Investor presentation

Full year 2016 | SBAB Bank AB (publ)

Table of contents

3 Executive summary

4 The Swedish economy

7 The Swedish mortgage market

15 SBAB

38 Appendix (SCBC & Swedish key economic figures)



Executive summary

- 100% owned by the Kingdom of Sweden
- Business targets:
 - Profitability: RoE > 10%
 - Capitalisation: CET1 Capital Ratio 1.5% above requirement from the Swedish FSA
- Swedish mortgage portfolio, predominantly residential mortgages
- Focus on core business, mortgages in the retail segment
- Total funding needs for full 2016, expected to be SEK 40/45 billion

	Full year 2016	Full year 2015
Net Interest Income, SEK mn	2,829	2,442
Loan losses, SEK mn	18	40
Mortgage Portfolio, SEK bn	296.0	297.0
Cost/Income ratio, %	30	35
RoE, %	12.3	10.2
CET1 Capital Ratio (Basel III), %	32.2	28.6

Rating	Moody's	S&P's			
SBAB					
- Short term funding	P-1	A-1			
- Long term funding	A21)	A ²⁾			
SCBC					
- Long term funding	Aaa				
1) Positive outlook 2) Negative outlook					

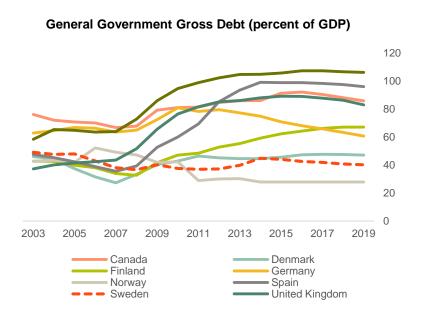


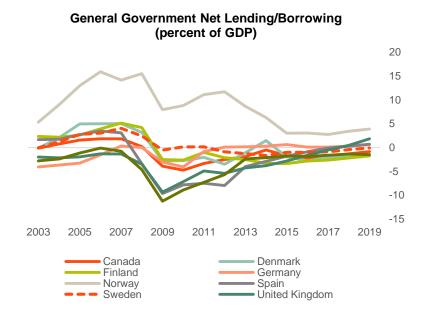


The Swedish economy

AAA / Aaa / AAA (stable)

- Government debt is low and declining
 - Public debt-to-GDP of 43% in 2016, 42% in 2017, 41% in 2018 (IMF)
- Budget currently very close to balance
 - Average budget balance has been +0.8% of GDP over the past15 years
- Domestic demand has been stimulated by stable public finances, increasing employment, low inflation, sinking interest rates and rising house prices over the past years

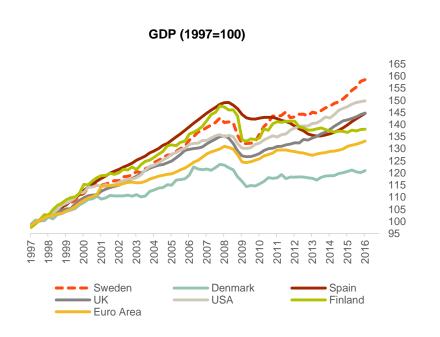






Growth and inflation

- Average annual GDP-growth has been 2.2% over the last 15 years vs 1.0% in the Euro area
 - GDP growth is expected to slow down from 4.2% in 2015 to 3.5% in 2016 and 2.3% in 2017 (Consensus Forecast, July 2016)
- Average inflation has been 1.0% over the last 15 years, well below the target of 2%
 - Inflation has been 0.0% in 2015, 1.0% is expected in 2016 and 1.5% in 2017 (Consensus, July 2016)









Mortgage lending in Sweden

- A low risk business

Credit Information Agency

National computerized data base with information regarding civil status, income and changes in income, assets, debt, payment complaints and recent inquiries at the agency. Used in every credit process regarding loans

Mortgage Deed System

A Mortgage Deed for every house is registered and controlled by the Swedish mapping, cadastral and land registration authority (Lantmäteriet)

Enforcement Authority

Lender can initiate an enforcement order with this office to enforce his claim, this process normally takes up to 90 days



Mortgage lending in Sweden

- A low risk business

"Originate and hold" model

No "originate to distribute" model, no subprime lending

No Buy-to-Let Market

Restricted buy-to-let market due to regulated rental market and tenant owner subletting restrictions

Personal Liability

A borrower is personally liable even after a default and foreclosure procedure, i.e. full and personal recourse

