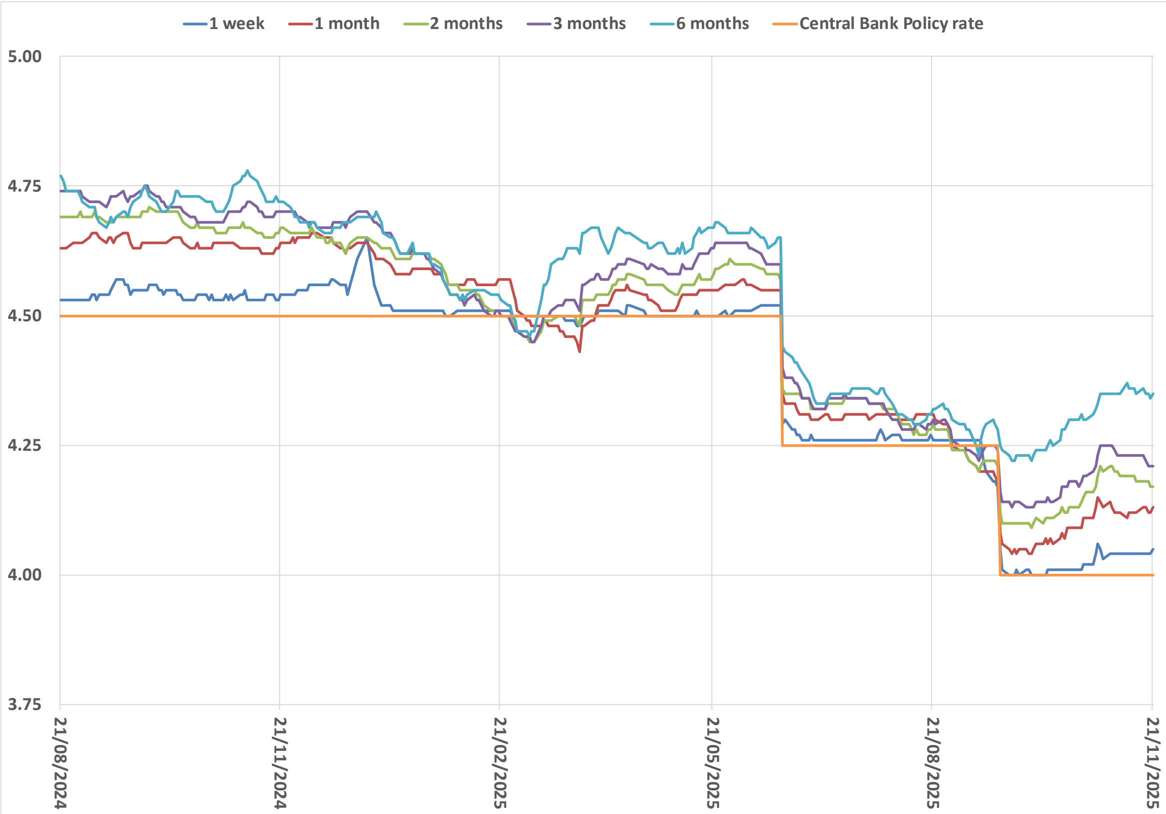
The Nibor Transparency Statement aims to provide information about what data Nibor has been based on. Three months Nibor is most widely used as reference rate in NOK. A "Nibor Transparency Model" has been developed for the three months tenor, which illustrates how various factors have contributed to Nibor over time. The Statement is updated four times a year. This Statement includes data up to ***21 November 2025.***

What happened this quarter

Since the last Transparency Statement, Nibor first reflected the uncertainty around the Norwegian Central Bank's policy rate decision to be announced 18 September. After the announcement to cut the policy rate from 4.25 to 4.00 percent, all tenors fixed at lower levels. As from the middle of October, all Nibor tenors started to move upwards, levelling out about 10 basis point higher. Market participants attributed parts of this movement to Norges Bank's announcement on introducing central bank certificates in 2026, with expectations of less abundant liquidity. Some references have also been made to tightened liquidity in the USD market in November.

Chart 1 illustrates how Nibor tracked the policy rate throughout the period:

Chart 1. *Nibor fixings and Central Bank policy rate. Percent. 21.08.2024-21.11.2025*



Source: NoRe and Norges Bank

Other key observations from the data:

- The spread between the panel banks' Nibor contributions have remained within normal ranges
- The Nibor Banks' funding costs – both domestic and derived from foreign funding sources – have declined only slightly through the period
- The margin that banks require for lending (the bid/offer spread) has remained in the area 21 to 22 basis points

