

SpareBank 1 Boligkreditt



Covered Bond Issuer October 2024

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SPAREBANK 1 ALLIANCE BANKS SpareBank 1 Alliance Banks – local presence and national integration

The Alliance was founded in 1996 and consist today of 12 banks





SpareBank 1 Helgeland (1860)



SpareBank 1 Nord Norge (1836) Tromsø, Moodys: Aa3



SpareBank 1 Lom og Skjåk (1873)



SpareBank 1 Nordmøre (1834)



SpareBank 1 SFF (1842)



SpareBank 1 SMN (1823) Trondheim, Moodys: Aa3

SpareBank 1 Østlandet (1845) Hamar, Moodys: Aa3

SpareBank 1 Sor-Norge (1839) Stavanger, Moodys: Aa3



SpareBank 1 Østfold Akershus (1833)



SpareBank 1 Ringerike (1833)



SpareBank 1 Gudbrandsdal (1860)



SpareBank 1 Hallingdal (1860)







SPAREBANK 1 ALLIANCE BANKS Banks in Norway

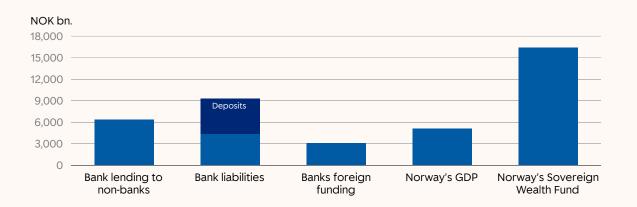


Savings banks (Sparebank)
78 Banks, incl. 3 alliances/groups and independent banks

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

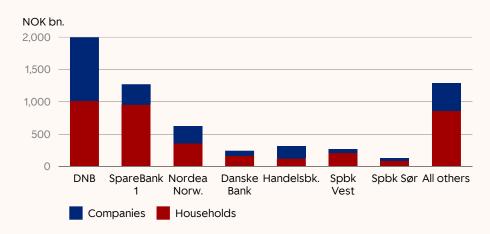
Banking sector relative size, (2023)



Largest banks by lending volume (2023)

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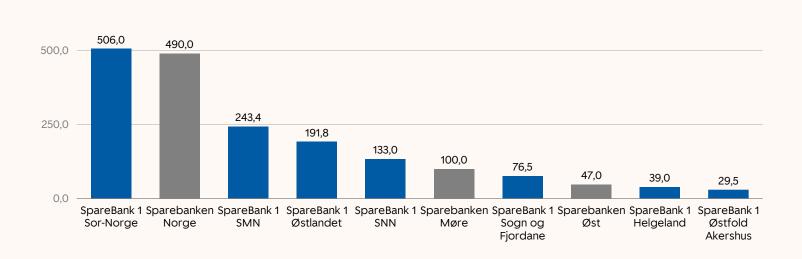


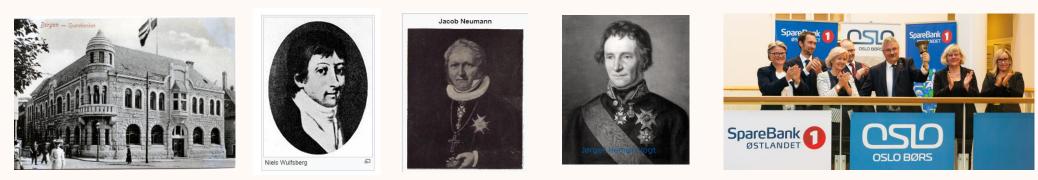
SPAREBANK 1 ALLIANCE BANKS Norwegian savings banks - characteristics

- Norway's first type of bank, founded in the 1820ies, retains local and regional character today
- Sparebanks are universal banks, but only domestic lending, focus 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 selfowned share of capital

10 largest Sparebanks, NOK bn total assets

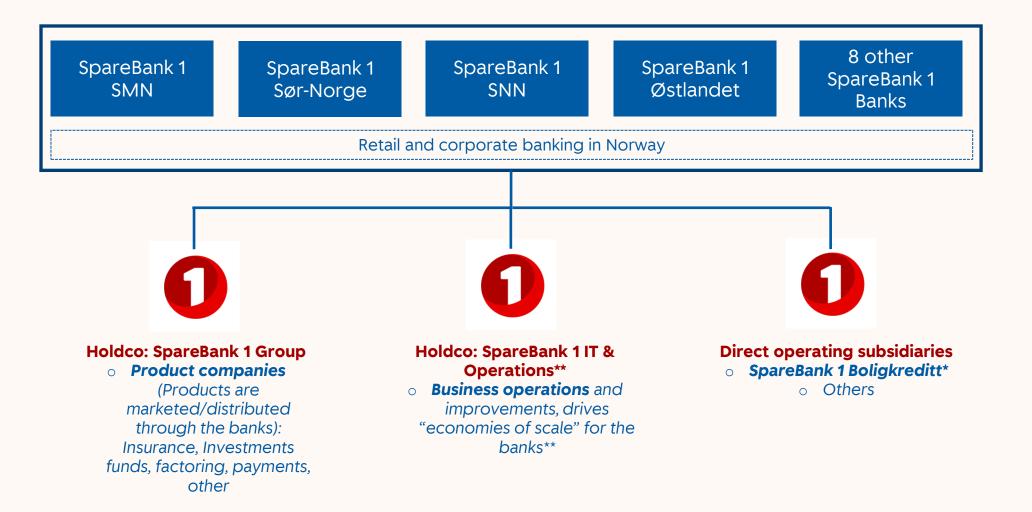
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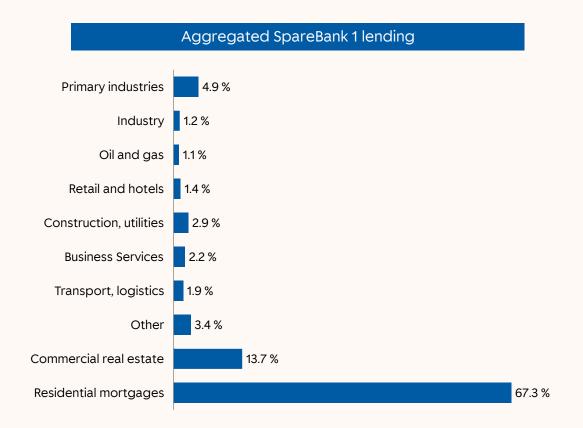


sparebank 1 Alliance banks SpareBank 1 Alliance overview

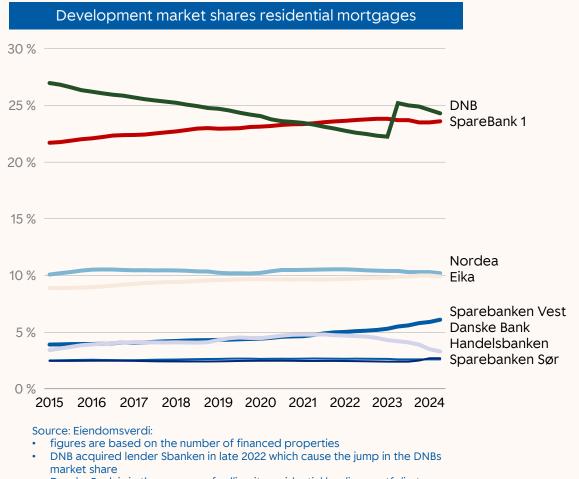




SPAREBANK 1 ALLIANCE BANKS Balance Sheet and Market Share



Source: SpareBank 1 Banks financial reporting

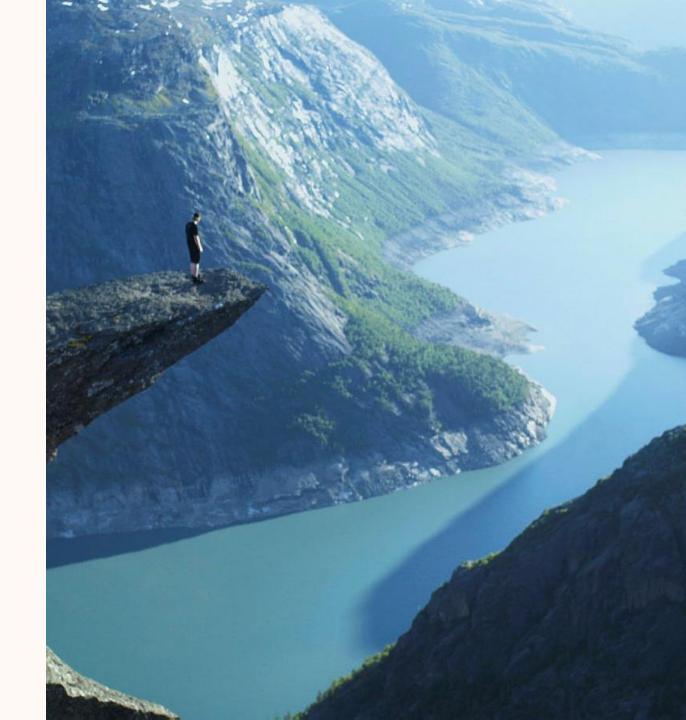


 Danske Bank is in the process of selling its residential lending portfolio to Nordea



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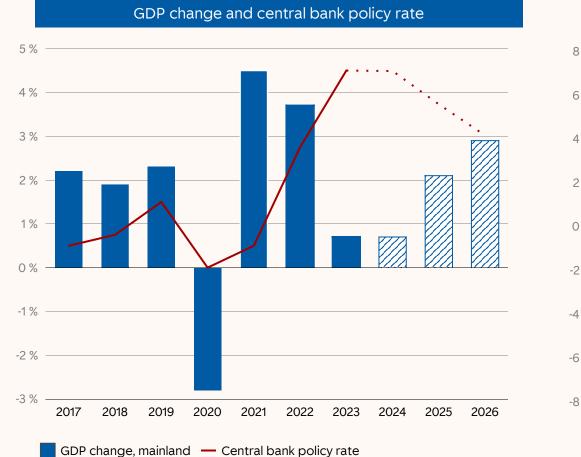
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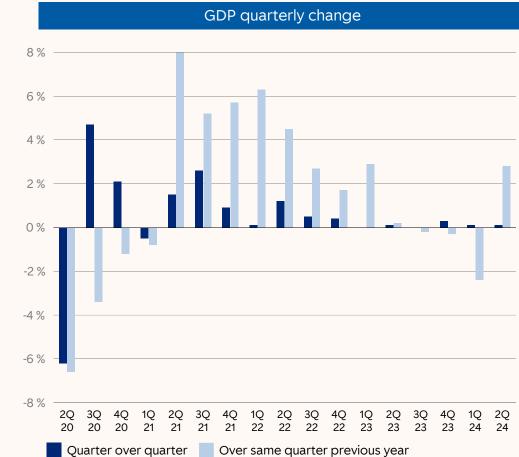