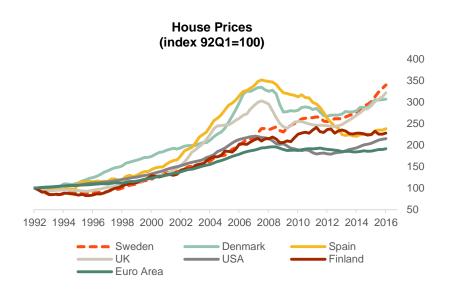
Social Security

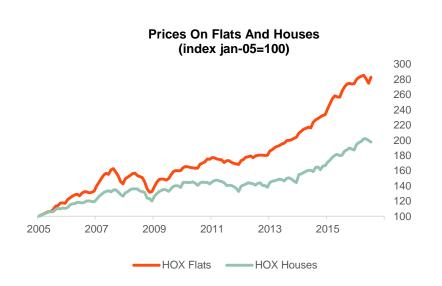
Well developed welfare system raising households' ability to service debt even during times of unemployment



House price performance

- House prices have increased by an average of 6.4% over the last 15 years
 - Increases have been higher in cities and growth regions than in the countryside. Prices on flats have risen more than prices on houses
 - On average prices on flats and houses increased by 14% during 2015, but price increases has slowed down in 2016
- · The Swedish housing market contrasts with the "bubble markets" in a number of ways
 - Strict regulations on buy-to-let
 - No subprime mortgage market
 - There has not been any speculative building activity

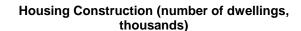


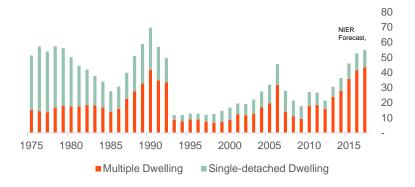




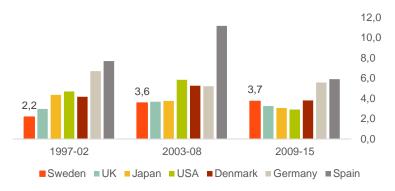
Housing construction

- Low level of housing construction
 - After the real estate crisis in the early 1990s, construction has been low in comparison to both history and to other countries
- Building activity has not kept up with demography
 - Population is expected to increase from close to 10 million to above 11 million people in less than ten
 years. Immigration and the number of people aged 20-35, the "first time buyers", has increased
- Strong demand, easy acces to financing and low interest rates are stimulating housebuilders and the number of new dwellings are increasing
 - Appr. 60 000 new dwellings per year are needed to keep the stock of dwellings growing at the same pace as the population in the comingten years





Residential Investment During Different Periods (percent share of GDP)





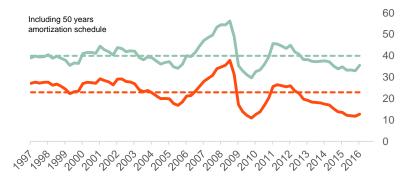
Lower costs of owning a dwelling

- Mortgage rates have been on a downward trend for almost 25 years
 - Mortgage rates and house prices have been highly correlated
 - Interest costs are deductible to 30% (20% on amounts above 100,000 SEK)
- No increase in debt service costs
 - Interest rate cost of acquiring an average house have been hovering around 25% of average disposable per capita income over the past 15 years. Now it's 13%
- Relaxation of taxes connected to housing
 - Inheritance & gift tax abolished in 2005, wealth tax abolished in 2007
 - Residential real estate tax lowered 2008.

Mortgage Lending Rates (%)
Average of Nordea, SEB, Stadshypotek,
Swedbank and SBAB



After tax yearly interest rate cost of acquiring an average house with 15 percent downpayment (share of average disposable income)

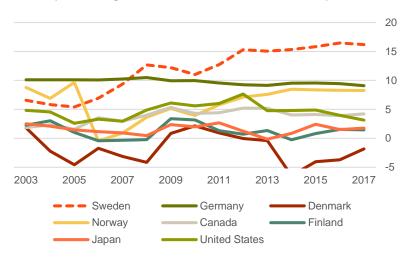




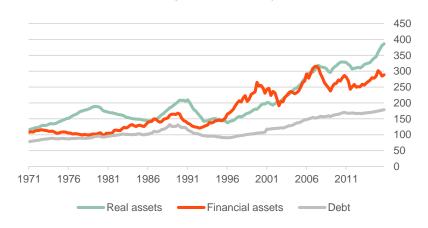
High savings ratio, high net wealth

- · High savings ratio
 - Swedish households have a savings ratio above 15%, which is very high in comparison to other countries
- High net wealth
 - Both financial assets and housing assets have been rising faster than debt. Average net wealth stands at almost 5 times disposable income

Household Savings (net savings as a share of household income)



