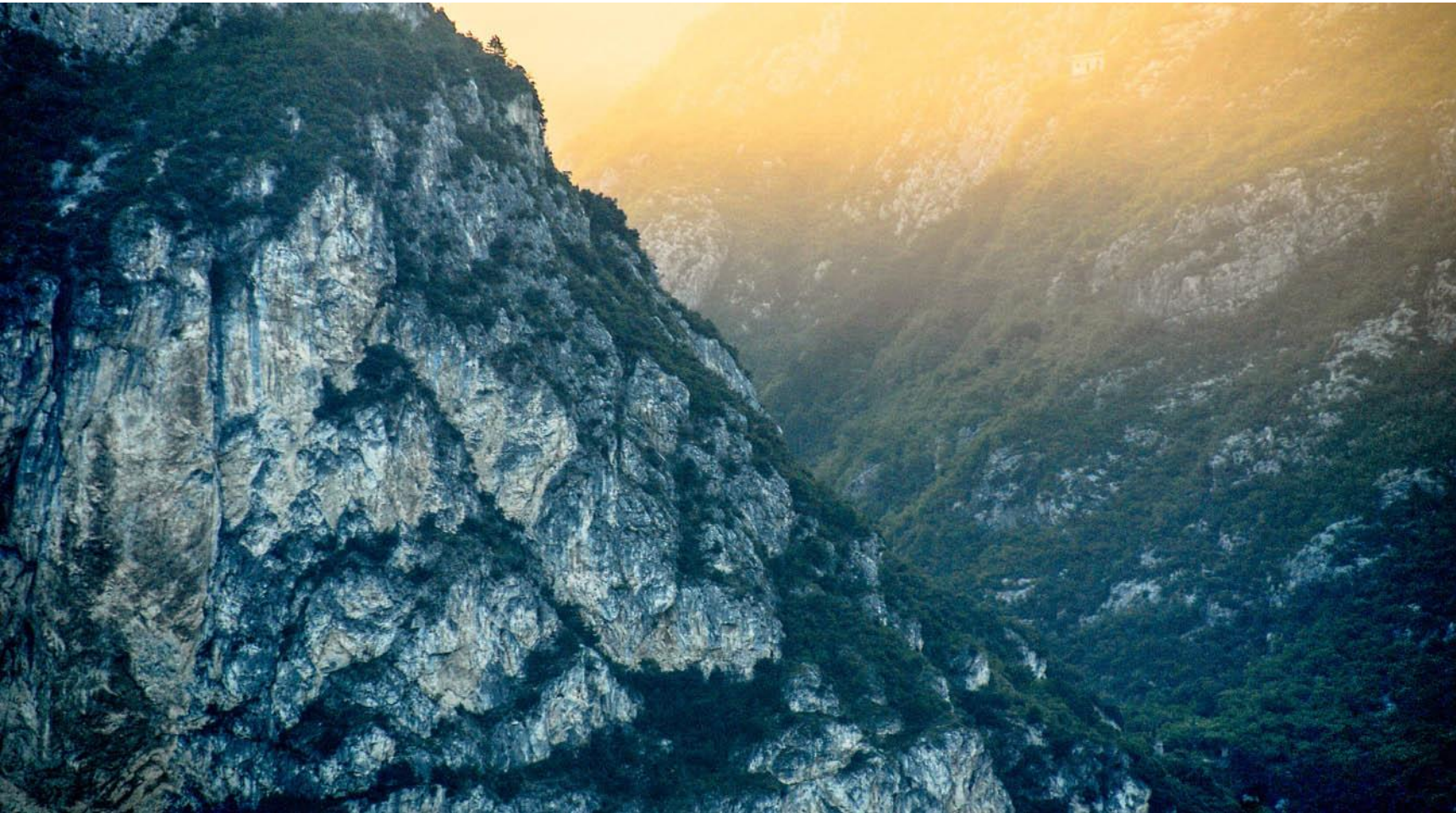


Eika Boligkreditt

Investor presentation

February 2017



eika.

Executive summary

- Resilient economy despite low oil price
 - Lower GDP-growth, but still growth
 - Large current account and fiscal surpluses
 - Low unemployment
 - Strong housing market (excluding Stavanger region)
 - Improved cost competitiveness and increasing mainland export helped by NOK depreciation
- Robust, local saving banks
 - 3rd largest banking group in Norway
 - Focus on retail lending
 - High asset quality with low levels of doubtful & non-performing loans, low LTV and no direct exposure to oil/offshore
 - Strong and diversified deposit base
 - Strong capitalization and high level of liquidity buffers
 - Strong position in the local market
- Conservative covered bond company
 - Maximum 60% LTV for mortgages at origination and strict underwriting criteria
 - No arrears or losses since inception
 - Prudent risk management with regards to refinancing, liquidity, currency, interest rate and counterparty risk
 - Credit guarantees from and capital and liquidity support agreements with owners

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The operating environment

The Norwegian economy – Key indicators

- Constitutional monarchy; Non EU member (EEA member); Population of 5 million
- Aaa / AAA / AAA rated country (all with stable outlook)
- GDP per capita amongst the highest in the OECD countries – estimated at NOK 613 366 (\$82,309) in 2014. 86% higher than the average in the EU-countries and 2nd highest behind Luxembourg
- Contributors to growth expected in 2017:
 - Positive contribution from private consumption, housing investments, public investments & consumption and exports (excluding oil & gas)
 - Marginal, negative contribution from reduced petroleum investments

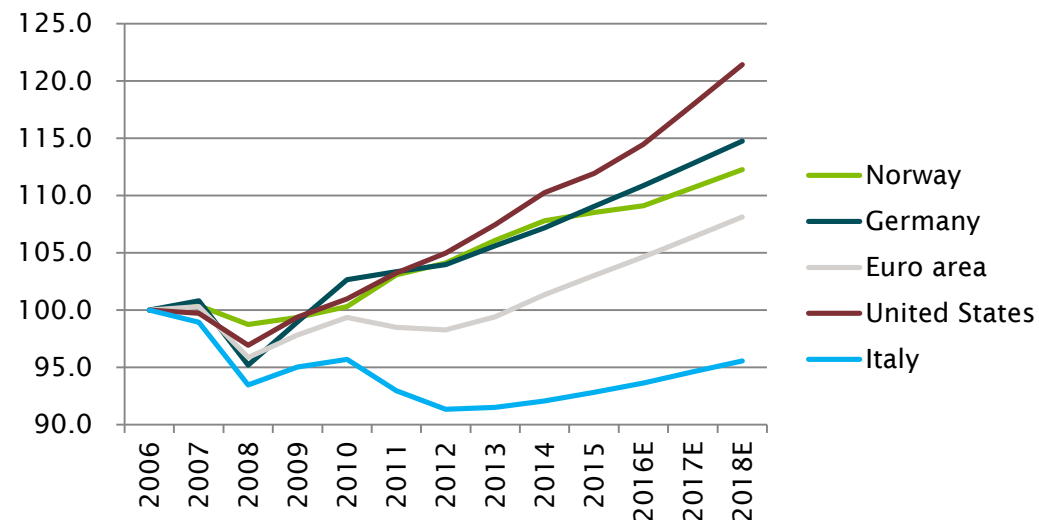
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016E	2017E	2018E	2019E
GDP growth (Mainland)	1.8 %	1.9 %	3.8 %	2.3 %	2.2 %	1.1 %	0.7 %	1.7 %	2.2 %	2.1 %
Consumer price inflation	2.5 %	1.2 %	0.8 %	2.1 %	2.0 %	2.1 %	3.6 %	2.3 %	2.1 %	2.4 %
Unemployment	3.6 %	3,3%	3.2 %	3.5 %	3.5 %	4.4 %	4.7 %	4.5 %	4.4 %	4.3 %
Private Consumption	3.8 %	2.3 %	3.5 %	2.1 %	2.0 %	2.1 %	1.5 %	1.9 %	2.0 %	2.0 %
Household savings rate	4.3 %	6.2 %	7.4 %	7.4 %	8.5 %	10.4 %	6.5 %	6.6 %	6.5 %	6.4 %
Houseprices	8.3 %	8.0 %	6.7 %	4.1 %	2.7 %	6.1 %	7.3 %	7.2 %	1.5 %	-0.7 %
Interest rates (money market)	2.5 %	2.9 %	2.2 %	1.8 %	1.7 %	1.3 %	1.1 %	1.0 %	1.0 %	1.0 %
Government net lending as % of GDP	11.0 %	13.4 %	13.8 %	10.8 %	8.7 %	6.4 %	3.0 %	2.9 %	2.8 %	n/a
Government pension fund / GDP	119 %	118 %	129 %	164 %	204 %	238 %	235 %	240 %	244 %	249 %

Source: Statistics Norway – Økonomiske analyser 5/2016 , OECD – Economic Outlook No 100 November 2016 and Norges Bank

The operating environment

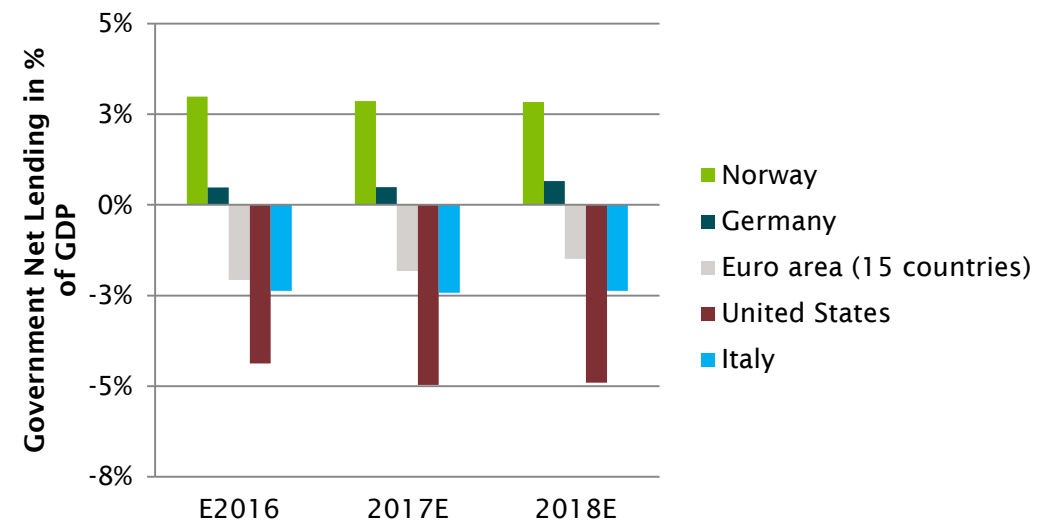
The Norwegian economy – Solid economic situation

Real GDP growth (rebased to 100 in 2006)



Source: OECD Economic Outlook No. 100 (database), November 2016

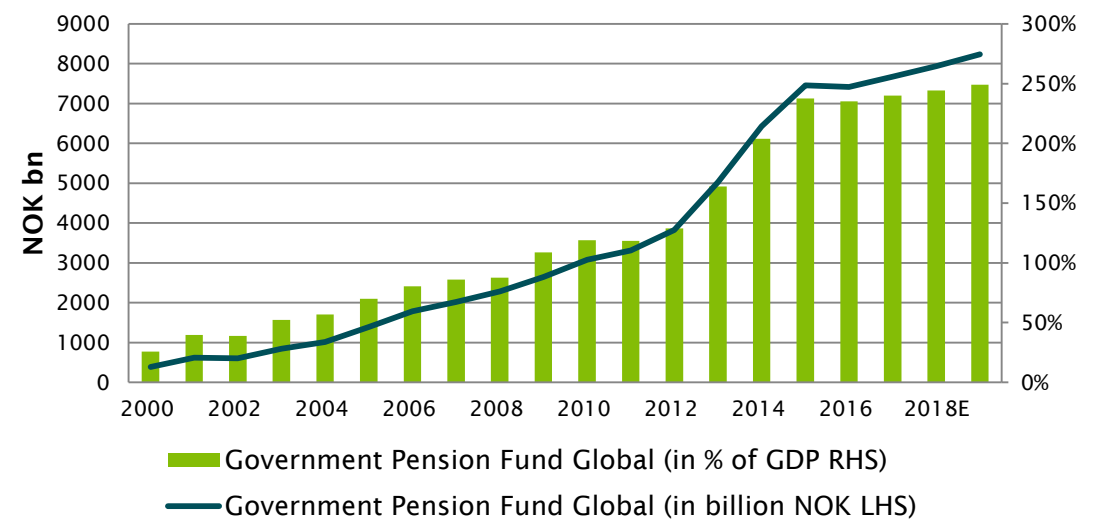
Government net lending



Source: OECD Economic Outlook No. 100 (database), November 2016

- Norway has a strong balance sheet
- High net central government financial assets (250% of GDP in 2015)
- Significant government net lending (5.7% of GDP in 2015) and the Government Pension Fund more than twice the size of GDP
- Sound economic growth at an annual average of 2.0% for mainland GDP last 10 years
- Strong current account surplus averaging 12.0% of GDP since 2006

Government Pension Fund Global

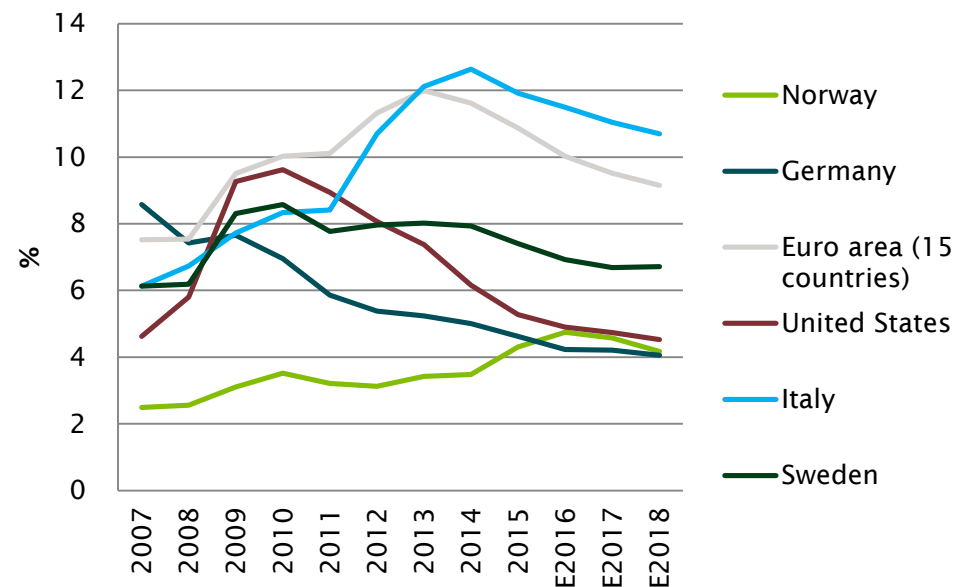


Source : Norges Bank, Statistics Norway

The operating environment

The Norwegian economy – Low unemployment

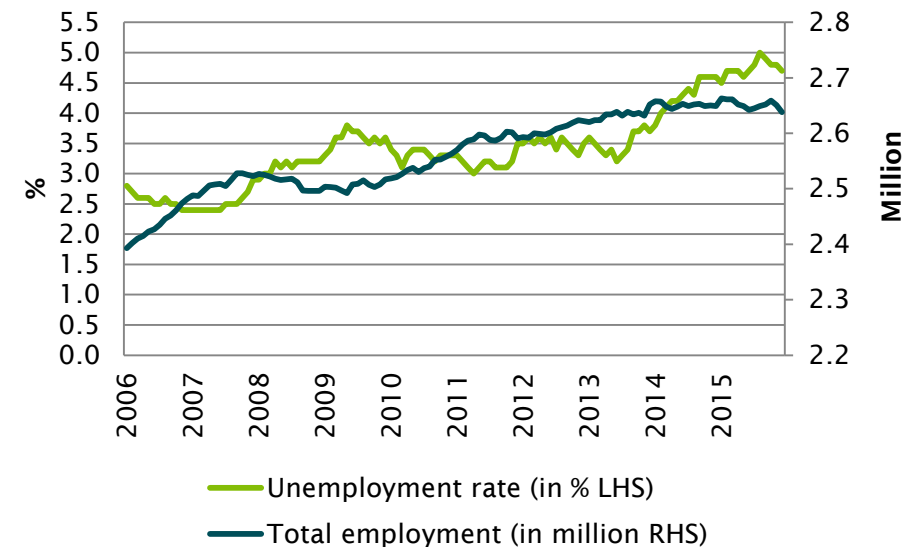
Norway has consistently lower unemployment rates



Source: OECD Economic Outlook No. 100 (database), November 2016

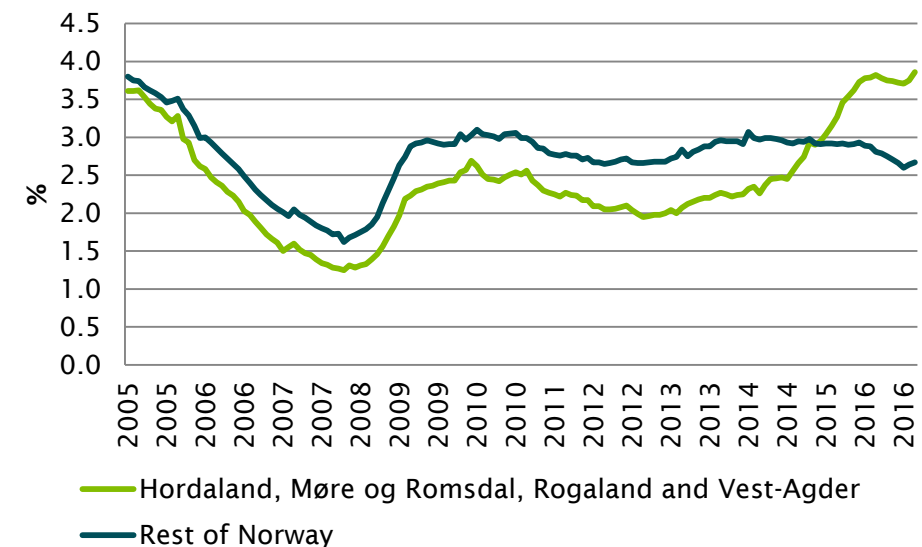
- A stable economy ensures a high rate of employment
- The survey based unemployment rate have ranged between 4.6 and 5.0 % in 2016 after being below 4 % for more than a decade. Regions hit by lower oil related activity/investments drags up the average. Unemployment is expected to decline somewhat over the next couple of years from current levels of 4,7% and remain at low levels compared to elsewhere in Europe
- Labour immigration to Norway has been high over the past 10 years but is sensitive to changes in unemployment. Thus lower migration is likely to counterbalance possible increase unemployment
- A strong welfare system provides significant income protection: average unemployment benefit is 62.4% of salary (capped at NOK 540 408) for a minimum of 104 weeks

Survey unemployment rate (LHS) and total employment



Source: Statistics Norway, November 2016

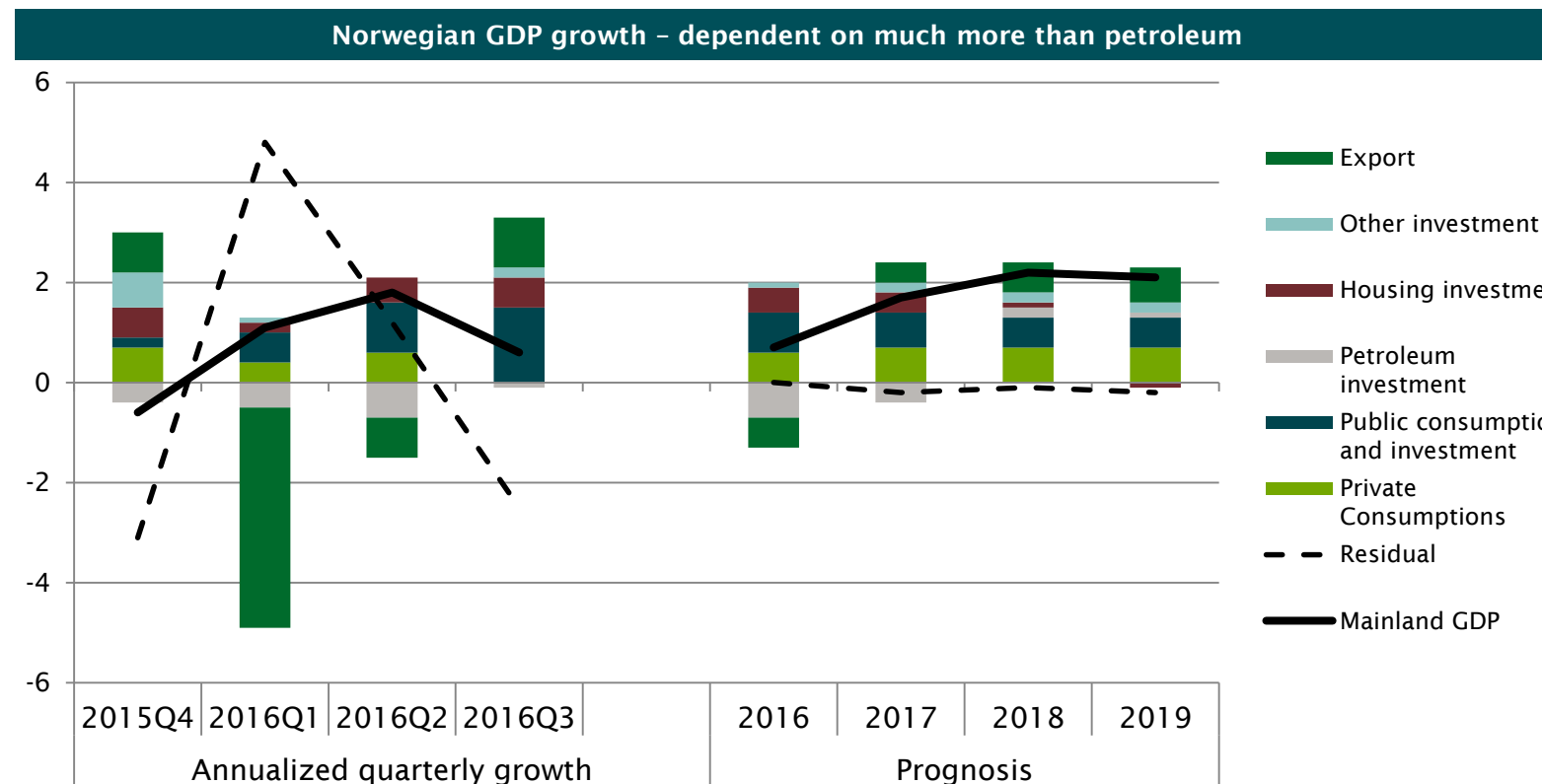
Registered unemployment rate "oil regions" and rest of country