GDP Change

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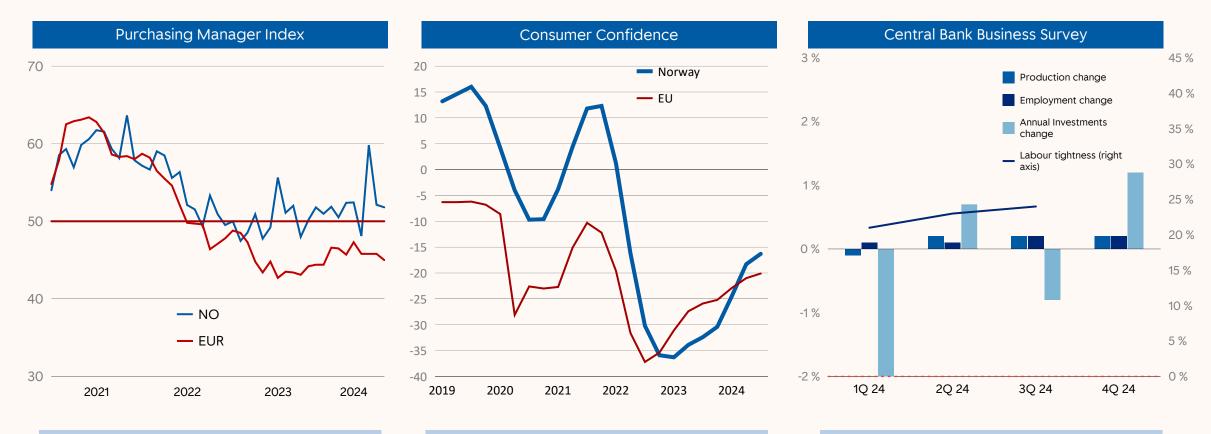






SpareBank 1

MAKROECONOMIC OVERVIEW Outlook Indicators

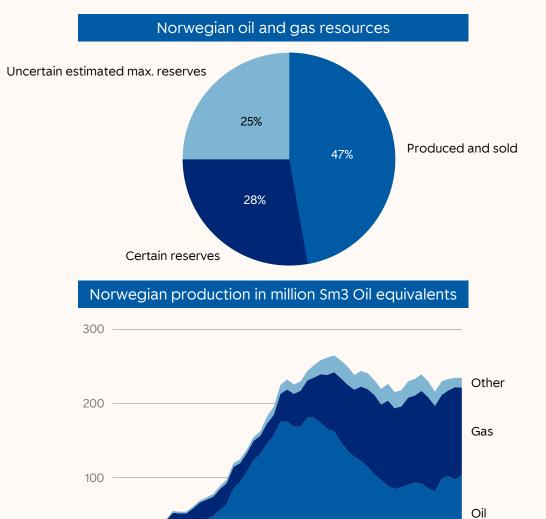


• The PMI manufacturing index reflects current production, new orders, employment, delivery time and goods in storage

- Consumer confidence reflecting quarterly household financial expectations (for themselves and the country) over the next 12 months
- The Norwegian CB business survey reflects activity and expectations ahead. Labour tightness is share of companies reporting this. Other indicators are per cent change.



macroeconomic overview Energy



1975 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015 2020

Renewable Energy Export

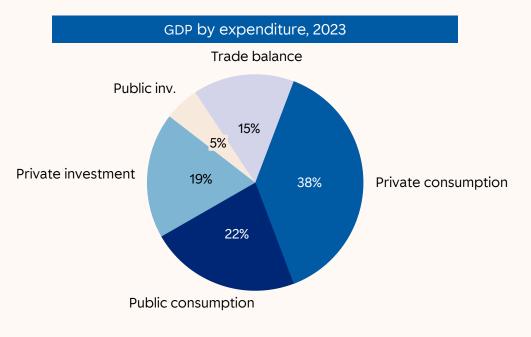






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MACROECONOMIC OVERVIEW GDP Components



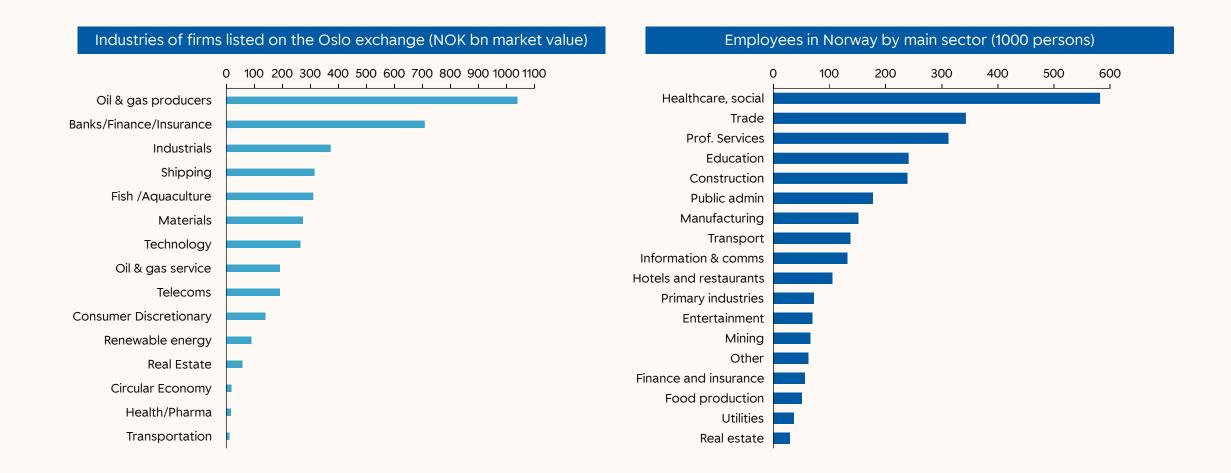
35% Private consumption 30% 25% Business investments 20% 15% Residential investments 10% 5% Oil & gas investments 0% -5% Public expenditure -10% Trade surplus -15% (share of -20% GDP) 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026

Per cent change in GDP components and forecast

- Oil and gas investments at 15-20% of all investments have large swings which are related to energy markets dynamics and project pipelines as well as special sector tax rules. These are expected to grow following the European energy crisis
- Gross capital formation in Norway is relatively high; important for productivity growth
 potential

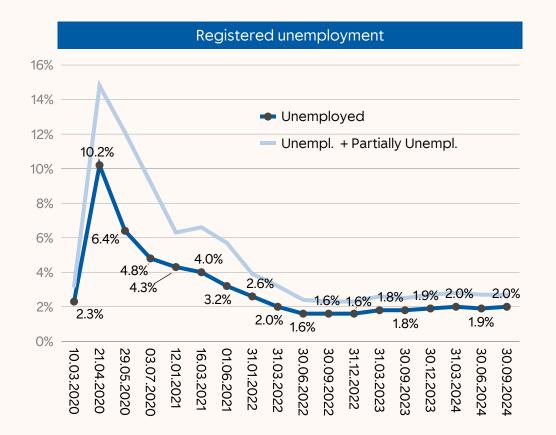


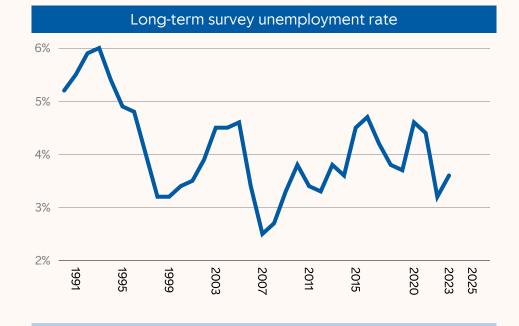
MACROECONOMIC OVERVIEW Norwegian Exchange listed companies and employees by sector





Labour Market

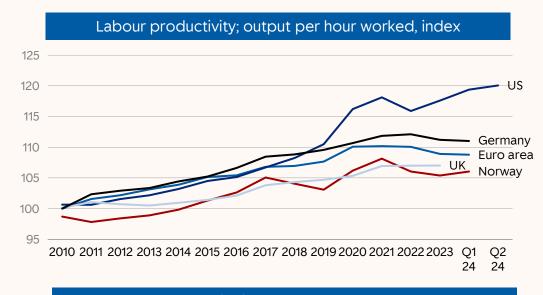


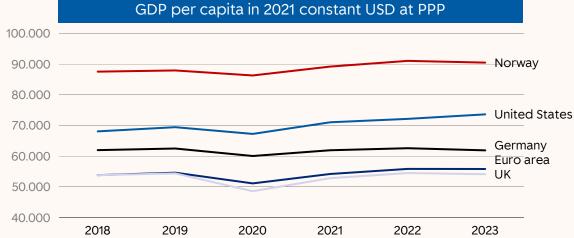


• The peak in the survey unemployment rate happened during the recession of the early 1990ies, while the oil price decline in 2014-16 and the covid pandemic caused recent tops



MACROECONOMIC OVERVIEW Productivity and wages







Unit Labour Costs (nominal), 12 months change

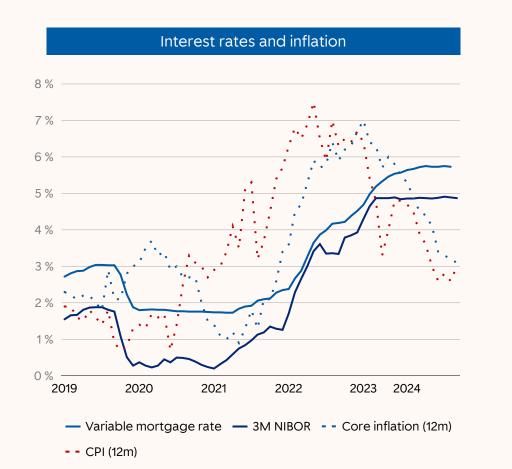
Real wages Norway, index 2010=100

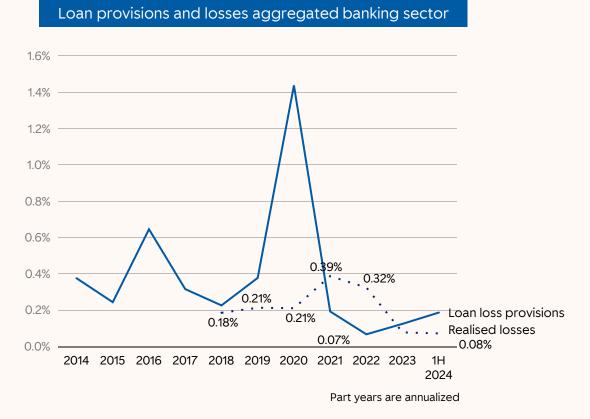


Productivity is the basis of real wage increases which are not inflationary



Interest rates, inflation and bank sector losses

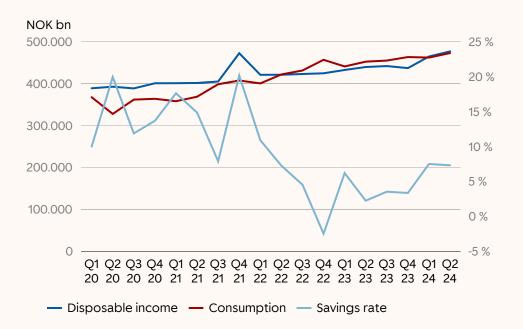




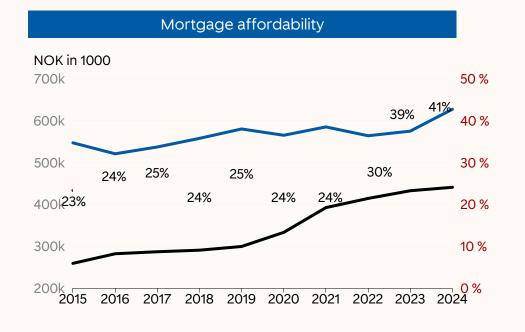
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MACROECONOMIC OVERVIEW Household sector income, savings and mortgage affordability

