

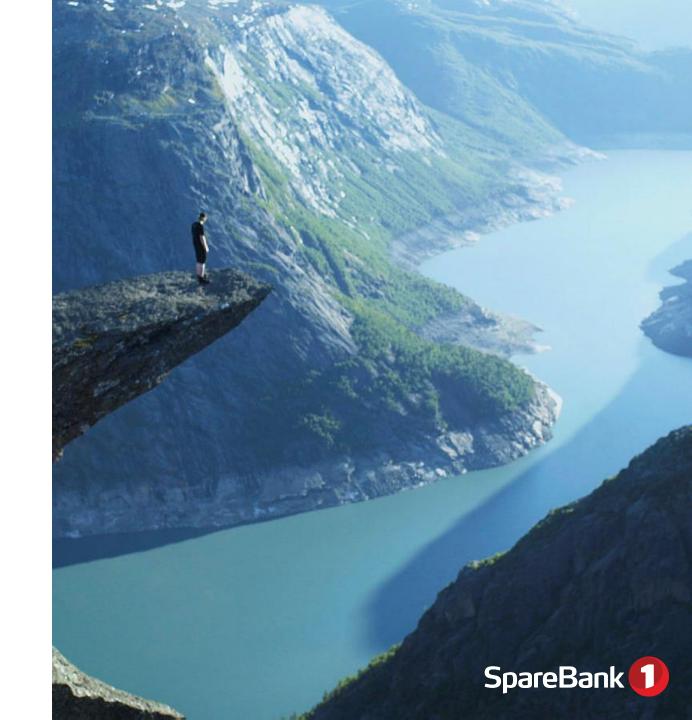
SpareBank 1 Boligkreditt



Covered Bond Issuer October 2021

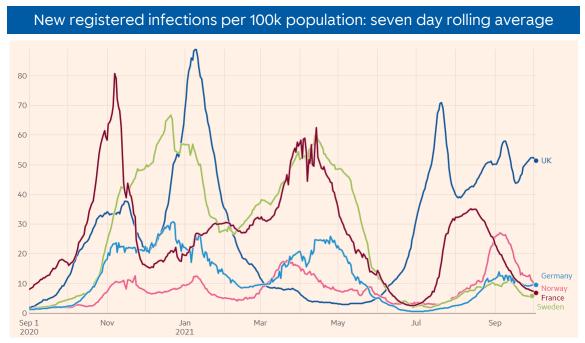
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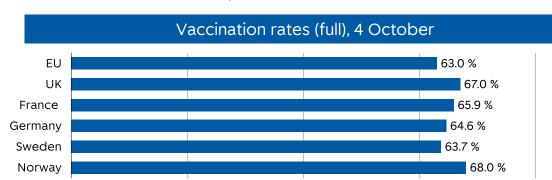


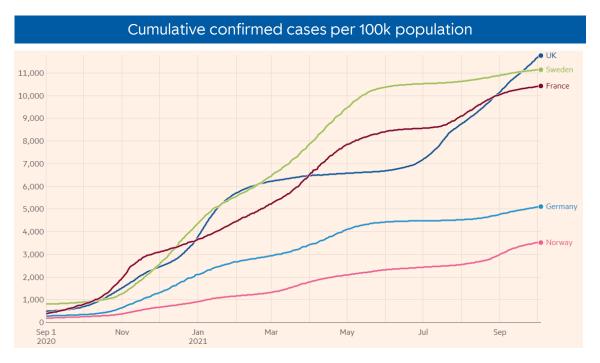
MACROECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Status of the pandemic