Source: NAV, Norges Bank, November 2016

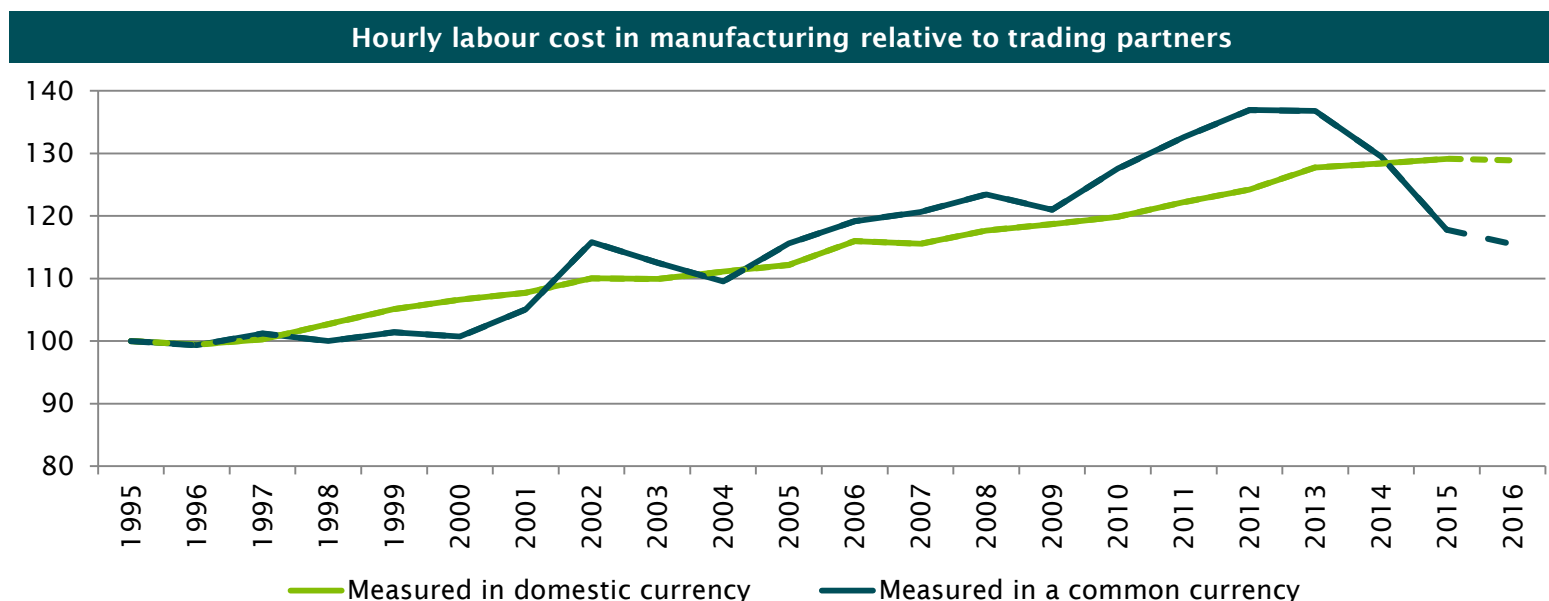
The operating environment

The Norwegian economy – much more than petroleum



Source: Statistics Norway, Økonomiske analyser 5/2016

- Public and private consumption, housing investment and export are expected to be positive contributors to growth in 2017. Petroleum investment has been a drag on growth for the last 2 years, but this effect are expected to ebb away in 2017



Source: TBU, Statistics Norway, and Norges bank, projections broken lines

- Following the decline in oil price since august 2014, the NOK has weakened. This improves competitiveness for Norwegian companies

The operating environment

The housing market characteristics in Norway

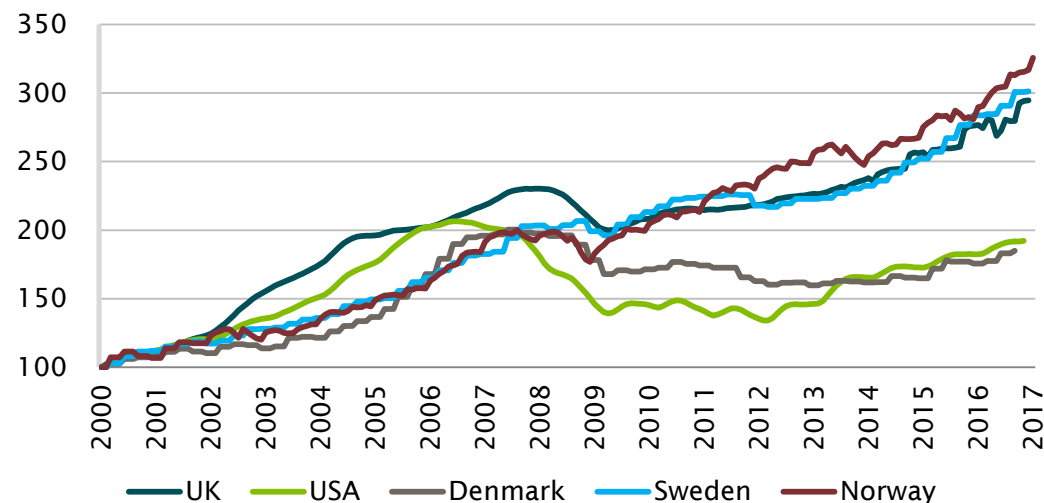
Home ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Among the highest in the world - around 80% are owner-occupied households▪ Total size of the mortgage market approximately NOK 2,324bn (EUR 242bn)
MoF lending regulation*	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Mortgages maximum LTV 85%▪ Mortgages with an LTV > 60% are required to be amortizing▪ Debt service ability is stress tested for a 5%-point increase in interest rates▪ Total debt over gross income less than 5
Tax incentives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ All interest expenses are tax deductible in Norway at capital gains tax rate (25%)▪ Preferential treatment of properties when calculating the wealth tax (1.0%)▪ Capital gain on a dwelling tax-free after one year of occupancy by the owner
Personal liability	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Borrowers personally liable for their debt – also following foreclosures and forced sales▪ Prompt and efficient foreclosure process upon non-payment▪ Strong incentives to service debt reflected in low arrears▪ Transparent and reliable information about borrowers available to the lenders
Mortgage lending	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 97% of residential mortgage loans granted by banks/mortgage companies▪ Typical legal maturity 25-30 years, on average 22-23 years▪ 90.1 % of residential mortgages have variable interest rate (Q4 2015)▪ Lenders allowed to adjust interest rates with a six week notice▪ No “sub-prime” market in Norway▪ Very limited buy-to-let market

* The Ministry of Finance sets mortgage guidelines in the regulation as of 1. June 2015, a stricter set of rules than the guidelines set prior to that

The operating environment

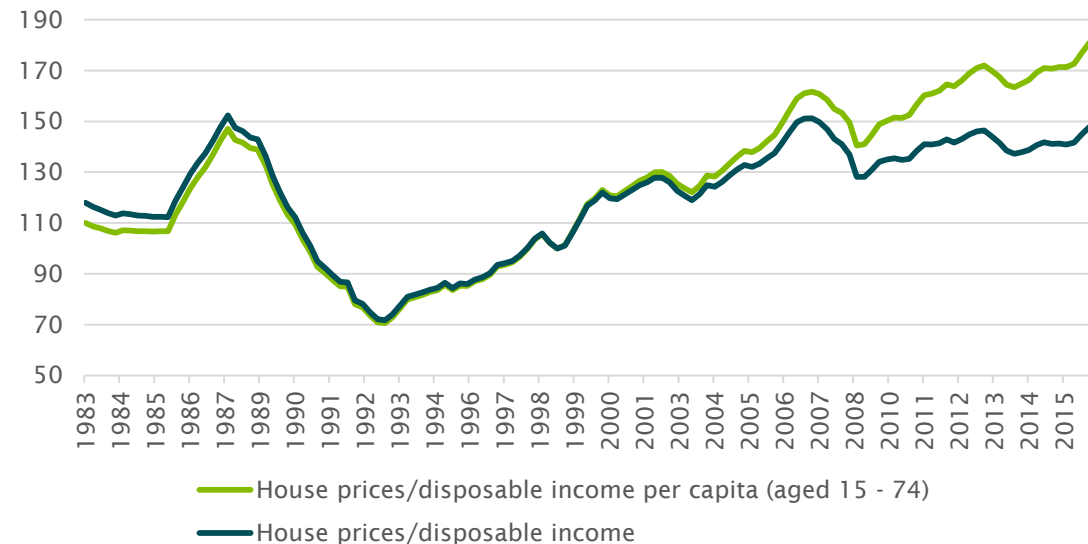
The housing market – Price development

Nominal house price development



Source: S&P Case-Shiller Home Price Indices Composite 20, Realkreditrådet, Hometrack House price Index, Statistics Sweden, Eiendomsverdi, Sep.2016 – Jan.2017

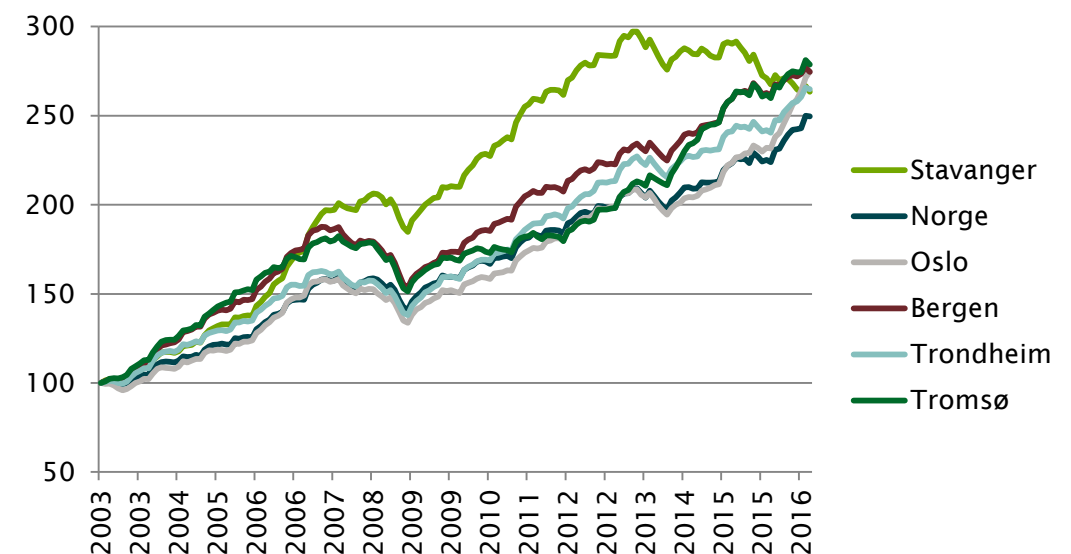
House prices relative to disposable income



Source: Norges Bank, Statistics Norway, Real Estate Norway, Eiendomsverdi, Finn.no, NEF, Q3 2016

- Nominal house prices have increased by an average of 7,0% per annum since 2000. However, when indexed by changes in disposable income (5.7% per annum since 2000) the increase in house prices has been moderate
- The housing market has been spurred by strong economic activity, environment of low interest rates, wage increases, population growth and inventory constraints
- There has been an increase in the divergence of house prices and volume of unsold stock between petroleum regions (primarily Stavanger) and the rest of the country (in particular Oslo) where the unsold stock remains close to all time low levels.

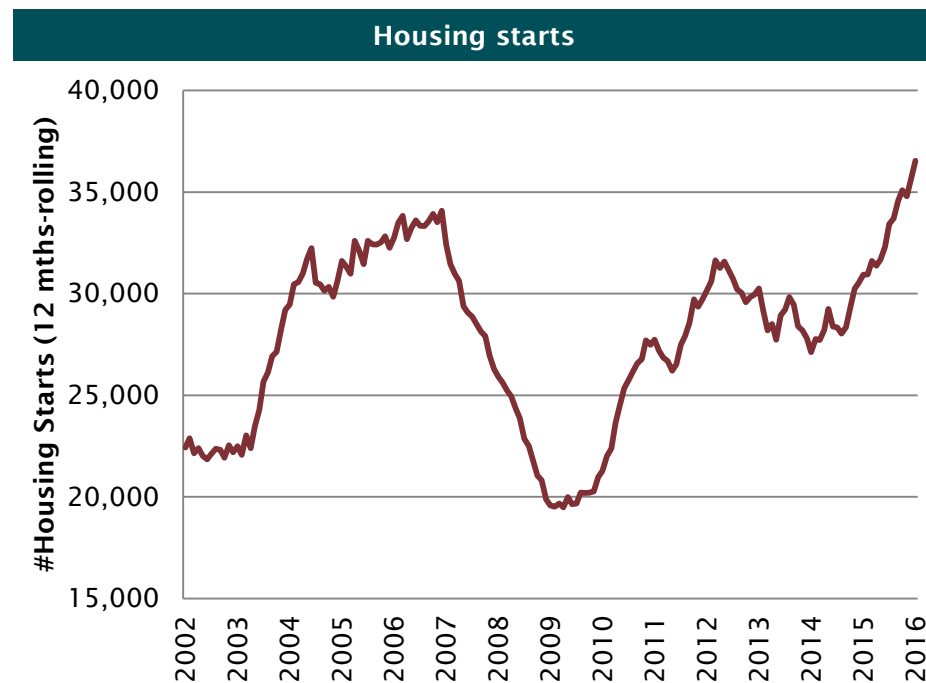
Nominal house price development in biggest cities



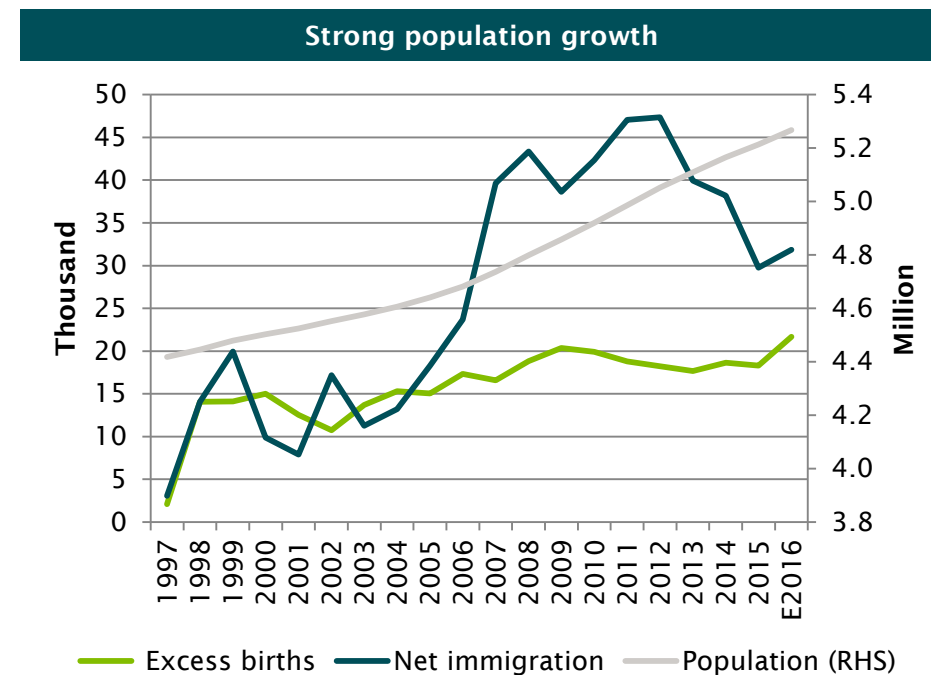
Source: Eiendomsverdi, September 2016

The operating environment

The housing market – Drivers of the housing market

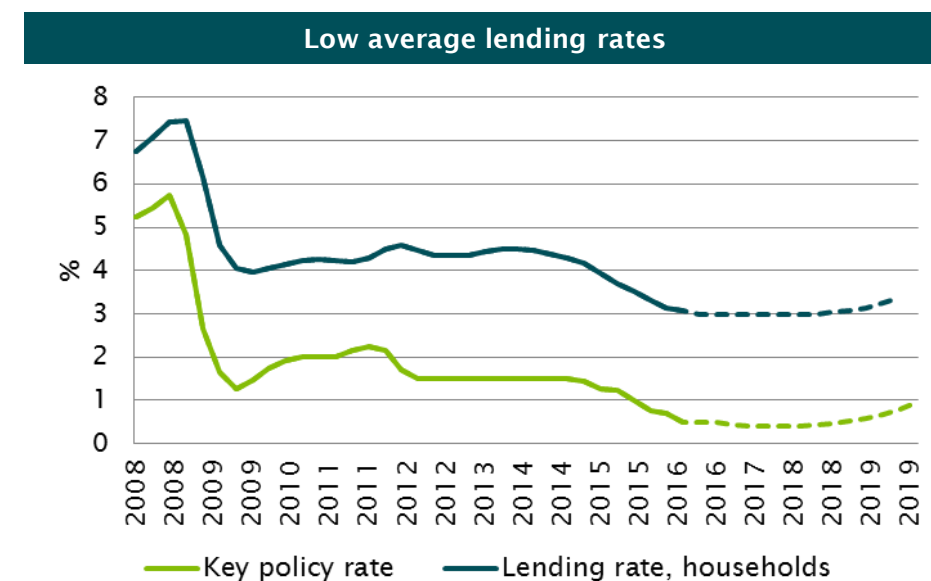


Source: Statistics Norway, December 2016



Source: Statistics Norway, Q3 2016

- Shortage of new housing supply and a strong population growth have been significant drivers of the strong price growth in the Norwegian housing market since 2008
- New home construction is up from the record low levels of 2009 and 2010 and has recently evolved towards the higher end of the range. This should mitigate the momentum on house prices going forward
- The population growth of 0.94 % p.a. since 1997 has been driven both by excess birth rate (37%) and net immigration (63%)
- Low average lending rates for households

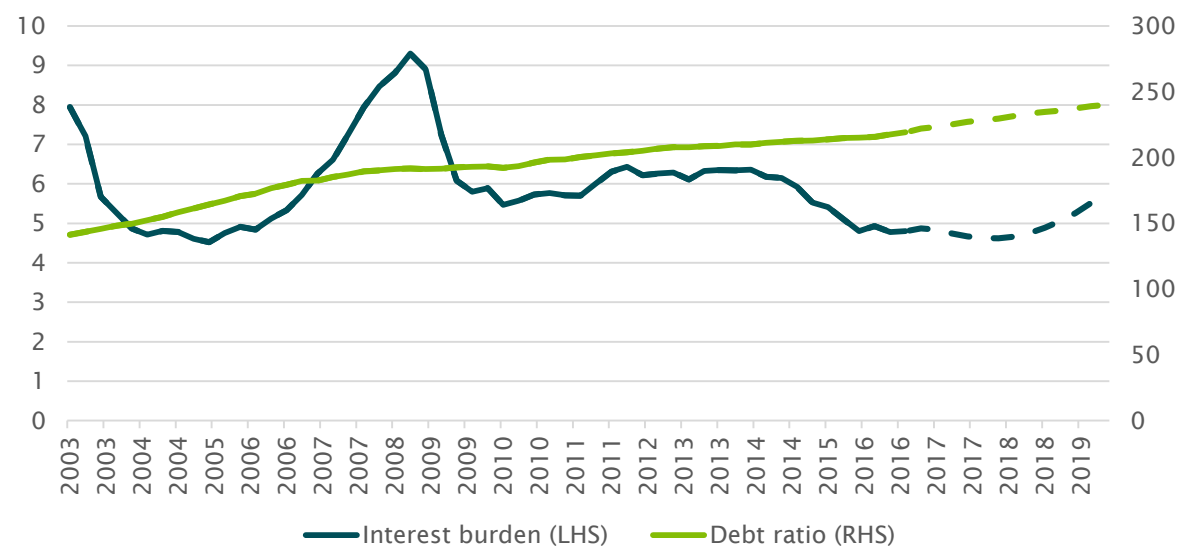


Source: Statistics Norway, Norges Bank, projections broken lines, Q2 2016

The operating environment

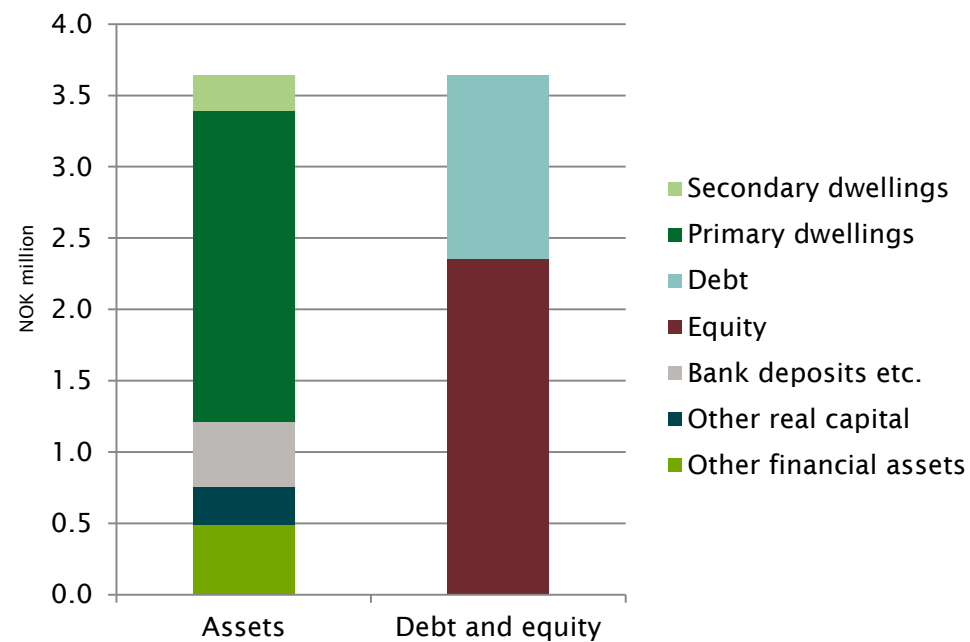
Households financial position

Norwegian household interest burden, debt service and debt-to-income ratio (in %)