Aggregate Household income, consumption and savings



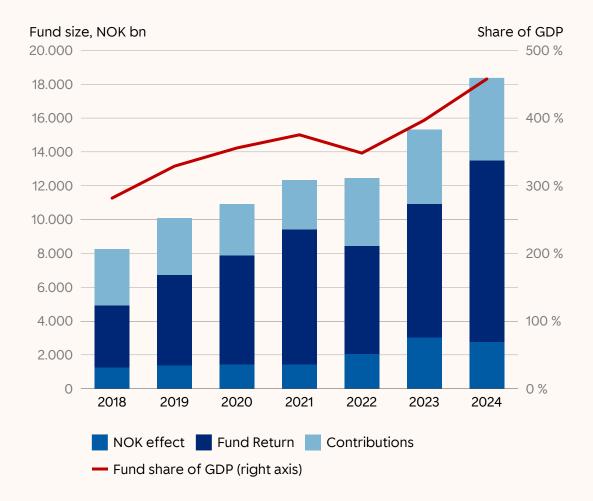
• Savings is the difference in disposable income and consumption, in the addition to occupational pension savings flow not in disp. income



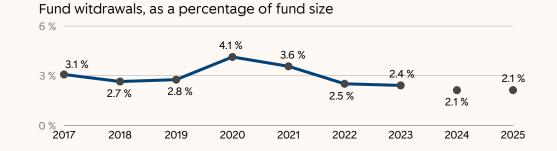
- •••• Share of net disposable income for mortgage servicing (rhs)
- Average net disposable income (after tax and cost of necessities) (lhs)
- Cost of necessities (SIFO model family of 4) (lhs)
- Mortgage servicing is modelled based on 85% LTV of the median valued house, 30 years full repayment, with average annual variable mortgage rates
- Share of income needed for debt service, after deducting the cost of necessities, have risen to an estimated 40% on average for 2023



MACROECONOMIC OVERVIEW Sovereign Wealth Fund



The spending rule: The gov. budget's non-oil & gas fiscal deficit may be max. 3% of the fund's size – financed by the fund



The **combined government surplus + fund cash income** is high due to recent high energy prices

(Budget surplus/deficit + fund income) / GDP

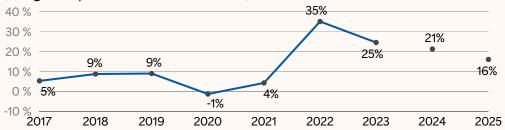




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- Solid, diversified AAA economy of 5.6 million people, trade and government surpluses, EU inner market (EEA) member
- EU Covered Bond Directive and CRR defines what a covered bond is (EU Premium)
- High homeownership rate
- Mortgages with a history of a well performing asset class
- Sound underwriting also mandated by government regulation for mortgage finance

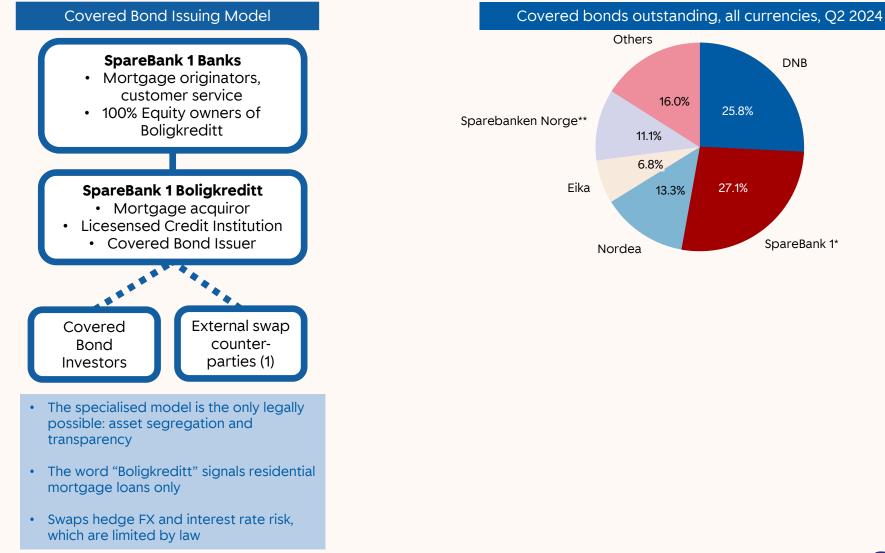


Are all Norwegian issuers and covered bonds the same?

- Hedging policy and Swaps
- > Liquidity provisions in the cover pool
- Rules for mortgage cover pool & strength of Alliance model
- > Moody's TPI factor and rating buffer
- > Size, Regularity and Liquidity



SPAREBANK 1 BOLIGKREDITT Specialized credit institution





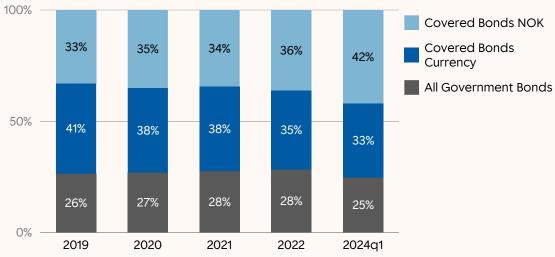
(1) Policy of only swapping with highly rated external bank counterparties

SPAREBANK 1 BOLIGKREDITT Norwegian covered bond issuers

<u>Bank Name</u>	<u>Number of banks</u>	Covered Bond Issuer	
SpareBank 1	12	SpareBank 1 Boligkreditt (SpaBol)	Large issuer various currencies, SpareBank 1 main CB issuer, SpareBank 1 is Alliance banks brand name
SpareBank 1 Sor-Norge	1	SR-Boligkreditt	member of SpareBank 1, issues own label CBs
DNB	1	DNB Boligkreditt	Large issuer various currencies
Nordea	1	Nordea Eiendomskreditt	Only one not called Boligkreditt, NOK-only issuer
Eika	ca. 50	Eika Boligkreditt	Banking alliance of small banks, no co-branding
Verd	18	Verd Boligkreditt	Banking alliance of small banks, no co-branding
Sparebanken Sør	1	Sparebanken Sør Boligkreditt	occasional EUR issuer
Sparebanken Vest	1	Sparebanken Vest Boligkreditt	occasional EUR issuer
Sparebanken Møre	1	Møre Boligkreditt	occasional EUR issuer
Other banks	8	Other "Boligkreditt names"	NOK-only issuers

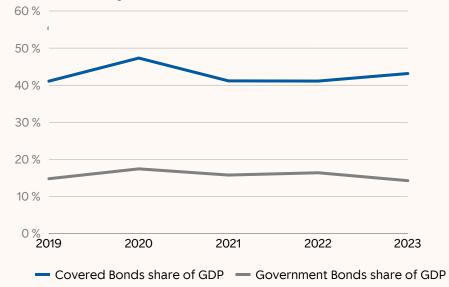


SPAREBANK 1 BOLIGKREDITT Covered Bonds in the Norwegian context



Covered bonds and government debt outstanding relative shares

Bonds outstanding related to mainland GDP



Currency Covered bonds share of total CBs



Harmonization of covered bonds

EU Regulatory Framework:

Covered Bonds Directive

Directive (EU) 2019/2162

& Capital Requirements Directive

Art. 129 defines preferential risk weights and eligible assets for Covered Bonds

BRRD Covered Bonds are excluded from bail in

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The regulation define specific treatment of cover pool derivatives

LCR Delegated Act Defines Covered Bonds as liquid assets Level 1 or 2

Solvency II

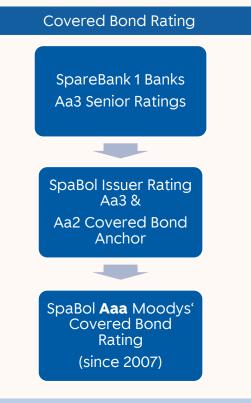
Delegated Act – capital requirements for insurance investments in Covered Bonds

Norwegian Covered Bonds framework:

- All of the EU Regulatory Framework in effect
- The Covered Bond Directive (harmonization Directive) became effective in Norway from July 2022
- Key points from the Norwegian harmonised Covered Bond framework:
 - **Cover Pool:** CRR Art. 129 defines eligible assets. In practice cover pools with only residential mortgages (separate public sector and commercial pools exist)
 - Asset valuation: maximum prudent market value, documented individual assessment by independent person or by statistical models (for residential real estate) Max LTV: up to 80%
 - Rate and currency risk: limited
 - **Derivatives:** only for hedging rate and currency risks and with counterparties rated risk class 1 or 2
 - Liquidity buffer: 180 days net cash outflows covered, may be calibrated on extended maturity
 - **Soft bullet:** Extended maturity of up to 12 months possible with approval from the FSA following from the prospect of an imminent liquidity crisis which would likely not be otherwise solved
 - Overcollateralization: 5%
 - **Registry:** detailed requirements **Cover pool monitor**: in place, checks registry quarterly with annual reporting to the FSA
 - Investor reporting/transparency: required, details as in HTT
 - > **SpaBol** issues **EU Covered Bonds (Premium)** from July 2022



SPAREBANK 1 BOLIGKREDITT Rating and cover pool

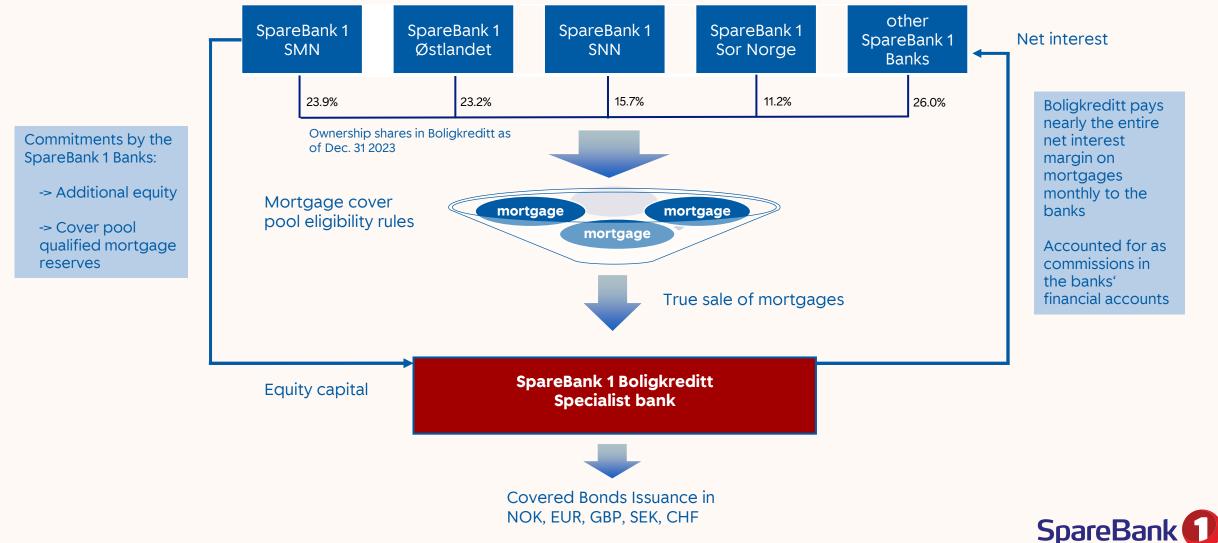


- 5 notches of buffer in the Aaa rating
- Quality cover pool assets, legal framework, and market risk hedging policies determine the buffer