Understanding the data behind Nibor

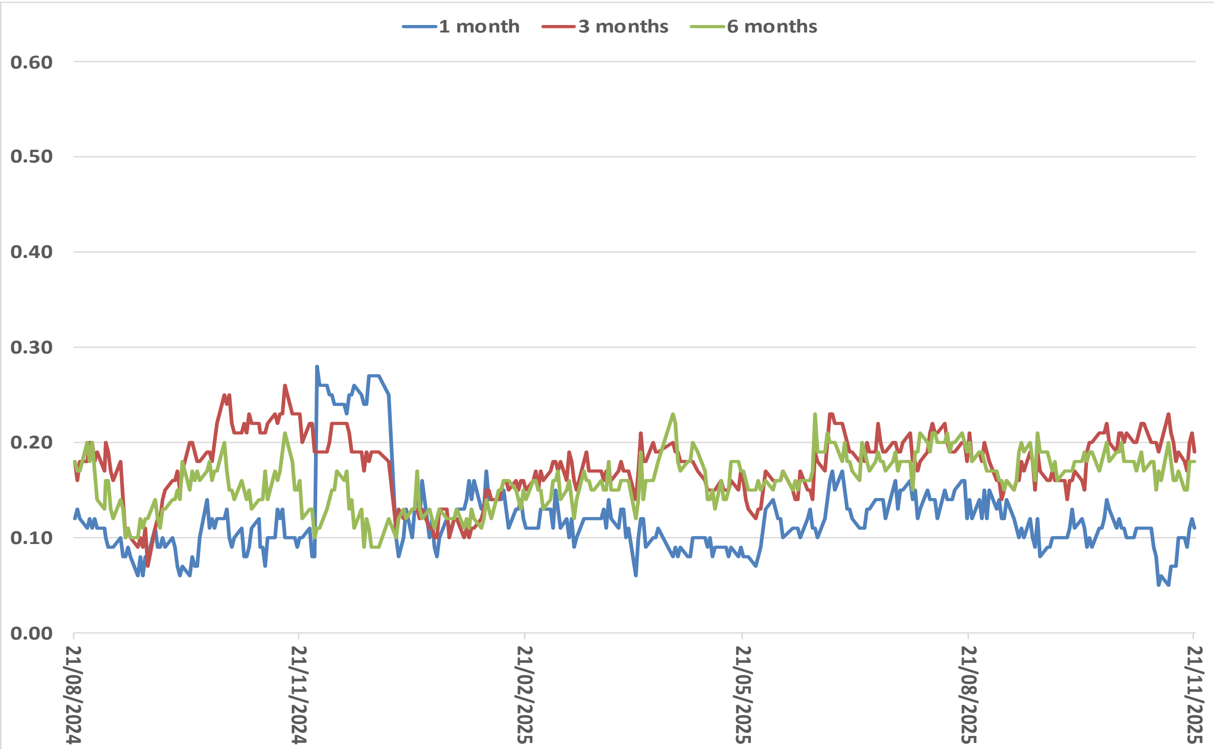
How is Nibor determined?

Nibor intends to reflect what interest rates the banks require for unsecured lending in Norwegian kroner (NOK) to other banks. Nibor is calculated for periods ranging from one week to six months. A panel of banks provides individual contributions each business day. Nibor is then calculated as the average of these contributions after excluding the highest and lowest contributions.

How consistent are panel bank contributions?

Chart 2 shows the range between the highest and lowest contributions for different Nibor maturities. Since our latest statement, the spreads have narrowed somewhat for the 1-month tenor. The spreads have remained within normal levels during this period. This consistency gives us confidence that panel banks are following similar approaches and have comparable interpretations of market conditions.

Chart 2. *Differences in Nibor contributions. Percentage points. 21.08.2024-21.11.2025*



Source: NoRe

How do panel banks determine their contributions?

Panel banks are required to follow a priority order (the "waterfall methodology") when determining their Nibor contribution:

1. **First preference (level a):** Use actual lending transactions between banks
2. **Second preference (level b):** Use their own borrowing costs from issuing securities like Commercial Paper or Certificates of Deposit
3. **Most common (level c):** Combine their quoted prices for issuing Norwegian kroner securities with their costs of borrowing in euros and dollars, then converting those foreign currencies to kroner

For level b and c, banks then add a margin to reflect the difference between their borrowing and lending rates.

For more details about the Nibor calculation methodology, see [this appendix].

Data transparency

The Norwegian money market is not very active, and banks rarely lend directly to each other in NOK. Instead, the banks find funding in other markets (USD and EUR) and swap back to NOK via currency swaps. This practice reflects Norway's small, but internationally oriented economy.

Thus, when panel banks contribute to Nibor, their contributions are mostly based on banks' assessments of their own funding costs (level c). Only a handful of level a and b contributions have been observed since the introduction of the current Nibor framework in 2020.

The table below offers insight into the Nibor contributions by type.