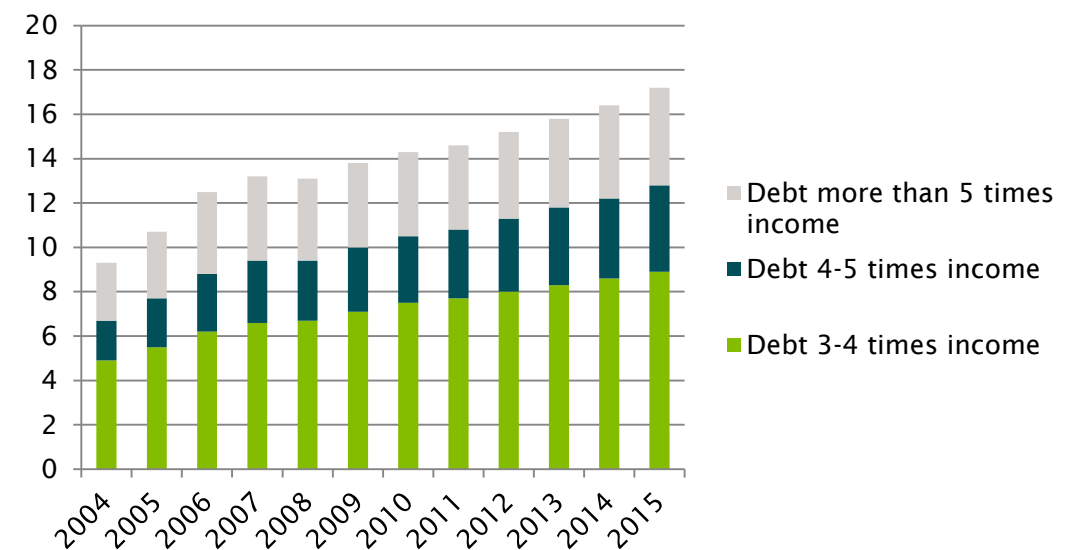
Source: Statistics Norway and Norges Bank, projections broken lines, Q3 2016

Household balance sheet



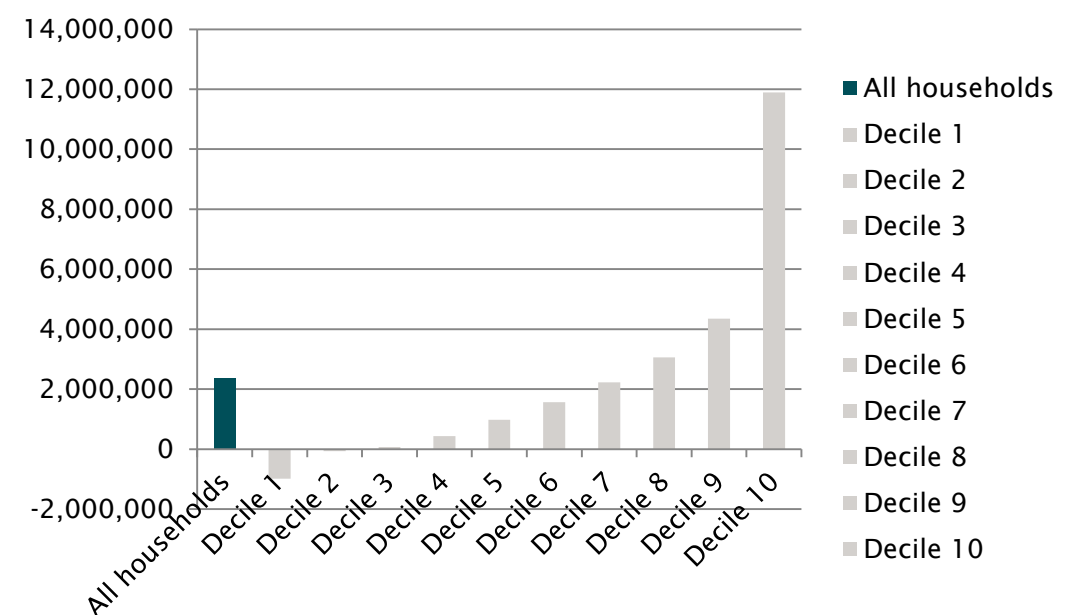
Source: Statistics Norway Updated 2015

Norwegian households with debt > 3 X total household income (in %)



Source: Statistics Norway, Updated 2015

Norwegian household net wealth (in NOK)



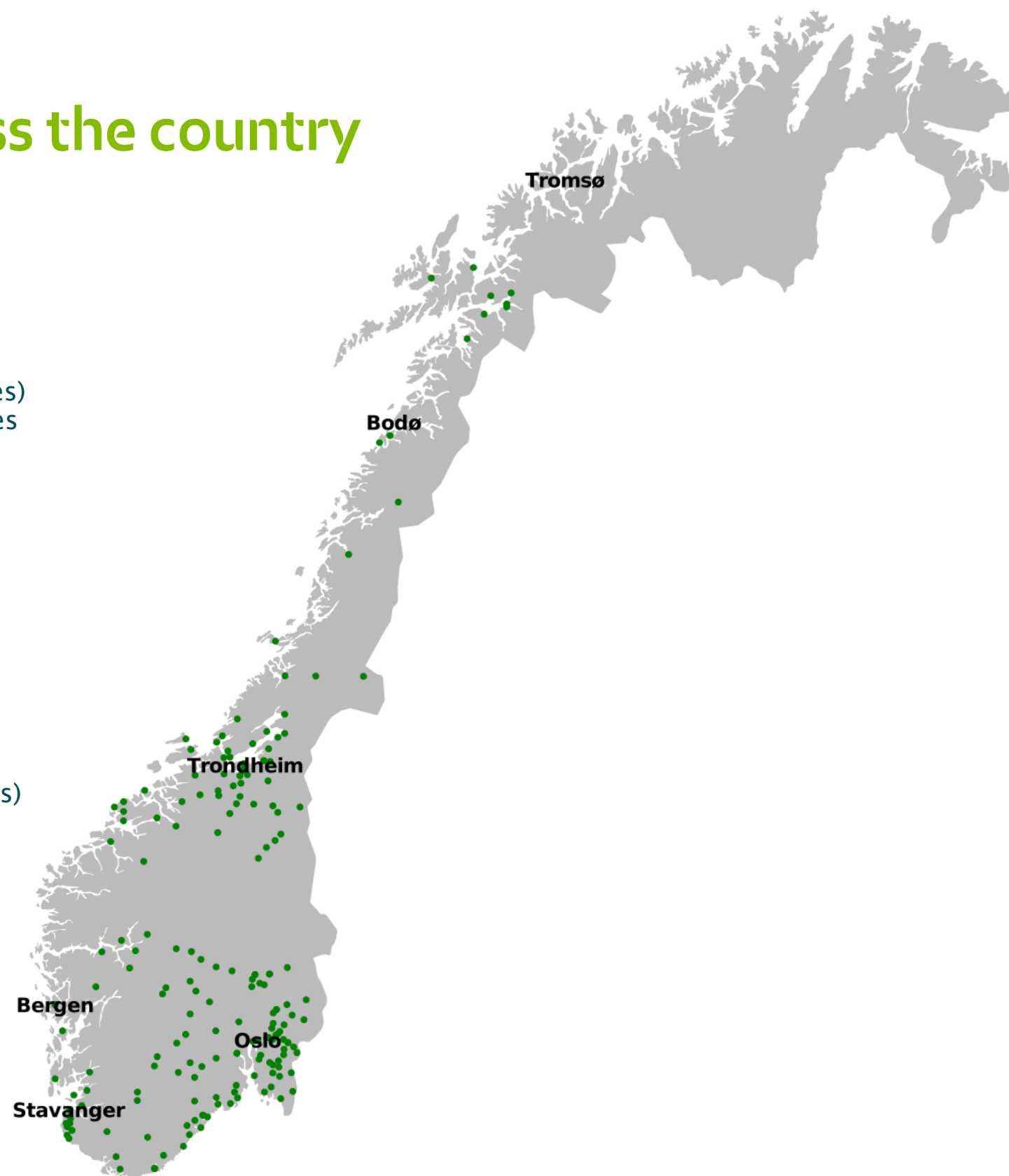
Source: Statistics Norway, Updated 2015

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Diversified operations across the country

- The Eika banks consist of a group of 74 Norwegian local banks and OBOS*
- The Eika banks' operations are fully focused on serving domestic customers. The banks have a wide geographical reach (presence in 18 out of 19 counties) with a strong position in the vibrant economic centres in Central and Eastern Norway
- Scope of the banking operations:
 - The third largest banking group in Norway
 - 209 branch offices
 - 2,332 employees
 - Total assets EUR 35,7 bn
 - 0,9 million customers
- Market share in lending to retail customers
 - Up to 80% in local markets (except the largest cities)
 - 10.2 % overall in Norway
- Local banks with a unique market position
 - The Eika banks have high client satisfaction and loyalty among retail- and corporate clients
 - Local based knowledge and credit committee decisions
 - Perceived to care about their clients



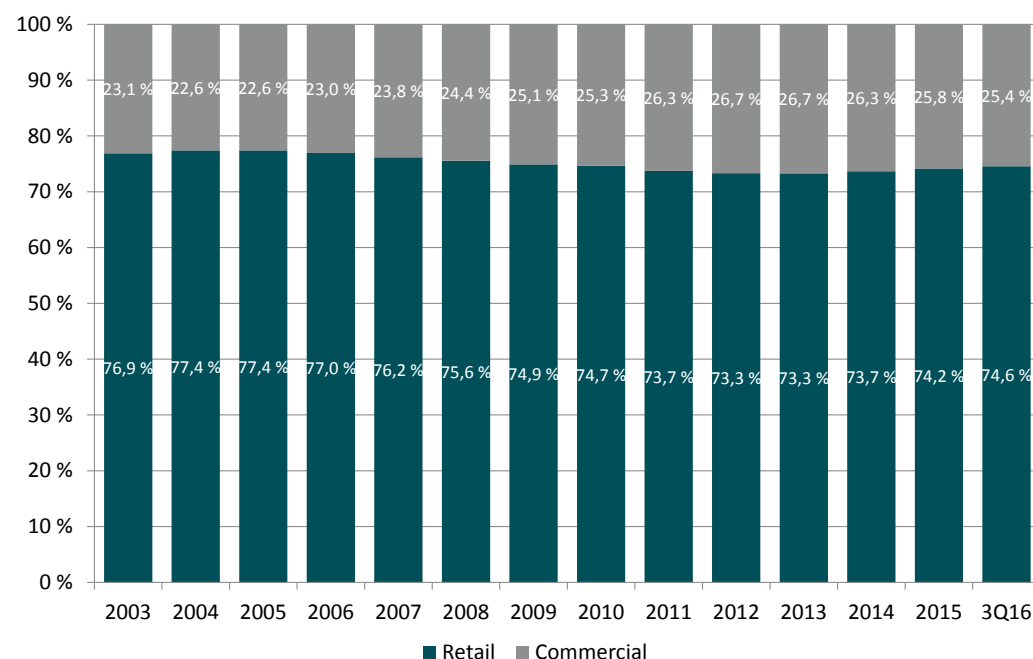
*OBOS is the largest Nordic Cooperative Housing Association, established in 1929 and is owned by 226,000 members, mostly located in the Oslo-area. More information about OBOS can be found on www.obos.no
EURNOK as of 31.12.2015: 9.6075

Eika banks

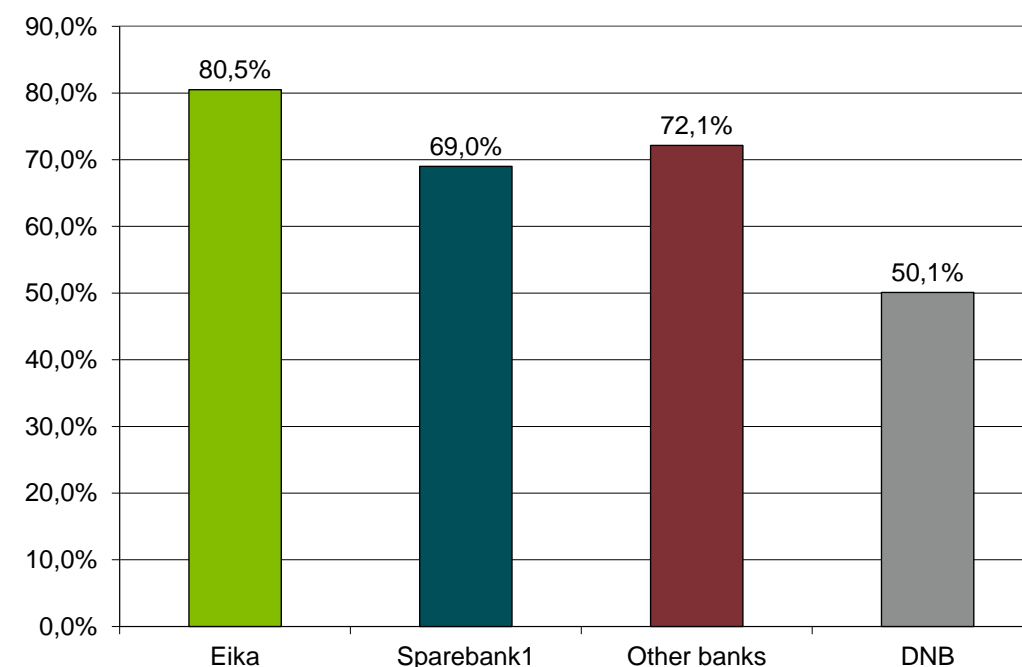
Focus on retail customers

- Eika banks have a large and stable retail customer base
- Retail lending accounts for 74.6% of Eika banks' total lending 3Q16 (own balance sheet). Including transfers to Eika Boligkreditt the consolidated retail share is 80.5%
- Eika banks have a higher share of retail lending compared to the other Norwegian peers
- Retail lending consist predominantly of mortgage collateralised housing loans (approx. 93% of total)
- Low average LTV of 52.9% in mortgage portfolio
- Eika banks have low exposure to the corporate sector with no lending to shipping, oil sector and relatively low exposure to commercial real estate

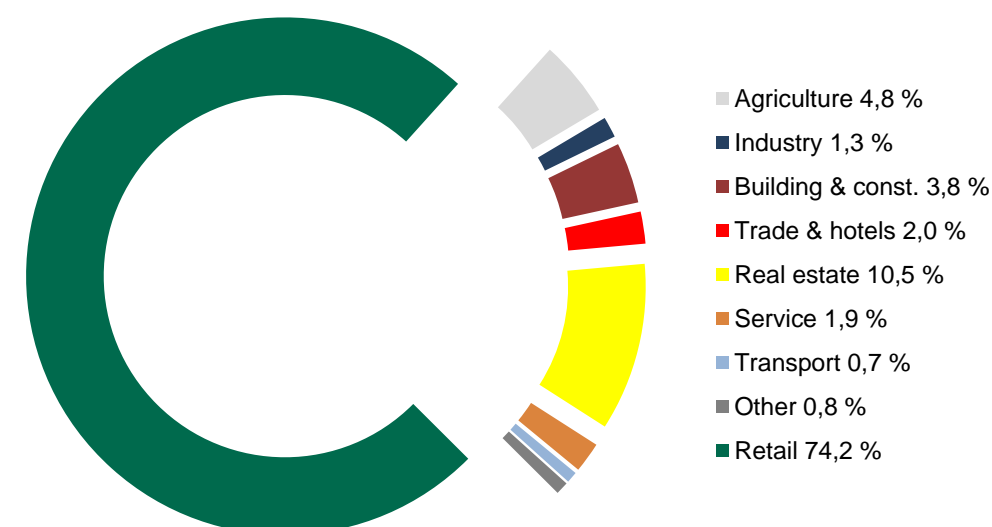
Breakdown of the Eika banks lending (excl. transfers CB company)



Retail share incl. transfers to CB – Eika vs. peers 3Q16



Sector breakdown of the loan book YE2015



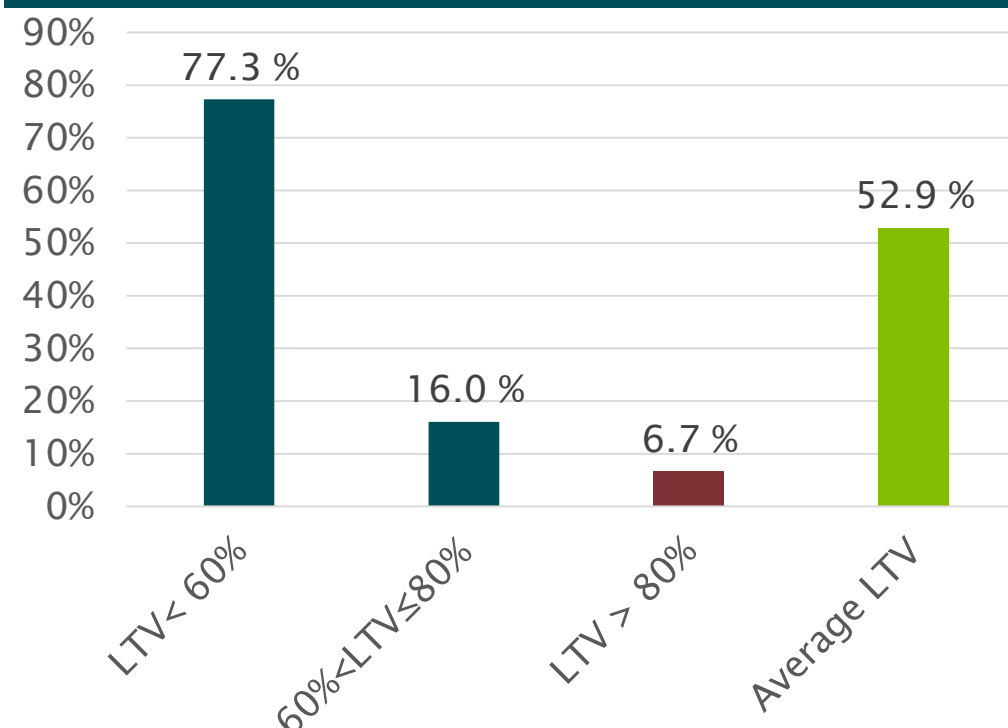
Source: Bank analyst Eika

Eika banks

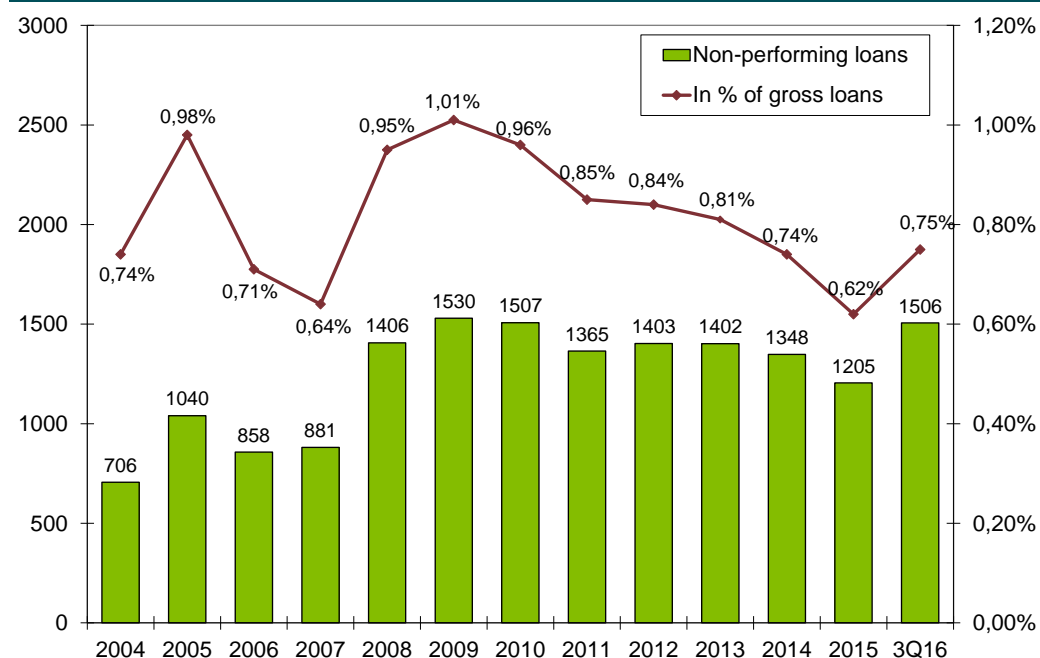
High asset quality

- Conservative risk profile within the banks
- Few non-performing and doubtful loans
 - Gross non-performing loans constitute 0.72% of gross loans 3Q16, versus 0.62% in 2015
 - Gross doubtful loans constitute 0.63% of gross loans 3Q16, versus 0.76% in 2015
 - Provisioning ratio on problem loans of 52.2% YE2015 (52.9% in 2015)
- Gross problem loans relative to equity + loan loss reserves has been declining gradually over the last 8 years and is now at 10.5% (3Q16)

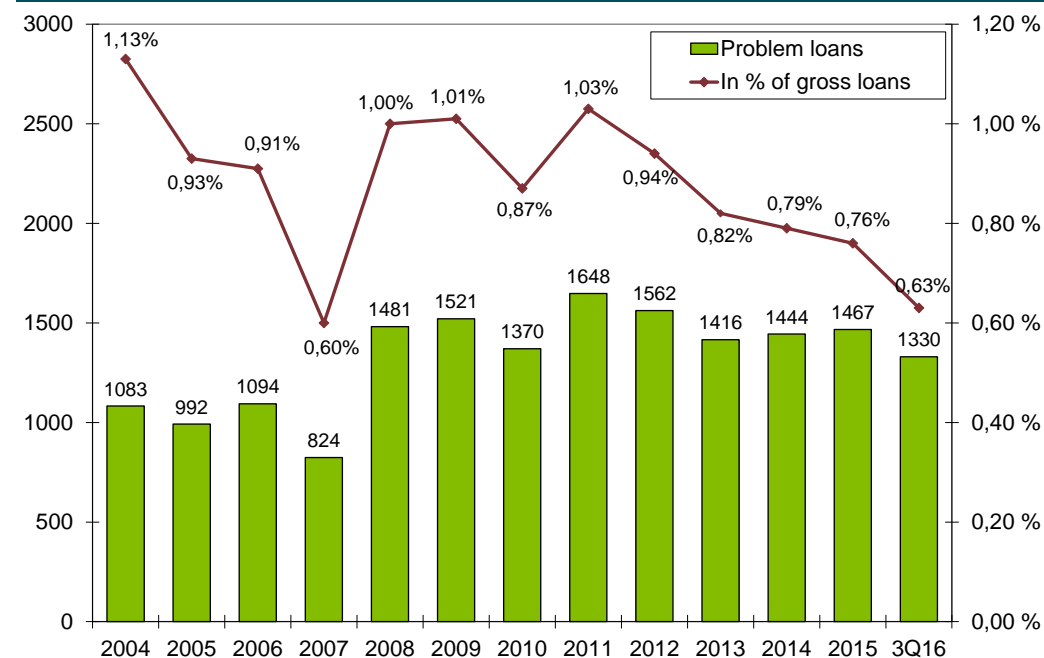
Low LTV in mortgage portfolio (bank book) Q32016