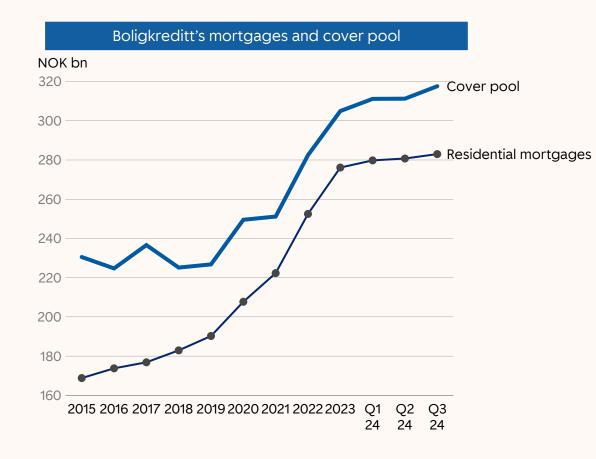
SpareBank 1 Boligkre	editt Cover Pool Overview Q2 2024
Assets	Norwegian private residential mortgages for all types of residences
Number of mortgages	152,401 mortgages with a weighted average interest rate of 5.8%
Average mortgage size	NOK 1.842 mill (apprx. EUR 170,000)
Total balance mortgages	NOK 281 bn
Weighted average LTV	53.5%
Cover pool consists of	NOK 311 bn; Residential mortgages 94.5%, liquid assets 5.5%

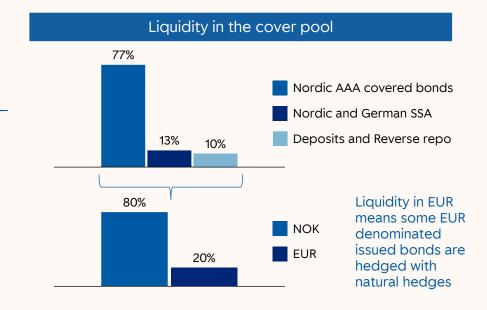


SPAREBANK 1 BOLIGKREDITT Structure and mortgage loans transfer



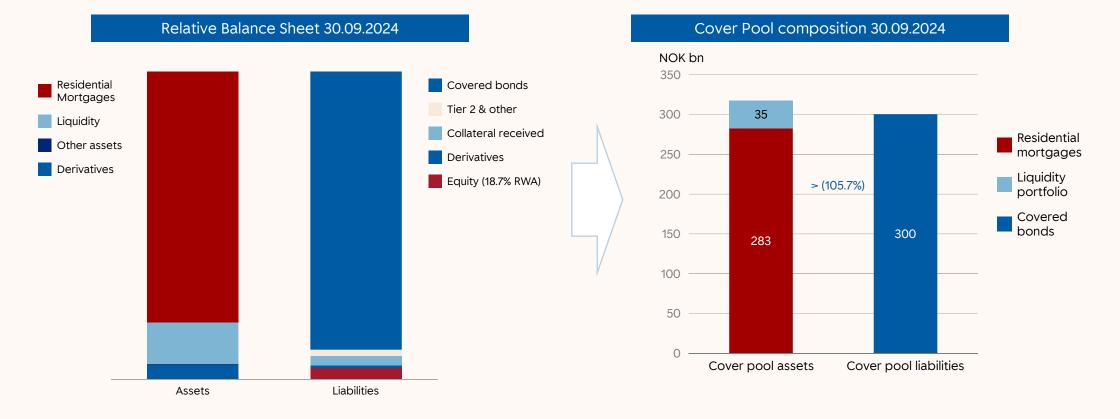
SPAREBANK 1 BOLIGKREDITT







SPAREBANK 1 BOLIGKREDITT Balance sheet and cover pool



• SpaBol issues European Covered Bonds (Premium) in accordance with CRR Art. 129:

- Liquid assets cover **180 days of maturities** and planned outflows. Liquidity also include collateral from swap counterparties
- Issued covered bonds are **Soft-bullet with objective triggers**
- The regulatory requirement for **overcollateralization** is 5% (from July 2022), and Moody's requirement is 0%
- Derivatives fully hedge all FX and interest rate on issued covered bonds

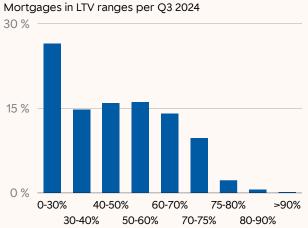


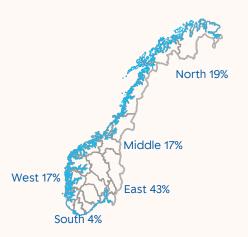
SPAREBANK 1 BOLIGKREDITT Cover pool mortgages of high quality

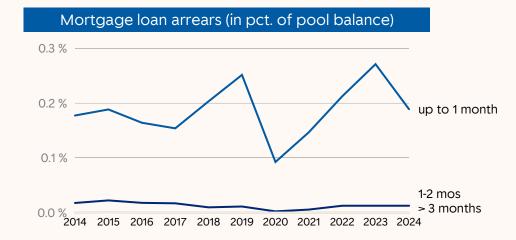
Mortgages current average loan-to-value

Geographical distribution

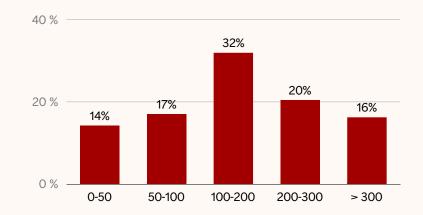






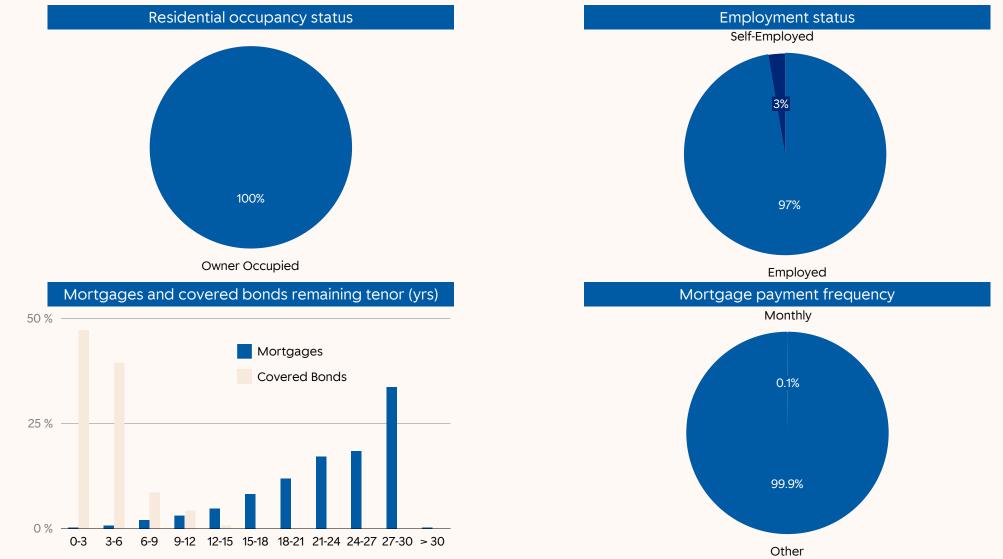


Granularity of mortgages (size, EUR in 1000)



SpareBank 1

Further cover pool mortgage statistics





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SPAREBANK 1 BOLIGKREDITT

Commissions are net interest margin on residential mortgages, paid to the originating SpareBank 1 banks

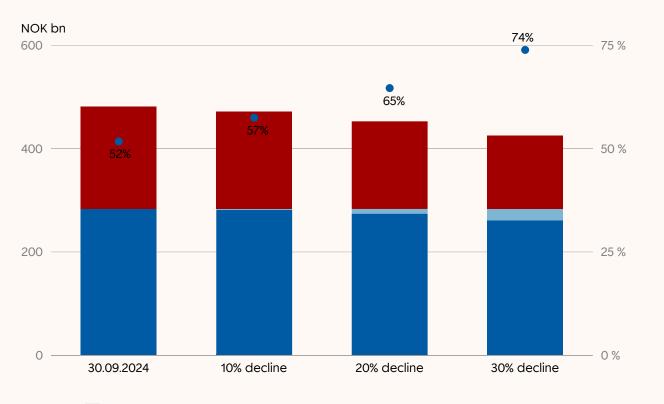
No realized losses, loss provisions are IFRS 9 modelled provisions under assumptions

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Boligkreditt P&L			
NOK 1 000	01/01/2024 30/09/2024	01/01/2023 30/09/2023	2023
Total interest income Total interest expenses	13.520.221 (12.015.541)	9.888.466 (8.746.222)	14.075.135 (12.610.685)
Net interest income	1.504.680	1.142.244	1.464.450
Commissions to SpareBank 1 banks Net commission income	(877.985) (877.985)	(681.936) (681.936)	(787.664) (787.664)
Net gains/losses from financial instrum	61.323 61.323	13.830 13.830	3.636 3.636
Total operating income	688.018	474.137	680.422
Salaries and other ordinary personnel expens Other operating expenses	(12.172) (23.747)	(13.300) (22.353)	(14.593) (30.519)
Total operating expenses	(35.919)	(35.653)	(45.112)
Operating result before loan loss provis	652.099	438.484	635.309
Loan loss provisions	(8.474) 643.625	(5.349)	(16.016) 619.294
Pre-tax operating result	043.025	433.135	619.294
Taxes Profit/(loss) for the period	(147.550) 496.075	(97.033) 336.102	(140.025) 479.269



SPAREBANK 1 BOLIGKREDITT Stress testing the cover pool – real estate valuation declines



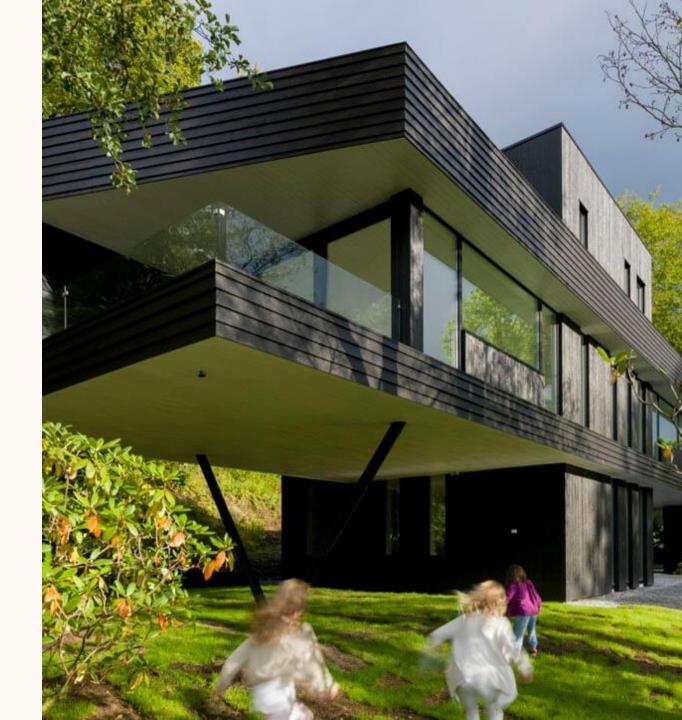
- Mortgage amounts in the cover pool within 75% LTV
- Required Pool top-up (to keep constant o/c)
- Remaining mortgage reserves in SpareBank 1 banks (qualified for transfer)
- Weighted avg. LTV (assuming no top up of pool)