Source: Financial Times und Johns Hopkins CSSE, 4. October, 2021

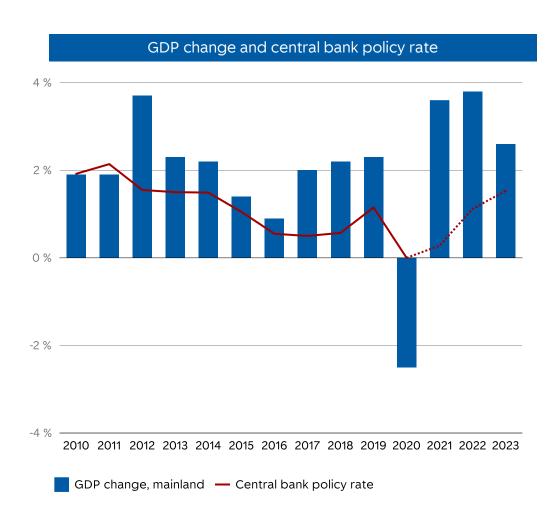


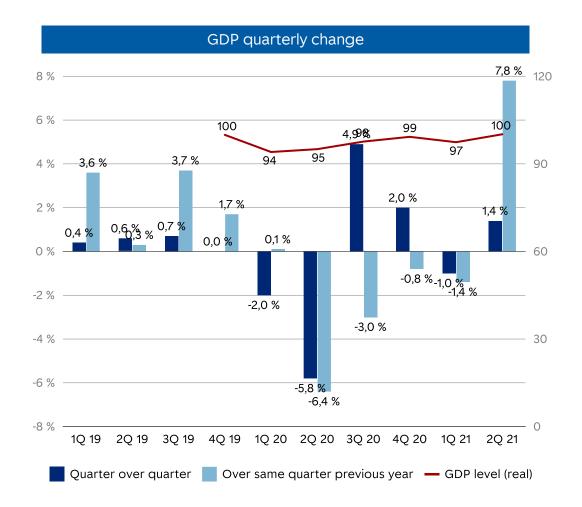




GDP Change



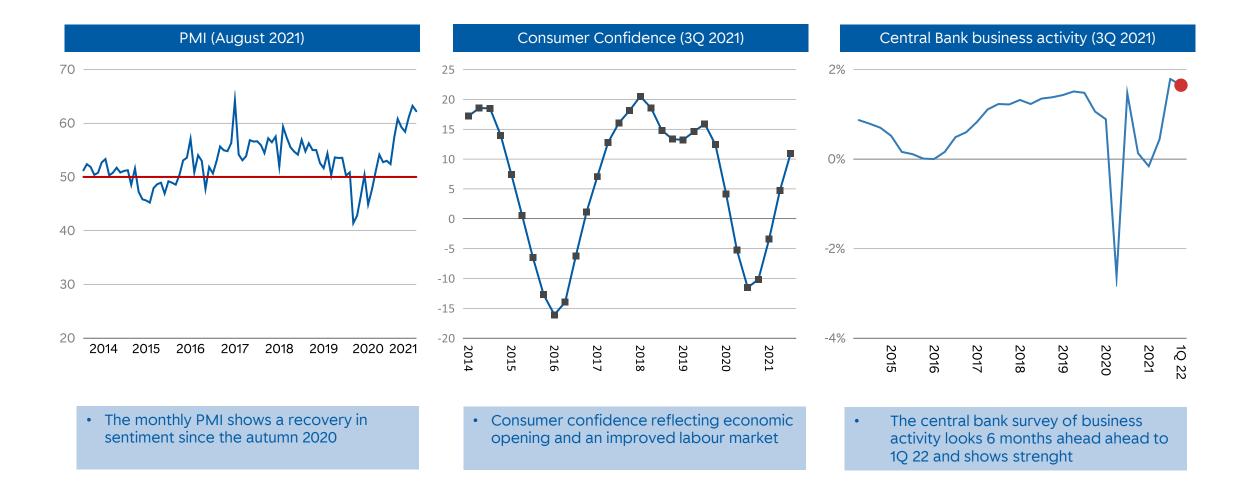






MAKROECONOMIC OVERVIEW

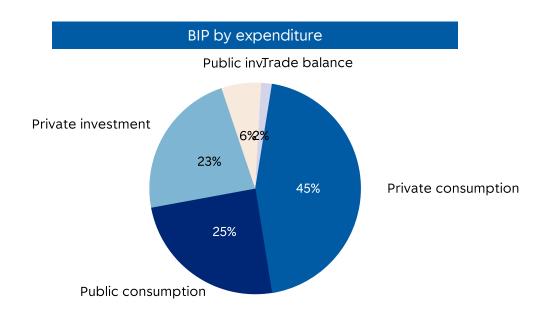
Outlook Indicators

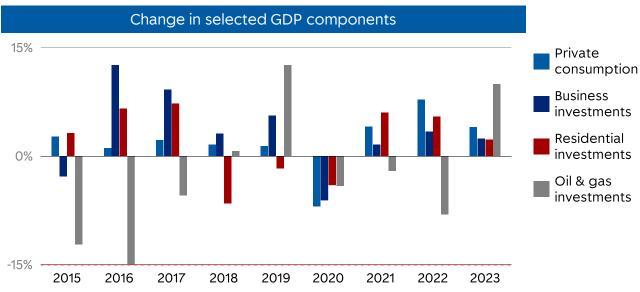


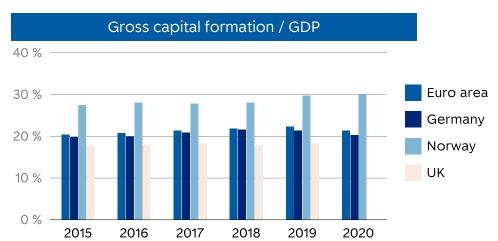


MACROECONOMIC OVERVIEW

GDP Components



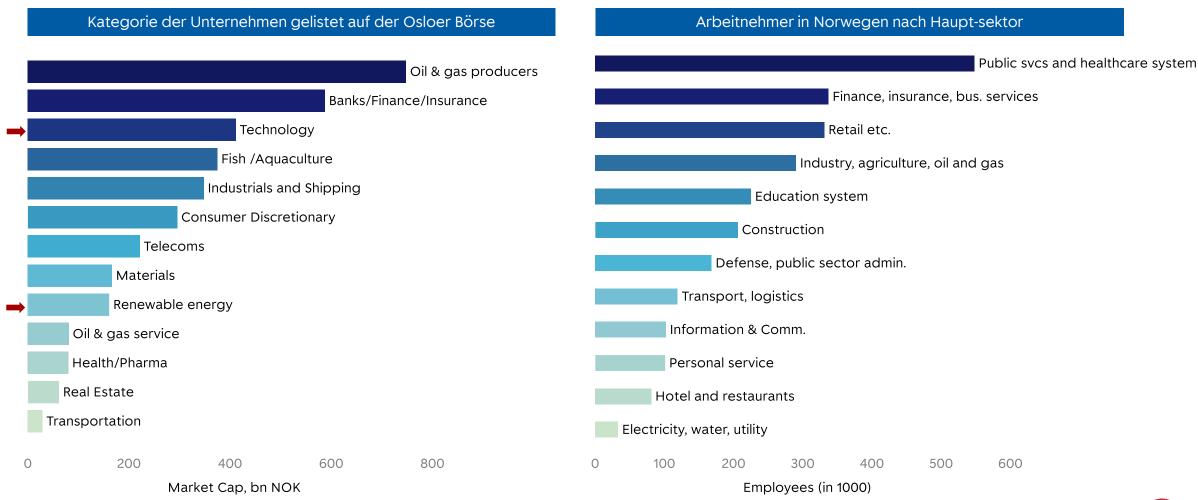




- Private consumption and residential investments drive 2021 recovery (alongside public expenditure)
- Business investments subdued in 2021, after strong gains pre-2020; oil and gas investments volatile
- Gross capital formation in Norway is relatively high; important for productivity growth potential



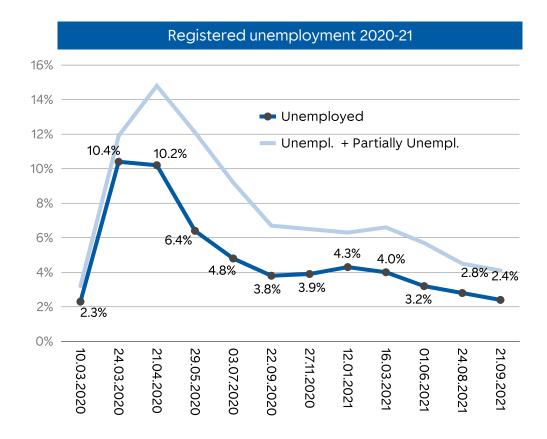
Norwegian Exchange listed companies and employees by sector

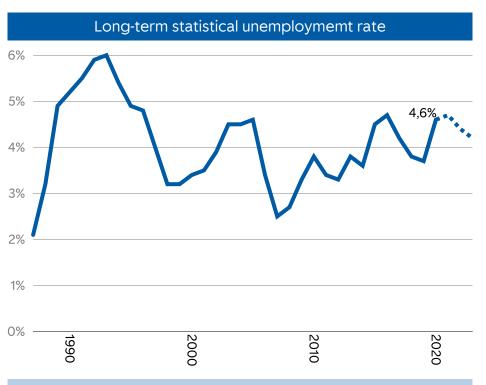




MACROECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Labour Market



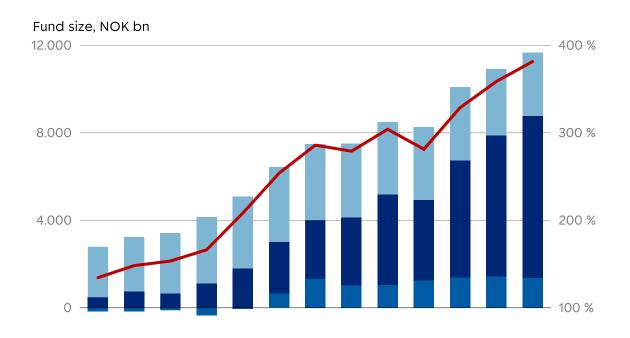


- The average unemployment rate is 4.6% for 2020, projected at the same for 2021 and 4.2% for 2022. Will probably be revised down for 2021-22
- The peak in the survey unemployment rate happened during the recession of the early 1990ies, while the oil price decline in 2014-16 and the pandemic caused tops



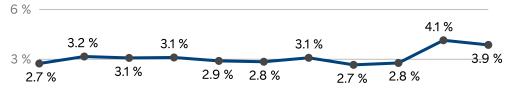
MACROECONOMIC OVERVIEW

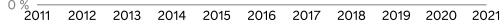
Sovereign Wealth Fund





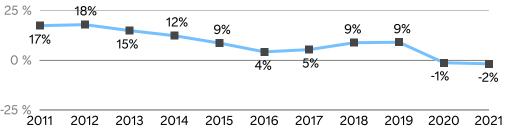
Fund witdrawals, as a percentage of fund size





- The spending rule: Non-oil & gas fiscal deficit may be max. 3% of the fund's size (at the beginning of the year) which is then financed by the fund
- Over the cycle view: fiscal spending as countercyclical measure

Government surplus/deficit share of GDP



 Considering the combined government surplus + fund income (interest, dividend), the first deficit occurs in 2020 (Covid19 related)



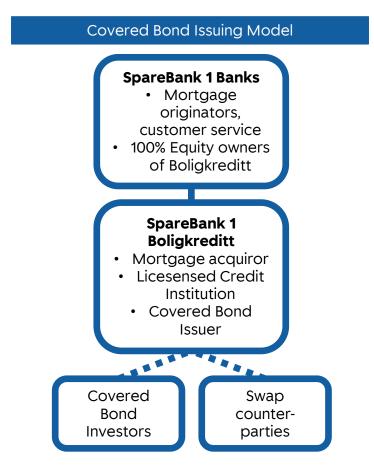
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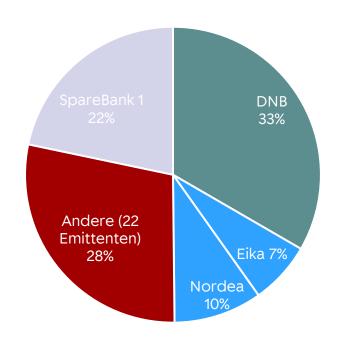


Specialized credit institution

- Norway has specialized credit institutions issuing covered bonds under a CB law and regulations
- Issuers are called
 Boligkreditt; this signals
 that cover bond
 collateral is residential
 mortgage loans only
- Other issuing models (i.e. direct bank issuance or bank issuance guaranteed by an SPV) are not in existence
- Swaps hedge FX and interest rate risk, which are limited by law



Norwegian issuers Covered bonds, all currencies





Rating and Cover Pool

SpaBol Issuer Rating
A2 &
A1 Covered Bond
Anchor

SpaBol Aaa Moodys'
Covered Bond
Rating

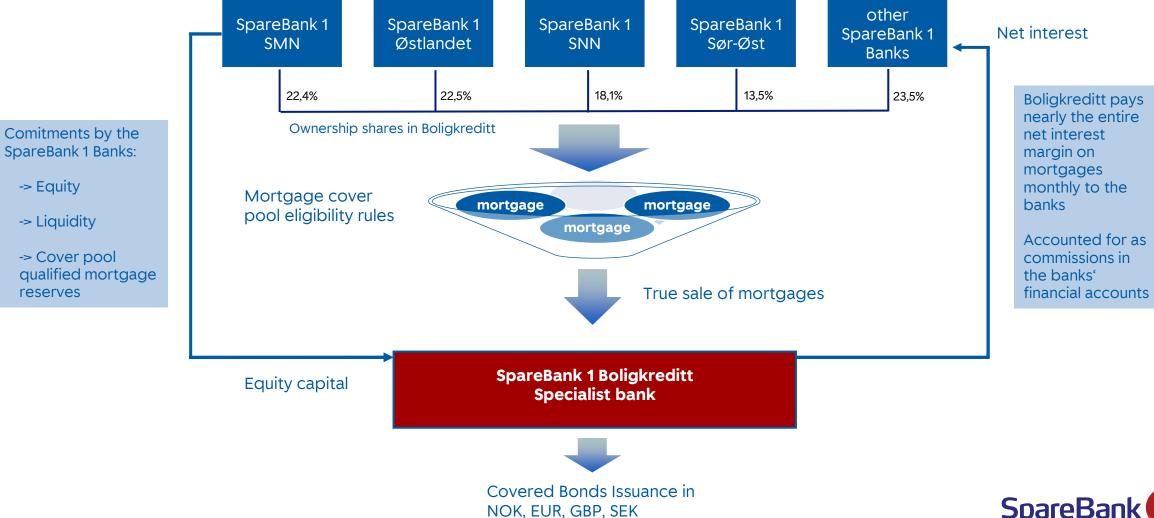
- Covered Bonds TPI "High" & TPI leeway: 3
- The "High" TPI is determined by various factors, including cover pool asset type, legal framework, and hedging policies