Non performing loans (in NOK million LHS & % of total # of loans RHS)



Doubtful loans (in NOK million LHS & % of total # of loans RHS)



Definitions:

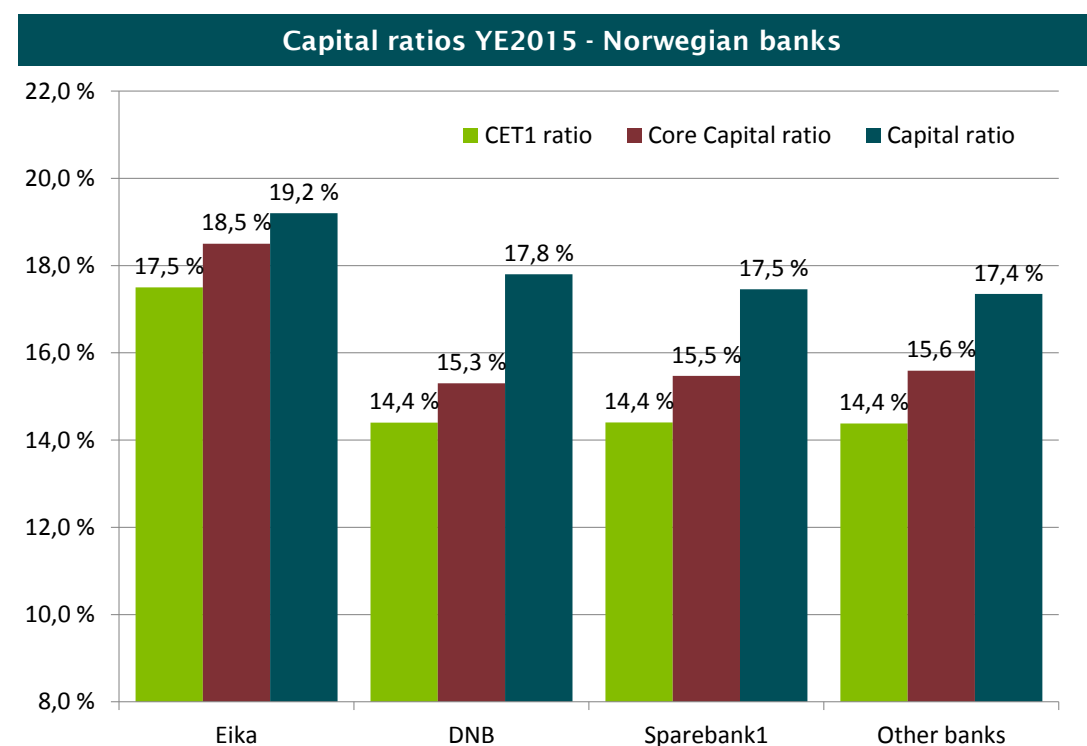
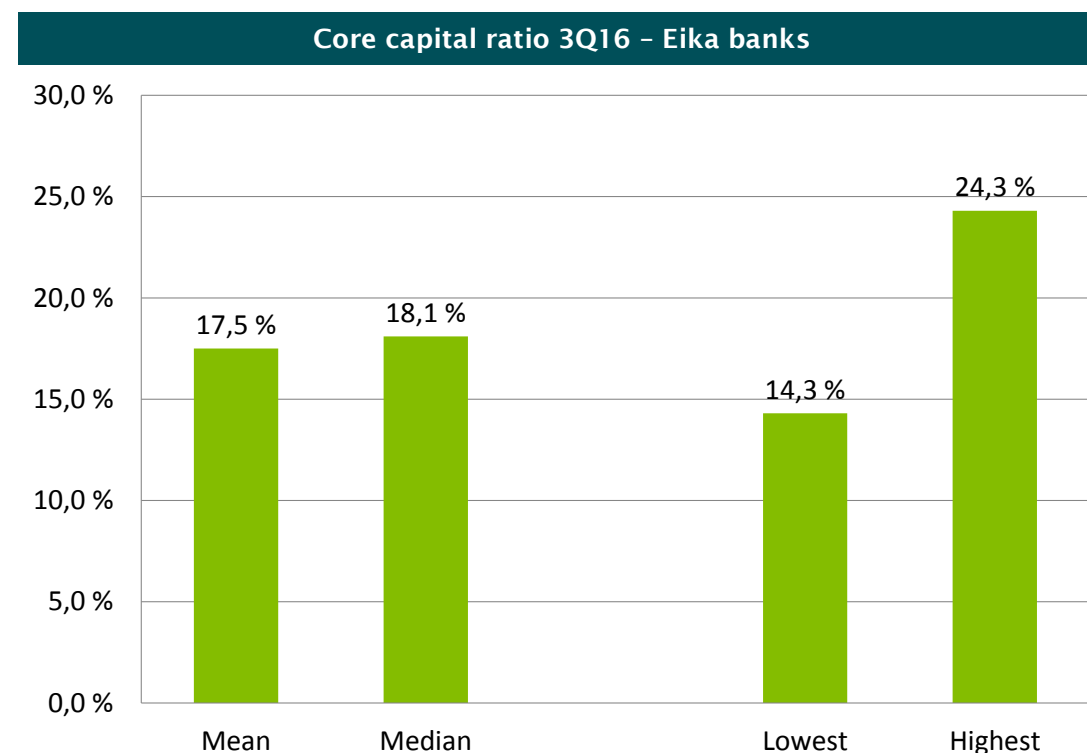
Provisioning ratio: $\text{Write down ratio} = (\text{individual provisions} + \text{group provisions}) / \text{Problem loans}$
 Non-performing loans (NPL): Loans in delinquency for more than 3 months.

Doubtful loans: Loans that risk impairment (note that most banks use this rather conservatively)

Problem loans = non performing loans + doubtful loans

Strong capitalization

- Strengthened capital ratios – 3Q16 (3Q15) without profit Ytd.
 - Common equity ratio (CET1): 16.4% (16.3%)
 - Core capital ratio 17.5% (17.2%)
 - Capital ratio 18.5% (17.9%)
 - Leverage ratio 10.2% (Equity/Total assets) (10.1%)
- Therefore Eika banks are well prepared to meet the new and higher capital requirements following implementation of CRD IV in Norway stipulating the following minimum incl. all capital buffer levels from 2Q16 and 4Q17 ():
 - Common equity ratio (CET1): 11.5% (12.0%)
 - Core capital ratio: 13.0% (13.5%)
 - Capital ratio: 15.0% (15.5%)
- All Eika banks are well capitalized (T1 ratio)
 - Lowest: 14.3% (13.6%)
 - Highest: 24.3% (25.7%)
- All Eika banks use the standard approach under Basel II and therefore increase in mortgage risk-weights will not impact capital levels of Eika banks
- If Eika banks were using the IRB method, the core and capital ratios are estimated to have been at 24.4% and 25.8% at 3Q16 (without profit)



Source: Bank Analyst Eika

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Ownership structure



Eika Boligkreditt AS

Covered Bond Funding

Eika Gruppen AS

Provides
products and
services to
bank clients

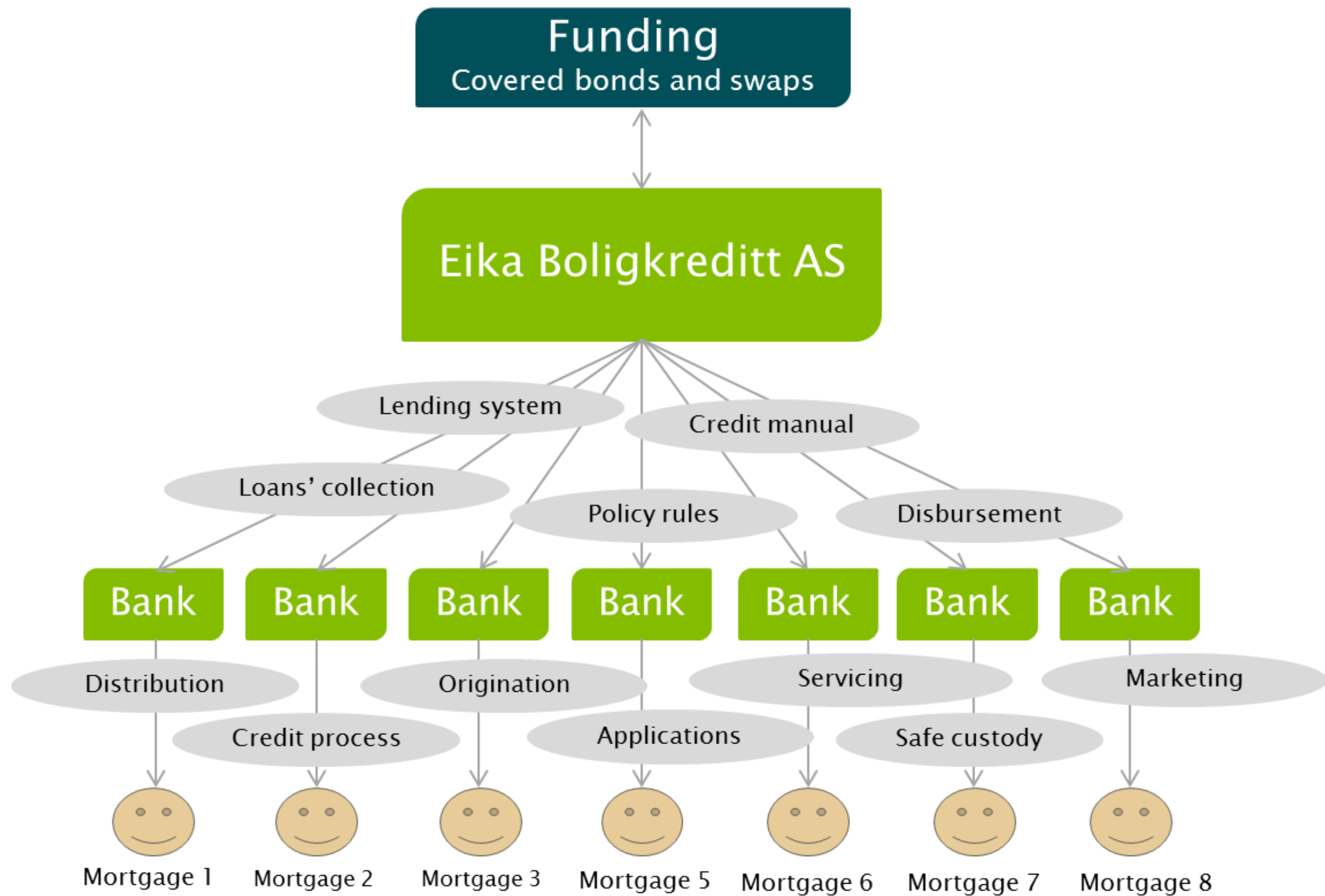
Provide
services to
banks

Infrastructure
/ IT

Strategy and
Lobbying

Bank2 and Sandnes Sparebank are only shareholders in Eika Gruppen AS

Business concept



Eligibility criteria for the cover pool

Origination process	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Loan-by-loan origination
Customer categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Norwegian residents (Retail)▪ Cooperative housing associations (common debt between multiple individuals)
Credit Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Eika Boligkreditt sets the credit policy for acceptable mortgages (credit manual)▪ No arrears
Collateral	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Max LTV 60% at time of origination (vs. max 75% in the Norwegian legislation)▪ Recent valuations (within 6 months at time of origination)▪ Quarterly valuation from independent 3rd party, documented
Type of properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Stand alone residential mortgages▪ Cooperative housing residential mortgages
Type of products	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Principal repayment loans (currently no flexi loans)▪ Fixed and variable interest rate loans

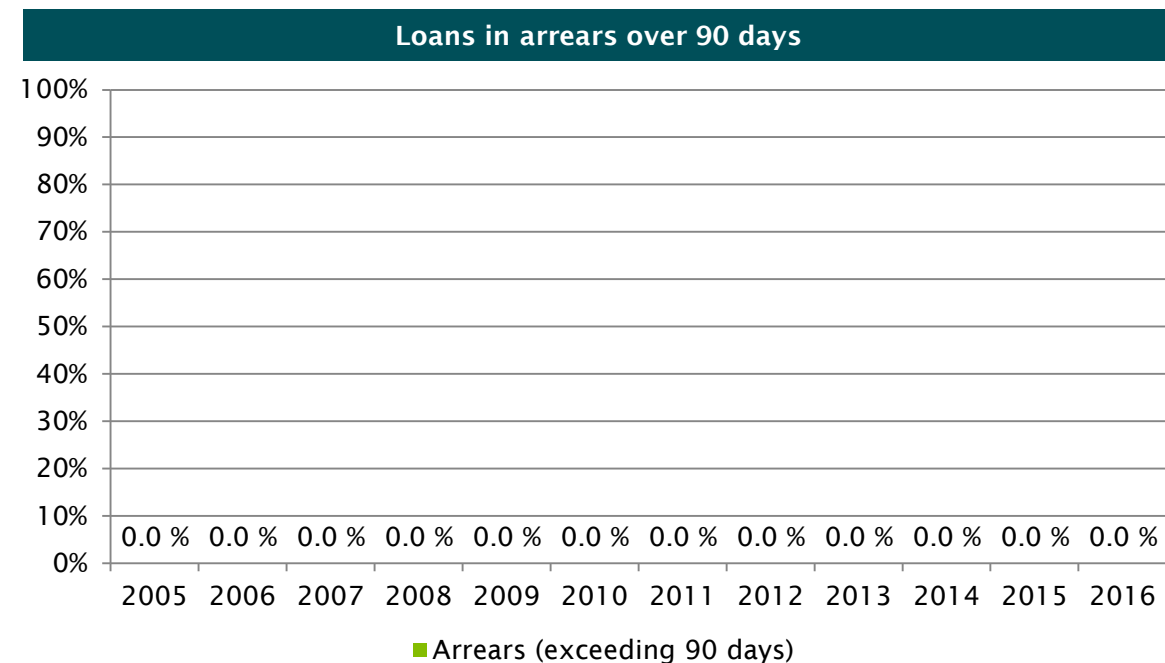
Strong incentive structure

- With regards to the mortgages in the Eika Boligkreditt cover pool there is a 2 pillar guarantee mechanism; this is to ensure that the originating banks are held responsible for potential losses on mortgages they distribute for Eika Boligkreditt
- In order to satisfy auditor comments related to de-recognition of assets under IFRS some adjustments have been adopted for the credit guarantee structure

I Loss Guarantee	II Set-off rights
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 80% of any losses, including unpaid interest, on mortgages in EBK's portfolio will be covered by the owner bank▪ The guarantee from an owner bank will have a floor of (i) NOK 5 million; or (ii) 100 per cent. of the relevant owner bank's loan portfolio if it is lower than NOK 5 million▪ The guarantee from an owner bank is limited to 1% of the owner bank's total portfolio▪ 100% of the loan is guaranteed by the bank until the collateral is registered	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The remaining 20% of the losses will be covered by a counter-claim on all commission receivables due from EBK to each owner bank▪ The set-off rights are limited to a period of up to 12 months after such losses are incurred.

No arrears exceeding 90 days

- Eika Boligkreditt has *never* experienced mortgages being delinquent for more than 3 months
- The guarantees from the banks further reduce credit risk and help to avoid cherry-picking of mortgages
- In case there is a delayed payment (> 35 days) the Bank which has transferred the mortgage is requested to solve the problem within 2 months by:
 - Giving the client extra credit
 - Transferring the loan back to the bank (775 loans transferred back since the start-up of company in 2004 of a total of 115 843 loans)



Top notch collateral score by Moody's

- On the 6th of March 2017, Moody's released the 26th edition of their Global Covered Bonds monitoring overview. The primary objective of this report is to provide transparency to Moody's covered bond ratings
- In the report Eika Boligkreditt is ranked the second best out of over 200 covered bond issuers in terms of quality of collateral in the cover pool which is measured by the Collateral Score*
- Starting from Q2 2012, Moody's changed its methodology by applying a transaction minimum credit enhancement level at a country level, which resulted in Eika Boligkreditt's new collateral score at the floor level of 5% instead of a Eika Boligkreditt's individual Collateral Score currently reported to be 2.0% pre country floor.

Exhibit 11

Covered Bond Programmes with Lowest (Best) Collateral Scores

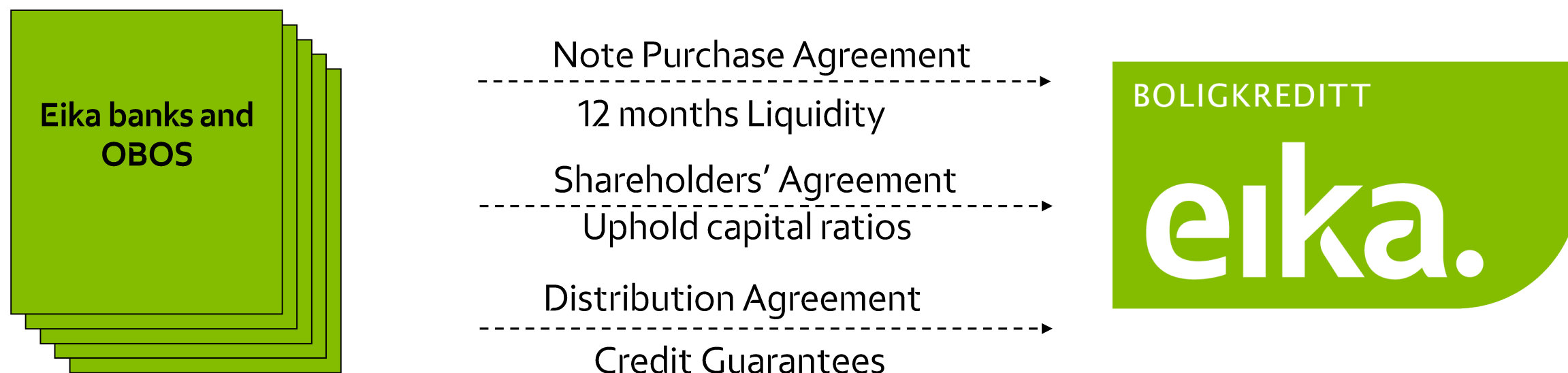
Name of Programme	Type of Programme	Country	Collateral Score
OP Mortgage Bank - Mortgage Covered Bonds 2	Mortgage	Finland	2.0%
Eika Boligkreditt AS - Mortgage Covered Bonds	Mortgage	Norway	2.0%
Nordea Mortgage Bank Plc - Mortgage Covered Bonds (Nordea Bank Finland Plc - Covered Bonds)	Mortgage	Finland	2.1%
HSBC Bank plc - Mortgage Covered Bonds	Mortgage	UK	2.2%
Royal Bank of Scotland plc - Mortgage Covered Bonds	Mortgage	UK	2.2%
Barclays Bank PLC - Mortgage Covered Bonds	Mortgage	UK	2.2%
Coventry Building Society - Mortgage Covered Bonds	Mortgage	UK	2.4%
SpareBank 1 Boligkreditt AS - Mortgage Covered Bonds	Mortgage	Norway	2.6%
Nationwide Building Society - Mortgage Covered Bonds	Mortgage	UK	2.6%
Leeds Building Society - Mortgage Covered Bonds	Mortgage	UK	2.6%

Source: Moody's Investors Service

* Measures the overall quality of collateral in the Cover Pool. The lower the Score, the better the credit quality of the Cover Pool.