- 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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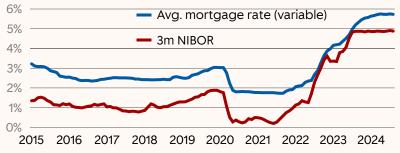
RESIDENTIAL REAL ESTATE MARKET Overview and development

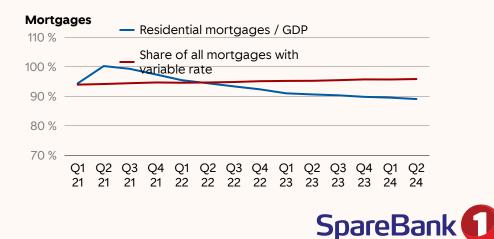
MORTGAGE MARKET	 Total size approximately NOK 3,800 billion 4Q 2023 (€350 bn) Private banks are the dominant suppliers of mortgages Scheduled repayment mortgages: ca.85% Typical maturity: 25 years First priority security market, thorough documentation
HOME OWNERSHIP	 Over 82% of household's owner occupied 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 (national debt registry)
MORTGAGE MARKET REGULATION	 Loan to value: 85% (75% legal limit for cover pool) Flexible repayment mortgages: max 60% LTV 3% mortgage interest rate increase as stress test (prior 2023; 5%) Maximum 5x debt / gross income for borrowers Repayment minimum 2.5% p.a. when LTV > 60% Exemptions 10% / 8% for Oslo
INTEREST PAYMENTS	 95% of mortgages are variable rate Interest rates can be reset at the banks's discretion, by giving the debtor 6 weeks' notice
ТАХ	 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

12 month credit growth rate household sector

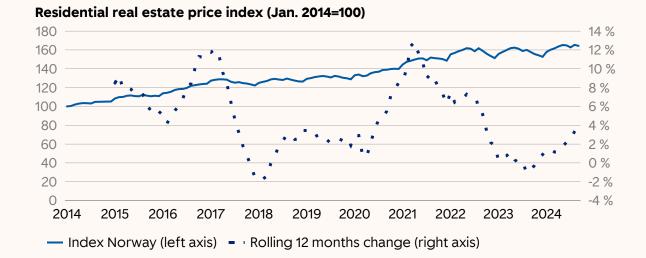




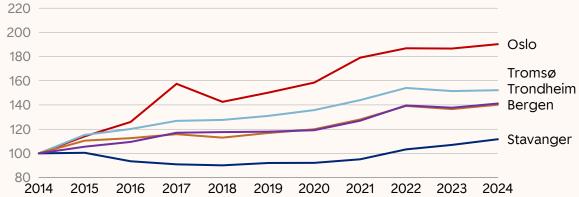




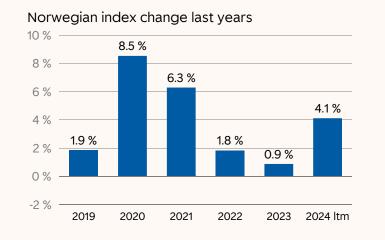
RESIDENTIAL REAL ESTATE MARKET Price development



Indexes of the largest cities (Jan. 2014=100)





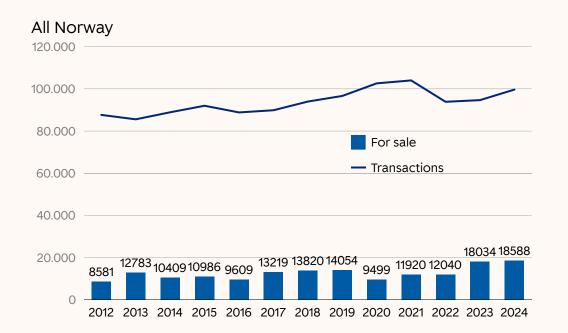


- Regulatory rules for lending to households • apply
- The market has shown strength through the • Corona crisis, due to lower interest rates
- Drivers are population growth and new • construction, urbanization, income growth and the jobs market and interest rates

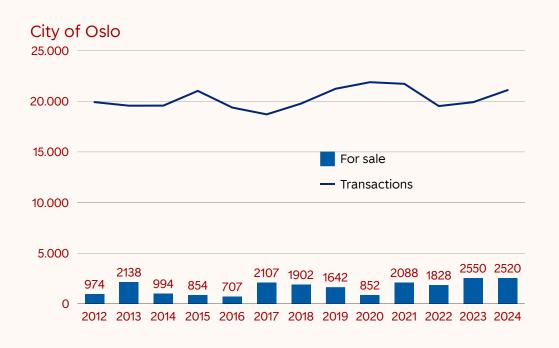


Source: Eiendomsverdi, SSB

RESIDENTIAL REAL ESTATE MARKET Transactions and inventory

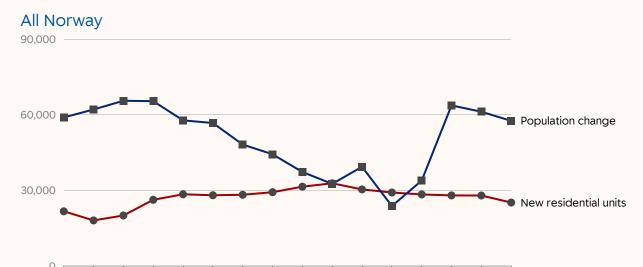


- The charts display the number of transactions of residential units
 - Transactions: sum over the last twelve months
 - For sale: cumulative an unsold unit offered for sale is counted for 180 days

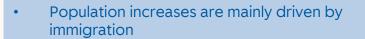




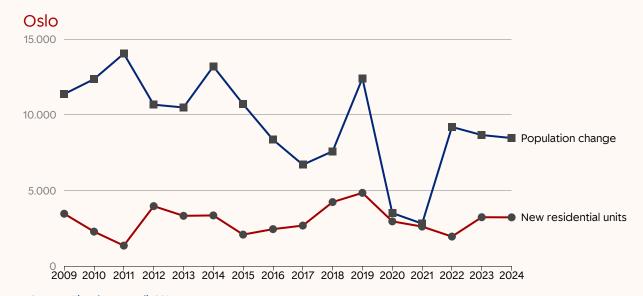
RESIDENTIAL REAL ESTATE MARKET New builds and population change



02009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024



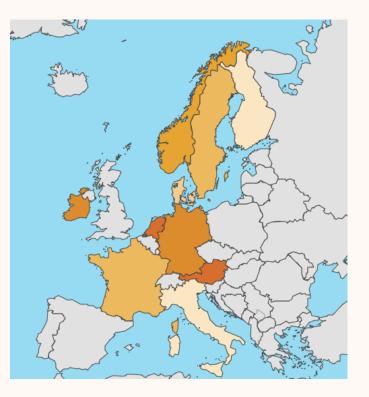
- New construction is low in comparison to the requirement, driving prices in central locations
- The relatively low new builds influences the pricing on the market for used homes upwards





RESIDENTIAL REAL ESTATE MARKET Price development international comparison





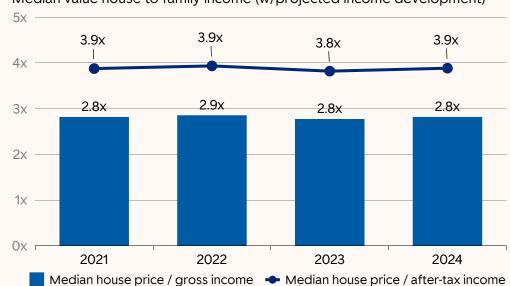


RESIDENTIAL REAL ESTATE MARKET Affordability



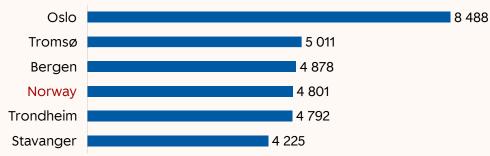
Adjusted real estate price index (Jan 2010=100)

- Average house prices for Norway, as adjusted by HH after-tax income have increased since 2010, but remained flat since 2016/2017.
- Drivers of the increase is primarily the price development in Oslo, but also new building standards



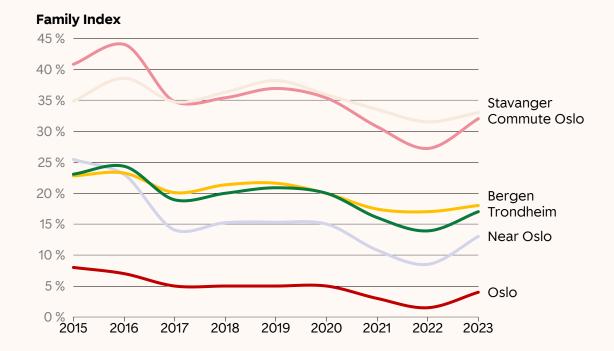
Median value house to family income (w/projected income development)

Square meter average: EUR / m2





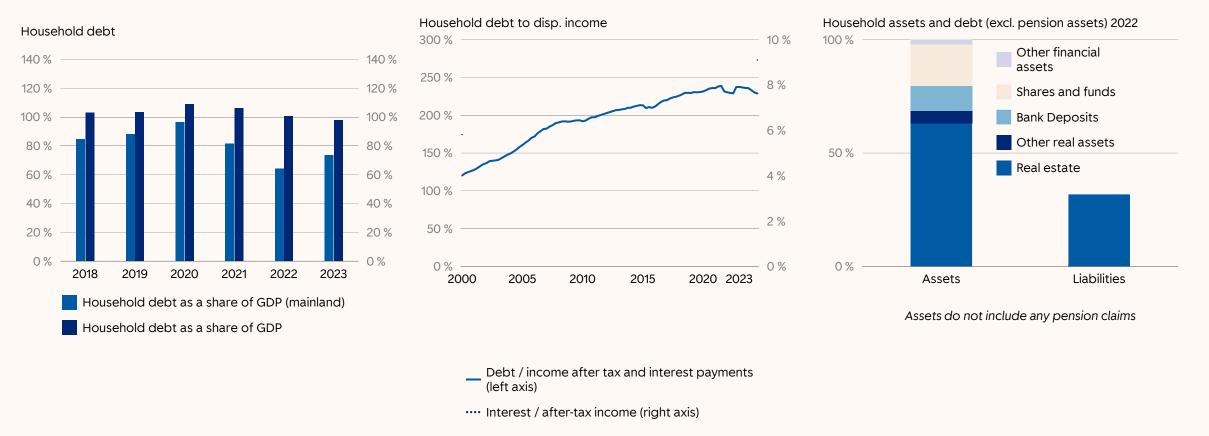
RESIDENTIAL REAL ESTATE MARKET Affordability



- The Family index shows which share of residential units are offered for sale that are affordable for a "standard" family
- 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
- From 2023 the regulatory interest stress test is reduced, allowing for more purchasing possibilities



