# Results Presentation Q3 2020

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## Summary Q3 2020





#### Total lending, SEK bn



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Total deposits, SEK bn



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**11.5**% Return on equity Q3 2020

0.00% Credit loss level

Credit loss level Q3 2020

**0.05**% Stage 3 loans *Q3 2020*  **12.7**% CET1 capital ratio Q3 2020

32.9%

**C/I ratio** *Q3 2020* 

**0.30**%

**C/L ratio** *Q3 2020* 

Chapter 1

## Business update & strategy



## **Effects of COVID-19**





Easily accessible information on SBAB's platforms

Extensive Q&A relating to the COVID-19 pandemic available on SBAB's website. SBAB has also developed a service (available online and in the app) which allows all customers to apply for amortisation relief.

## **Temporary amortisation relief**

Residential mortgage customers



SEK 43 billion

Data as of 30 Sep 2020

During Q2, SBAB lowered the stressed interest rate applied in the housing cost calculation ("KALP"), used as a

basis for granting

mortgages, from 6.5% to 6.0% to

better reflect the

prevailing interest

rate situation.

residential

Stressed interest rate

Tenant-owners' Associations and Corporate Clients



SEK 430 million

Data as of 30 Sep 2020

Amortisation relief

Amortisation relief

Note: Swedish banks (in line with decision from S-FSA on 14 April 2020) are allowed to grant both new and existing mortgagors a time-limited exemption from the requirement on amortisation. The exemption applies to amortisation payments through 31 August 2021.

## **Resilient housing market**



## Market players – three categories

- The larger banks (top 4) account for about 73% of the market. The market share has decreased but not at the same rate as before. Increased competition as new challengers have entered the market. In parallel, larger banks have increased their focus on mortgages



## Residential mortgage market 2020

Shares of net growth in the Swedish residential mortgage market Jan-Aug 2020



#### Comments

- Increased competition in the Swedish residential mortgage market
- Many established players are working intensively to retain and defend their positions, and several new competitors have emerged as serious contenders for the residential mortgage customers
- The annual (YoY) percentage credit growth in the mortgage market in August 2020 was 5.4%. Growth rate expected to be 5.5% for the full year 2020 (SBAB forecast)
- Price important, but not the whole story

## Residential mortgage market 2018-2020

Year comparison on Net Growth 2018, 2019 & YTD August 2020 (pillars) and market share of outstanding mortgages August 2020 (line)



## Prices & terms on the market

- Differences in terms (maximum LTV) and funding models has allowed some players to keep their interest rates low and thus take a larger share of the growth. Mortgage rates have not kept pace with market rates during Q2-Q3 2020



#### Maximum allowed LTV



#### List rate vs. average rate (3M variable interest rate) (%) (Sep 2020)

## Additional price reductions in October

Maturity	Change 22 Oct 2020 (%)	List rate (%) 22 Oct 2020
3М	-0,05	1,69
1Y	-0,15	1,59
2Y	-0,15	1,54
3Y	-0,15	1,49
4Y	-0,10	1,59
5Y	-0,10	1,59
7Y	-0,15	1,79
10Y	-0,25	1,99

## Distribution strategy for mortgages

- Increased investments in own distribution capacity

- Since 2015, SBAB has prioritised new lending in its own brand (where SBAB is able to add most customer value and build the strongest customer relationships)
- As a result, all white label partnerships have been terminated. Future focus on partnerships with players (intermediaries) using digital business models
- In the fourth quarter of 2019, SBAB and Sparbanken Syd entered into an amended agreement relating to the parties partnership agreement regarding the mediation of mortgage loans (SEK 9.6 billion at 30 September 2020). According to the amended agreement, Sparbanken Syd is entitled to mediate new mortgages on behalf of SBAB until 30 November 2020 at the latest and to acquire the entire loan portfolio mediated by Sparbanken Syd, or parts thereof, during the period from 1 July 2020 until 31 December 2023