Table. Nibor contribution by type

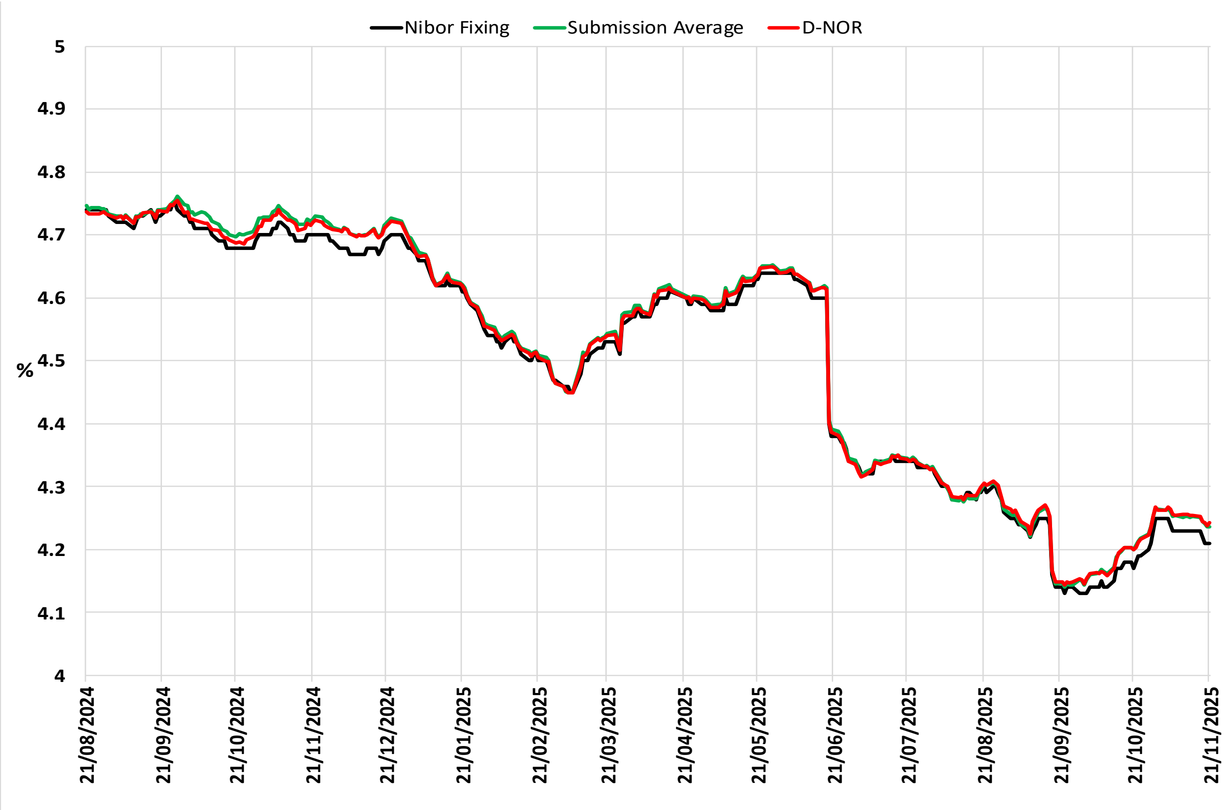
Period	Business days	Fixings (all tenors)	Contributions Total	Contributions Level a	Contributions Level b	Contributions Level c
2021	253	1265	7590	0	1	7589
2022	253	1265	7590	3	0	7587
2023	251	1255	7530	0	0	7530
2024	251	1255	7530	0	0	7530
2025 to date	226	1130	6780	0	0	6780

The Transparency model: breaking down the components

To help understand what's moving Nibor, we have developed a "transparency model" that shows the average contribution of each underlying factor. We call the resulting calculated rate "D-NOR" (Derived Norwegian Offered Rate).

Chart 3 compares the actual 3-months Nibor fixing with the "D-NOR" and with the average of all contributions. These three measures track each other closely, confirming that our model captures the factors which are driving Nibor.

Chart 3. *3-month Nibor, the average of contributions and the D-NOR (%). 21.08.2024-21.11.2025*



Source: NoRe

What's inside the calculation?

Chart 4 breaks down D-NOR into its four main components, shown as coloured layers.

Blue layer – Domestic funding costs (CP/CD component): The cost for Norwegian banks to borrow kroner by issuing securities in Norway. This cost is based on committed sales prices. The cost has fallen just slightly compared to the situation before the policy rate cut in September.