Structure of liquidity and capital support from owners

- The Note Purchase Agreement (NPA) is structured to ensure that Eika Boligkreditt has liquidity, at all times, sufficient to pay the Final Redemption Amount of any series of Notes in a rolling twelve month period
- The Shareholders' Agreement is structured to ensure that Eika Boligkreditt will uphold a sufficient capital adequacy ratio at all times
- The Owner Banks are obliged to pay their pro-rata share of any capital increase adopted by the Eika Boligkreditt's general meeting and of any capital instruments to be issued



Rating summary

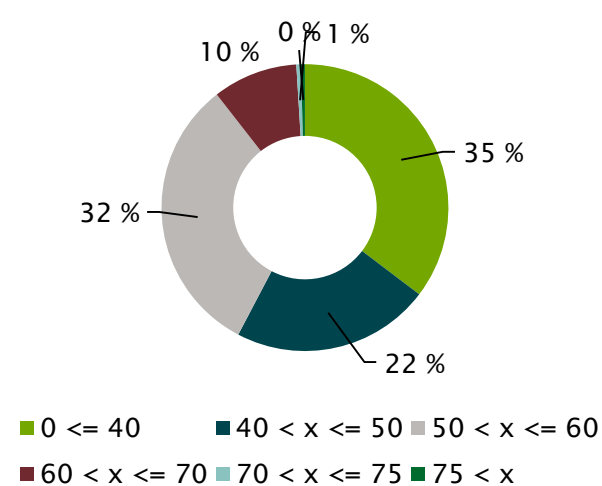
- Eika Boligkreditt covered bonds:
 - Rated **Aa1** by Moody's
 - TPI: **High**
 - Collateral Score on individual basis of 2.0% as of Q3 2016 (pre 5% country floor)
- Committed minimum OC in EMTCN Programme is 5%
- The Aa1 rating was confirmed on 17th July 2015.
 - Moody's has confirmed the ratings following the assignment of the Counterparty Risk (Cr) Assessment to the issuer.
 - The Aa1 ratings of the covered bonds are constrained by the level of committed over-collateralisation (OC).
- The confirmation follows the review process initiated 17th of March 2015.
- Minimum OC level consistent with current CB Rating is 3% as of 30.09.2016

Timely Payment Indicators						
Cr Assessment		Very Improbable	Improbable	Probable	Probable High	Very High
	A2(cr)	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa
	A3(cr)	Aa1	Aa1	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa
	Baa1(cr)	Aa2	Aa2	Aaa	Aaa	Aaa
	Baa2(cr)	Aa3	Aa3	Aa1	Aa1	Aaa
	Baa3(cr)	A1	A1	Aa2	Aa2	Aa1
	Ba1(cr)	A3	A2	A1	Aa3	Aa2
	Ba2(cr)	Baa1-Baa3	A3-Baa2	A2-Baa1	A1-A3	Aa3-A2
	Ba3(cr)	Baa2-Ba1	Baa1-Baa2	A3-Baa2	A2-Baa1	A1-A3
	B1(cr)	Baa3-Ba2	Baa2-Baa3	Baa1-Baa3	A3-Baa2	A2-Baa1
	B2(cr)	Ba1-Ba3	Ba1-Ba2	Baa3-Ba2	Baa1-Baa3	A3-Baa2
	B3(cr)	Ba2-B1	Ba1-Ba3	Ba1-Ba3	Baa2-Ba1	Baa1-Baa3

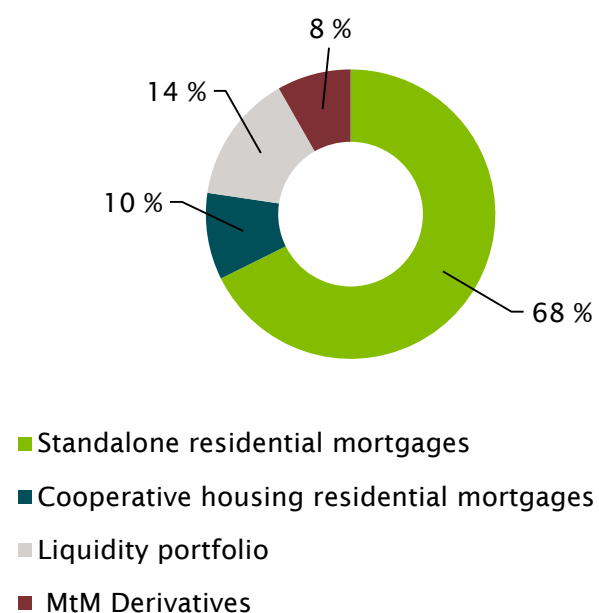
Summary of the cover pool

Numbers in EUR	Grand total	Standalone residential mortgages	Cooperative residential housing
Nominal value	7,740,790,821	6,771,528,974	969,261,847
In % of total mortgage Pool	100 %	87.48 %	12.52 %
Number of loans	46,839	46,066	773
Arithmetic average loan (nominal)	165,264	146,996	1,253,896
WA LTV (unindexed / indexed)	46.50% / 42.89%	50.55% / 46.87%	18.21% / 15.10%
WA seasoning (months)	29.7	27.9	42.4
Loans in arrears (over 90 days)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Estimated over collateralization *	108.92 %	n/a	n/a

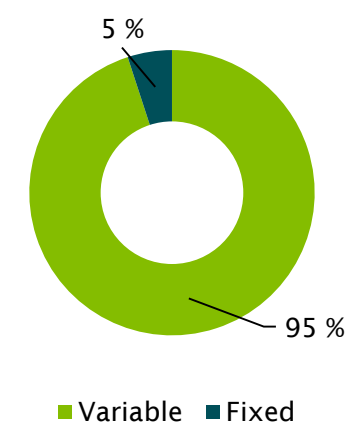
Indexed LTV distribution



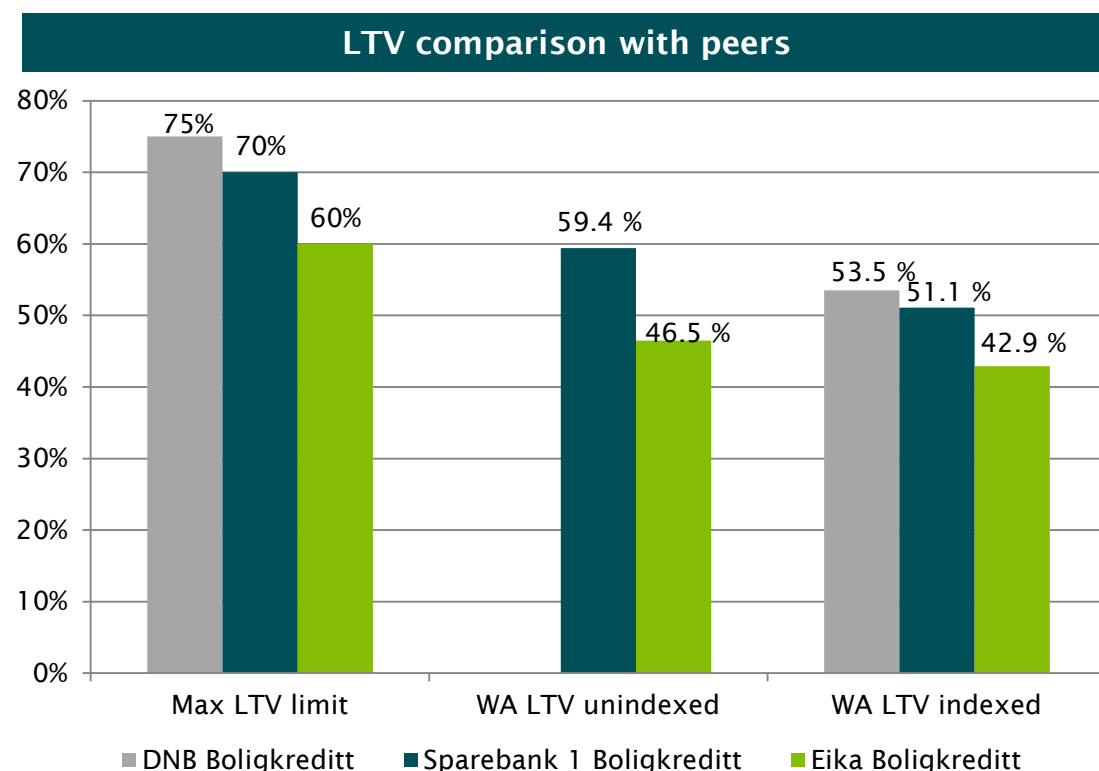
Composition of Cover Pool



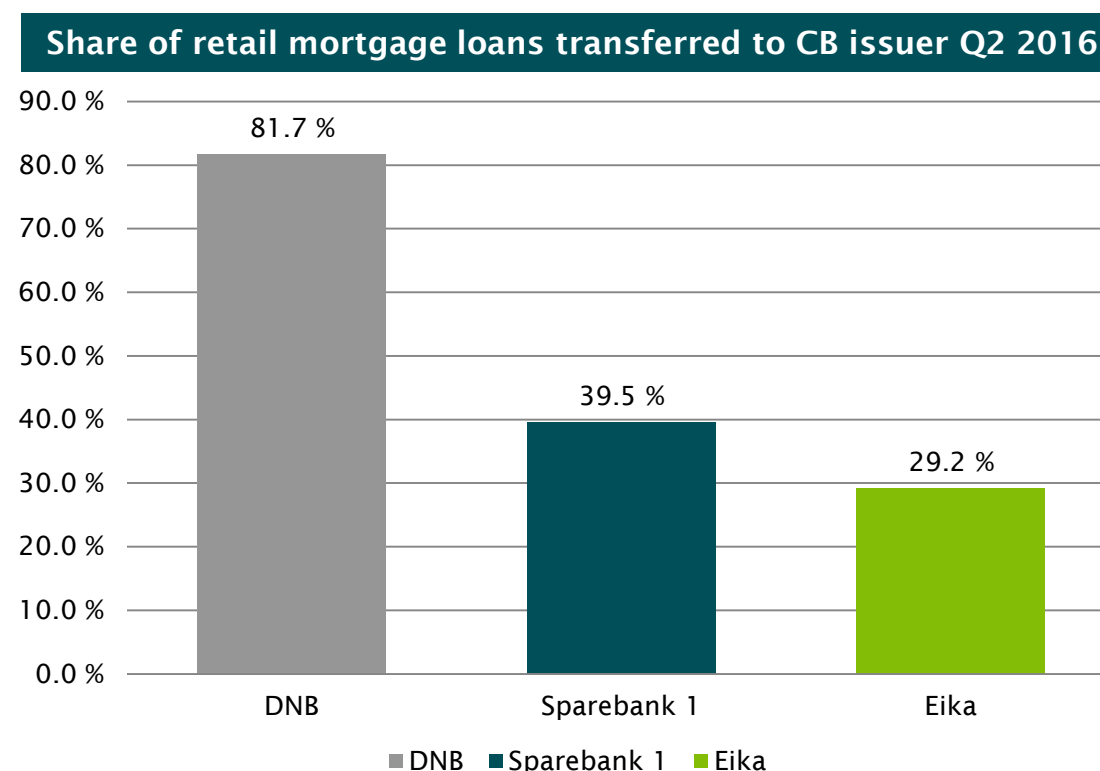
Variable vs fixed rate



Cover pool comparison and stress test



Source: Investor presentation DNB February 2017 (data as of 31.12.16), and cover pool information Sparebank 1 Boligkreditt January 2017 (data as of 31.12.16)



Source: Bank Analyst Eika

Stress test: Decline in house prices				
Stress test house price reduction (numbers in €)	Unchanged	Decline of 10%	Decline of 20%	Decline of 30%
Mortgage Portfolio	7,740,790,821	7,729,933,580	7,700,413,989	7,489,661,137
Part of mortgages exceeding 75% LTV	-	10,857,240	40,376,831	251,129,683
Share of mortgage portfolio >75% LTV	0.00 %	0.14%	0.52%	3.24 %
Estimated Over collateralization*	8.92 %	8.79 %	8.31 %	5.33 %

EURNOK as of 31.12.2016: 9.086

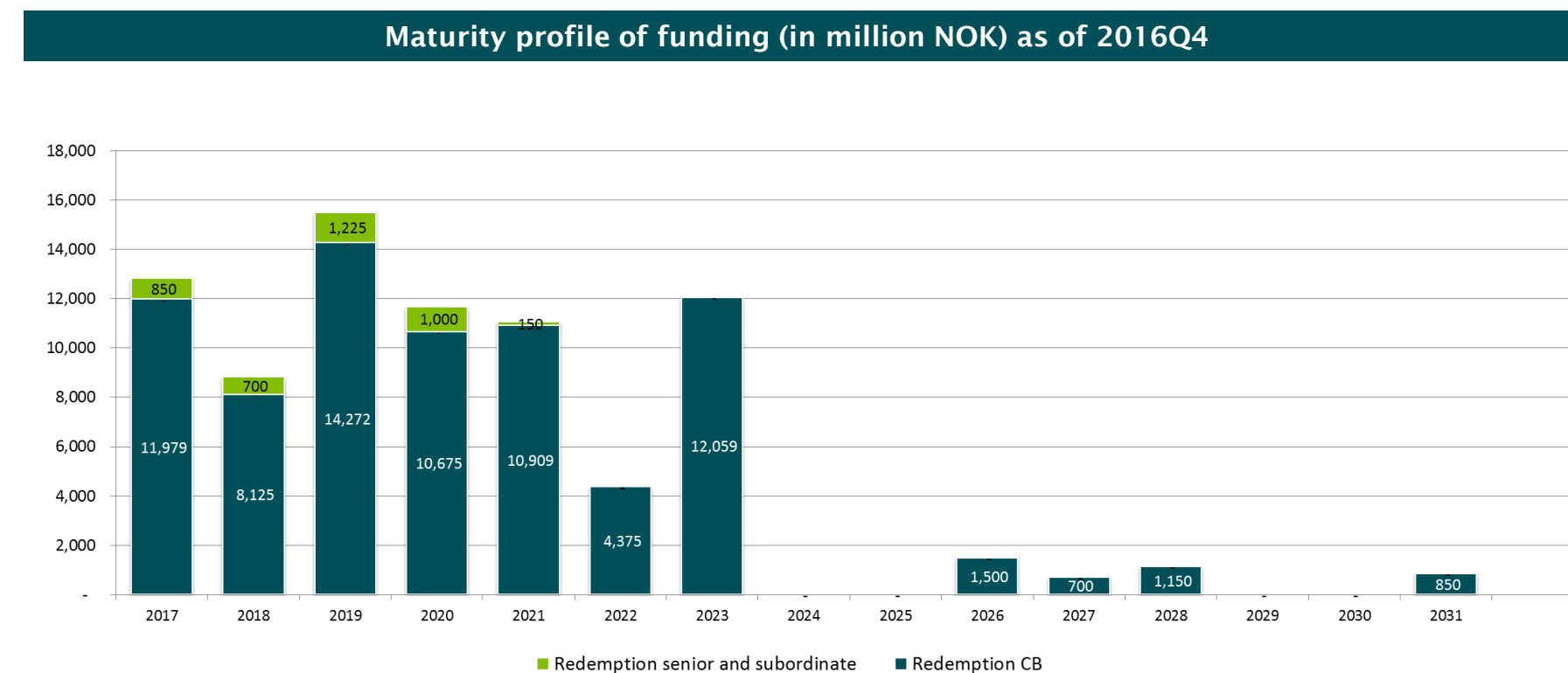
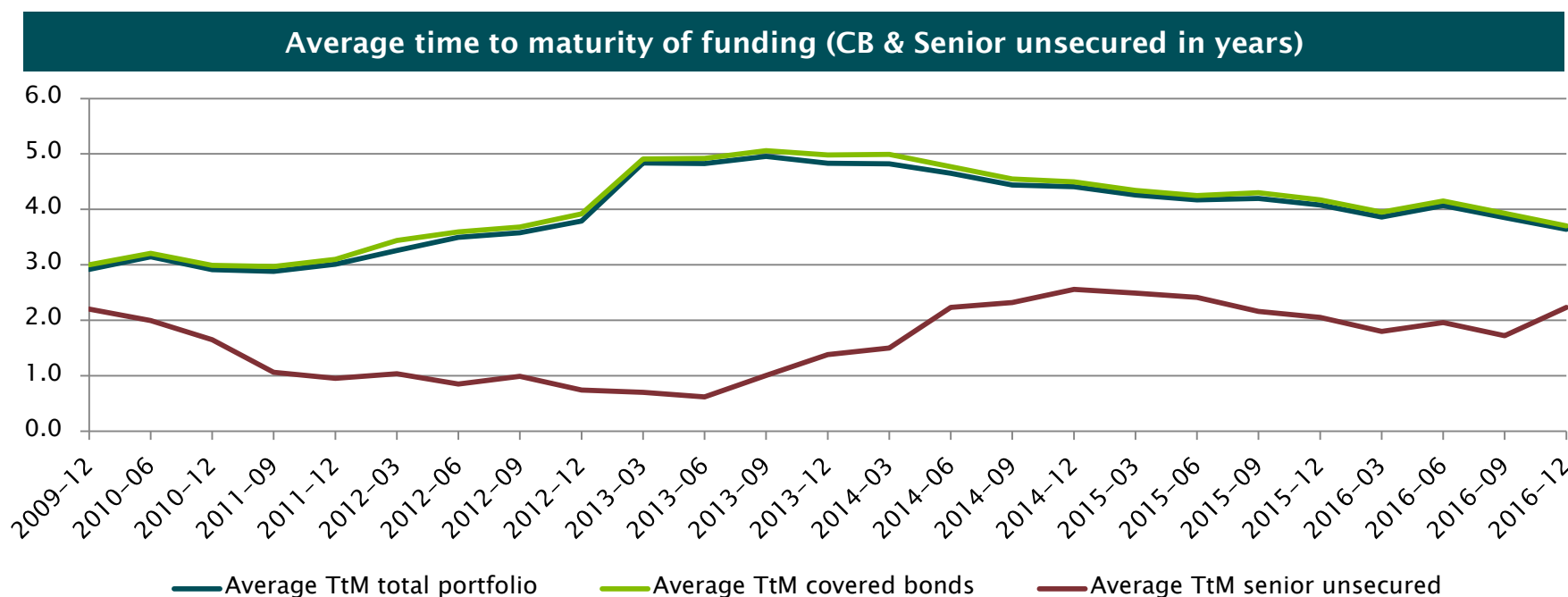
* OC is estimated based on nominal values

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Strong risk management

- Both sides of the balance sheet mostly swapped to 3 month NIBOR
- Minimum Over Collateralization level of 5% (committed in EMTCN Program)
- Redemptions within any future 12-month rolling period should not exceed 20% of the gross funding at the time of redemption (internal policy)
 - The 20% level is related to the expected maturity on the assets, i.e. 5 years
 - a simulation taking into account, amongst other elements, expected growth and future transactions
- Internal target is to have liquid assets covering at least 75% of redemptions within the next 12 months



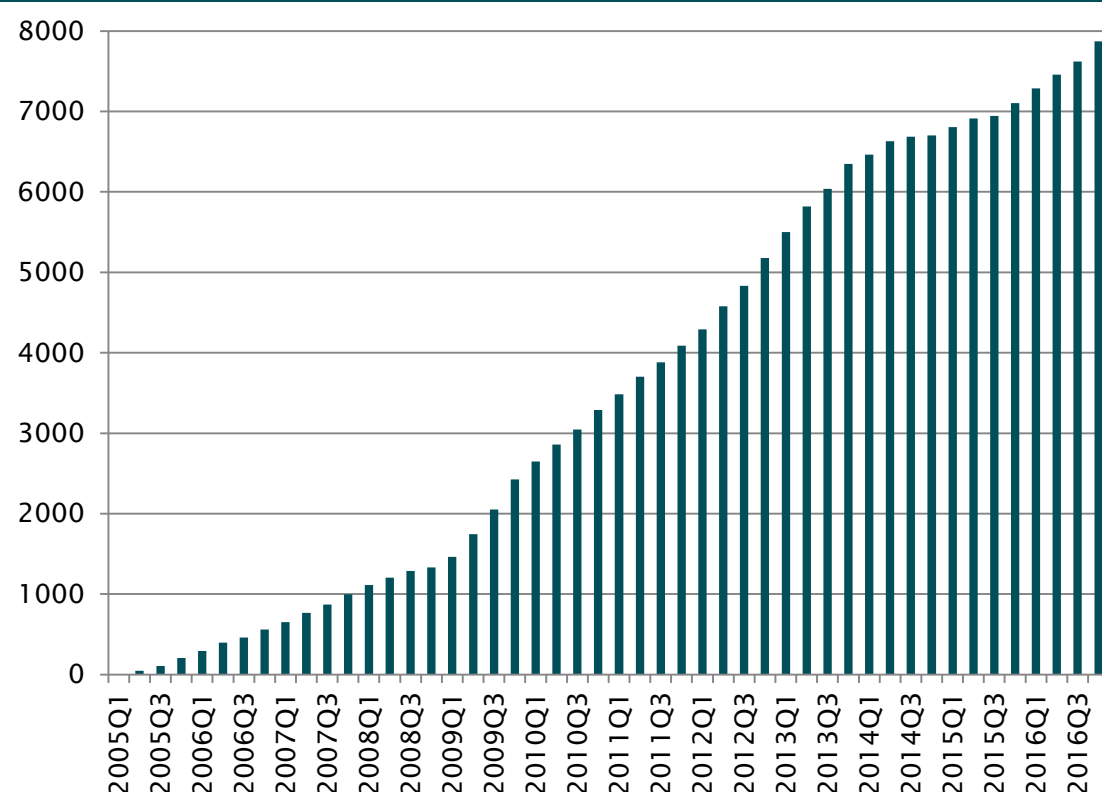
Funding strategy and activity

Funding and strategy

- The company has entered into a more mature phase where growth is more moderate, and in line with the owner banks' own growth. This indicates that the banks' have reached the relative level of external funding they are comfortable with

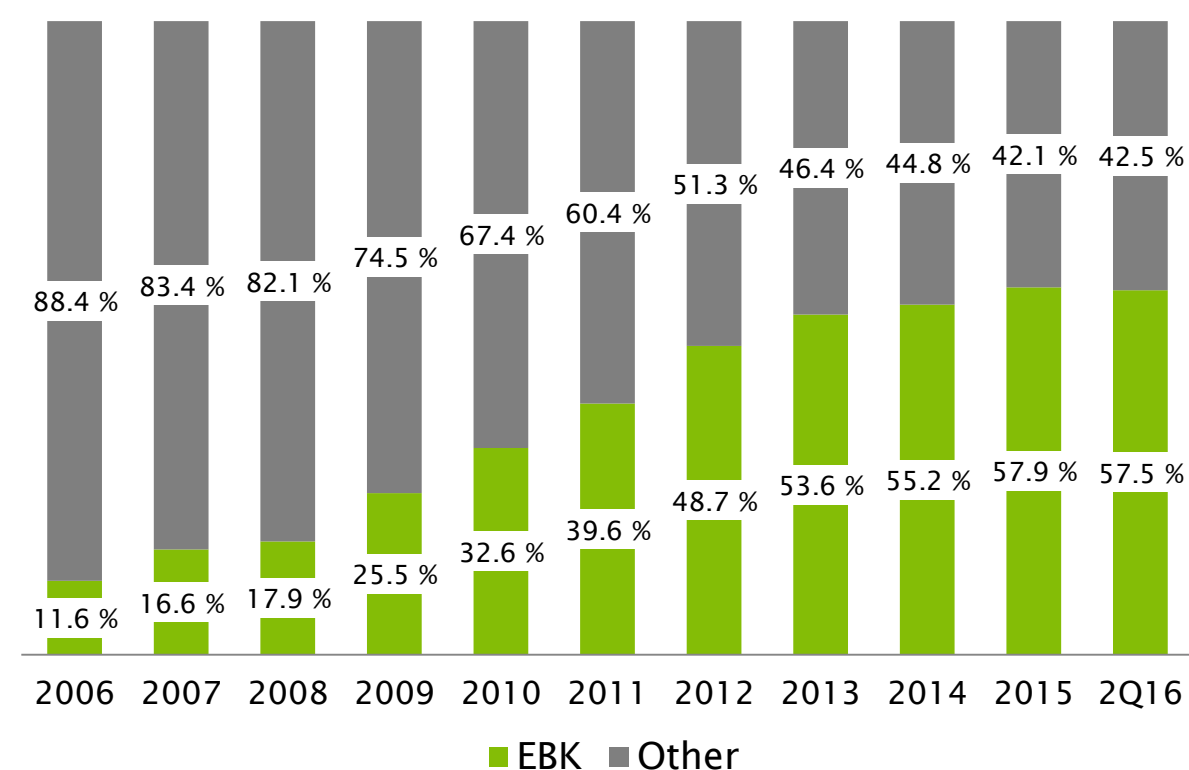
- Eika Boligkreditt is issuing Notes under its Euro Medium Term Covered Note Program of €20bn, that reflects the expectations;
 - Eika Boligkreditt has the objective to be a frequent benchmark issuer in both the EUR and NOK covered bond market, and to maintain two liquid yield curves
 - With a stable organic growth, and redemptions approaching in the euro denominated issues, Eika Boligkreditt will remain a frequent issuer in euros