#### New lending (SEK mn)

## **Brand position**

- Strong brand position supporting further growth & strengthened customer loyalty



## Important brand factors for res. mortg.

- Positive, friendly, honest, safe and secure - most important driving forces for residential mortgages

#### Brandtouch studies during 2019 & 2020

- In 2019 and 2020, SBAB conducted two Brandtouch studies. The purpose of the studies was to show which emotional values consumers associate with different brands within the residential mortgage segment. Contains both absolute strengths (what consumers think of a particular brand) and relative strengths (strongest features of a brand in relation to others)
- In connection with the Brandtouch studies, a driving force study was also conducted, in order to create a greater understanding of the type of emotional strengths that drive conceivability within the residential mortgage segment
- The map to the right shows the strongest position for driving conceivability in the brand mortgage segment. The customer prefers an inclusive brand that exudes joy, kindness, honesty, security and safety



## Lending & deposits development



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## **Growing market shares**



#### Market shares, Corporate clients & ToA (Aug 2020)



## User trends & online presence



## Increased online activity

- Since the launch of SBAB's new brand profile, the traffic on sbab.se has increased with 21% and Booli.se with 47%



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## Customer experience & ecosystem

Ecosystem of services relating to housing and household finances

- Residential mortgages & housing financing main focus and primary source of income
- Challenges for mortgages: differentiation (price) & frequency of engagement
- Strategy to strengthen customer relationship/loyalty by adding valuable services throughout the housing journey
- New brand profile launched in Q1 2020 in order to achieve a more unified and improved customer experience



Housing phase	Service	Brand		
Dream & search	<ul> <li>Housing adds</li> <li>Housing market information</li> <li>Savings account</li> </ul>	booli En tjänst från SBAB SBAB		
Buy 👘	<ul> <li>Residential mortgages &amp; housing financing</li> <li>Home insurance (through partner)</li> <li>Life insurance (through partner)</li> <li>Legal advice (through partner)</li> </ul>	SBAB!		
Live	<ul><li>Refinancing</li><li>Consumer loans</li></ul>	SBAB!		
Sell	<ul> <li>Real estate broker recommendations</li> <li>Housing valuation</li> <li>Housing adds</li> <li>Tax declaration advice (through partner)</li> </ul>	hittamäklare! En tjänst från SBAB booli! En tjänst från SBAB		

## Booli's first media campaign



Chapter 2

# Financial performance



## Overview of Q3 & Jan-Sep 2020 results

SEK million	Q3 2020	Q2 2020	<b>A</b>	Jan-Sep 2020	Jan-Sep 2019	
Lending (SEK bn)	412.3	401.5	+2.7%	412.3	378.2	+9.0%
Deposits (SEK bn)	133.9	131.3	+2.0%	133.9	130.0	+3.0%
Net interest income	945	907	+4.2%	2,737	2,596	+5.4%
Net commission	-3	9	-12 mn	-12	-12	0 mn
Net result financial transact.	-11	17	-28 mn	-49	32	-81 mn
Costs	-310	-312	-0.6%	-933	-860	+8.5%
Loan losses	4	-11	-15 mn	-38	-16	+22 mn
Operating profit	636	621	+2,4%	1,742	1,768	-1.5%
C/I ratio, %	32.9%	33.1%	-0.2 pp	34.4%	32.5%	+1.9 pp
C/L ratio, %	0.30%	0.32%	-0.02 pp	0.31%	0.31%	0.0 pp
RoE, %	11.5%	11.6%	-0.1 pp	10.8%	12.1%	-1.3 pp
Loan loss ratio, %	0.00%	-0.01%	-0.01 pp	-0.01%	-0.01%	0.00 pp
CET1 capital ratio, %	12.7%	12.7%	0.0 pp	12.7%	12.2%	+0.5 pp

## **NII development**

- Continued growth and stability. Recurring income dominates SBAB's revenue stream





