Sparebanken Møre - the Group

PRESENTATION

3RD QUARTER 2018

24 October 2018

Runar Sandanger EVP



Contents

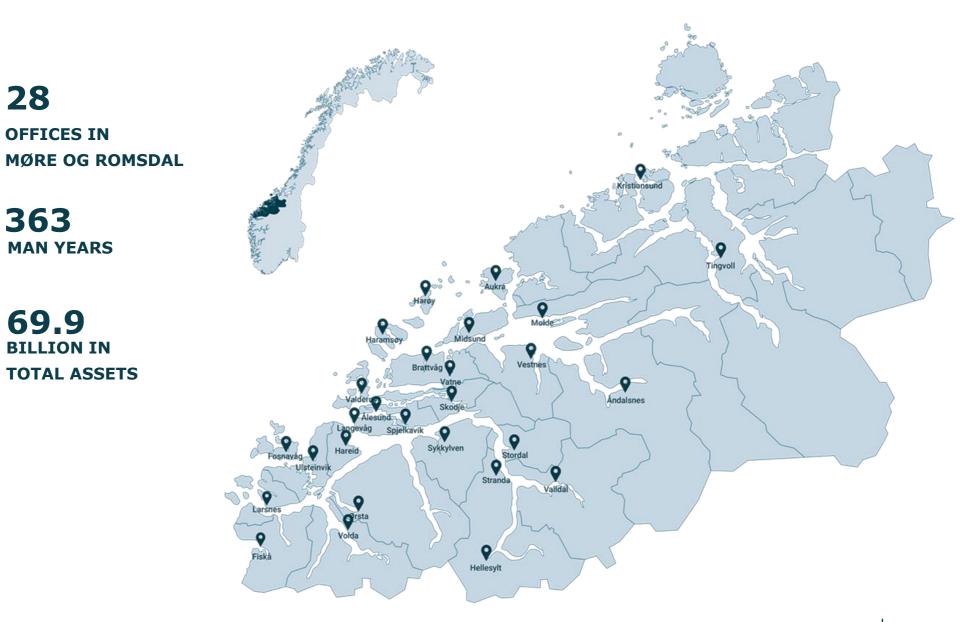


- Introduction and highlights
- Results
- Deposits and Loans
- Liquidity and Capital
- Main targets



The largest bank in the county Strong local presence





Developing the bank further



Employees

Technology

Social responsibility





Loan growth 5.5 per cent over the last 12 months and good growth in deposits (4.8 per cent)



High and stable Net Interest Income: Growth in NOK compared to the same period last year. Interest rate change with effect from mid-November



High efficiency: Cost/Income ratio at 42.5 per cent by quarter end – down 2.4 p.p. compared with first three quarters last year



Very low losses: Net NOK 4 million in loan losses by end of Q3 2018. We expect losses to remain low for 2018



Strong liquidity and solidity: Deposit to Loan ratio at 58.2 per cent, CET1 at 15.8 per cent



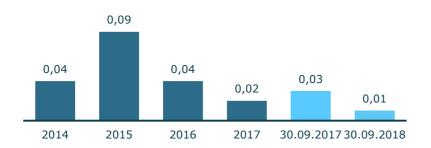
Good Return on Equity: 10.9 per cent



Return on Equity



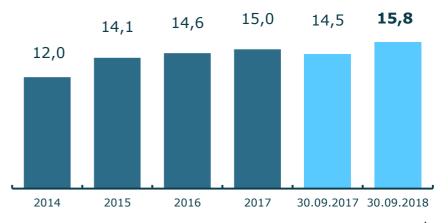
Losses on Loans and Guarantees



Cost/Income



Common Equity Tier1 Capital (CET1)



Positive outlook



- Sparebanken Møre is well capitalized and has a very good liquidity by quarter end. The bank has a healthy financial structure and a strong balance sheet. The results have been strong and stable and losses have been at a low level for many years
- With the current economic environment the economic outlook for the county seems to be good. The main reasons for this are
 - the rise in oil prices and new investment projects in the petroleum sector
 - low interest rates
 - a week NOK
 - good growth in export markets
 - high activity level in the public sector
- It also appears that the danger of a major fall in house prices has been reduced. However, the risk of growth-dampening international trade barriers seems to have increased somewhat