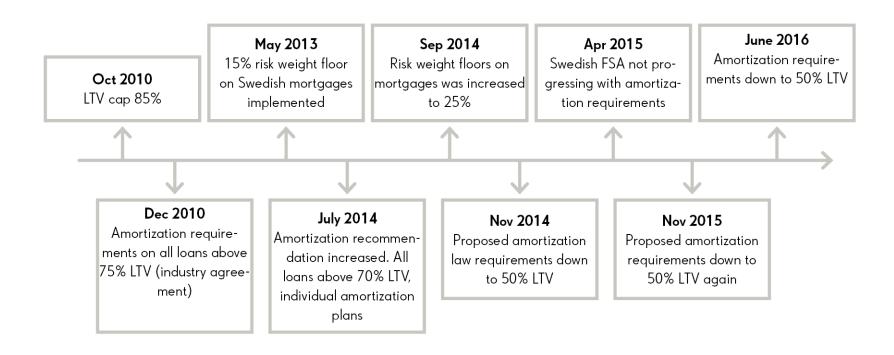
Household Debt And Assets (percentage share of disposable income)





The Swedish mortgage market

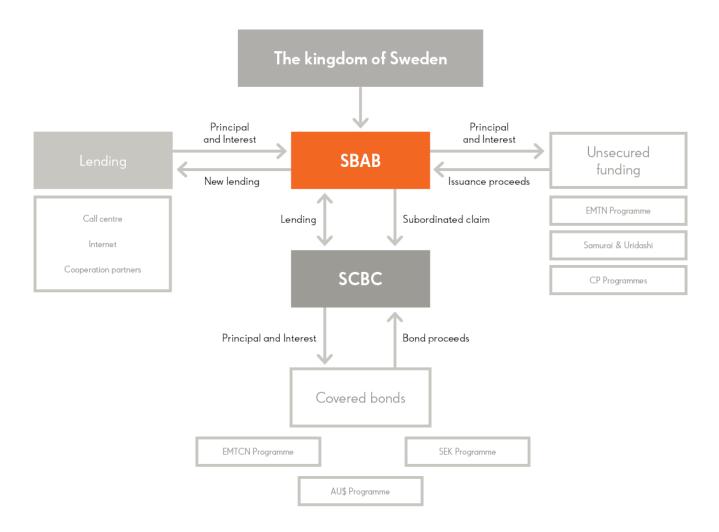
- Measures introduced to slow down the market







SBAB Group





SBAB Bank

- Set up in 1985 by the Kingdom of Sweden
- 100% owned by the Kingdom of Sweden
- Business operations purely in Sweden
- 510 employees (FTE) as of 31st December
- Successful and cost efficient origination through:
 - Call centre
 - Internet platform (since 1998)
 - Co-operation partners
- Two main product offerings:
 - Lending: Mortgages are offered to retail, tenant owner associations and property companies. Total lending SEK 296bn
 - Savings: Savings accounts are offered to retail, corporate clients and tenant-owner association. Total deposits SEK 97bn

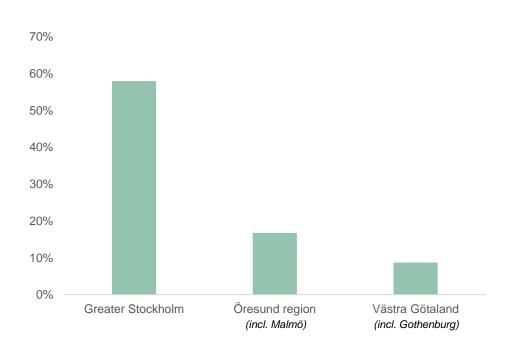




Distribution of lending

- Lending is only offered in Sweden in Swedish Kronor
- SBAB's lending is concentrated to the economic hubs

 Lending operations are purely Swedish. Cost efficient origination through internet (since 1998), call-centre and cooperation partners

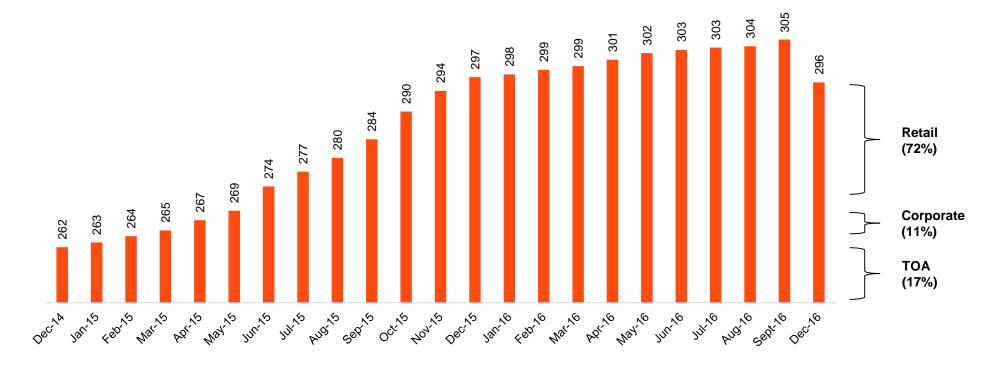






Lending growth

- Total SEK 296bn



Decline in lending attributable to the transfer from SBAB of mortgages of around SEK 20.5 billion from the previous partnership with Sparbanken Öresund during 2016



Our value proposition

AVAILABILITY

Residential mortgages online and over the phone, every day and in all situations.