#### Net interest margin QoQ (%)

## **Cost management**

- Increased investments for future competitiveness



#### Cost development QoQ (SEK mn)

#### Comments

- Increased investments for future competitiveness:
  - Customer offering (incl. increased distribution power, customer service & customer experience)
  - Digitalisation
  - Replacement of ITinfrastructure (core banking platform)
  - Increased compliance & regulatory requirements

## **Financial KPIs**

- Continued high cost efficiency & competitive returns given SBAB's low risk business



#### Strong underlying profitability (above profitability target of RoE>10% last 5 years). Some pressure on ROE in 2020. Increased equity due to retained earnings 2019 has also impacted RoE Highly competitive cost efficiency, although increased investments (according to plan) has impacted C/I ratio

32%

2019

Jan-Sept

2020

\* From 31 March 2017, return on equity calculated as earnings after tax in relation to average equity, after adjustment for additional Tier 1 securities, value changes in financial assets recognized in equity. Opening balances have been adjusted for distributed dividend the year before. Comparative figures before 2017 have been recalculated according to new calculation method.

**Comments** 

## Superior asset quality

- High concentration on Swedish residential mortgages - very low loan losses/problem loans over time



Chapter 3

# Capital & funding



## Riksbank QE gives strong support

- Riksbank QE gives strong support to SEK covered bonds, and should continue to do so



#### CB spread SCBC 146, bps vs swap



## Update on funding

#### **Overview**

- Steady funding activity in first nine months with above SEK 70 bn being raised (YTD)
- Utilized the domestic SEK covered bond market with introduction of two new benchmarks and continuous taps
- Senior unsecured issuance in EUR and SEK

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- Successful issuance of T2 capital in SEK market
- Participated in Riksbanks facilitity to a total of SEK 13 bn for corporate lending not primarily for liquidity but for its favourable terms and for operational and supportive reasons
- Called AT1 and T2 transactions of total (1.5+3.5=) SEK 5.0 billion called in March, June and November (call notice sent out)
- Total long-term funding forecast for 2020 revised from SEK 60 bn to around SEK 80 bn
  - Lending growth not matched by increased deposit base
  - Main focus on covered bonds with smaller need in senior
  - Plan for SNP issuance put on hold due to fulfillment of MREL subordination requirement being postponed
  - Plan nimble to development in lending book and/or deposit base as well as changes in market conditions



Annual issuance, SEK (bn)

## **Update on capital**

SBAB well above external and internal requirements

#### Components of SBAB's capital target Q3 2020

SEK million	Total capital	%	CET1 capital	%
Estimated capital requirements from the S-FSA	15,857	12.2	10,577	8.2
– Of which, Pillar 1 minimum requirement	3,942	3.1	2,217	1.7
– Of which, Pillar 1 risk-weight floor, Swedish mortgages	6,412	4.9	3,607	2.8
– Of which, Pillar 2 core requirement	2,249	1.7	1,499	1.2
– Of which, Capital conservation buffer	3,236	2.5	3,236	2.5
– Of which, Countercyclical buffer	18	0.0	18	0.0
SBAB's capital target	16,634	12.8	11,353	8.8
SBAB's actual capital	21,919	16.9	16,419	12.7

#### Comments

- Capital target: CET1 and total capital ratio at least 0.6% above the requirement communicated by the S-FSA
- SBAB remains well above external and internal requirements in Q3 2020
- Early redemption of SEK 2,5 bn in Tier 2 capital with a call date in November 2020 has decreased the total capital ratio
- Leverage ratio of 3.71% as per 30 September 2020, up from 3.63% as per 30 June 2020

## History of stable capital ratios



## Capital – upcoming regulatory changes

Banking package	<ul> <li>SFSA proposal currently out for consultation – including indicative levels for P2G<sup>1</sup>, but not bank-specific</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Impact from P2G – Higher CET1 requirements for small and medium sized banks. Lev ratio a "binding requirement" for some banks</li> </ul>
Revisions to internal models	<ul> <li>Revised models currently being developed by SBAB</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Risk weights expected to increase overall in the banking sector as a</li> </ul>
		result of the revisions to IRB
Povisions to Recal III ("Pasal IV/")		
Revisions to Basel III ("Basel IV") and output floor	<ul> <li>Output floor to be phased in from 2023</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Swedish 25% floor on mortgages makes Swedish banks already partially "Basel IV" compliant</li> </ul>