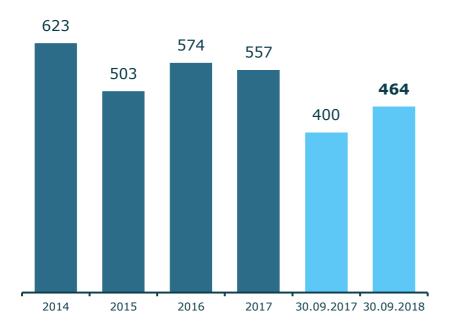
Good results



16 per cent improved results compared with the first three quarters of 2017



- NOK million



Return on Equity





Growth in income, stable cost level and low losses Result by Q3 2018 compared with Q3 2017





Higher Net Interest Income in NOK

Stable operating costs

Higher level of Other Income

Low level of losses



	30.09.2	2018	30.09.2	2017	Ch	anges	
Results (NOK million and %)	NOK	%	NOK	%	NOK	р.р.	%
Net Interest Income	870	1.68	810	1.70	60	-0.02	7.4
Net Income Financial Investments	32	0.06	27	0.06	5	0.00	-
Gains/losses liquidity portfolio	-11	-0.02	23	0.05	-34	-0.07	-
Gains/losses on shares	16	0.03	-9	-0.02	25	0.05	-
Other Income	155	0.30	143	0.30	12	0.00	8.4
Total Other Income	192	0.37	184	0.39	8	-0.02	4.3
Total Income	1,062	2.05	994	2.09	68	-0.04	6.8
Personnel costs	254	0.49	253	0.53	1	-0.04	0.4
Other costs	197	0.38	193	0.41	4	-0.03	2.0
Total operating costs	451	0.87	446	0.94	5	-0.07	1.1
Profit before losses	611	1.18	548	1.15	63	0.03	11.5
Losses on loans, guarantees etc	4	0.01	14	0.03	-10	-0.02	-71.4
Pre tax profit	607	1.17	534	1.12	73	0.05	13.7
Taxes	143	0.27	134	0.28	9	-0.01	6.7
Profit after tax	464	0.90	400	0.84	64	0.06	16.0



	30.09.2018	30.09.2017	Changes	
Balance in NOK million	NOK	NOK	NOK	%
Total Assets	69,876	66,189	3,687	5.6
Loans to customers	59,620	56,488	3,132	5.5
Deposits from customers	34,684	33,082	1,602	4.8
Net Equity and Subordinated Loans	6,479	6,535	-56	-0.9

Key Figures	30.09.2018	30.09.2017	Changes p.p.
Return on Equity	10.9	10.2	0.7
Cost/Income Ratio	42.5	44.9	-2.4
Total Capital	19.4	19.1	0.3
Tier 1 Capital	17.4	17.1	0.3
CET1	15.8	14.5	1.3
Leverage Ratio	8.2	8.5	-0.3
Profit per EC (NOK, the Group)	22.85	20.10	2.75
Profit per EC (NOK, the Bank)	23.30	22.30	1.00