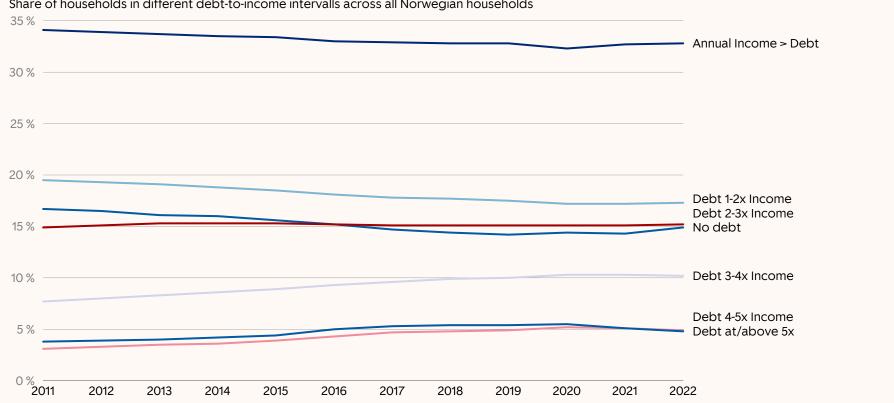
RESIDENTIAL REAL ESTATE MARKET Household Sector Debt



* Disposable income is after tax and interest payments



RESIDENTIAL REAL ESTATE MARKET Household Sector Debt



Share of households in different debt-to-income intervalls across all Norwegian households

In 2022 households without debt and debt < income grew from 2021

•

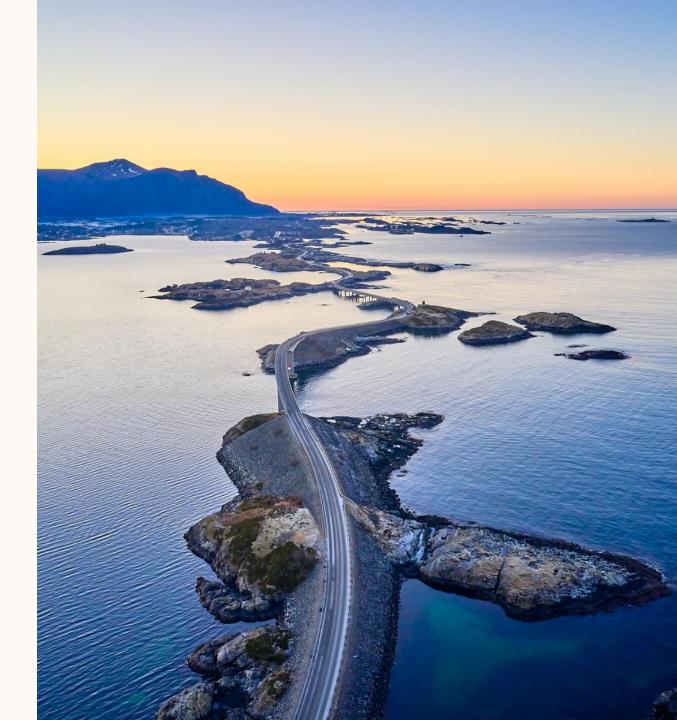
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- Also in 2022, the share of highly indebted households declined
- This data is updated • annually in December for the previous year

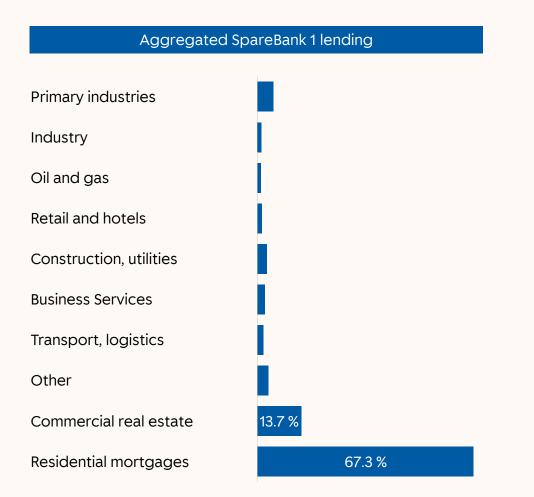


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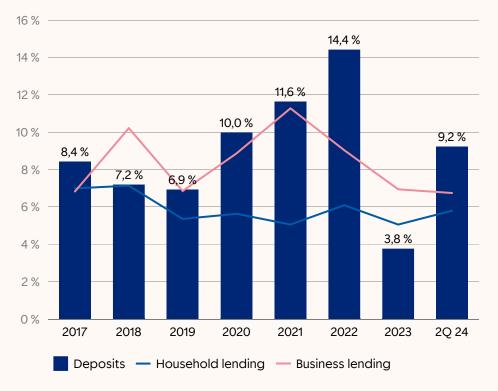




SPAREBANK 1 ALLIANCE BANKS Balance Sheet



Aggregated SpareBank 1 lending and deposit growth

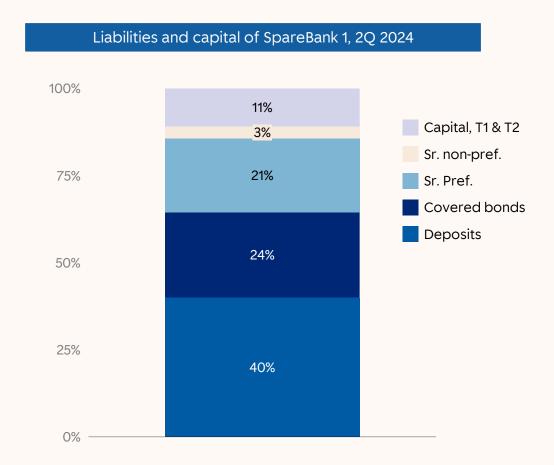


Partial year periods are annualized

SpareBank 1

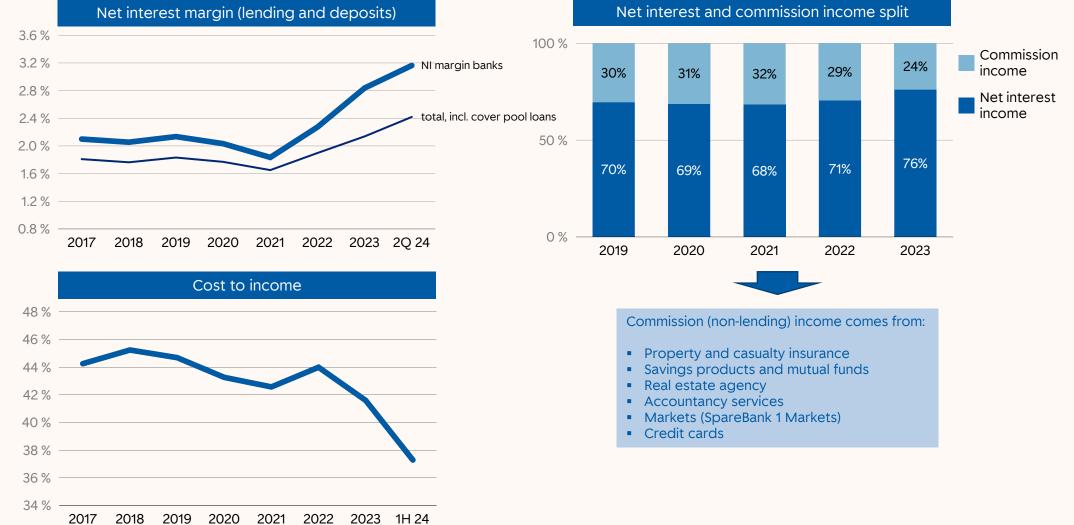
Source: SpareBank 1 Banks financial reporting

SPAREBANK 1 ALLIANCE BANKS Financing of the SpareBank 1 banks



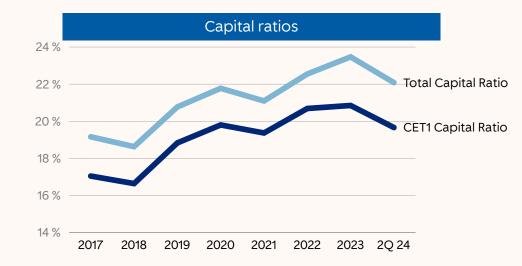
SpareBank 1

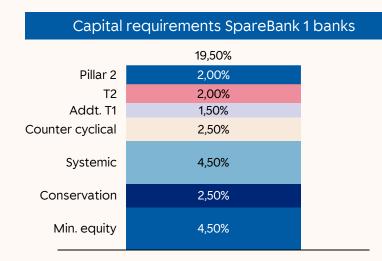
SPAREBANK 1 ALLIANCE BANKS





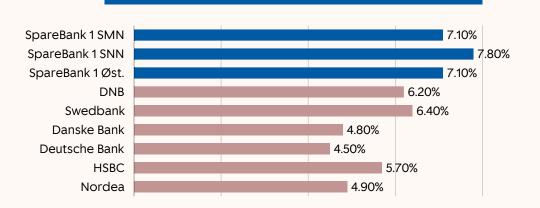
SPAREBANK 1 ALLIANCE BANKS Capital and return







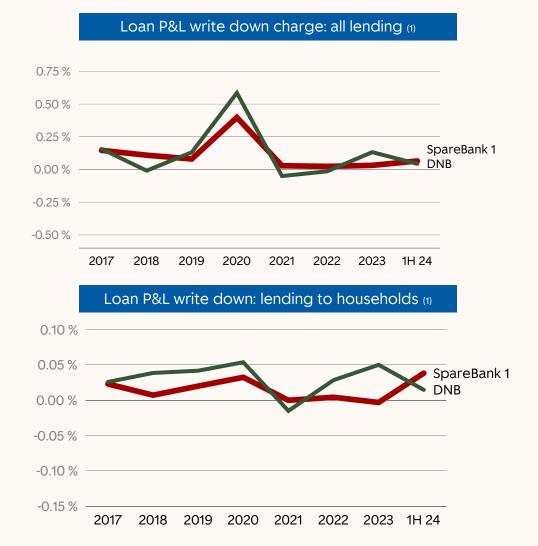
Leverage ratios 2Q 2024



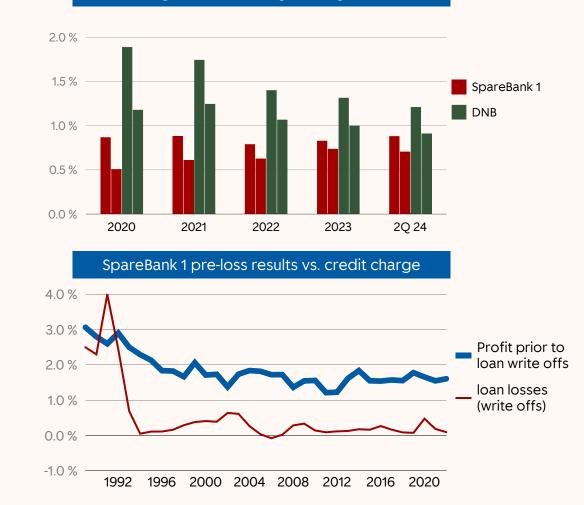
SpareBank 1

SPAREBANK 1 ALLIANCE BANKS Credit Quality

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IFRS 9, Stage 3 of all lending (NPL): gross and net