(since 2007)

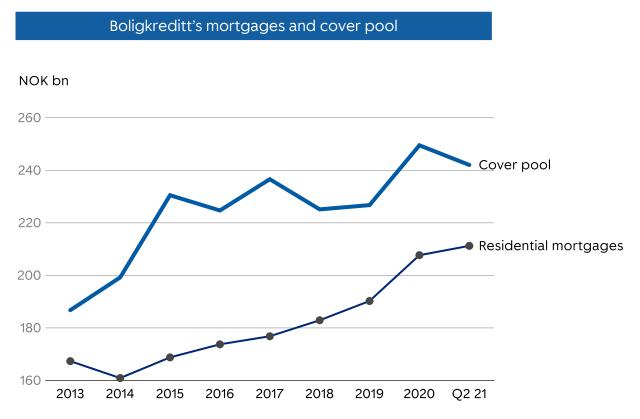
SpareBank 1 Boligkreditt Cover Pool Overview Q2 2021			
Assets	Norwegian private residential mortgages fo all types of residences		
Number of mortgages	137,453 mortgage with a weighted average interest rate of 1.9%		
Average mortgage size	NOK 1.5 mill (EUR 150,000)		
Total balance mortgages	NOK 212 bn		
Weighted average LTV	49.2%		
Cover pool consists of	NOK 248 bn; Residential mortgages 85%, liquid assets 10%, swaps 5%		



Structure and mortgage loans transfer



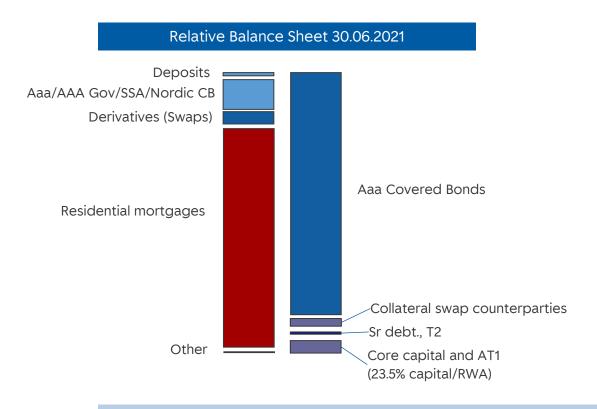
Cover pool development and SpaBol P&L

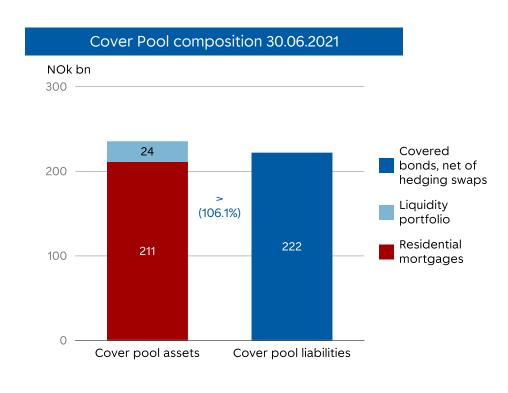


	Boligkreditt P&L				
		01.01.2021-	01.01.2020-		
	NOK 1 000	30.06.2021	30.06.2020	2020	
	Total interest income	2,143,752	2,881,310	5,119,553	
	Total interest expenses	-985,899	-2,030,278	-2,980,079	
\rightarrow	Net interest income	1,157,853	851,032	2,139,474	
-	Commissions to SpareBank 1 banks	-1,022,396	-602,060	-1,769,898	
Ţ	Net commission income	-1,022,396	-602,060	-1,769,898	
	Net gains/losses from financial instrumer	-67,621	-111,893	-142,200	
	Net other operating income	-67,621	-111,893	-142,200	
	Total operating income	67,837	137,079	227,376	
	Salaries and other ordinary personnel exp	-5,814	-5,089	-12,465	
	Other operating expenses	-15,678	-14,739	-28,065	
	Total operating expenses	-21,493	-19,828	-40,530	
	Operating result before losses	46,344	117,250	186,846	
\rightarrow	Mortages IFRS 9 ECL	13,208	-20,141	-18,429	
	Pre-tax operating result	59,552	97,109	168,417	
	_	40.0=0	40.00=		
	Taxes	-10,353	-16,267	-29,239	
	Profit/loss for the year	49,200	80,843	139,178	



Balance sheet and cover pool

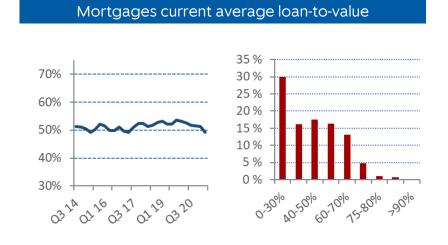




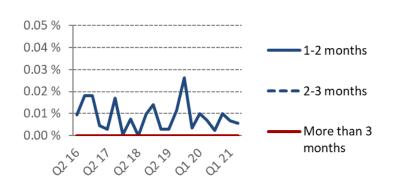
- Liquid assets are held according to **liquidity rules** and to manage refinance risk; minimum liquidity is 180 days of upcoming maturities and planned outflows. Liquidity amounts also consist of collateral received from swap counterparties
- Issued covered bonds are **Soft-bullet**, but will always be managed to the expected maturity date
- The regulatory requirement for **overcollateralization** is 2%, and Moody's requirement is 2,5%

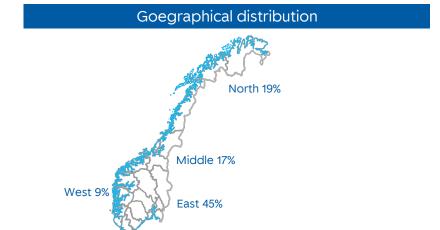


Cover pool mortgages of high quality

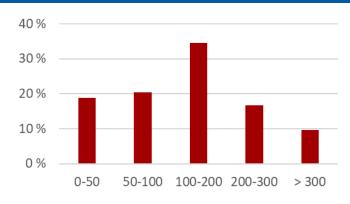


Mortgage loan arrears (in pct. of pool balance)





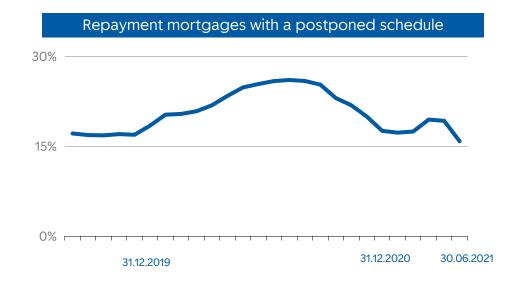
Granularity of mortgages (EUR in 1000)





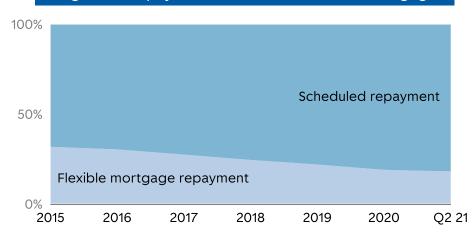
SPAREBANK 1 BOLIGKREDITT

Covid19 Impact



- The corona crisis increased the share of mortgages with a repayment deferral/pause
- Mortgage holders could request an instalment pause of up to 6 months, for principal payments, as unemployment rose in March 2020 (later monthly installments would rise correspondingly)
- Customers may also have an instalment free period in regular times, provided their LTV is below 60% (mortgage market regulation)

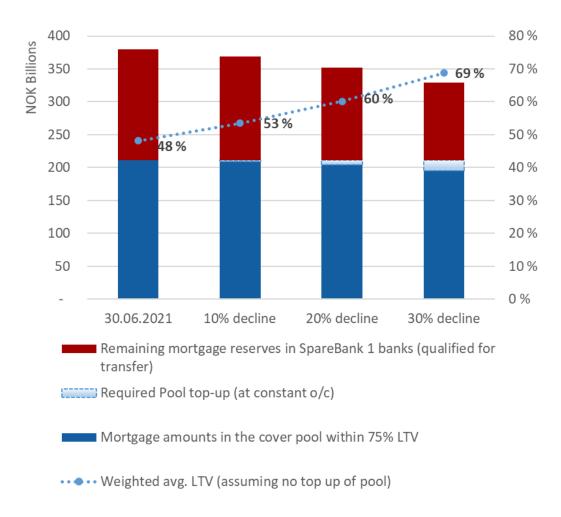
Boligkreditt repayment strcuture of financed mortgages