Quarterly development in Net Interest Income

Stable NII in NOK, lower in per cent

Net Interest Income

- NOK million



281 290 289 291 **290**

Net Interest Income - % of Average Assets

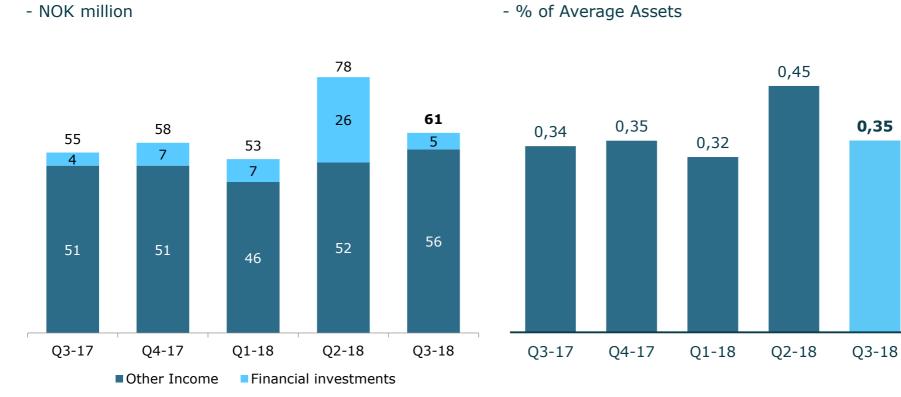


Quarterly development in Other Income

Increased customer related income

Other Income





Other Income - % of Average Assets

Total Income 5 per cent income growth compared to third quarter 2017





Total Income - % of Average Assets



Total Income

- NOK million

Strong cost control – improved efficiency

Positive development

Operating Costs

- NOK million





Operating Costs

- % of Average Assets



Cost/Income ratio



Total Assets and Man Years

- Total Assets in NOK billion



Strong underwriting

Persistent low losses



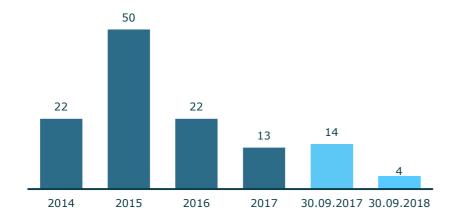
Losses on loans and guarantees

- NOK million



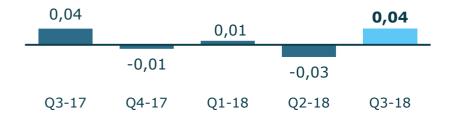
Losses on loans and guarantees

- NOK million



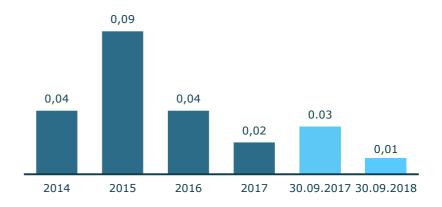
Losses on loans and guarantees

- % of Average Assets



Losses on loans and guarantees

- % of Average Assets

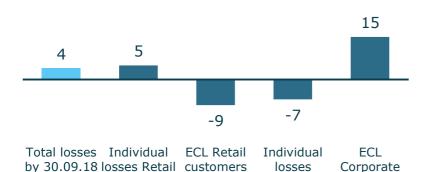


Losses by sector



Losses on loans and guarantees

- NOK million



Corporate customers

- The expected credit loss (ECL) model is compliant with IFRS 9 and is used to calculate losses
- Total calculated ECL by third quarter end is NOK 6 million higher than by 1.1.2018
- Individual impairments and other losses of NOK 5 million for retail customers and NOK -7 million for corporate customers
- Total losses are NOK 4 million by quarter end

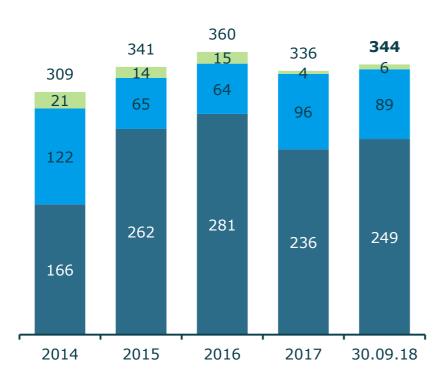


Impairments

- NOK million

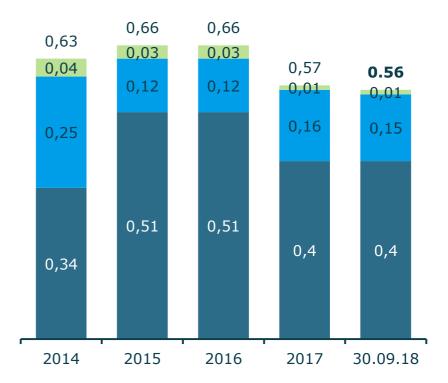
Impairments

- % of Gross Loans



■ ECL/Group of loans ■ Not in default ■ Loans in default> 90 days

ECL/Group of loans Not in default Loans in default> 90 days

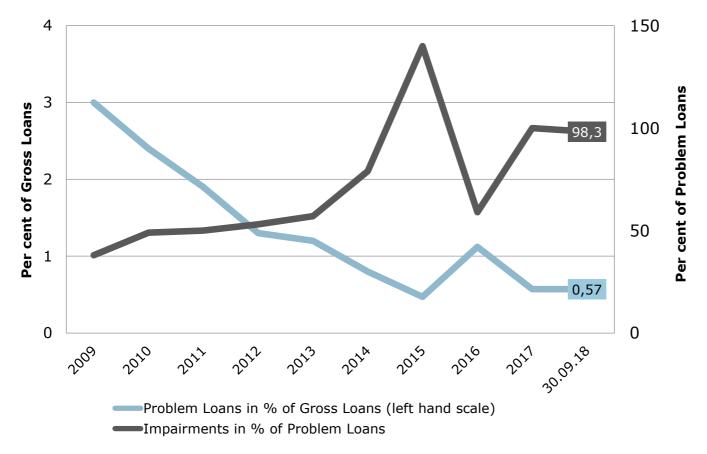


Problem Loans and Impairments

Low level of problem loans and good coverage



Problem Loans and Impairments (per cent)