Stable growth in the loan book (in million €)



EURNOK as of 30.09.2016: 9.035

Eika Boligkreditt funding in % of Eika bank's external funding



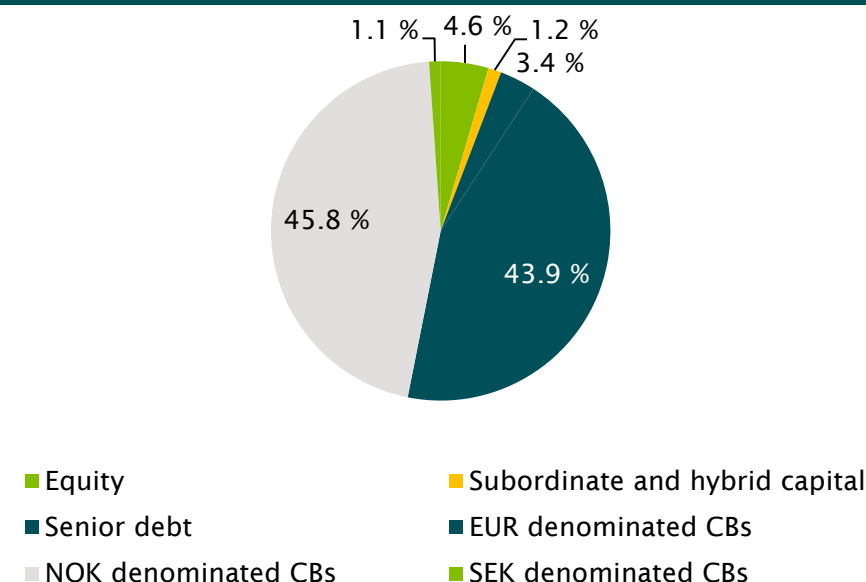
Source: Bank analyst Eika

Funding strategy and activity

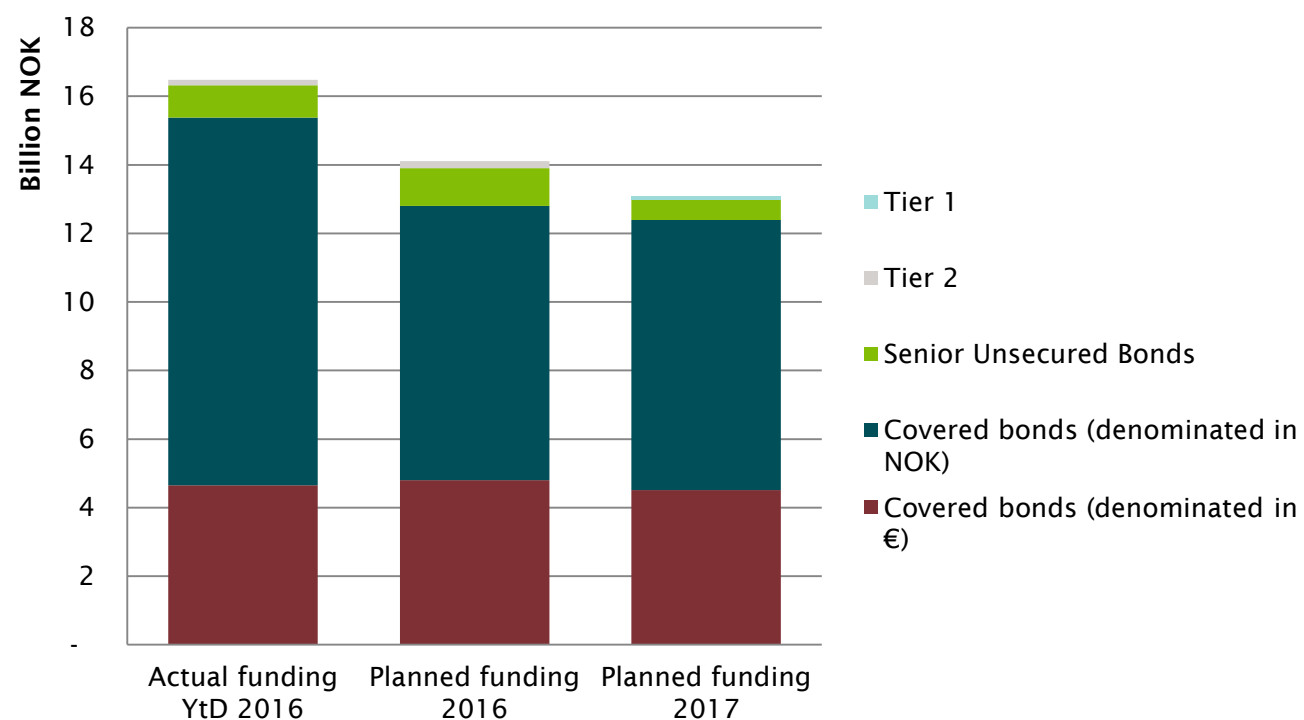
Funding and strategy

- **Budget for gross funding in 2017 is NOK-equivalent of 13.1 billion**
 - NOK-equivalent of 12.4 billion in covered bonds
 - NOK 7,9 billion
 - EUR 500 million (equivalent to NOK 4.5 billion)
 - NOK 600 million in senior unsecured bonds
 - NOK 100 million in Tier 1 bonds

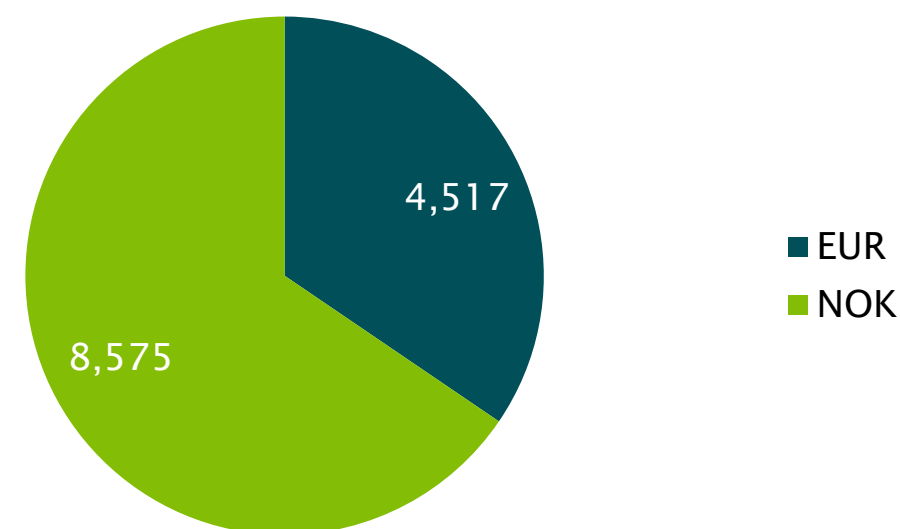
YE 2016 funding mix EBK



Actual and planned funding 2016/2017 per sector (in billion NOK)



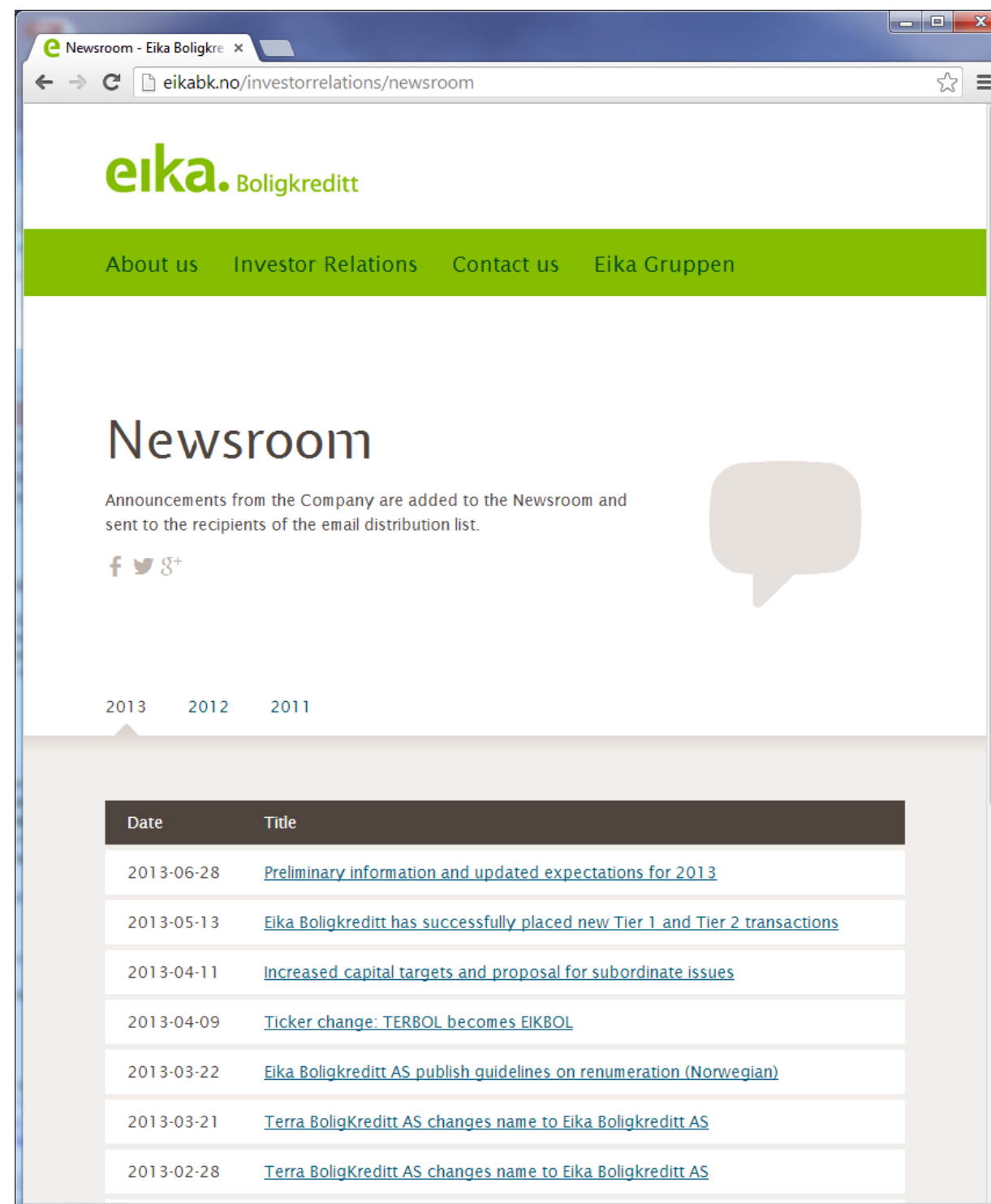
Planned funding 2017 per currency (in million NOK)



Funding strategy and activity

Funding and strategy

- Maintain Eika Boligkreditt as a solid, well-known and frequent issuer
 - Diversify funding both in terms of geography and investor type
 - Approximately 50% of the funding is expected to be international
- To provide the market with high quality and transparent information
 - Timely and high quality annual/quarterly reports and financial statements
 - Frequent road shows and investor presentations
 - Quarterly data on the cover pool in accordance with ECBC Harmonized Template available on <http://eikabk.no>



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Appendix

LCR Level 1 Eligibility

- All EUR denominated Covered bonds issued by Eika Boligkreditt AS fulfil the requirements to qualify as Level 1 assets pursuant to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/61 regarding liquidity coverage requirement for credit institutions (“LCR regulation”).
- With reference to Article 10(1)(f) of the LCR-regulation, Eika Boligkreditt AS confirms the following:
 - Covered bonds issued by Eika Boligkreditt AS meet the requirements to be eligible for the treatment set out in Article 129(4) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (“CRR”) and the requirements referred to in Article 52(4) of Directive 2009/65/EC, cf. the European Commission’s website: http://ec.europa.eu/finance/investment/legal_texts/index_en.htm
 - The exposures to institutions in the cover pool meet the conditions laid down in Article 129(1)(c) and in Article 129(1) last subparagraph of CRR
 - Eika Boligkreditt AS gives the information required in Article 129(7) of CRR to its investors:
<http://eikabk.no/investorrelations/coverpool>
 - Covered bonds issued by Eika Boligkreditt AS are assigned a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI which is at least credit quality step 1 in accordance with Article 129(4) of CRR, and the equivalent credit quality step in the event of short term credit assessment
 - Eika Boligkreditt AS’ EMTCN Programme requires a level of overcollateralization higher than the 2% needed for LCR level 1 classification

Mergers between Eika banks in 2016/2017

- Kragerø and Bamble Sparebank
 - Merged January 1st 2017
 - The name of the merged bank is Skagerrak Sparebank
 - Jon Guste-Pedersen is CEO in the merged bank
 - Strong market position in lower Telemark/greater Grenland
 - 4 branches/69 employees
 - After the merger Skagerrak Sparebank will be the 5th largest bank in the Eika Alliance
 - Total assets of NOK 10.9 billion (including transfers to EBK NOK 2.5 billion)
 - Gross loans of NOK 9.1 billion (including transfers to EBK NOK 2.5 billion)
 - Deposits of NOK 5.9 billion
 - Equity of NOK 797 million
 - Rationales for the merger were to increase competitiveness in local markets and expand market reach, strengthen profitability and contribute to sustainable development of their local communities
- Terminated merger attempt between Ofoten and Gildeskål
 - November 4th 2016, the negotiations was terminated without reaching an agreement
- Vang og Vestre Slidre Sparebank
 - The board of directors in respective banks announced starting negotiations towards a possible merger in a statement primo 2016
 - Adjusted total assets under management (including CB transferred) of the banks are NOK 1.0 bn and NOK 0.8bn (3rd smallest and 2nd smallest bank in the alliance, the combined bank ranks 58th)

Mergers between Eika banks in 2017

▪ Orkdal og Meldal Sparebank

- The board of directors in both banks made a resolution to merge the banks November 9th
- The merger resolution was approved in the general meetings in respective banks February 23rd
- The merger is pending approval from the authorities
- The name of the merged bank will be Orkla Sparebank
- Dag Olav Løseth, CEO in Orkdal Sparebank, will be CEO in the merged bank
- Strong market position in their local markets
- 64 employees
- After the merger the bank will be the 9th largest bank in the Eika Alliance
- Total assets of NOK 9,5 billion (including transfers to EBK NOK 1,9 billion)
- Rationales for the merger were to increase competitiveness in local markets and attractiveness as an employer and contribute to sustainable development of their local communities

▪ Gjerstad og Vegårshei Sparebank

- The board of directors in both banks made a resolution to merge the banks January 18th
- The merger resolution was approved in the general meetings in respective banks February 21st
- The merger is pending approval from the authorities
- The name of the merged bank will be Gjerstad og Vegårshei Sparebank
- Nina Holte, CEO in Gjerstad Sparebank, will be CEO in the merged bank
- Strong market position in their local markets
- 28 employees
- After the merger the bank will be the 54th largest bank in the Eika Alliance
- Total assets of NOK 3,0 billion (including transfers to EBK NOK 0,8 billion)
- Rationales for the merger were regulative requirements, digitalization, market position and development of expertise

Mergers between Eika banks in 2016

▪ Kragerø and Bamble Sparebank

- The general meeting decided to merge the banks February 25th
- The merger was approved from the FSA July 4th
- The merger will be implemented January 1st 2017
- The name of the merged bank will be Skagerak Sparebank
- Jon Guste-Pedersen will be CEO in the merged bank
- Strong market position in lower Telemark/greater Grenland
- 4 branches/69 employees
- After the merger Skagerak Sparebank will be the 9th largest bank in the Eika Alliance
- Total assets of NOK 10,3 billion (including transfers to EBK NOK 2,3 billion)
- Rationales for the merger were to increase competitiveness in local markets and expand market reach, strengthen profitability and contribute to sustainable development of their local communities

▪ Orkdal og Meldal Sparebank

- The board of directors in both banks made a resolution to merge the banks November 9th
- The merger is pending approval from the general meetings in respective banks in Q1 2017 and a following approval from the authorities
- The name of the merged bank remains to be decided
- Dag Olav Løseth, CEO in Orkdal Sparebank, will be CEO in the merged bank
- Strong market position in their local markets
- 64 employees
- After the merger the bank will be the 10th largest bank in the Eika Alliance
- Total assets of NOK 9,5 billion (including transfers to EBK NOK 1,9 billion)
- Rationales for the merger were to increase competitiveness in local markets and attractiveness as an employer and contribute to sustainable development of their local communities

Cancellation of distributor agreement with OBOS-banken

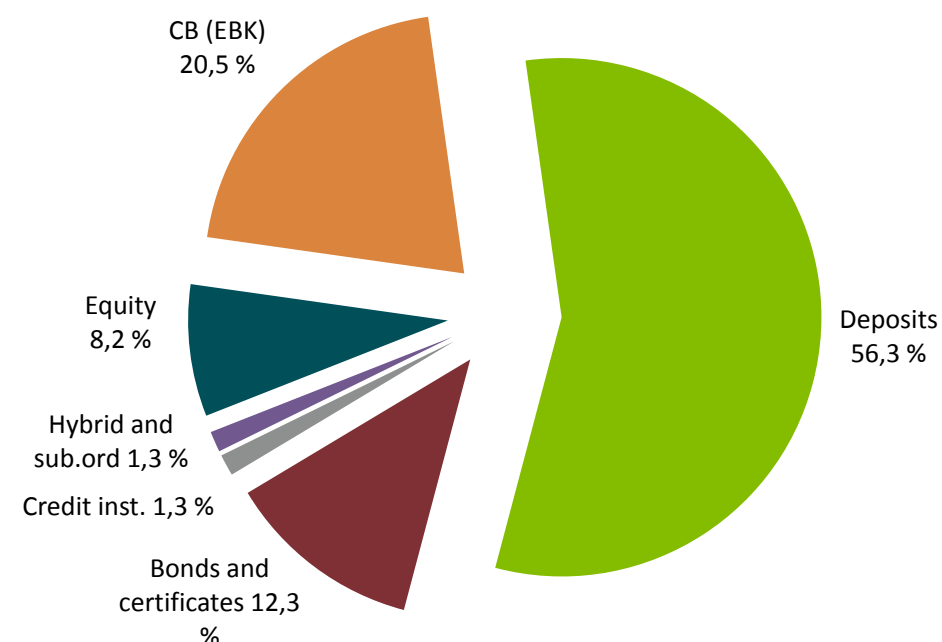
- On 11 January 2016, OBOS-banken stated in a stock exchange announcement that it had decided to establish such a company.
- As a result of this decision, the board of Eika Boligkreditt decided in its meeting of 9 February 2016 to cancel the distributor agreement with OBOS-banken.
- A cancellation of the agreement by Eika Boligkreditt requires 12 months notice. The distributor agreement will accordingly remain in force until February 2017. At the expiry date for the distributor agreement, OBOS-banken will cease to have the right to transfer new residential mortgages to Eika Boligkreditt.
- Pursuant to the stipulations in the distribution agreement, OBOS-banken and Eika Boligkreditt entered into a new agreement to regulate the extension of OBOS-banken's distribution responsibility for the existing residential mortgage portfolio, including other rights and obligations pursuant to the guarantee, custody, commission and shareholder agreements and the agreement on the purchase of covered bonds.
- At 31 Desember 2016, OBOS-banken had a residential mortgage portfolio and financing in Eika Boligkreditt totalling NOK 6.9 billion. Following a rebalancing of ownership on the basis of OBOS-banken's share of the overall residential mortgage portfolio at 31 December 2015, OBOS holds 11.7 per cent of the shares in Eika Boligkreditt.