- Flexible repayment loans are permissible when the mortgage loan is below 60% LTV
- Granted to the lower risk / low PD customers



Stress testing the cover pool – real estate valuation declines



- In a scenario with declining real estate valuations, an increasing share of mortgages above the 75% legal limit become ineligible as cover assets
- Accordingly, mortgages need to be replaced, this is the 'required top-up' in the chart
- Parts of the mortgages in the highest LTV brackets needs replacing as house prices decline
- The SpareBank 1 mortgage reserve requirement calls for each bank to have non-zero, cover pool qualified, mortgage reserves after a 30% price decline scenario
- The qualified reserve mortgages (red bars) decline as their LTV increase and as the top-up is provided to the cover pool
- The w.a. pool LTV shown in the chart is prior to the top-up, only considering the price declines based on the current pool mortgage balance



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SPAREBANK 1 ALLIANCE BANKS

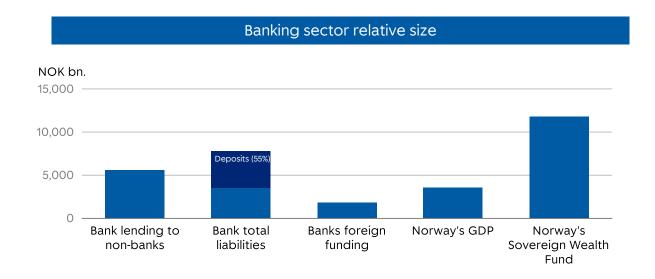
Banks in Norway

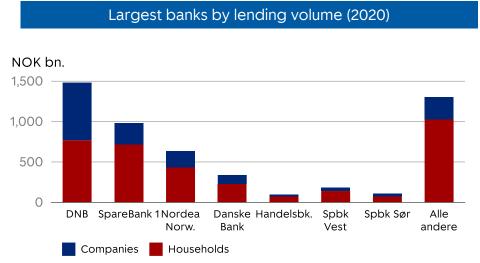


Savings banks (generic name: *Sparebank*) 92 Banks (2020-2021 ★), 2 alliances/groups and independent banks

Commercial banks: larger Nordic banking Groups but also smaller banks

- Banks compete for the same customer base, but with larger commercial banks focusing on larger corporations
- A savings bank's strength sits in its local or regional market and in the household and SME sector





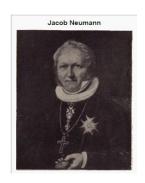


Norwegian savings banks - characteristics

- Norway's first type of bank, founded in the 1820ies, retains local and regional character
- Universal banks, but domestic lending only, concentrate on residential mortgage lending
- Savings banks are self-owned institutions, as well as investor owned
- All larger savings banks' equity (capital certificates) are listed on the Oslo stock exchange
- Share of profits provided as gift annually (society dividend) based on the bank's self-owned share of capital









Jørgen Herman Vogt





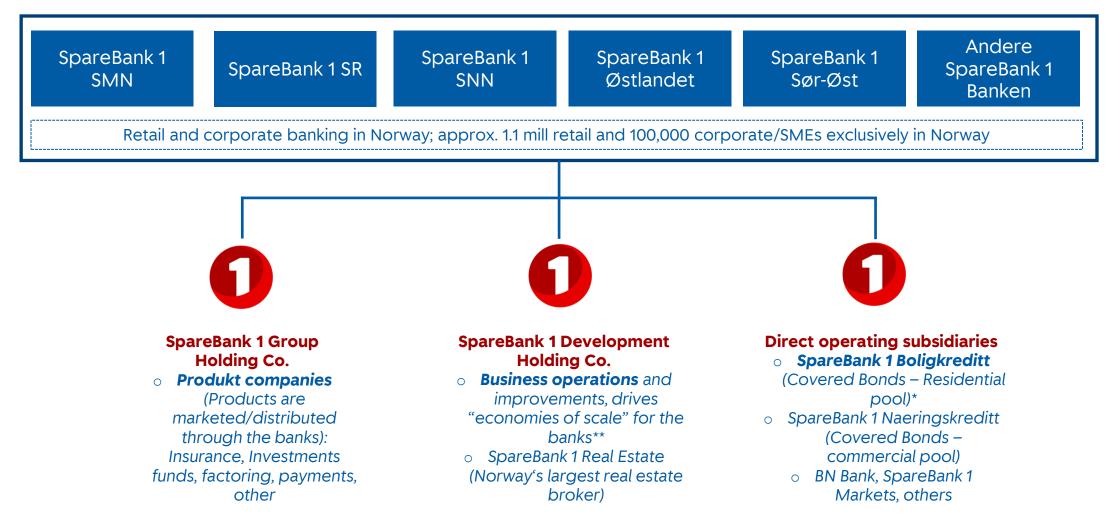
SpareBank 1 Alliance Banks – local presence and national integration