Problem Loans are loans and guarantees more than 90 days over due and performing loans with individual impairments.

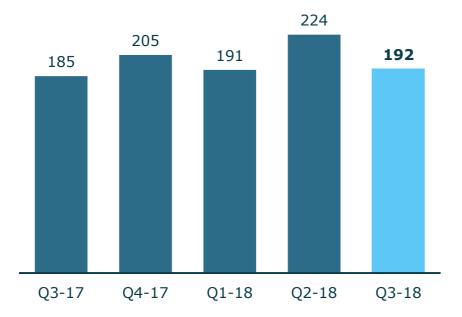


Profit after losses

- NOK million



- % of Average Assets







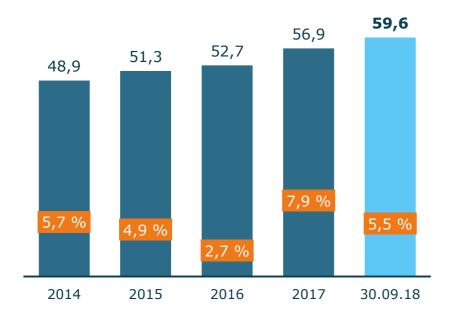
Continued good growth

Strong loan growth and high deposit-to-loan ratio



Loans

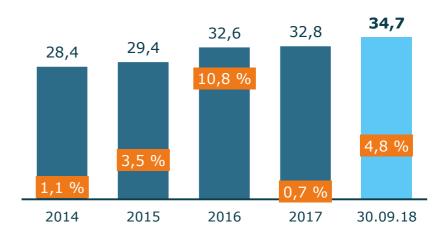
- NOK billion and per cent (y/y)



 Customer lending has increased by 5.5 % over the last 12 months

Deposits

- NOK billion and per cent (y/y)

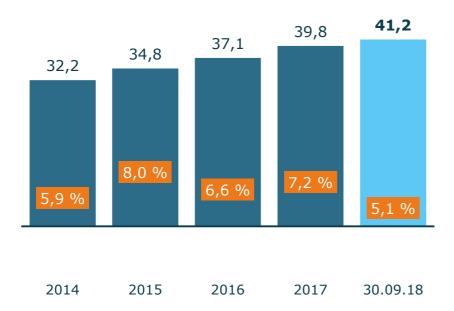


- Deposit growth of 4.8 % over the last 12 months
- High deposit-to-loan ratio of 58.2 %



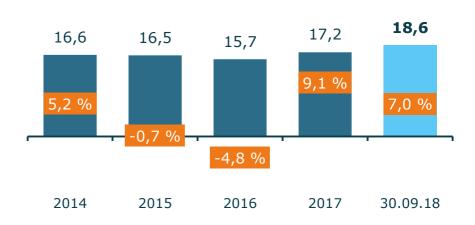
Retail market

- NOK billion and per cent y/y



Corporate market

- NOK billion and per cent y/y



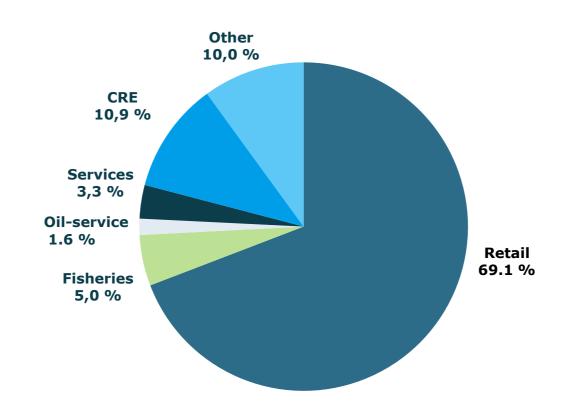
- Retail lending has increased by 5.1 % over the last 12 months
- Loans to the retail market amount to 69.1 % of total loans