Appendix

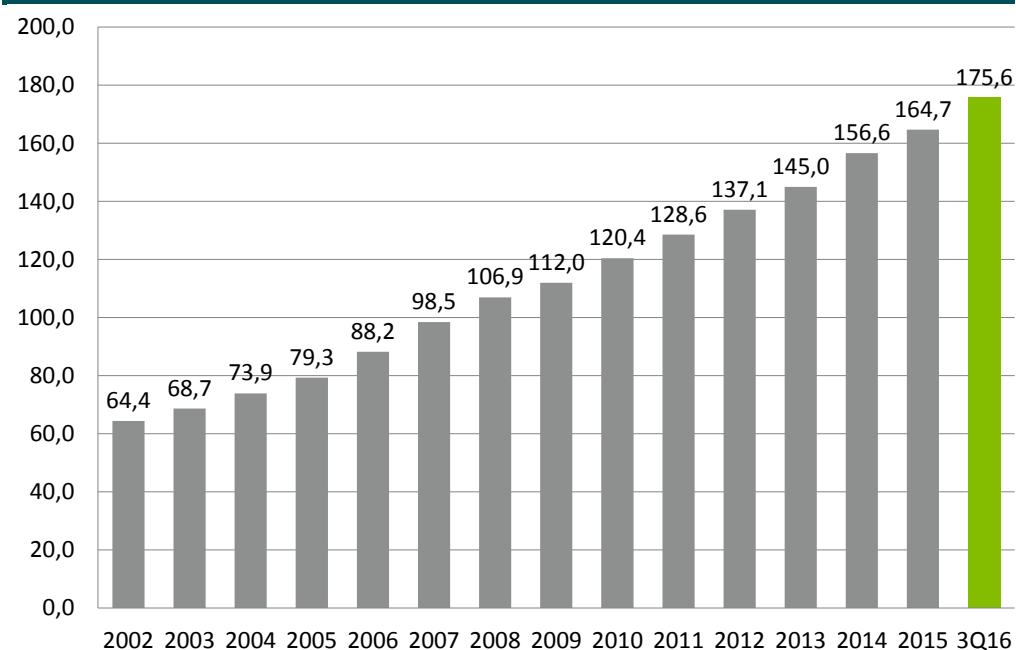
Large and growing deposit base

- Total funding incl. equity of Eika banks amounts to NOK 311 bn end 3Q16 of which 56.3% consists of deposits
- Steady growth in the deposit base and high deposit ratio of 83.1%. Average yearly growth rate in deposits has been 8.2% over the past 16 years
- Well diversified deposit base - approx. 75% of all deposits is within the NOK 2mn bank guarantee fund limit
- Deposit base is essentially household retail and SMEs deposits
- 2.2% of the banks* liquidity portfolios are invested in covered bonds in Eika Boligkreditt
- 26.8% of the banks* liquidity portfolio are invested in senior unsecured bonds issued by banks, of which 19.2%-point are issued by Eika banks (NOK 3.8 bn, 8.7% of total funding of the banks)

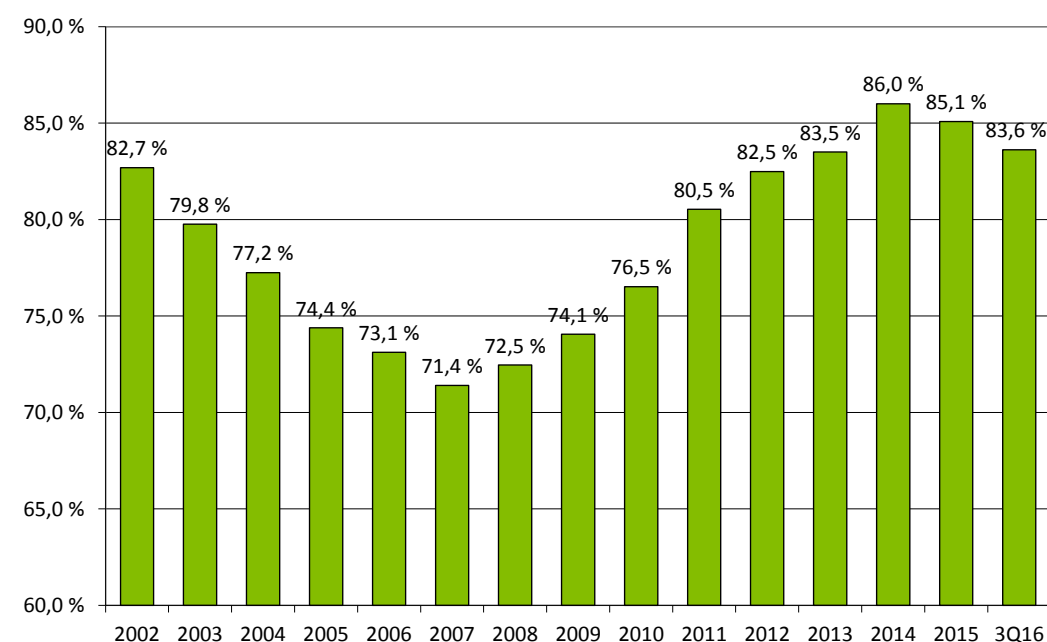
Total funding sources – NOK 311 bn 3Q16



Aggregated deposits (in NOK bn)



Deposit ratio (Deposits/lending) (bank book, ex EBK)



Source: Bank analyst Eika

Appendix

P&L Eika banks - Strong income growth and low loan losses

<i>P&L & balance in NOK mil.</i>	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Net interest income	3 387	3 512	3 631	3 777	3 949	4 163	4 275
Net commission income	580	662	734	863	1 142	1 320	1 260
Other income	54	43	44	40	39	39	38
Total income	4 021	4 217	4 409	4 681	5 130	5 523	5 573
Personnel and adm. expenses	2 032	2 061	2 134	2 243	2 344	2 491	2 669
Depreciation	165	123	98	95	100	110	117
Other costs	442	469	495	515	578	605	665
Total costs	2 639	2 653	2 726	2 852	3 023	3 206	3 451
Core earnings before loan losses	1 383	1 564	1 683	1 828	2 108	2 317	2 121
Impairment of loans and guarantees	442	404	458	329	389	315	237
Core earnings	940	1 160	1 225	1 499	1 719	2 002	1 884
Dividends/associated companies	81	177	189	89	257	238	348
Net return on financial investments	564	218	-78	217	228	132	-189
One-offs and loss/gain on long-term assets	117	376	-69	150	-61	181	217
Pre tax profit	1 701	1 931	1 267	1 955	2 142	2 553	2 260
Taxes	443	501	412	542	583	623	553
Net profit	1 259	1 430	855	1 413	1 559	1 930	1 707
Gross loans	151 218	157 375	159 645	166 255	173 617	182 081	193 576
Gross loans incl. EBK	169 995	182 382	193 092	208 764	225 292	238 296	253 212
Deposits	111 983	120 419	128 567	137 142	144 975	156 594	164 697
Equity	15 496	16 748	17 525	18 833	20 422	22 268	23 624
Total assets	184 321	190 813	196 623	200 895	210 302	224 157	231 814
Total assets incl. EBK	203 097	215 820	230 070	243 403	261 977	280 371	291 450

Source: Bank Analyst Eika

Appendix

Eika banks - Key figures

Key figures	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Growth in loans	2,5 %	4,1 %	1,4 %	4,1 %	4,4 %	4,9 %	6,3 %
Growth in loans incl. EBK	6,9 %	7,3 %	5,9 %	8,1 %	7,9 %	5,8 %	6,3 %
Growth in deposits	4,7 %	7,5 %	6,8 %	6,7 %	5,7 %	8,0 %	5,2 %
Deposit ratio	74,1 %	76,5 %	80,5 %	82,5 %	83,5 %	86,0 %	85,1 %
Deposit over total funding	67,1 %	69,9 %	72,6 %	76,1 %	77,2 %	78,4 %	79,9 %
(Market funding - Liquid assets)/Total assets	13,7 %	11,6 %	7,8 %	6,3 %	5,4 %	3,1 %	4,2 %
Liquid assets/Total assets	16,1 %	15,5 %	16,9 %	15,1 %	15,0 %	16,2 %	13,7 %
Market funds/Total assets	29,8 %	27,1 %	24,7 %	21,4 %	20,4 %	19,3 %	17,8 %
Equity ratio	8,4 %	8,8 %	8,9 %	9,4 %	9,7 %	9,9 %	10,2 %
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (CET1)	14,3 %	15,0 %	15,2 %	15,8 %	16,1 %	16,9 %	17,5 %
Core capital ratio	16,4 %	17,0 %	17,3 %	18,1 %	18,5 %	18,3 %	18,5 %
Capital ratio	17,6 %	18,2 %	18,2 %	18,6 %	18,7 %	18,9 %	19,2 %
Loan loss provision ratio	0,30 %	0,26 %	0,29 %	0,20 %	0,23 %	0,18 %	0,13 %
Loan loss provision/Pre-provision income	21,8 %	20,6 %	25,5 %	15,4 %	15,0 %	11,7 %	10,4 %
Gross problem loans/Gross loans	2,02 %	1,83 %	1,89 %	1,78 %	1,62 %	1,53 %	1,38 %
Net problem loans/Gross loans	1,50 %	1,34 %	1,38 %	1,32 %	1,20 %	1,13 %	1,01 %
Loan loss reserves/Gross loans	0,94 %	0,88 %	0,92 %	0,88 %	0,82 %	0,79 %	0,73 %
Problem loans/(Equity + LLR)	18,0 %	15,9 %	15,9 %	14,6 %	12,9 %	11,8 %	10,7 %
Net interest income/total assets	1,88 %	1,87 %	1,87 %	1,90 %	1,92 %	1,92 %	1,88 %
Net commission incom/total assets	0,32 %	0,35 %	0,38 %	0,43 %	0,56 %	0,61 %	0,55 %
Cost/income ratio	56,6 %	57,5 %	60,3 %	57,2 %	53,8 %	54,4 %	60,2 %
Cost/income ratio (adjsted)	65,6 %	62,9 %	61,8 %	60,9 %	58,9 %	58,0 %	61,9 %
Net profit in % of total assets	0,70 %	0,76 %	0,44 %	0,71 %	0,76 %	0,89 %	0,75 %
Net profit/average RWA	1,28 %	1,38 %	0,80 %	1,29 %	1,37 %	1,61 %	1,37 %
Pre-provision income/average RWA	2,06 %	1,89 %	1,68 %	1,94 %	2,28 %	2,25 %	1,83 %
Core earnings in % of average RWA	0,96 %	1,12 %	1,14 %	1,36 %	1,51 %	1,67 %	1,52 %
Return on equity	8,5 %	8,9 %	5,0 %	7,8 %	7,9 %	9,0 %	7,4 %

Source: Bank Analyst Eika

Appendix

P&L Eika banks quarterly figures

<i>P&L & balance in NOK mil.</i>	1Q15	2Q15	3Q15	4Q15	1Q16	2Q16	3Q16
Net interest income	1 022	1 053	1 087	1 114	1 086	1 117	1 167
Net commission income	318	312	325	305	278	285	320
Other income	8	9	10	11	10	9	9
Total income	1 348	1 373	1 422	1 430	1 375	1 411	1 496
Personnel and adm. expenses	667	600	692	710	690	643	688
Depreciation	29	28	29	31	32	34	33
Other costs	161	155	164	185	173	180	160
Total costs	857	784	884	927	895	856	880
Core earnings before loan losses	492	590	537	503	480	555	616
Impairment of loans and guarantees	22	40	65	110	42	53	81
Core earnings	469	550	472	394	438	503	534
Dividends/associated companies	24	308	2	13	21	345	19
Net return on financial investments	5	16	-173	-37	-20	67	82
One-offs and loss/gain on long-term assets	121	2	7	87	-15	188	28
Pre tax profit	620	876	308	456	425	1 102	664
Taxes	137	189	97	130	110	203	165
Net profit	483	687	211	327	314	899	499
Gross loans	182 360	185 797	190 144	193 576	197 107	204 103	209 583
Gross loans incl. EBK	240 034	244 137	248 609	253 212	257 689	266 507	273 450
Deposits	157 601	164 461	163 216	164 697	165 747	175 619	175 243
Equity	22 200	23 049	23 255	23 624	23 913	25 009	25 598
Total assets	225 034	231 543	231 088	231 814	234 504	248 270	250 379
Total assets incl. EBK	282 708	289 883	289 553	291 450	295 086	310 675	314 246

Source: Bank Analyst Eika

Appendix

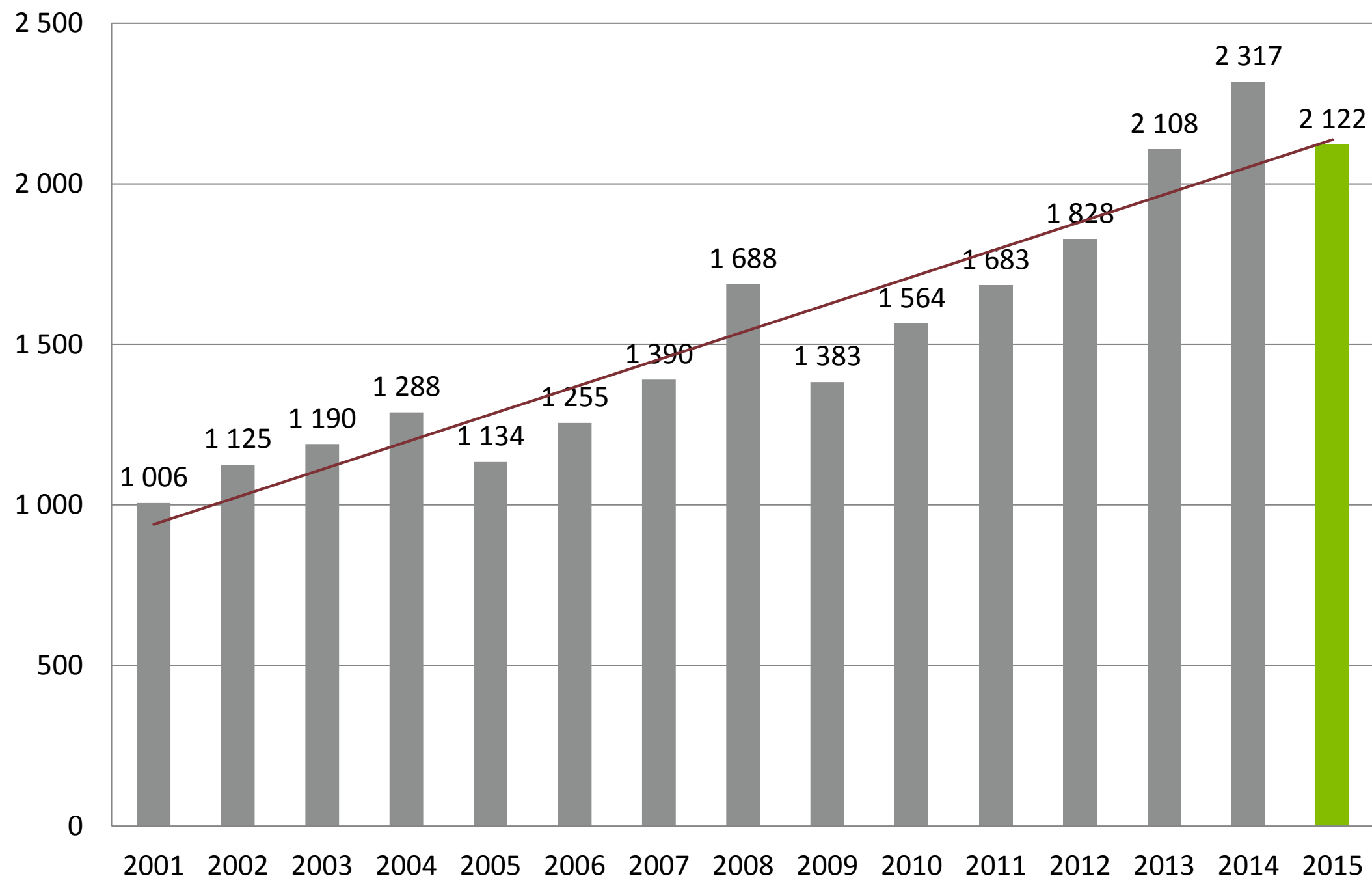
Eika banks - Key figures Q1 15 – Q3 16

Key figures	1Q15	2Q15	3Q15	4Q15	1Q16	2Q16	3Q16
Growth in loans	0,2 %	1,9 %	2,3 %	1,8 %	1,8 %	3,5 %	2,7 %
Growth in loans incl. EBK	0,7 %	1,7 %	1,8 %	1,9 %	1,8 %	3,4 %	2,6 %
Growth in deposits	0,6 %	4,4 %	-0,8 %	0,9 %	0,6 %	6,0 %	-0,2 %
Deposit ratio	86,4 %	88,5 %	85,8 %	85,1 %	84,1 %	86,0 %	83,6 %
Deposit over total funding	78,9 %	80,3 %	80,1 %	79,9 %	79,7 %	79,7 %	79,1 %
(Market funding - Liquid assets)/Total assets				4,2 %			4,9 %
Liquid assets/Total assets	16,3 %	16,9 %	14,9 %	13,7 %	13,1 %	15,0 %	13,6 %
Market funds/Total assets	18,8 %	17,4 %	17,5 %	17,8 %	18,0 %	18,0 %	18,5 %
Equity ratio	9,9 %	10,0 %	10,1 %	10,2 %	10,2 %	10,1 %	10,2 %
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (CET1)	16,6 %	16,4 %	16,3 %	17,5 %	17,0 %	16,6 %	16,4 %
Core capital ratio	17,6 %	17,3 %	17,2 %	18,5 %	18,2 %	17,7 %	17,5 %
Capital ratio	18,4 %	17,9 %	17,9 %	19,2 %	19,0 %	18,5 %	18,5 %
Loan loss provision ratio	0,05 %	0,09 %	0,14 %	0,23 %	0,09 %	0,11 %	0,16 %
Loan loss provision/Pre-provision income	4,3 %	4,4 %	17,8 %	22,9 %	8,7 %	5,4 %	11,4 %
Gross problem loans/Gross loans	1,52 %	1,51 %	1,47 %	1,38 %	1,46 %	1,40 %	1,35 %
Net problem loans/Gross loans	1,15 %	1,14 %	1,09 %	1,01 %	1,10 %	1,05 %	1,00 %
Loan loss reserves/Gross loans	0,76 %	0,74 %	0,74 %	0,73 %	0,72 %	0,71 %	0,71 %
Problem loans/(Equity + LLR)	11,8 %	11,5 %	11,3 %	10,7 %	11,3 %	10,8 %	10,5 %
Net interest income/total assets	1,82 %	1,84 %	1,88 %	1,93 %	1,86 %	1,85 %	1,87 %
Net commission incom/total assets	0,57 %	0,55 %	0,56 %	0,53 %	0,48 %	0,47 %	0,51 %
Cost/income ratio	62,2 %	46,2 %	70,7 %	65,9 %	65,0 %	47,0 %	55,1 %
Cost/income ratio (adjusted)	63,5 %	57,1 %	62,2 %	64,8 %	65,1 %	60,6 %	58,8 %
Net profit in % of total assets	0,86 %	1,20 %	0,36 %	0,56 %	0,54 %	1,49 %	0,80 %
Net profit/average RWA	1,56 %	2,19 %	0,67 %	1,04 %	1,00 %	2,79 %	1,51 %
Pre-provision income/average RWA	1,68 %	2,92 %	1,16 %	1,52 %	1,53 %	2,99 %	2,17 %
Core earnings in % of average RWA	1,51 %	1,74 %	1,49 %	1,26 %	1,38 %	1,53 %	1,60 %
Return on equity	8,7 %	12,1 %	3,6 %	5,6 %	5,3 %	14,7 %	7,9 %

Source: Bank Analyst Eika

Eika banks - core earnings

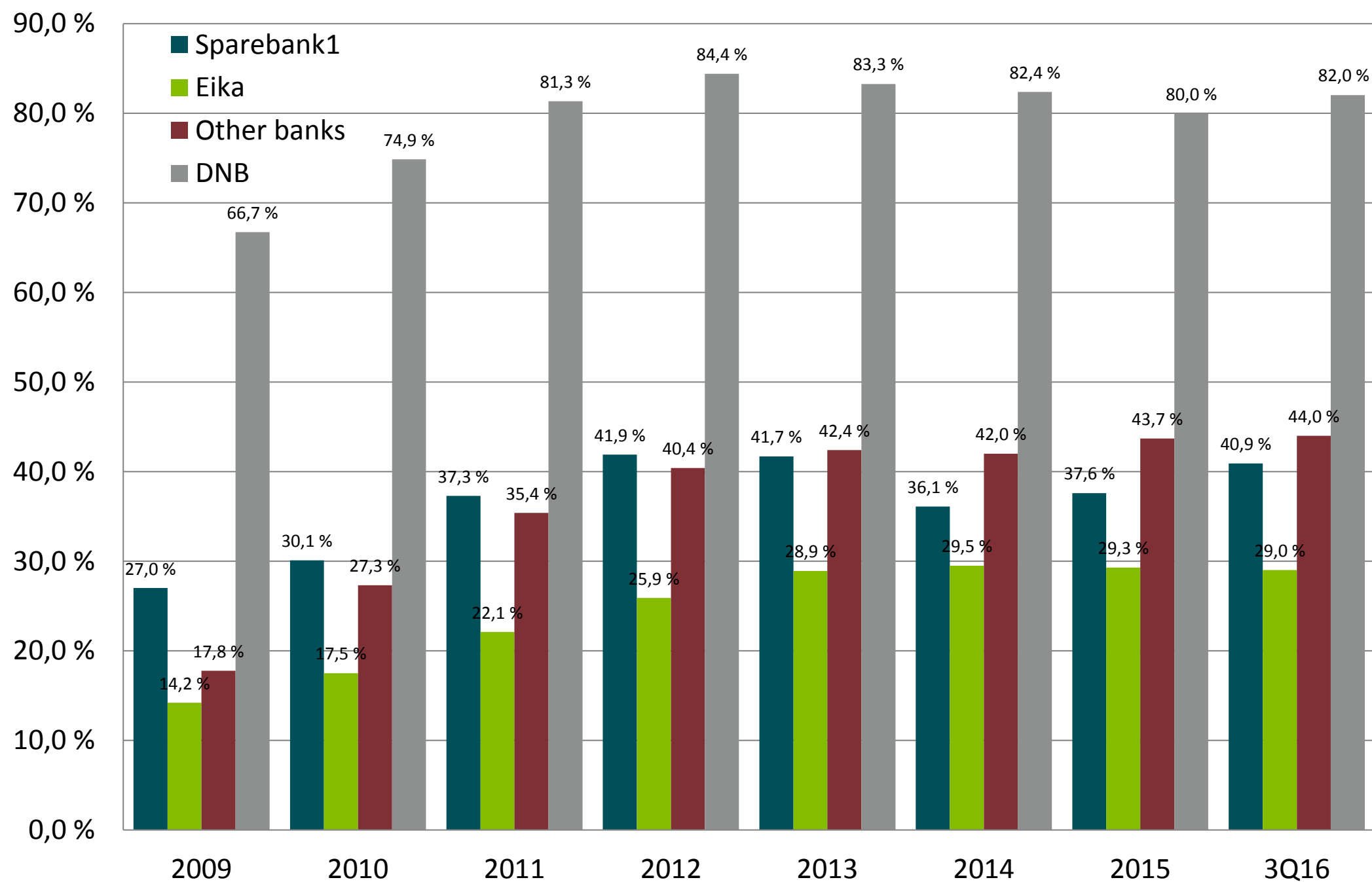
Average growth of 6.1% in core earnings before losses