The Alliance was founded in 1996 and consist today of 14 banks



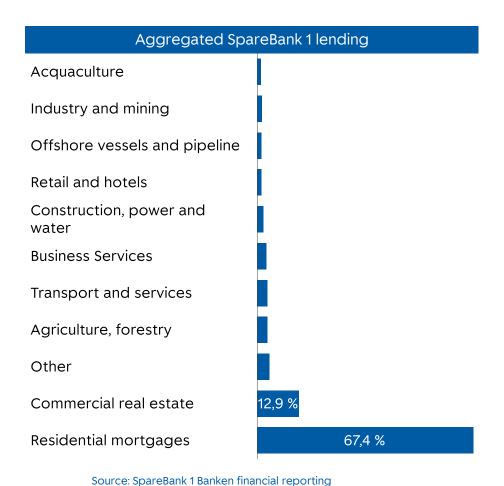


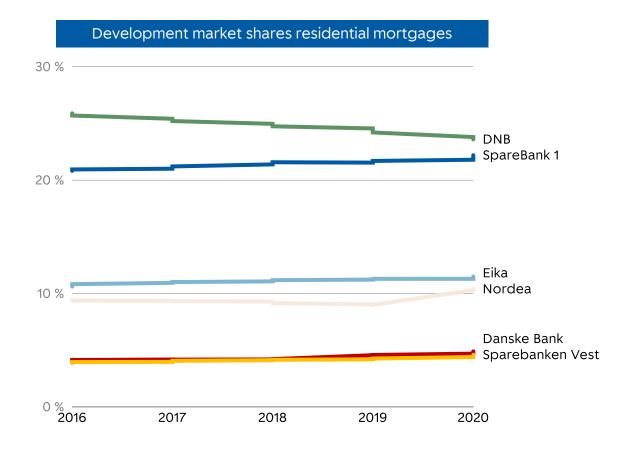
SpareBank 1 Alliance overview





Balance Sheet and Market Share

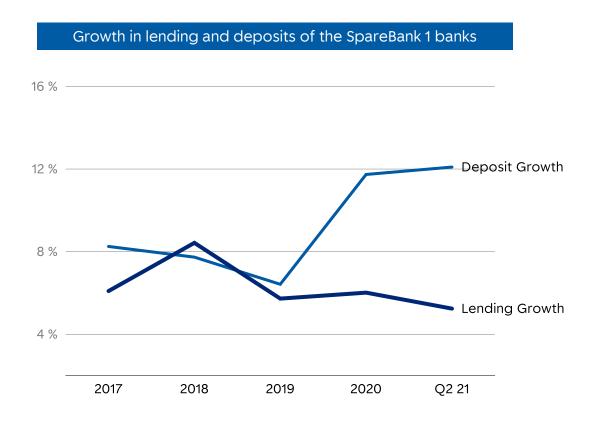


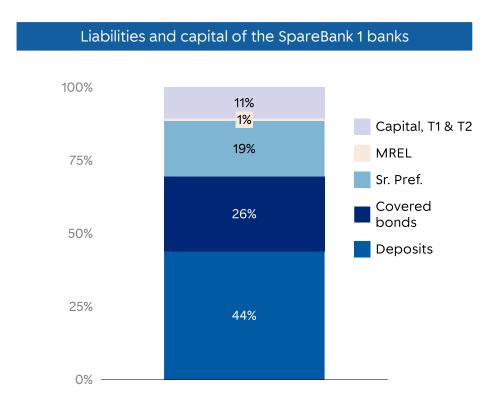


Source: Eiendomsverdi



Lending and financing of the SpareBank 1 banks

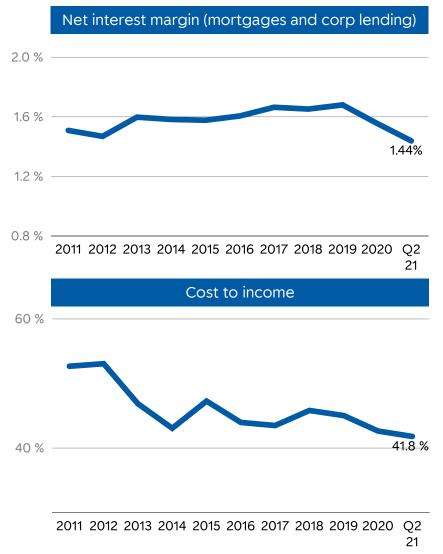


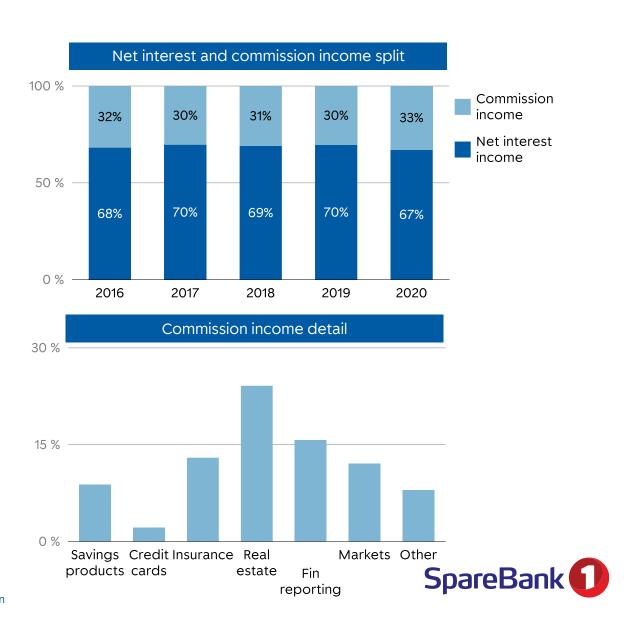




SPAREBANK 1 ALLIANCE BANKS

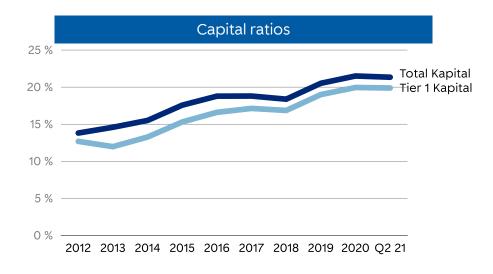
Income and costs

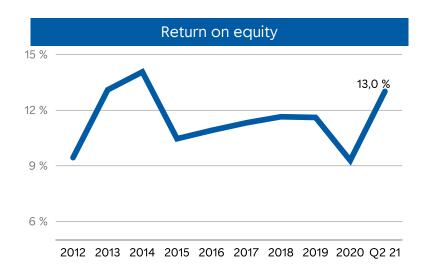


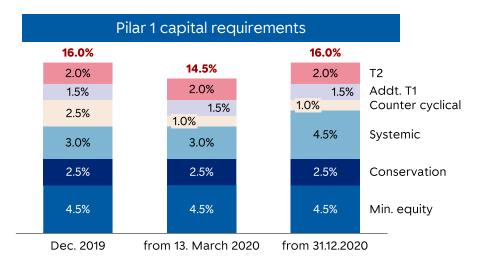


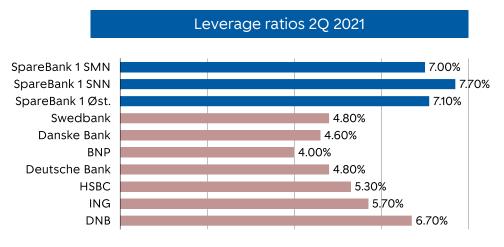
SPAREBANK 1 ALLIANCE BANKS

Capital and return



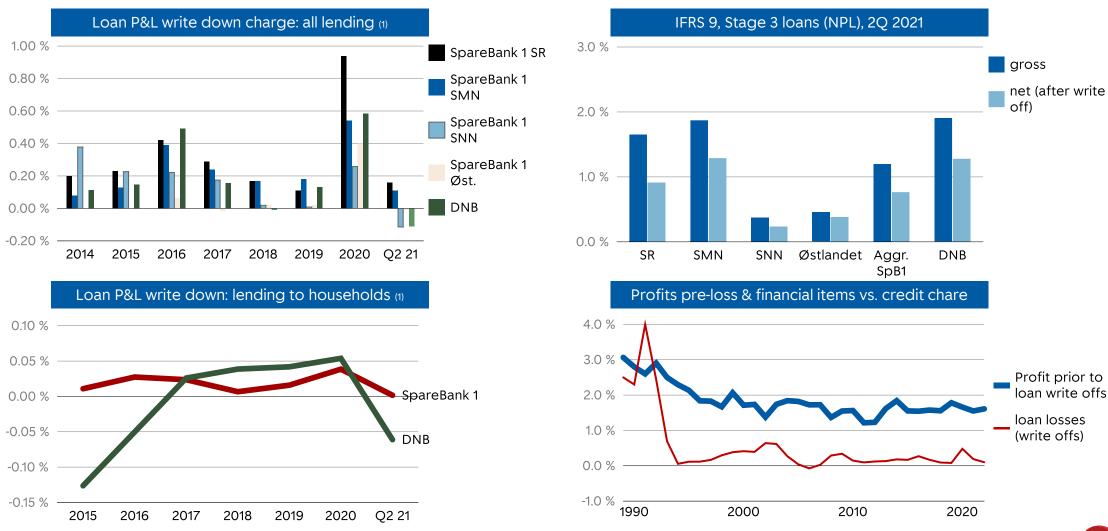








SPAREBANK 1 ALLIANCE BANKS Credit Quality



Balance sheet size and key figures

As of Dec 31, 2020	Sparebank 1	Sparebank 1	Sparebank 1	Sparebank 1	Sparebank 1	All other	Alliance
Figures in NOK mill.	SMN	SNN	Østlandet	SR	BV	SB1 banks	Aggregate
Moodys' Issuer/Sr. rating	A1	Aa3	Aa3	A1	A2	NR	_
Total assets (incl. covered bond loans)	236,065	155,443	193,965	287,049	53,896	256,737	1,183,155
Gross loans	182,801	128,656	161,259	219,181	45,885	220,545	958,327
of which used in covered bonds	48,153	<i>38,145</i>	47,891	85,600	13,441	71,164	304,394
Deposits	97,529	73,158	85,613	118,170	25,864	114,110	514,444
NPLs	2,255	373	488	3,739	198	1,054	8,107
CET 1 Equity	18,636	12,991	16,704	24,127	5,287	24,933	102,678
CET 1 ratio	20.0 %	18.9 %	18.8 %	19.9 %	20.0 %	20.2 %	
Total capital ratio	22.3 %	20.9 %	20.8 %	21.7 %	22.0 %	21.8 %	
NPL ratio	1.2 %	0.3 %	0.3 %	1.7 %	0.4 %	0.5 %	
Cost to income ratio	47.0 %	40.0 %	45.7 %	38.3 %	47.6 %	44.2 %	
RoE	10.0 %	12.6 %	10.1 %	6.4 %	9.9 %	8.7 %	

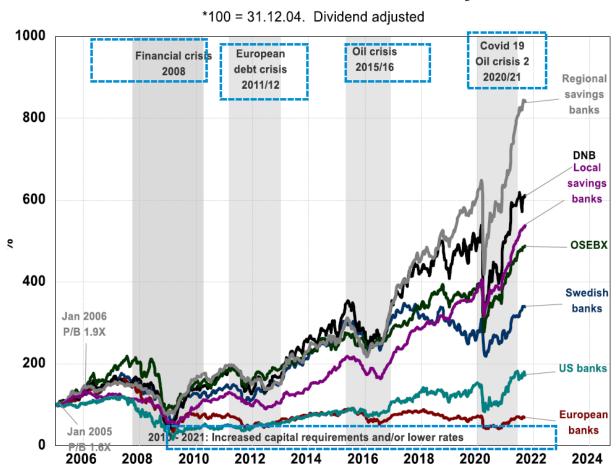
<u>Notes</u>

- 1. Covered bonds are issued through the Allliance's banks SpareBank 1 Boligkreditt and SpareBank 1 Naeringskreditt. The exception is SR bank, which uses its own issuer
- 2. NPL means loans in Stage 3, IFRS 9, which include payment defaulted and loans at risk of default
- 3. The ratios in the All other SB1 banks column are weighted averages



SpareBank 1 Banks equity total return

Total return - selected banks last 15 years*



Results of the regional savings banks (SpareBank 1 Alliance banks) preformance due to:

- Continued improvements in cost efficiencies
 - Fewer bank branch employees, more customer interaction via technology
 - Number of bank physical branch offices reduced
 - · Saving banks are consolidating
- No expansion or failed expansions outside of Norway
- Well capitalized banks
 - Sufficient capacity to cover potential losses
 - Small actual losses / loan impairments
- A strong Norwegian economy with credit growth, low bank losses and increased asset (real estate) values