- Corporate lending has increased by 7.0 % over the last 12 months
- Loans to the corporate market amount to 30.9 % of total loans

Diversified loan book

Loans by sector





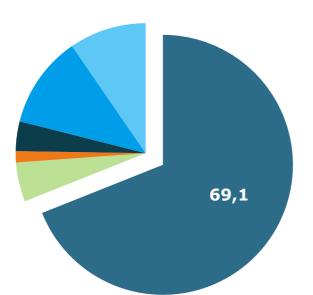
Other:

Financial services	2.1 %	Retail/wholesale trade	1.1 %
Other Industry	1.5 %	Agriculture	0.8 %
Ship Yards	1.5 %	Other	0.4 %
Fishing Industry	1.4 %		
Building and construction	1.3 %		

Good quality in our retail portfolio

High proportion of secured loans



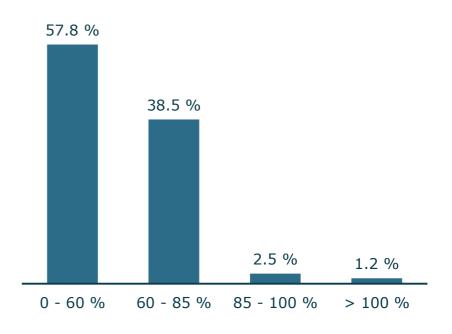


Loans to retail customers

- % of total loans

- The bank complies with the regulations from the Norwegian authorities (Boliglånsforskriften)
- Deviations reported in the third quarter of 2018 were 4.0 % outside Oslo, and 5.6 % in Oslo

Loan to value - retail loans

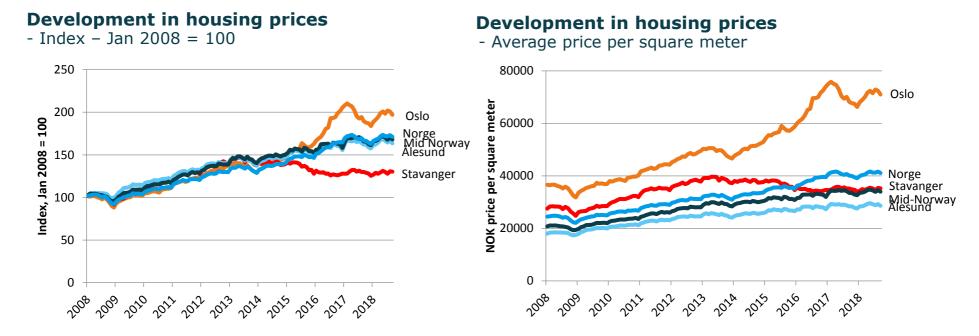


 96.3 % of mortgage-backed loans to retail customers are within 85 % of value

Housing prices

- Development from January 2008 to September 2018





Key information (Sold pre-owned dwellings)	Norway	Mid-Norway**	Greater Ålesund*	Greater Stavanger*	City of Oslo
Price development last 12 months	+2.7 %	+1.4 %	+0.9 %	+0.3 %	+4.1 %
Price per square meter (NOK)	41,134	34,000	28,655	35,282	71,005
Average days on market (DOM) sold units in September 2018	43	55	55	76	23
Price median dwelling (NOK)	3,145,583	2,712,357	2,535,500	3,212,500	4,026,000

*Ålesund and Stavanger including surrounding municipalities

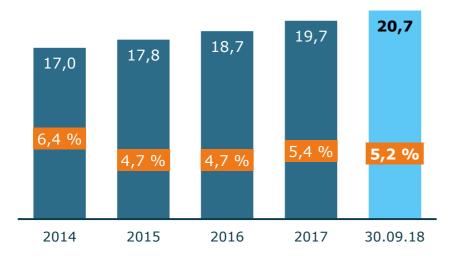
** Mid-Norway including the county of Møre og Romsdal and the county of Trøndelag

Deposits *Good growth in deposits over the last 12 months*



Retail market

- NOK billion and per cent y/y



Corporate and public

- NOK billion and per cent y/y



- Retail deposits have increased by 5.2 % over the last 12 months
- Deposits from the retail market amount to 59.7 % of total deposits
- Deposits from corporate and public customers have increased by 5.6 % the last 12 months and ended at NOK 14 billion by quarter end