1) SFSA estimates that the Pillar 2 guidance for most banks will be around 0.2-0.5 per cent of the exposure amount for the leverage ratio, and around 1–1.5 per cent of RWA for the risk-weighted requirement – but numbers will vary for different banks.

# Thank you!





# Appendix





## The Swedish economy

Fo	recast key figu	res Sweden		
	2019	2020	2021	2022
Real GDP, actual	1.2	-4.7	3.2	2.4
Household consumption	1.2	-2.2	3.0	3.2
Public consumption	0.3	0.5	1.5	1.1
Investments	-1.7	-10.0	5.0	3.0
Net export, GDP-contribution (pp)	1.0	-1.3	0.3	-0.1
Employment	0.7	-2.5	0.1	1.4
Unemployment rate (%)	6.8	9.2	9.4	8.8
Inflation, CPIF growth	1.7	0.5	0.9	1.2
Policy rate, yearly average (%)	-0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
KIX-index (-)	122.1	120.5	120.0	119.0

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Note: Annual percentage growth unless indicated otherwise, light orange background indicates SBAB's September forecast

#### Comments

- A deep recession in 2020 followed by an upturn in 2021
  - Over the past years the economy has been characterised by strong population growth, increasing employment, low inflation, low interest rates and rising house prices
- Swedish economy is well-equipped to face the corona pandemic, but is strongly influenced by the outside world
- Strong government finances make it possible to support vulnerable companies, keep household disposable income up, and to ensure financial stability

## **Continued strong housing market**

- Why & and is the current development healthy?



#### Housing market developments, YoY (%)

#### Yet no clear change

- The housing markets in Sweden have been stable over the past year with a clear growing optimism since the summer of 2019
- As a consequence of the corona pandemic, the housing market slowed down in the spring, but the sales volumes have accelerated since the early summer for both existing and newly built housing
- The supply of newly built housing has decreased in line with rising sales volumes, but also as a result of a lower construction rate

## **Reduced housing constructing**

# $\begin{array}{c} 80\ 000 \\ 70\ 000 \\ 60\ 000 \\ 50\ 000 \\ 40\ 000 \\ 30\ 000 \\ 20\ 000 \\ 10\ 000 \\ 0 \\ 1975 \\ 1985 \\ 1995 \\ 2005 \\ 2015 \\ 2015 \\ 2015 \\ 2025 \end{array}$

Housing construction (number of homes)

■ Flats ■ Houses ■ SBAB Flats forecast ■ SBAB Houses forecast

#### Remaining need for new housing

- Housing construction slows down to 44 000 homes in 2020
  - Relatively low level of housing constructing followed in the footsteps of the 1990s crises
  - Rapidly increasing construction from 2013, and almost as fast decreasing from 2017, housing construction is expected to decrease by 30% by 2020 compared to 2017
  - A noticeable shift to rental apartments in recent years
- Strong demographic growth, good access to financing and low interest rates support the high rate of new construction
  - The housing shortage in Sweden is currently estimated to about 150 000 homes, despite the high rate of construction in recent years
  - Approximately 40 000 new homes are needed per year in order for the housing stock to grow at the same pace as the number of households
  - Some concern about the affordability of new housing and the ability to pay / willingness to buy

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## Credit growth

Credit growth, annual growth rates (%)



#### Comments

- Credit growth in the mortgage market (red line) has slowed down since 2016, was at its lowest in 2019 but is now rising slightly
- The annual (YoY) percentage credit growth in the mortgage market in August 2020 was 5.4%
- According to SBAB's forecast, the growth rate is expected to be 5.5% for the full year 2020
  - The forecast takes into account stagnant housing prices, low mortgage rates, a weak development of household income and a high household savings ratio
  - Housing credits from others than MFI:s has a market share of 0.7%