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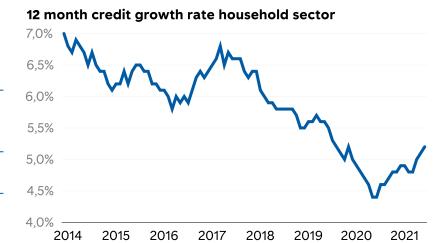
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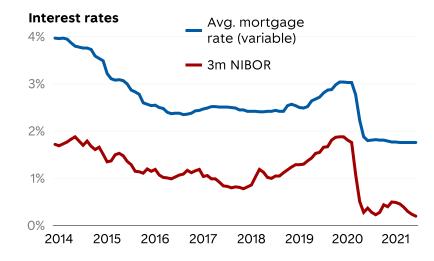


RESIDENTIAL REAL ESTATE MARKET

Residential mortgage market

MORTGAGE MARKET	 Total size approximately NOK 3,600 billion YE 2020 (€360 bn) Private banks are the dominant suppliers of mortgages Scheduled repayment mortgages: ca.85% Typical maturity: 25 years First priority security market, thorough documentation
HOME OWNERSHIP	 Over 82% of households owner occupied Between 50 and 60% are detached one-family houses
SOCIAL SAFETY	Unemployment benefits represents ca 60% of salary for 2 years
PERSONAL LIABILITY	 Borrowers are personally liable for their debt Swift foreclosure regime upon non-payment Transparent information about borrowers
MORTGAGE MARKET REGULATION	 Loan to value: 85% (75% legal limit for cover pool) Flexible repayment mortgages: max 60% LTV 5% mortgage interest rate increase as stress test Maximum 5x debt / gross income for borrowers Repayment minimum 2.5% p.a. when LTV > 60% Exemptions 10% / 8% for Oslo
INTEREST PAYMENTS	 90-95% of mortgages are variable rate Interest rates can be reset at the banks's discretion, by giving the debtor 6 weeks notice
TAX	 22% of interest paid is tax deductible (equal to the basic rate of tax) Owner occupied residence at 25% of market value for wealth tax



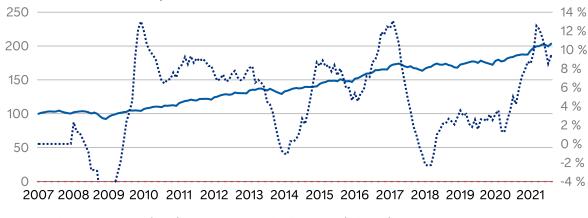




RESIDENTIAL REAL ESTATE MARKET

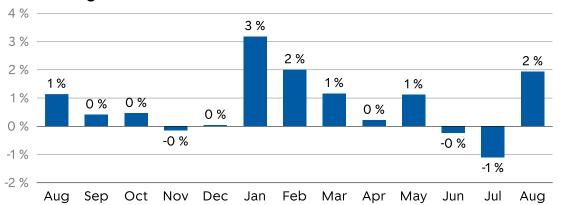
Price development

Residential real estate price index

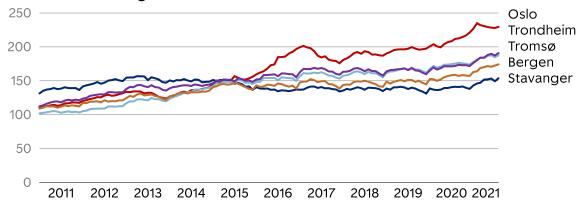


— Index Norway (left axis) — 12 month change (right axis)

Index change the last twelve months



Indexes of the largest cities (Jan. 2007=100)



- House price index growth has been moderate 2017 -2019 due to tightened regulatory rules for mortgage lending
- The market has shown strength through the Corona crisis, probably due to lower interest rates
- Oslo (capital) has had strong appreciation with demand outpacing supply, but then saw a correction Mar-Jul 2021

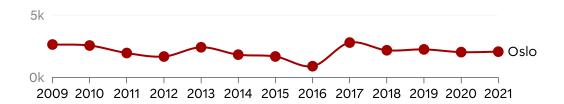


RESIDENTIAL REAL ESTATE MARKET

Transaktions

Residential units for sale - YTD August each year

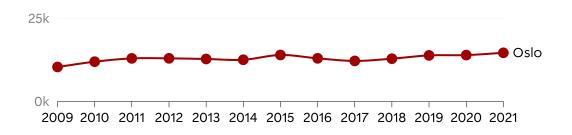




- Unsold supply is at relatively low levels for Norway
- The Oslo market has stable inventory and time to sell is relatively short

Number of transactions - YTD August each year

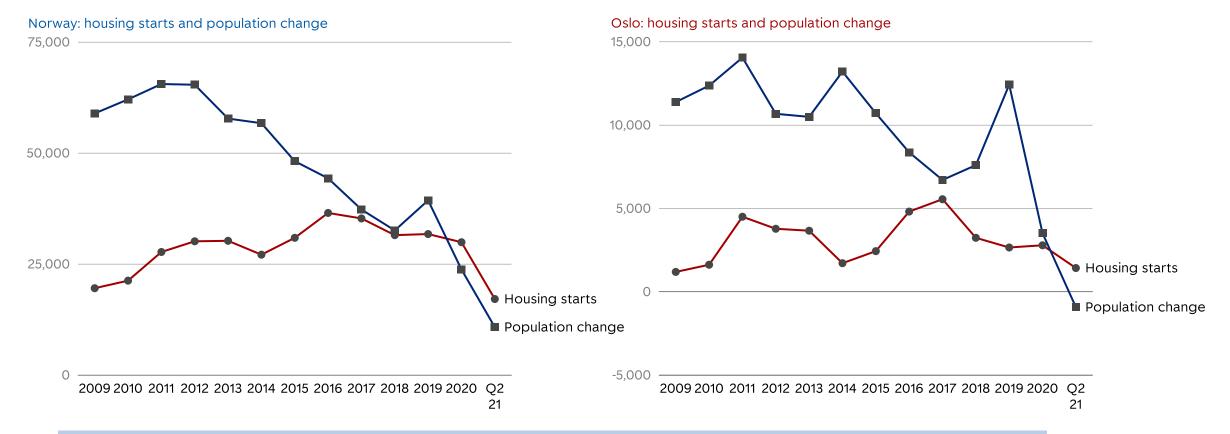




- Higher transaction volumes for residential units
- The Oslo market transacts almost 2000 units more in 2020 and 2021 compared to a few years ago



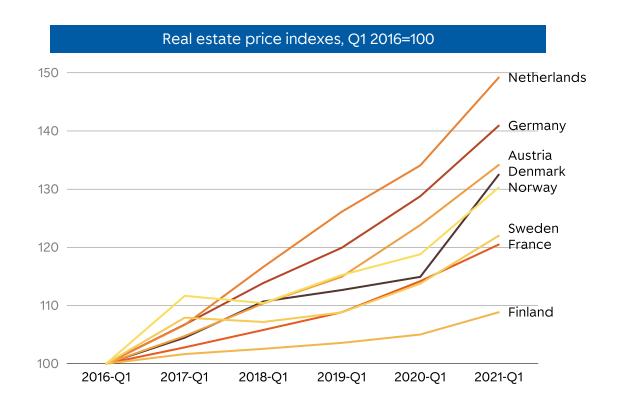
New builds and population change

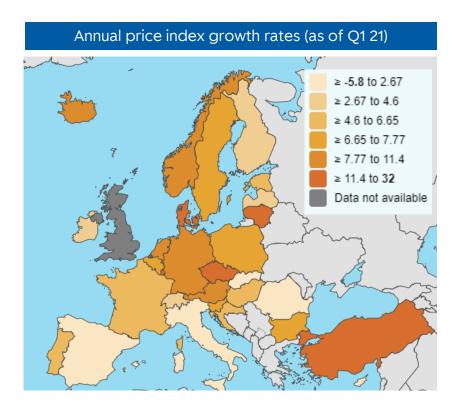


- Housing starts in Oslo have been low compared to population growth over several years
- Oslo, with 13% of Norway's population, is the largest city, and a bellwether for the real estate market and the residential price index
- The corona pandemic has changed the dynamic with population reduction in 2021 (and also a house price correction in 2021)



Price development international comparison





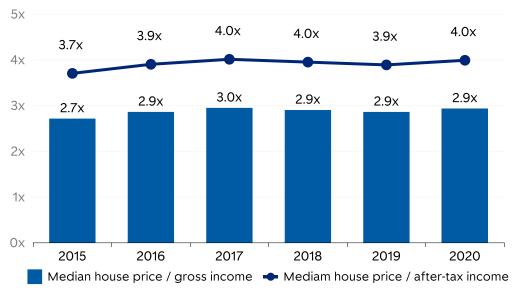


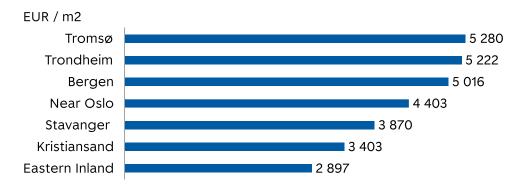
Affordability

Adjusted real estate price index 220 200 180 160 140 120 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 House Price Index Inflation adjusted Adj. for after-tax household inc.