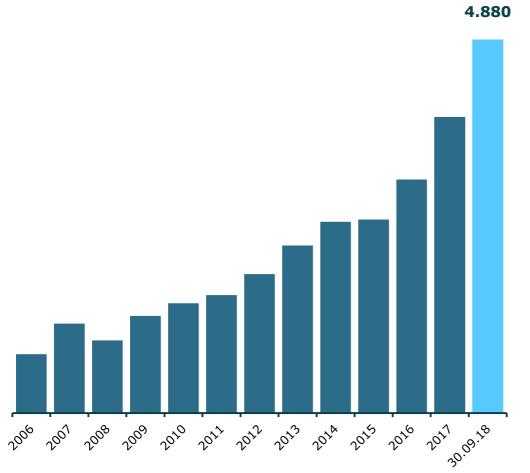
Discretionary Portfolio Management

Strong growth - close to NOK 5 billion under management



Sparebanken Møre - Aktiv Forvaltning

- Portfolio in NOK million

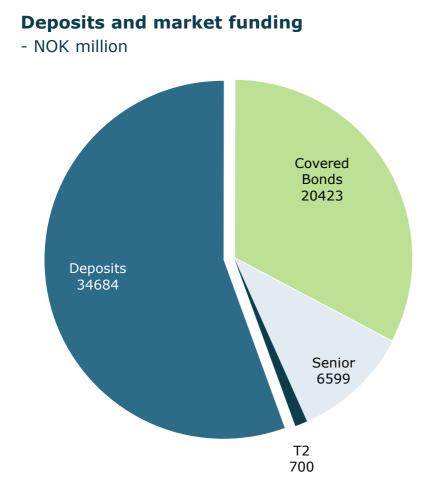


- In addition to deposits, increasingly more of the Sparebanken Møre`s customers also ask for other investments
 - Sparebanken Møre Aktiv Forvaltning (Discretionary Portfolio Management) offers the Bank's clients professional management services
 - Our local Asset Managers continuously monitor the portfolio:
 - 9 municipalities
 - 10 foundations
 - o 1 pension fund
 - 2 insurance companies
 - o 153 investment companies
 - \circ 203 wealthy private individuals



Deposits from customers and market funding Deposits are the Group's most important source of funding





Sparebanken Møre with good access to the market – diversifying the investor base

- Our strong deposit-to-loan ratio stood at **58.2** per cent by quarter end
- Total net market funding ended at NOK 27.5 billion by quarter end – close to 85 per cent with remaining maturity of more than one year
- Senior Bonds: Weighted average maturity of 2.19 years (FSA defined key figures)
- Covered Bonds issued through Møre Boligkreditt AS have a weighted average maturity of 3.63 years (FSA defined key figures)
- Møre Boligkreditt AS has issued eight loans qualifying for Level 2A liquidity in LCR. In June this year, the mortgage company issued it's second sub-benchmark Public Issue of EUR 250 million in the European market, the first issued last summer
- June 14 this year, Moody`s confirmed the bank's A2- stable rating. Issuances from Møre Boligkreditt AS are rated Aaa