SpareBank 1

SPAREBANK 1 ALLIANCE BANKS Balance sheet size and key figures

As of December 31, 2023	SpareBank 1	All other	Alliance				
Figures in NOK mill.	SMN	SNN	Østlandet	SR	Sørøst	SB1 banks	Aggregate
Moodys' Issuer/sr. rating	Aa3	Aa3	Aa3	Aa3	Aa3	NR	
Total assets (incl. covered bond loans)	299,184	172,787	241,297	362,186	122,345	288,559	1,611,358
Gross loans	236,329	145,742	198,645	272,001	105,204		1,206,732
of which used in covered bonds	66,467	44,649	64,964	94,300	32,342	79,661	382,383
Deposits	132,888	83,659	106,535	149,076	55,184	131,663	659,005
NPLs	1,730	668	1,685	2,122	552	1,870	8,627
CET 1 Equity	28,597	17,190	20,660	33,561	13,050	28,537	141,595
CET 1 ratio	20.8 %	18.9 %	18.8 %	19.7 %	20.2 %	19.3 %	19.7 %
Total capital ratio	23.0 %	21.4 %	19.9 %	21.6 %	21.8 %	21.3 %	21.6 %
NPL ratio	0.7 %	0.5 %	0.8%	0.8 %	0.5 %	0.8 %	0.7 %
Cost to income ratio	45.0%	36.0 %	45.8%	37.7 %	44.6 %	37.2 %	40.7 %
RoE	14.4 %	16.4 %	11.3 %	15.3 %	10.2 %	11.0 %	15.8 %

<u>Notes</u>

1. Covered bonds are issued through the Allliance's banks SpareBank 1 Boligkreditt and SpareBank 1 Naeringskreditt.

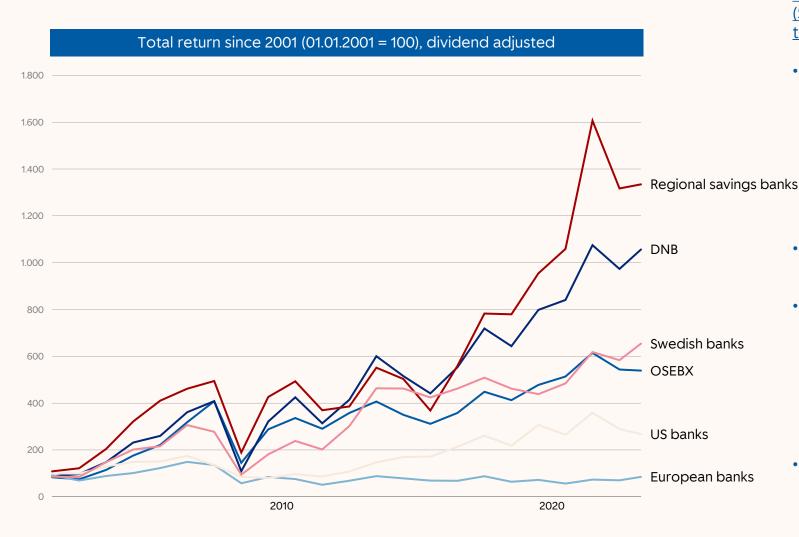
The exception is SR bank, which uses its own issuer.

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 ALLIANCE BANKS SpareBank 1 Banks equity total return



<u>Results of the regional savings banks</u> (SpareBank 1 Alliance banks) performance due to:

- Continued improvements in cost efficiencies (low cost to income)
 - 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
 - Pursuing core business
 - Offering full palate of financial services to the customer base
 - Sufficient capacity to cover potential losses and low actual losses
- A strong Norwegian economy with credit growth, low bank losses and increased asset (real estate) values

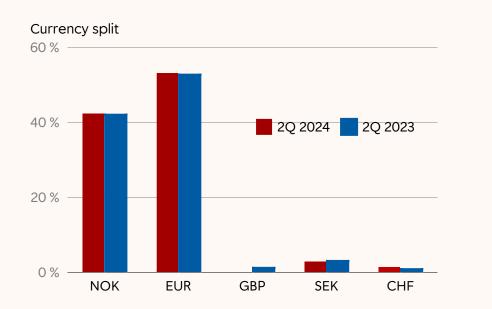


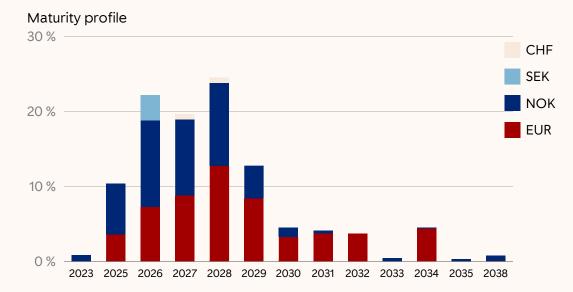
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4	Residential Real Estate Market
5	SpareBank 1 Banks Performance Review
6	Covered Bond Funding
7	Appendix I: Green Covered Bonds



COVERED BOND FUNDING SpareBank 1 Boligkreditt Covered Bonds









COVERED BOND FUNDING SpaBol benchmark covered bonds (excl. NOK)

Number	Issue date	Size (mill.)	Tenor (years)	Maturity date	Coupon	Spread at issuance	Green Bond
	EUR					Mid swaps+ bps	
1	Aug 2016	1,000	10	30.08.2026	0.25%	4	
2	Jan 2018	1,000	7	30.01.2025	0.50%	-6	O
3	Jan 2019	1,250	10	30.01.2029	1.0 %	23	
4	May 2019	1,000	7	14.05.2026	0.125 %	2	
5	Nov 2019	1,000	10	05.11.2029	0.125 %	10	
6	Sept 2020	1,000	7	22.09.2027	0.10%	7	•
7	May 2021	1,000	10	12.05.2031	0.125 %	3	
8	Nov 2021	1,000	7	03.11.2028	0.05%	3	
9	Jan 2022	1,250	6	20.01.2028	0.125%	0	
10	May 2022	1,000	10	11.05.2032	1.75%	11	
11	Aug 2022	1,250	4.75	25.05.2027	1.75%	9	
12	May 2023	750	7	19.05.2030	3.00%	25	\bigcirc
13	Oct 2023	1,000	4.75	31.07.2028	3.625%	36	
14	May 2024	1,000	10	14.05.2034	3.0%	36	
15	Aug 2024	1,000	5	03.09.2029	2.75%	26	
	SEK					STIBOR + bps	
15	June 2020	8,500	5	02.06.2025	Stibor + 75 bps	35	•
16	Oct 2024	300	13	16.10.2037	3.05%	47	
	CHF					Mid swaps+ bps	
17	March 2022	210	5	06.04.2027	0.5075%	15	
18	Oct 2023	160	5	23.10.2028	1.8675%	18	



COVERED BOND FUNDING SpaBol NOK covered

Number	Issue date	Size (mill.)	Tenor (years)	Maturity date	Coupon
	NOK FRN				3M NIBOR +
1	Aug 2019	12,200	6	15.05.2024	0.24%
2	Feb 2020	18,120	5	17.02.2025	0.25%
3	Nov 2021	24,450	4.25	19.01.2026	0.75%
4	Apr 2022	16,150	5	15.03.2027	0.38%
5	Sept 2022	9,870	5	26.09.2027	0.58%
6	Jan 2023	12,400	5.25	13.03.2028	0.48%
7	Sept 2023	10,600	5	05.09.2028	0.56%
8	Jan 2024	8,800	5	19.03.2029	0.53%
9	Oct 2024	8,000	5	30.10.2029	0.39%
	NOK fixed rate				
1	Nov 2011	1,650	15	05.10.2026	4.75%
2	Mar 2016	3,300	12	22.06.2028	2.38%
3	Nov 2016	5,000	10	25.11.2026	2.10%
5	Oct 2019	2,850	11	23.10.2029	2.10%
6	Feb 2021	1,000	10	19.02.2031	1.73%
7	Feb 2022	250	12	16.02.2034	2.50%
8	Feb 2023	1,250	10	14.02.2033	3.45%
9	May 2023	3,250	7	29.11.2030	4.00%
11	June 2023	800	15	22.06.2038	3.92%
12	Oct 2023	1,000	15	05.10.2038	4.40%



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:

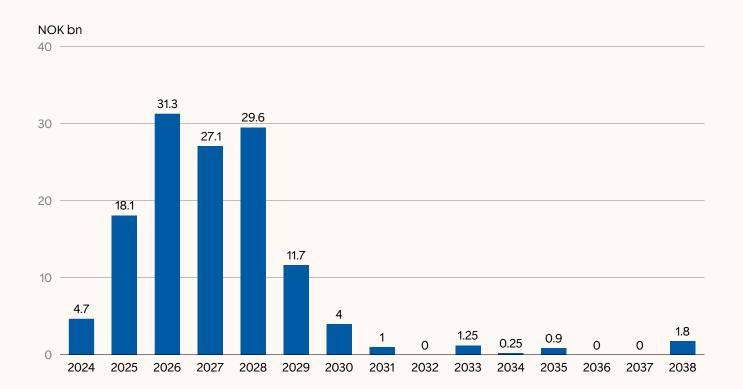




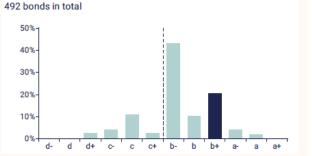
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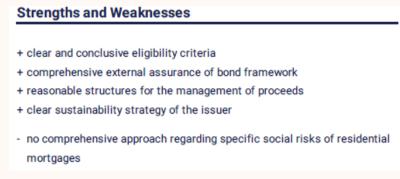
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SpareBank 1 Boligkreditt Green Bond Rating

ISS – Oekom Green Bond Rating





Moody's Green Bond Rating

Green Bond Assessment - January 2018 issuance

Summary analysis





ESG in the SpareBank 1 banks

Founding Signatory of: UNEP FINANCE INITIATIVE PRINCIPLES FOR RESPONSIBLE BANKING





- 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
- SpareBank 1 Banks are foundational members of the UN Environmental 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 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

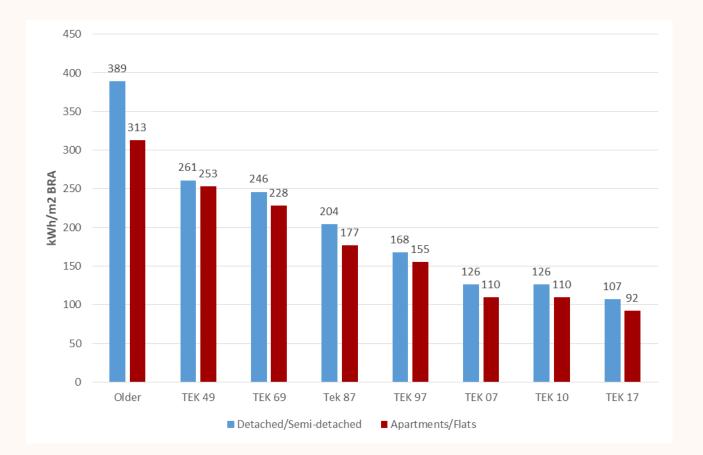
1. Most recent building codes (> TEK 10, correlates with EPC A and B) 2. EPC A and B from prior years (<TEK 10) 3. Refurbished buildings (30% energy efficiency improvement) 4. NZEB new builling code from 2022 5. 10% better energy efficiency than the NZEB building code (delivered energy*) 6. Conventional (non-green) mortgages

Top 15% energy efficient	EU Taxonomy	Portfolio (NOK)		
\bigcirc		35 Mrd.	•	The Near Zero Energy Building (NZEB) concept has just been established in Norway (Feb 2023)
		5.6 Mrd.	•	SpaBol expects to implement this new
$\mathbf{\times}$		-		selection approach (NZEB -10%) as part of an updated Green Bond
	\mathbf{x}			Framework, which is expected to be concluded later in 2023
	\checkmark			
$\mathbf{\times}$	$\mathbf{\times}$	204 Mrd.		