- Average house prices for Norway, as adjusted by income growth are in 2021 approx. 20% above 2007 levels
- Drivers of this is primarily the price development in Oslo, but also new building standards

Median value real estate to income

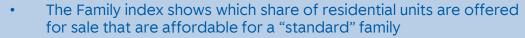






Affordability

Family Index 50 % 40 % Stavanger Commute Oslo 30 % Bergen Trondheim Near Oslo 10 % Oslo



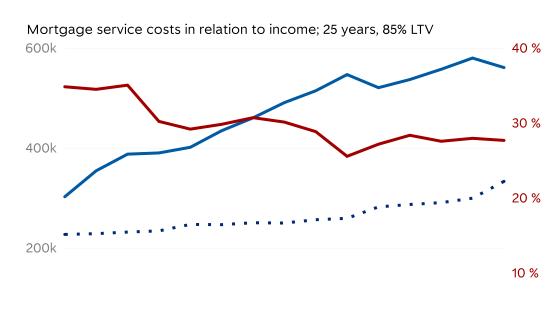
2018

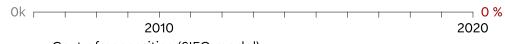
2019

2020

2017

- It is based on a "normal" working household income with children and current mortgage market lending regulations
- Oslo has very few possibilities, but Commute Oslo is 30-40 min train commute from the city centre





- • Cost of necessities (SIFO model)
- Net disposable income after tax and necessities (lhs)
- Share of net disp. inc. for mortgage servicing (rhs)



2016

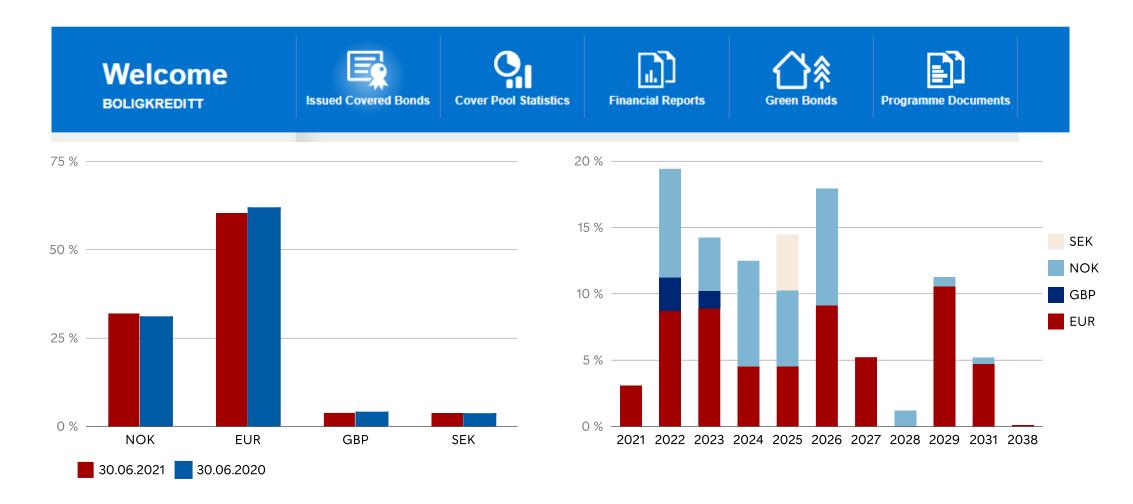
2015

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SpareBank 1 Boligkreditt Covered Bonds





COVERED BOND FUNDING

SpaBol benchmark covered conds (excl. NOK)

Number	Issue date	Size (mill.)	Tenor (years)	Maturity date	Coupon	Spread at issuance	Green Bond
	EUR					Mid swaps+ bps	
1	Aug 2015	1,000	7	05.09.2022	0.75%	8	
2	Mar 2016	1,000	7	09.03.2023	0.375 %	23	
3	Aug 2016	1,000	10	30.08.2026	0.25%	4	
4	Jan 2017	1,000	5	25.01.2022	0.05%	0	
5	June 2017	1,000	7	26.06.2024	0.375 %	0	
6	Jan 2018	1,000	7	30.01.2025	0.50%	-6	•
7	June 2018	1,000	5	19.06.2023	0.375 %	2	
8	Jan 2019	1,250	10	30.01.2029	1.0 %	23	
9	May 2019	1,000	7	14.05.2026	0.125 %	2	
10	Nov 2019	1,000	10	05.11.2029	0.125 %	10	
11	Sept 2020	1,000	7	22.09.2027	0.10%	7	•
12	May 2021	1,000	10	12.05.2031	0.125 %	3	
	GBP					LIBOR+ bps	
13	Nov 2017	500	5	14.11.2022	Sonia + 31.2 bps	27	
14	Apr 2018	250	5,25	18.12.2023	1.75%	42	
	SEK					STIBOR + bps	
15	June 2020	8,500	5	02.06.2025	Stibor + 75 bps	35	•



COVERED BOND FUNDING

SpaBol NOK covered bonds

- Bonds are regularly tapped to target LCR cat. 1 size
- Floating and fixed series available
- Maturity profile NOK covered outstanding:

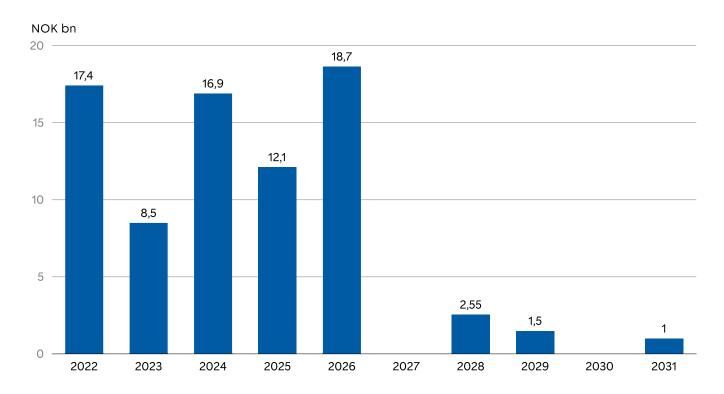




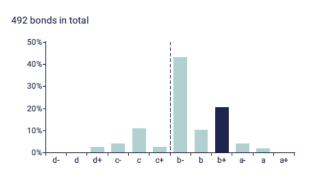
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SpareBank 1 Boligkreditt Green Bond Rating

ISS - Oekom Green Bond Rating



Strengths and Weaknesses

- + clear and conclusive eligibility criteria
- + comprehensive external assurance of bond framework
- + reasonable structures for the management of proceeds
- + clear sustainability strategy of the issuer
- no comprehensive approach regarding specific social risks of residential mortgages

Moody's Green Bond Rating

Green Bond Assessment - January 2018 issuance

Summary analysis











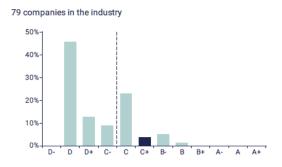


SpareBank 1 Boligkreditt ESG Rating





ISS - Oekom ESG Rating









ESG in the SpareBank 1 banks







- ESG is an important strategic focus in the banks' business, driven by dedicated teams and is inclusive in the credit modelling and lending decision process
- Programme Principles of Responsible banking (which implements the Paris Agreement in the financial industry) and of the UN Global Compact (which targets the overall UN sustainability goals)
- SpareBank 1 Banks have created climate accounts (Scope 1-3) and have set goals
- SpareBank 1 banks are seen by Norwegian banking customers as leading institutions for sustainable banking
- SpareBank 1 banks are offering green mortgages to customers, are issuing green senior bonds and are working with SpaBol regarding green covered bonds

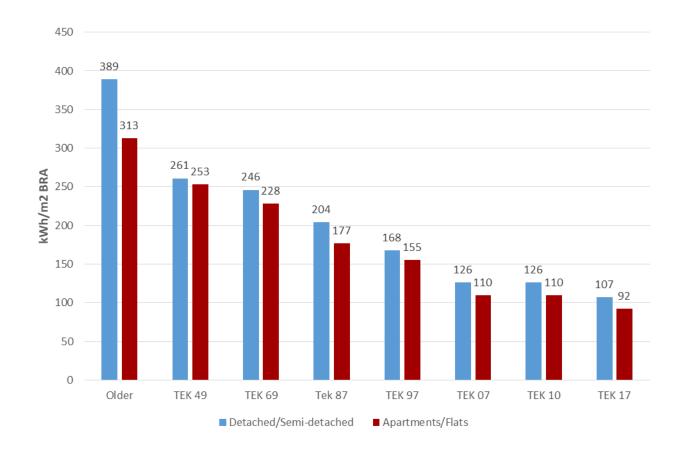


Green covered bonds: selection of Norwegian mortgages

	Top 15% energy efficient	EU Taxonomy	Portfolio (NOK)		
1. Most recent building codes (> TEK 10, correlates with EPC A and B)			30 Mrd.	The Near Zero Energy Building (NZEB) concept, on which the EU Taxonomy criteria post	
2. EPC A and B from prior years (<tek 10)<="" td=""><td></td><td rowspan="2"></td><td>5.6 Mrd.</td><td>2020 is based, has yet to be established in Norway</td></tek>			5.6 Mrd.	2020 is based, has yet to be established in Norway	
3. Refurbished buildings (30% energy efficiency improvement)	×			When NZEB buildings are constructed, these will gradually replace the previous (older) green	
4. NZEB new buidling code from 2022		×		mortages	
5. 10% better energy efficiency than the NZEB buidling code (delivered energy*)				 SpaBol will focus on top 15% energy efficient mortgages, in order to continue to supply green bonds 	
6. Conventional (non-green) mortgages	×	×	173 Mrd.		