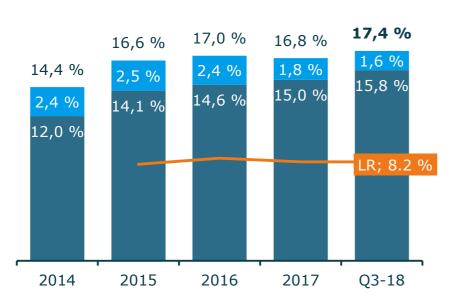
Equity and related capital

Capital and leverage ratio (LR) well above regulatory requirements



Tier 1 capital in Sparebanken Møre

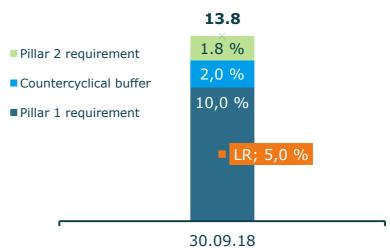
- % of risk weighted assets



CET1 AT1 --- LR

CET1 requirement for Sparebanken Møre

- % of risk weighted assets



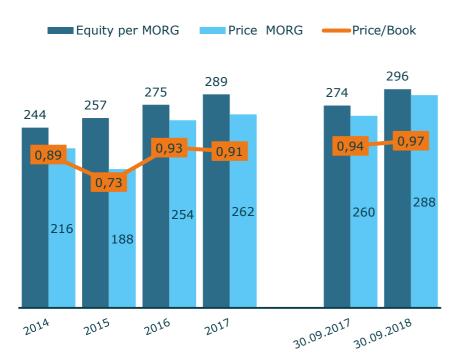
 By quarter end our Common Equity Tier 1 capital stood at 15.8%, Tier 1 capital at 17.4 % and total capital at 19.4 %

- Sparebanken Møre's capital targets are:
 - Total Capital: Minimum 18.3 %
 - Tier 1 capital: Minimum 16.3 %
 - CET1: Minimum 14.8 %

- The Group's Capital shall follow the announced regulatory capital escalation plan
- Our capital is calculated according to the IRB Foundation Approach for corporate commitments, IRB Approach for the retail market



MORG – price and Price/Book (P/B) value



 Equity per MORG is calculated on Group figures

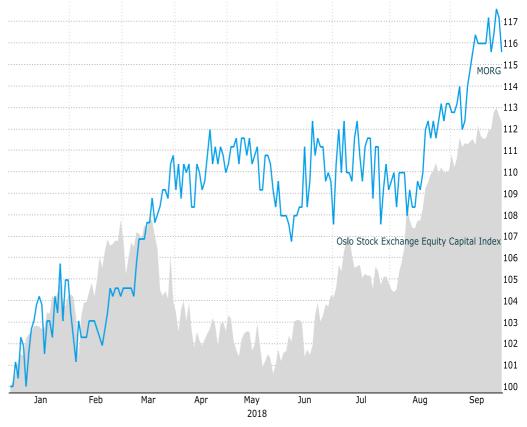
Dividend Policy

- Sparebanken Møre aims to achieve financial results providing a good and stable return on the Bank's equity capital
- Sparebanken Møre's results should ensure that the owners of the equity receive a competitive long-term return in the form of cash dividends and capital appreciation on their equity
- Unless the capital strength dictates otherwise, about 50% of the profit for the year will be distributed as dividends
- Sparebanken Møre's allocation of earnings shall ensure that all equity owners are guaranteed equal treatment



- The PCCs/ECs of Sparebanken Møre (MORG) have been listed at Oslo Stock Exchange since 1989
- Total EC capital NOK 989 million by September 2018
- Good return Total Return for Sparebanken Møre is 4 per cent higher than the EC index by end of Q3

Annual dividend per EC					
1990	10	2005	20		
1991	0	2006	20		
1992	0	2007	23		
1993	13	2008	20		
1994	12	2009	12		
1995	13	2010	12		
1996	13	2011	8		
1997	13	2012	12		
1998	15	2013	8		
1999	16	2014	13.50		
2000	17	2015	11.50		
2001	17	2016	14.00		
2002	15	2017	14.00		
2003	16				
2004	18				



Source: Bloomberg



About equity certificates

- Equity certificates are a special kind of equity instrument first introduced by savings banks in 1988. A total of 32 banks have now issued such certificates, and 19 of them are listed on the stock exchange
- Equity certificates are an important part of savings banks' capital base and confer ownership of between 14 % and 97 % of the individual bank
- A savings bank that has issued equity certificates has two types of equity. One is its primary capital, or "ownerless" equity, consisting of retained earnings built up by the bank over the years. The other is the certificate-holders' equity, consisting of equity certificate capital and related reserves (equalization reserve and premium account)
- Equity certificates have clear similarities to shares. The main difference is the owners' rights to the bank's assets and influence over the bank's governing bodies. The key principle is that profits are distributed proportionally on the basis of ownership share and the bank's other capital
- In a limited company, losses hit shareholders' equity directly. In a savings bank, losses are first absorbed by the primary capital and the equalization reserve before hitting the equity certificate capital



GOALS IN OUR STRATEGIC PLAN «MØRE 2022» FOR THE PERIOD 2018-2022

- CET1 > 14.8 %
- Cost/Income < 40 %
- ROE > 11 %
- Low level of losses
- Healthy financial structure

We achieve our goals.



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