## Lending mix

#### SBAB **Residential mortgages** Tenant-own, Assoc. **Corporate lending** SEK bn % **Residential mortgages** 304.7 73.9% Consumer loans 2.5 0.6% Corporate lending 50.6 12.3% - Of which, commercial lending 2.5 0.6% 64% 60% - Of which, construction loans ("kreditiv") 8.9 2.2% 38% Tenant-owners' associations 54.5 13.2% **Total lending** 412.3

#### LTV ratios in loan book

## Swedish mortgages-a low-risk business

- High concentration on Swedish residential mortgages - very low loan losses/problem loans over time



### **Construction loans**

- Focus on major residential developers and existing relationships with solid track records

#### Comments

- Focus on major residential developers and existing relationships with solid track records
- 85 outstanding construction loans (82 number of properties) totalling SEK 14,0 billion (of which 64% disbursed). Construction loans capped at 6% of total lending (current level 3.4%)
- More prudent acceptance levels for smaller residential developers, e.g. higher levels of equity, number of sales agreements
- Most of the construction loans are to companies with diversified revenue streams (i.e. not only from real estate development, but from rental apartments, infrastructure projects and real estate management). Strong balance sheets and good levels of liquidity among SBAB:s customers with building credits

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Greater Gothenburg; 13%

## SBAB's impairment model

- SBAB applies four different scenarios in its ECL model

#### Sensitivity analysis of forward-looking information

	Scer	Scenario 1 (45%)		Scenario 2 (25%)			Scenario 3 (15%)			Scenario 4 (15%)		
Factors	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
GDP <sup>1)</sup>	-4.8%	+2.9%	+2.7%	-8.0%	-3.9%	+4.9%	-5.7%	-6%	+5.6%	-5.3%	-2.3%	-0.8%
Repo rate	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%	1.2%	1.1%
Unemployment	8.6%	9.3%	8.7%	9.8%	13.0%	11.4%	8.8%	12.2%	11.5%	8.6%	10.1%	10.9%
House prices, $\Delta$	+2.5%	+1.7%	-3.1%	-5.8%	-4.6%	-1.4%	-5.0%	-13.5%	-5.3%	-8.1%	-17.0%	-16.6%
Prices of tenant-owners' rights, $\Delta$	-1.6%	+0.6%	-4.2%	-10.2%	-6.2%	-2.5%	-6.5%	-15.4%	-8.7%	-11.3%	-27.2%	-20.7%
Property prices, $\Delta$	+2.4%	+0.5%	-0.4%	+1.2%	-11.8%	-0.6%	-9.8%	-13.3%	-5.8%	-15.0%	-26.5%	-10.7%
ECL	SE	< 82 milli	on	SEK	158 mill	ion	SEK	186 mill	ion	SE	( 478 millio	on

Weighted ECL<sup>2)</sup>

SEK 176 million

1) Not included in the ECL calculation

2) Of which, SEK 155 million was attributable to lending to the public and SEK 21 million to off-balance-sheet items linked to loan commitments and building credits.

#### Comment

- SBAB applies four different scenarios in its impairment model;
  - Scenario 1: "Base" (45%)
  - Scenario 2: "Base Downside" (25%)
  - Scenario 3: "Very serious financial crisis (one in 25 years)" (15%)
  - Scenario 4: "Very severe financial crisis in combination with central government increased debt and troubled finances" (15%)
- Scenarios 1, 3 and 4 revised in Q3. Other scenarios, as well as the weighting between scenarios that applied in Q2, remain unchanged. The table shows the forward-looking information comprised of a weighting of four scenarios with projections of the macroeconomic factors applied in the impairment model
- SBAB has no "upside case" but instead several different variations of negative stress scenarios to reflect the uncertain future

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