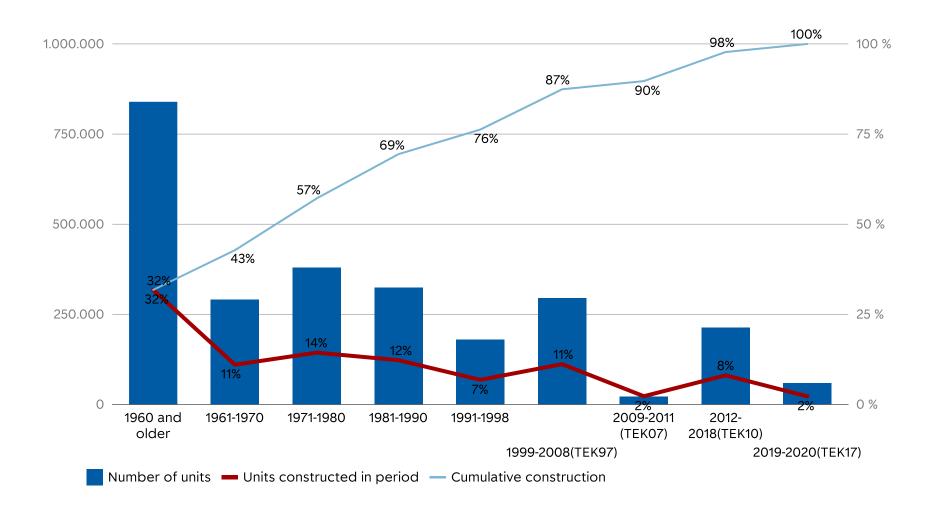
Building codes and energy use



Development in calculated specific net energy demand based on building code and building tradition, (source: Multiconsult)



Building stock and green share thereof (newbuilds from 2012)

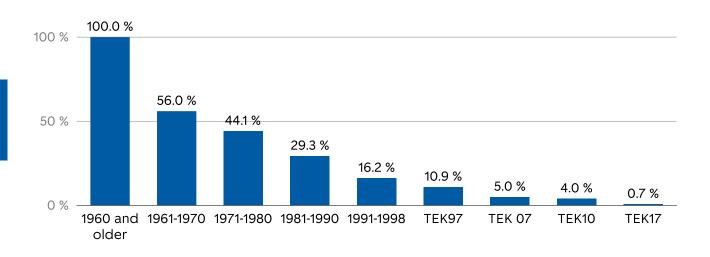


- 10% of residences make up most of the universe for the green portfolio (from the year 2012)
- There are an additional component for A and B EPC labels for properties constructed pre 2012
- In total, the green universe is <15% of all residential properties

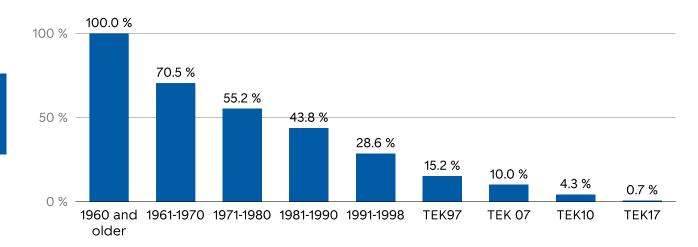


Building codes, energy CO₂ Emissionen

Share of energy heating demand related to building year



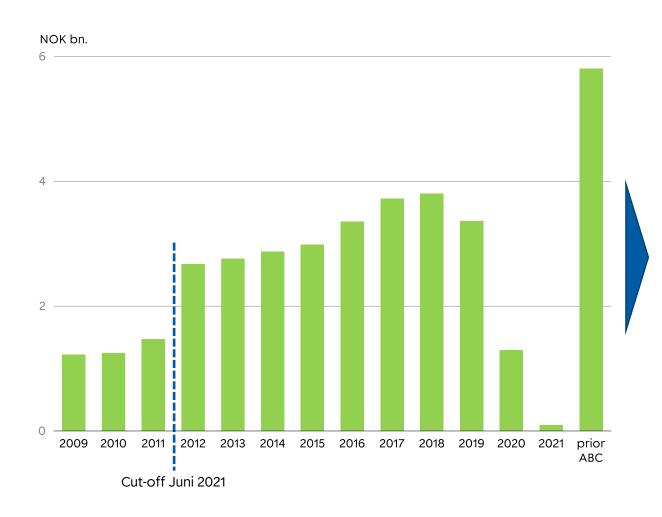
Share of Co2 of the energy demand related to building year



- The SpaBol green
 Portfolio eligible
 building stock is 10%
 of dwellings (previous page)
- 4.0% of energy use
- 4.3% of CO2 emissions



SpaBol green mortgages portfolio



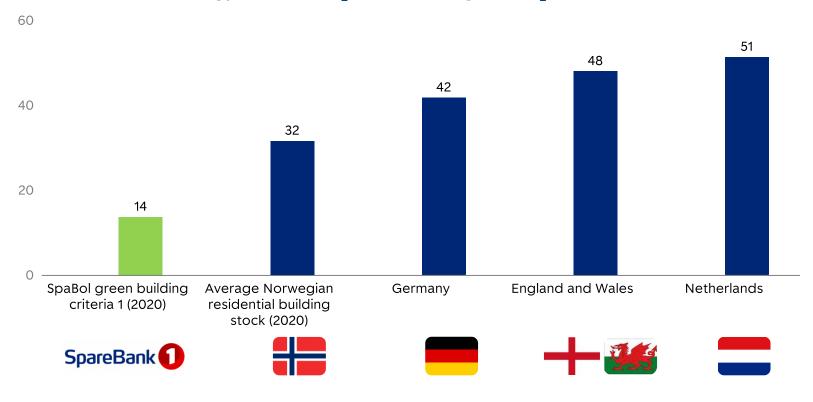
- Volum of approx. NOK 36 bn.
- New residential units: NOK 30 NOK Mrd.
- Older units with a high Energy Performance Certificate: NOK 6 bn.
- EUR 2 bn und SEK 8,5 bn green covered bonds have been issued

- Building years 2009-2011 were categorized as green until June 2021 («grandfathered volume»)
- EPC C were green until June 2021 («grandfathered volume»)



Green bond impact

Calculated energy related CO₂ emissions (kgCO2/m₂)





New green mortgages offered







Increase energy efficiency in existing buildings

Refurbishment of older buildings

Construction of new energy efficent buildings (EPC A and B)

	Green Mortgage Terms	Interest savings
SpareBank 1 banks	 Mortgages financing A and B EPC labels residential properties always qualify as a green mortgages Project criteria overlaps with ENOVA (gov energy efficiency agency) criteria for increasing energy efficiency measures 	Generally / average 40 bps savings on a green vs. conventional mortgage (may range from 25 to 50 bps in individual SpareBank 1 banks)



SpareBank 1 Boligkreditt webpage & contact info

Eivind Hegelstad- Director, CFO / Investor Relations

Eivind Hegelstad is CFO and primarily responsible for Investor Relations at SpareBank 1 Boligkreditt.

Eivind Hegelstad, SpareBank 1 Boligkreditt (SpaBol)

SpaBol's parent banks in the SpareBank 1 Alliance are together Norway's second largest financial institution. The banks pursue their covered bond funding jointly through their wholly owned SparBank 1 Boligkreditt subsidiary, a specialist covered bond issuer, which is also a frequent issuer of covered bonds (https://spabol.sparebank1.no). Eivind joined SpareBank 1 in his current role in 2011 and worked previously at Citigroup Global Markets. Eivind is a graduate of Germany's Mannheim University Business School and is also a CFA charter holder. He is mainly responsible for investor relations and is also the chief financial officer at SpareBank 1 Boligkreditt.



Mobile: +47 95 41 3379 eivind.hegelstad@sparebank1.no

> www.spabol.no eivind.hegelstad@sparebank1.no