Source: Bank Analyst Eika

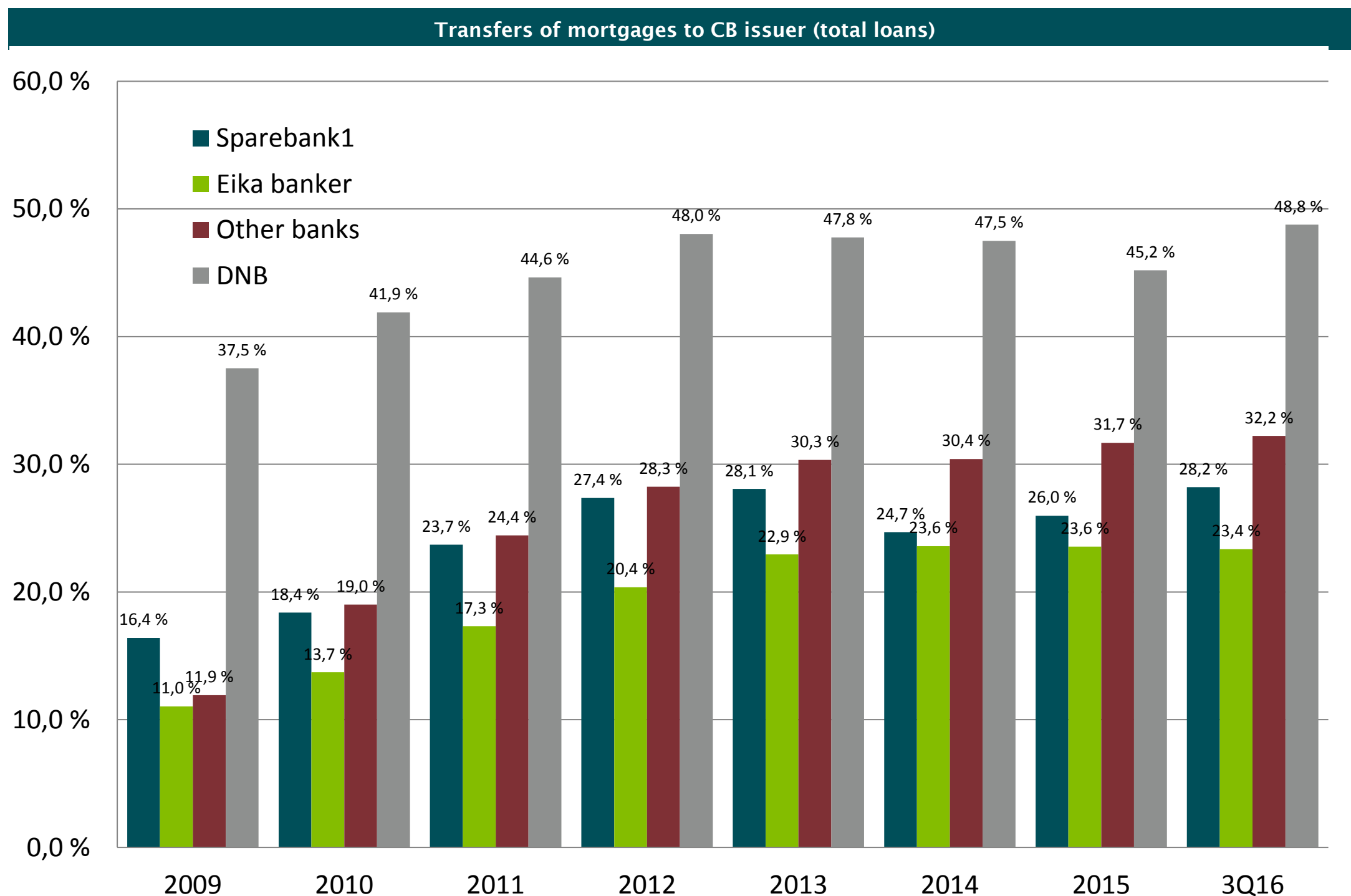
Banks – transfer rate to Cov. Bond companies

Transfers of mortgages to CB issuer in percentage of retail loans (incl. EIKBOL and excl. OBOS)



Source: Bank Analyst Eika

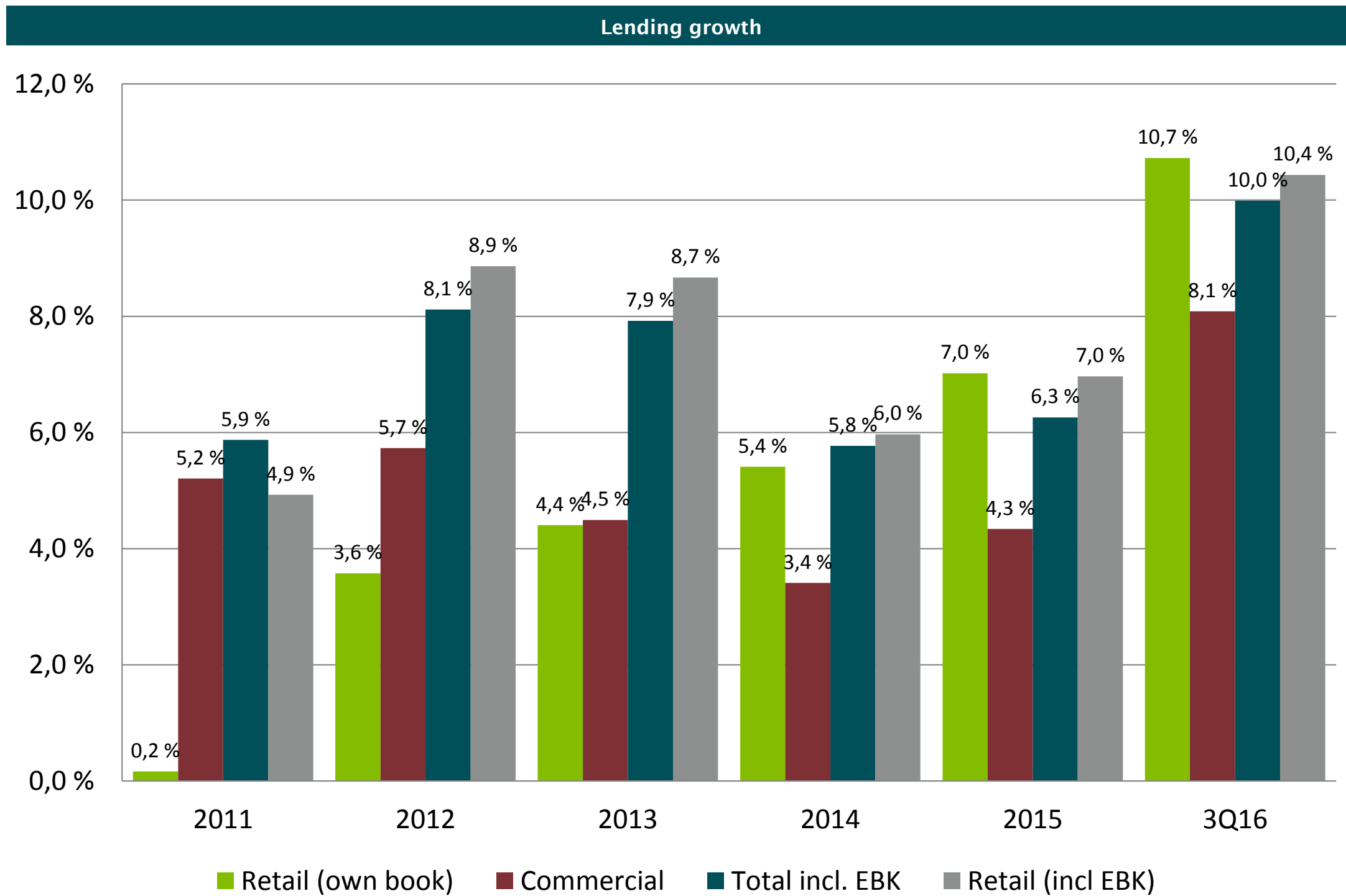
Banks - transfers of mortgages to Cov. Bond companies



Source: Bank Analyst Eika

Appendix

Eika banks - lending growth



Source: Bank Analyst Eika

Appendix

Eika banks - lending distribution - high retail share compared to peers

- Significantly higher retail share compared with Sparebank1, other saving banks and DNB.
- Exposure to agriculture has more in common with retail loans since the house on the farm often makes up the main collateral of the loan
- No exposure to shipping and relatively low exposure to commercial real estate

Sector	Eika	Other banks	Sparebank 1	DNB	Nordea
Agriculture/forestry	4,8 %	2,6 %	4,6 %	0,4 %	3,2 %
Fishing/fish farming	0,0 %	1,9 %	1,1 %	1,1 %	0,0 %
Industry	1,3 %	2,0 %	2,7 %	6,2 %	7,1 %
Building and construction	3,9 %	5,2 %	3,1 %	3,2 %	3,1 %
Trade and hotels	2,0 %	2,1 %	2,1 %	3,2 %	4,5 %
Shipping	0,0 %	2,2 %	3,4 %	8,2 %	9,2 %
Real estate business	10,6 %	18,0 %	17,1 %	13,1 %	15,7 %
Service industry	1,9 %	2,7 %	4,0 %	6,4 %	2,2 %
Transport/comm.	0,7 %	1,3 %	1,5 %	3,8 %	1,6 %
Other	0,6 %	1,8 %	1,4 %	5,3 %	2,8 %
Public sector	0,1 %	0,0 %	0,6 %	0,9 %	0,0 %
Commercial lending	25,8 %	40,0 %	41,6 %	51,8 %	49,5 %
Retail lending	74,2 %	60,0 %	58,4 %	48,2 %	50,5 %
Total lending	100,0 %	100,0 %	100,0 %	100,0 %	100,0 %

Appendix

P&L Eika Boligkreditt

Amounts in NOK Million	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total Interest income	1,029	1,403	1,806	2,205	2,461	2,066	1,861
Total interest expenses	866	1,229	1,458	1,568	1,721	1,430	1,380
Net interest income	163	173	348	637	741	636	481
Dividend from shares classified as available for sale	1	3	3	5	-	6	6
Total gains and losses on financial instruments at fair value	14	6	16	(111)	51	203	(81)
Comission costs	97	111	212	449	431	443	300
Total salaries and administrative expenses	26	26	31	37	32	42	39
Depreciation	1	1	2	2	1	2	1
Other operating expenses	8	11	11	14	10	13	14
Losses on loans and gurantees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROFIT BEFORE TAXES	45	112	112	29	117	344	50
Taxes	12	31	31	8	30	81	12
PROFIT FO THE PERIOD	33	81	81	21	87	263	38

Eika Boligkreditt AS - Report Q4 2016:

The company had a pre-tax profit of NOK 50.3 million for the full year, compared with NOK 345 million for 2015. The 2016 figure included negative changes of NOK 115 million (2015: positive changes of NOK 228.3 million) in the value of basis swaps, so that pre-tax profit excluding changes in the value of basis swaps came to NOK 165.3 million (2015: NOK 116.7 million). Profit for 2016 included a net loss of NOK 81.8 million in the fair value of financial instruments, compared with a net gain of NOK 202.7 million for 2015.

The full report is available on: <http://eikabk.no>

Appendix

Eika Boligkreditt - Balance sheet and key figures

Amounts in NOK million	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Balance sheet development							
Lending to customers	29,904	37,194	47,086	57,692	60,889	64,527	71,509
Debt from issuing securities	32,719	41,212	52,583	63,889	72,878	79,876	86,983
Subordinated loans	438	318	319	678	698	450	599
Equity	909	1,070	1,801	2,459	3,024	4,242	4,396
Equity in % of total assets	2.63	2.47	3.21	3.52	3.72	4.72	0.00
Average total assets	31,337	38,645	50,013	63,765	76,845	84,571	92,324
Total assets	34,612	43,255	56,165	69,829	81,298	89,932	96,017
Rate of return / profitability							
Fee and commission income to relation to average total assets, annualised (%)	0.31	0.29	0.42	0.70	0.74	0.50	0.32
Staff and general administration expenses in relation to average total assets, annualised (%)	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.10	0.04
Return on equity, annualised (%)	4.92	3.12	6.54	1.21	4.17	10.70	1.37
Total assets per full-time position	2,704	2,923	3,555	3,714	4,106	4,542	4,849
Finacial strength							
Core tier 1 capital	904	1,053	1,710	2,399	2,925	3,607	3,833
Total tier 1 capital	904	1,053	1,710	2,648	3,374	4,055	4,282
Total primary capital (tier 2 capital)	1,342	1,371	2,029	3,077	3,623	4,505	4,882
Weighted calculation basis	10,829	13,724	17,150	21,445	25,155	27,510	29,766
Core tier 1 capital ratio	8.3	7.7	10.0	11.2	11.63	13.10	12.88
Total tier 1 capital ratio	8.3	7.7	10.0	12.3	13.41	14.70	14.39
Capital adeqacy ratio	12.4	10.0	11.8	14.3	14.40	16.40	16.40
Delinquinces in % of gross loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss in % of gross loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staff							
Number of full-time positions at end of period	12.80	14.80	15.80	18.80	19.8	19.8	19.8

Source: EBK quarterly reports

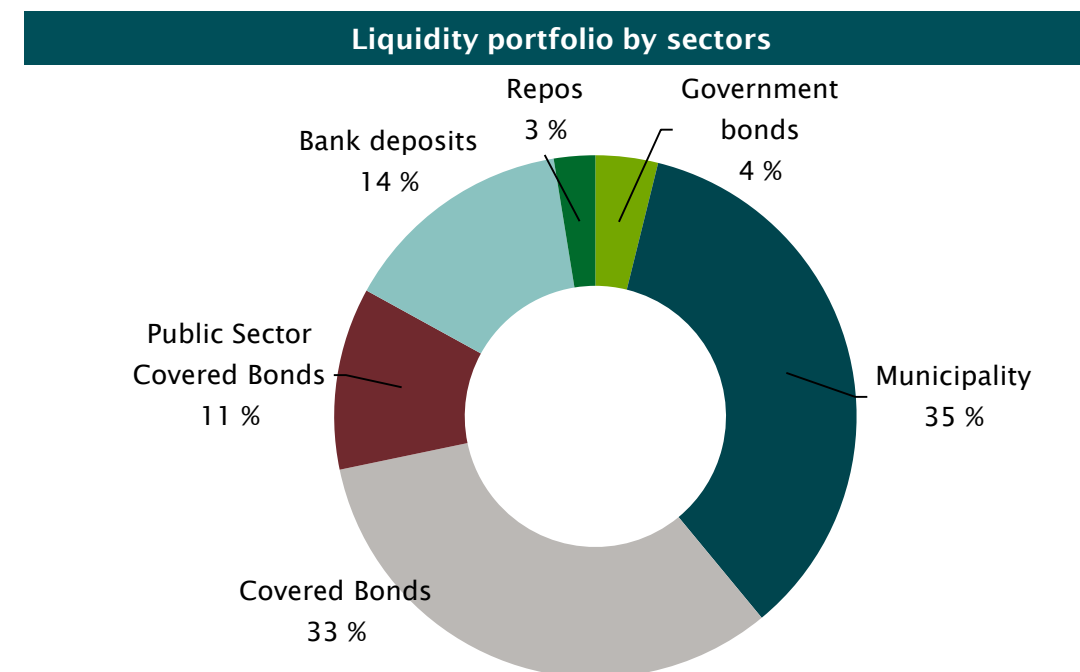
Appendix

Liquidity portfolio

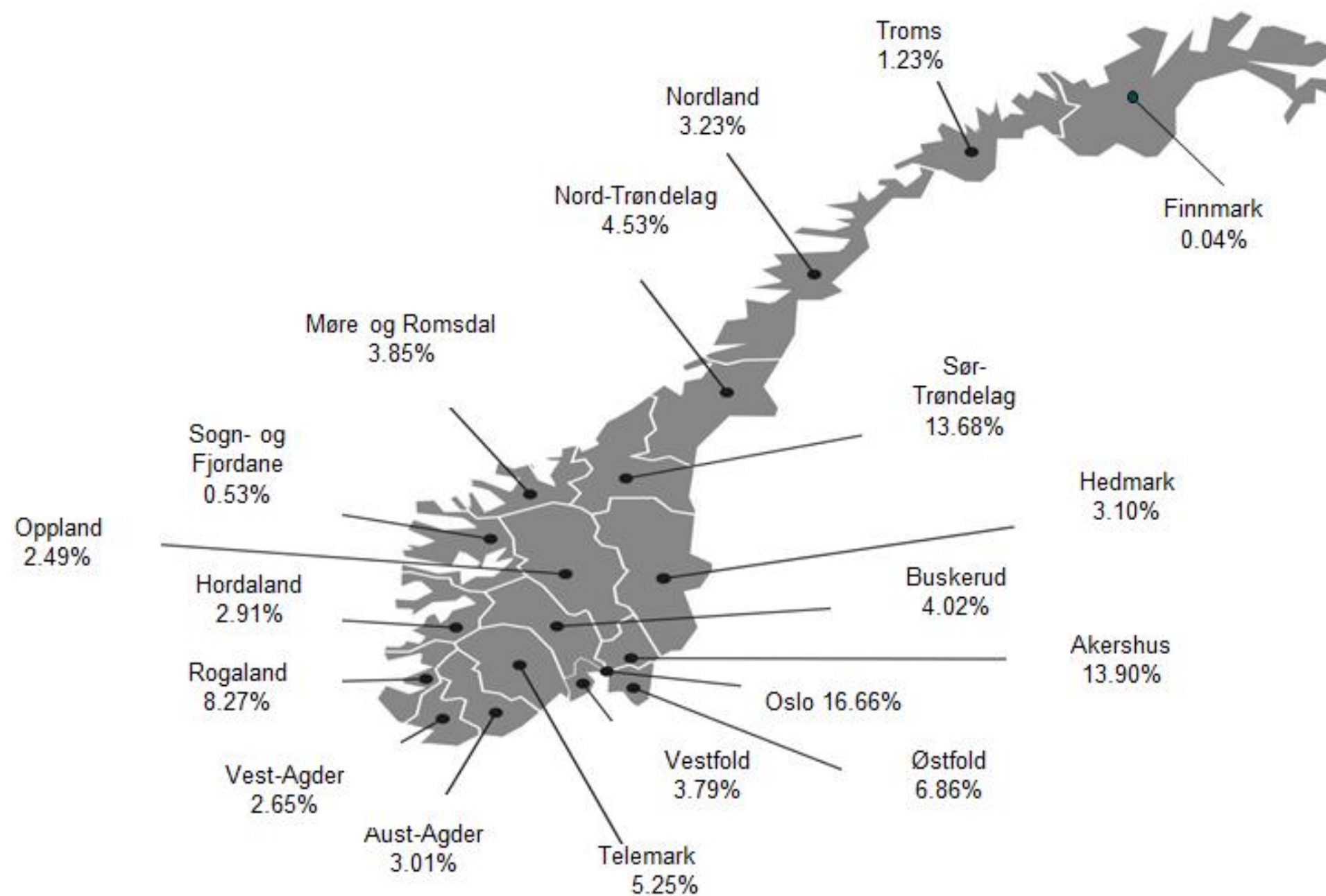
- **The substitute assets constitute EIKBOL's liquidity buffer**
 - Minimum liquidity > 6% of outstanding covered bonds (hard limit)
 - Minimum liquidity > 100% of next 6 months redemptions (hard limit)
 - Internal target is to have liquid assets covering at least 75% of redemptions within the next 12 months

- **The Liquidity portfolio conforms to a conservative investment policy**
 - Norwegian and Swedish exposure, only NOK denominated
 - Portfolio weighted average time to maturity of maximum 2 years
 - An individual investment can have a remaining maturity of max 3.5 years
 - Rated AA-/Aa3 or better if the maturity exceeds 100 days, or A-/A3 if the maturity less than 100 days
 - Weighted average portfolio interest rate duration of less than 0.3 years, and individual securities less than 1 year

Sectors and tenors			
Sector	Market Value (EUR)	In % of portfolio	TtM
Government bonds	56,090,972	4 %	0.29
Municipality	509,978,430	35 %	0.22
Covered Bonds	474,687,524	33 %	1.77
Public Sector Covered Bonds	163,647,064	11 %	1.89
Bank deposits	209,527,612	14 %	0.00
Repos	37,075,650	3 %	0.07
Total portfolio	1,451,007,252	100 %	0.88



Eika Boligkreditt - Strong geographical diversification



Map of distribution as of 31.12.2016

Appendix

Comparison of legal frameworks for covered bonds

	Norway	Sweden	Denmark	Finland	Germany
Special Banking Principle	Yes; Kredittforetaks	No, but specialist banks still exist	No, but specialist banks still exist	No, but specialist banks still exist	No
Allowed Collateral	Residential mortgages, commercial mortgages, public sector debt	Residential Mortgages, commercial mortgages (max 10%), public sector debt	Residential and commercial mortgage loans Commercial banks are also allowed to introduce ship loans.	Residential mortgages, commercial mortgages (max. 10%), public sector debt and shares in Finnish real estate corporations	Mortgage loans, public sector debt, ship loans, aircraft loans
RMBS inclusion	No	No	No	No	No
Inclusion of Hedge Positions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes, 12% of the pool's NPV
Substitute collateral	Max. 20%; 30% for a limited period if authorized by the Norwegian FSA	Up to 20% (30% for a limited period if authorised by the Swedish FSA)	Up to 15 %	Up to 20%	Max. 20%
Geographical scope for public assets	OECD	OECD	Denmark, Greenland and Faroe Islands without restrictions - other countries with approval of Supervisory Authority	EEA	EEA, Switzerland, USA, Canada and Japan
Geographical scope for mortgage assets	OECD	EEA	Denmark, Greenland and Faroe Islands without restrictions - other countries with approval of Supervisory Authority	EEA	EEA, Switzerland, USA, Canada and Japan
LTV barrier residential	75%	75% (70% for agricultural purposes)	80%	70%	60%
LTV barrier commercial	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%
Basis for valuation	Market value	Market value	Market value	Market value	Mortgage lending value
Valuation check	Regular monitoring	Regular monitoring	Regular monitoring	Regular monitoring	Regular (at least every 2 years) examination of the cover register
Special supervision	Yes; Finanstilsynet	Yes; Finansinspektionen	Yes ; Finanstilsynet	Yes; Finanssivalvonta Finansinspektionen	Yes; BaFin
Protection against mismatching	The law stipulates that cash-flows should be matched narrowly	Nominal coverage, NPV coverage	Yes; general or specific balance principles govern several restrictions on max. mismatches possible	Nominal coverage, NPV coverage; 12 month cash flow coverage, stress testing, liquidity management	Nominal coverage, NPV coverage, 180d liq. buffer
Obligation to replace non-performing loans	No, but haircuts for loans in-arrears for more than 90 days	No	No	Readjustment of valuation	No
Mandatory overcollateralization	No	No	8% on a risk-weighted basis for specialised institutions	Yes (2% on a NPV basis)	2% NPV
Fulfills UCITS 22(4)/CRD	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Source: Natixis Covered Bond Research/Nordea Markets

Appendix

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