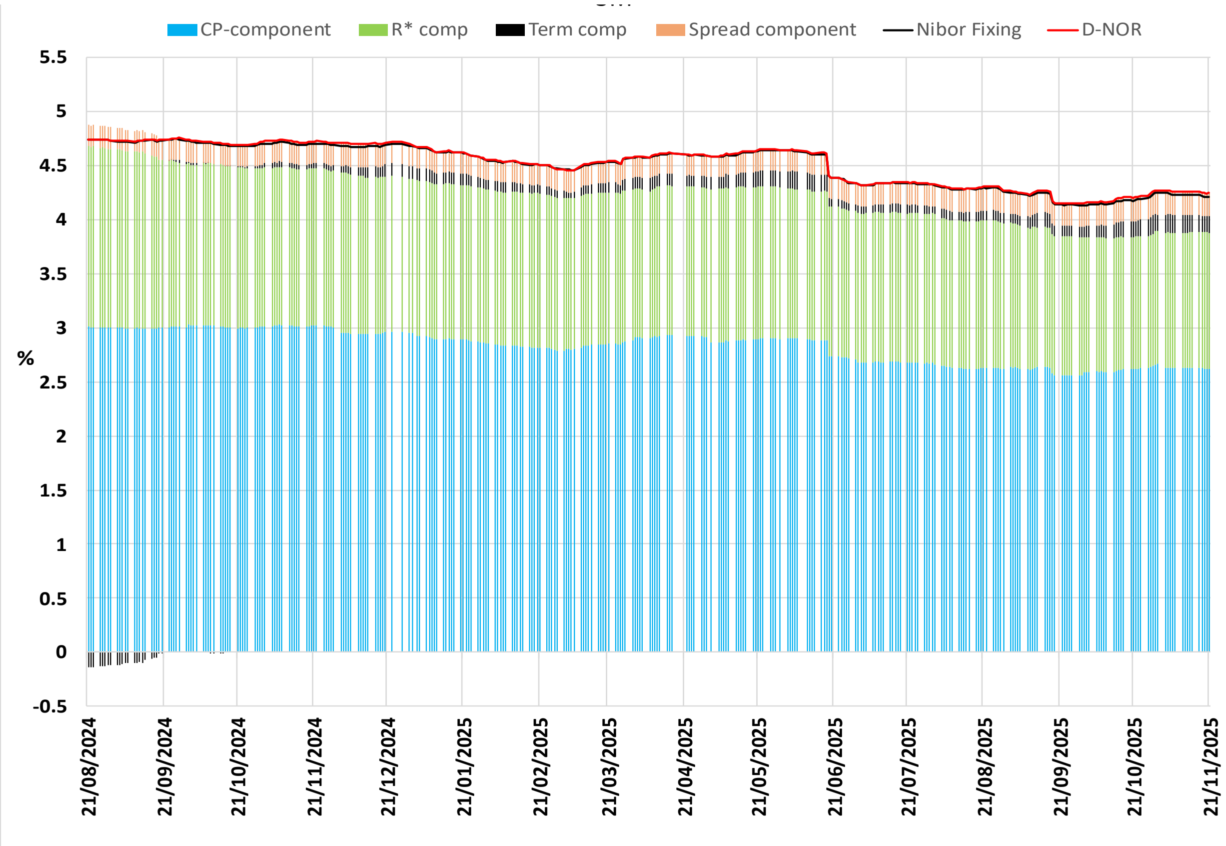
Green layer – Foreign funding costs (R component): What it costs Norwegian banks to borrow in euros and dollars. This cost has declined somewhat through the period.

Black layer – Currency conversion cost (Term component): The cost of converting euros and dollars into kroner for the loan period. This component has widened somewhat, reflecting an increased difference between Norwegian and foreign interest rate levels.

Orange layer – Lending margin (Spread component): The margin that banks require for lending rather than borrowing. The average margin has remained around 21-22 basis points.

The D-NOR line (**red line**) shows our model's rate, which stays close to the actual Nibor fixing (grey line), demonstrating that the four factors mentioned above effectively explain Nibor's movements.

Chart 4. *3-month D-NOR and underlying components (%). 21.08.2024-21.11.2025*



R*: Foreign lending costs, Term: Term premium from the foreign exchange market
Source: NoRe

For more details about the Transparency Model and D-NOR, see this technical appendix.

About Nibor

What is Nibor?

Nibor - derived from “Norwegian Interbank Offered Rate” - is a collective term for Norwegian money market rates with five different maturities, from one week to six months. Nibor is used as a reference rate in a wide range of financial contracts.

Who calculates it?

Norske Finansielle Referanser AS (NoRe) administers Nibor. Global Rate Set Systems (GRSS) calculates and distributes the rates daily. GRSS also acts as licencing agent for Nibor.

How often is this statement published?

Four times a year, providing transparency about the data underlying Nibor fixings. This statement covers data through 21 November 2025.

Where can I learn more?

For comprehensive information about Nibor, the methodology and governance, please see:

- Nibor Benchmark Statement
- Nibor Framework

DISCLAIMER

The information in this statement is unaudited and provided for illustration purposes only. The information may not be regarded as part of the provisioning of the interest rate benchmark Nibor and cannot be used as a benchmark for any purpose.