Notes: 1. TEK = technical building requirement * Corresponds to the EU Taxonomie from 2020. Could be possible to achieve and calculate (with renewable energy playing a role) in the context of the new final building code



Building codes and energy use



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

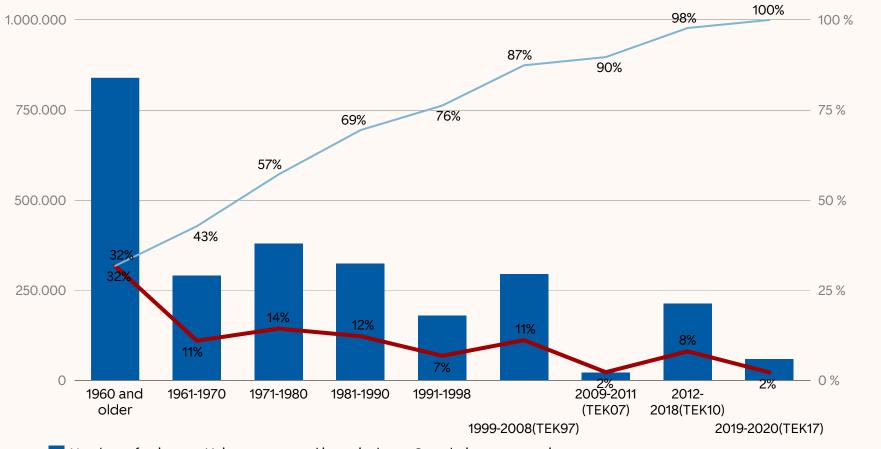


EU Taxonomy Assessment

EU Enviro.	EUT Economic Activity: 7.7 Acquisition & Ownership of Buildings						
Objective	EUT Criteria		SpaBol Green Bond	Alignment			
ц	Technical Screening Criteria	i. Built <2021: EPC A or Top 15% approach ii. Built ≥2021: NZEB -10%	- Eligibility criteria = Top 15% approach (via Building code / EPC label)	Partial Alignment • Built <2021: 94.9% (Aligned) • Built ≥2021: 5.1% (Out of scope) ¹			
1. Mitigation	Do No Significant Harm	 Building not directly related to fossil fuels industry Built <2021: At least EPC C or within Top 30% Built ≥2021: At least NZEB standard & EPC label in place 	i. No relation to fossil fuelsiii. All Norwegian new builds have EPC labels				
2. Adaptation	Do No Significant Harm	i. Reducing material physical climate risks ii. Supporting system adaptation iii. Monitoring adaptation results	 Green buildings are aligned with Norwegian environmental legislations via the building code, where an environmental risk assessment is conducted at the planning stage and relevant measures are applied to reduce identified risks Green buildings do not increase the risks of adverse climate impact on other stakeholders and align with national adaptation efforts Adaptation results can be monitored and measured <u>TEK10 & TEK17 Building Code Regulation</u> (= SpaBol Green Bond Criteria) ensures new buildings are not prone to significant Physical Climate Risks e.g. Flooding; Storm Surges, Landslides. 	Aligned			
1. Mitigation 2. Adaptation	Minimum Social Safeguards	 i. OECD Guidelines on Multinational Enterprises ii. UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights iii. ILO Core Labour Conventions 	 i. Not applicable. SpaBol operates only in Norway and not overseas ii. Norway applies a <u>National Action Plan</u> for the implementation of the UN Guiding Principles. In addition, SpaBol's due diligence processes ensures alignment and compliance iii. All 8 ILO Core Labour Conventions are enshrined in <u>Norwegian law</u> 	Aligned			
				Green Bond Portfolio Alignmen <u>94.9% aligned</u>			



Building stock and green share thereof (newbuilds from 2012)

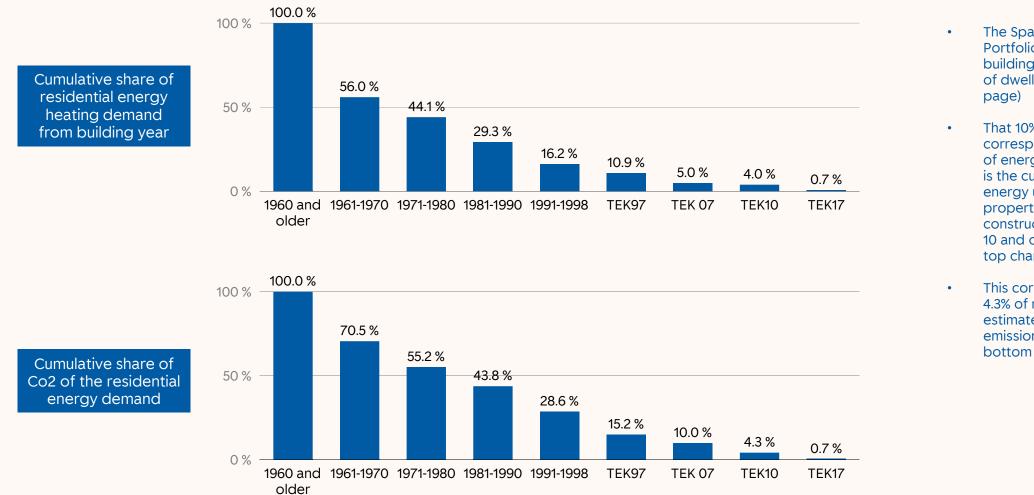


Number of units — Units constructed in period — Cumulative construction

- The light blue line shows that 10% of properties in Norway where constructed from 2012
- These 10% of residences make up most of the universe for the green portfolio (built from 2012)
- Additionally A and B EPC
 properties constructed
 before 2012
- In total, the green universe is <15% of all residential properties



Building codes, energy, CO₂ emissions

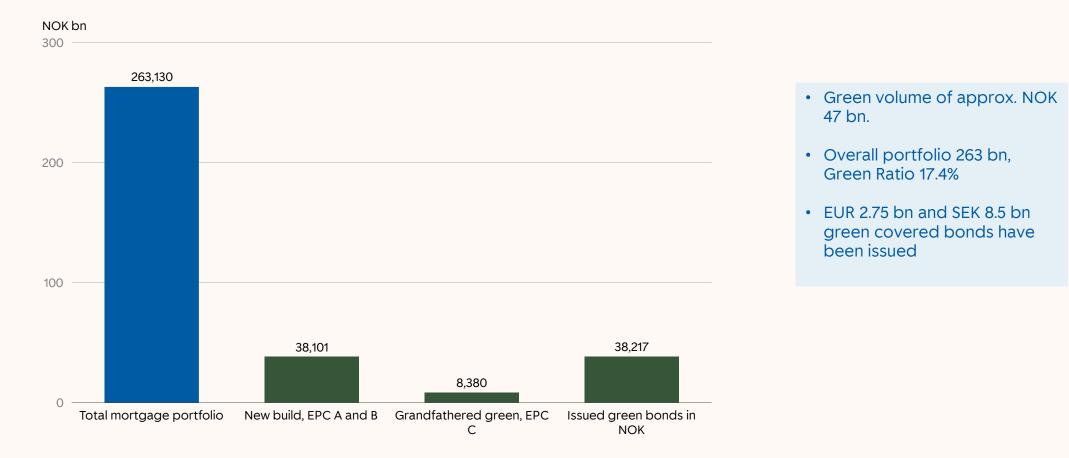




- That 10% corresponds to 4.0% of energy use, which is the cumulative energy use of all properties constructed from TEK 10 and onwards in the top chart
- This corresponds to 4.3% of residential estimated CO2 emissions in the bottom chart



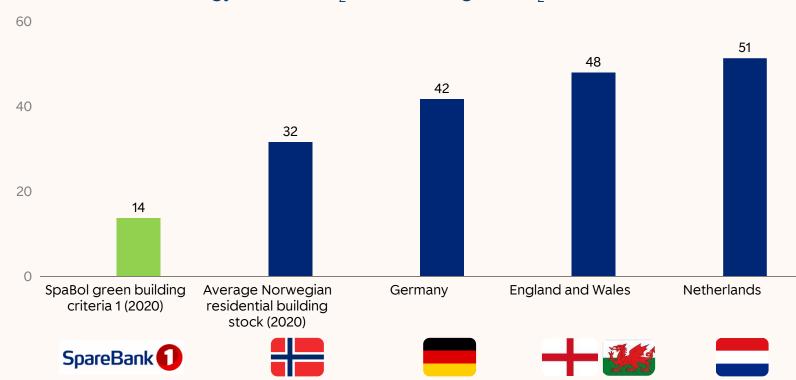
SpaBol green mortgages portfolio



- Building years 2009-2011 and EPC C were categorized as green until June 2021 («grandfathered volume»)
- Building years 2021 and 2022 are also according to top 15%, NZEB-10% not yet available/implemented



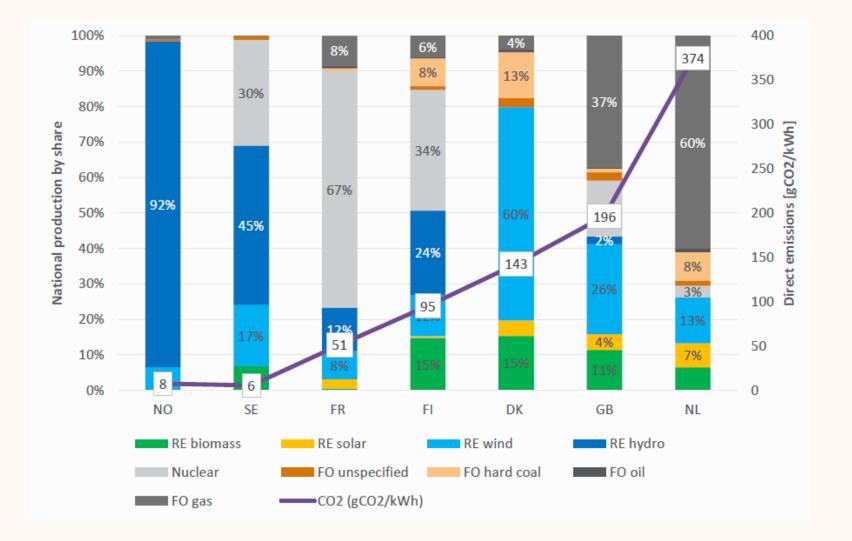
Green bond impact



Calculated energy related CO₂ emissions (kgCO2/m₂)



Green bond impact – national electricity production mix





New green mortgages offered



	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



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SpaBol website for bond issues, cover pool statistics, programme document and more <u>https://spabol.sparebank1.no</u>



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