TRANSPARENCY

Competitive pricing and appropriate terms and conditions from the outset.

CONSIDERATION

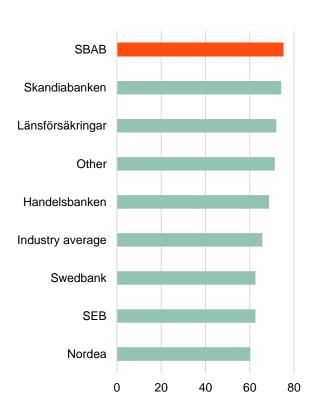
Housing specialists who care.



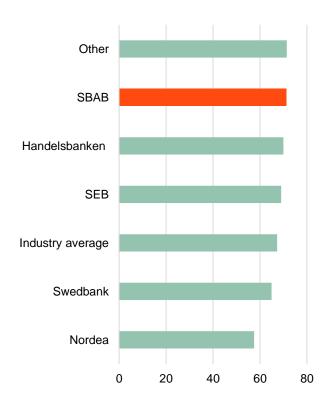
No 1 in 2014, 2015 and 2016

"Sweden's most satisfied residential mortgage customers"





Corporate Customer satisfaction 2016







Sustainable business at SBAB

Our mission: To contribute to better housing and improved housing finances

- Sustainable lending (Green loans)
- Sustainable funding (Green bonds)
- Sustainable services (Energy efficiency app)
- Social responsibility (Cooperation with NGOs such as Stockholms Stadsmission)

Sound finances

Long term profitability allows us to contribute to sustainable development in society.

Responsibility and transparent and accept responsibility, both as a creditor and an employer.

Sustainable housing

We finance sustainable housing, which results in less environmental impact and a better home environment.



Way forward

Our vision: To provide the best mortgages in Sweden

What to achieve

- Grow market share in coming years
- Continued deposit growth
- Keep strong loan quality with low loan losses
- Sustain underlying profitability (RoE > 10%)

How to achieve

- · Develop our customer offering
 - Strategic transition towards housing- and housing-related services
 - · Focus on new lending in SBAB's own brand
 - Improve and strengthen brand recognition
 - Unique customer-oriented and efficient lending origination
 - · Increase digitalisation further
 - Transparent product terms & competitive offerings





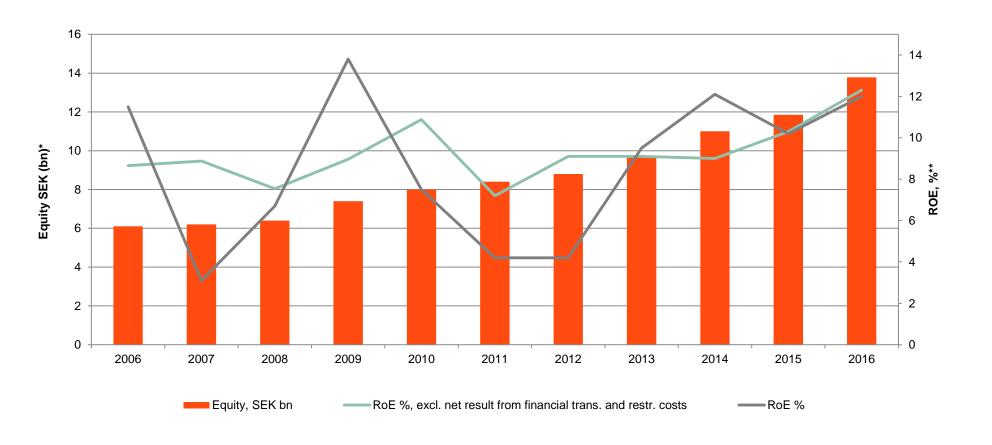
Continued positive development

(SEK mn)	Q4 2016	Q3 2016	▲ QoQ
NII	762	745	†
Costs	239	214	†
Loan losses, net	2 (pos)	20	+
Operating profit	548	534	†
Deposits (SEK bn)	96.8	93.4	†
Lending (SEK bn)	296.0	305.0	\
Deposit/lending	32.7%	30.6%	†
C/I-ratio	31%	28%	†
RoE	12.5%	12.0%	†
CET1 ratio	32.2%	28.5%	†

2016	2015	▲ YoY
2,829	2,442	†
889	809	†
18	40	+
2,011	1,492	†
96.8	76.6	†
296.0	297.0	+
32.7%	25.8%	†
30%	35%	+
12.3%	10.2%	†
32.2%	28.6%	†



Equity and RoE



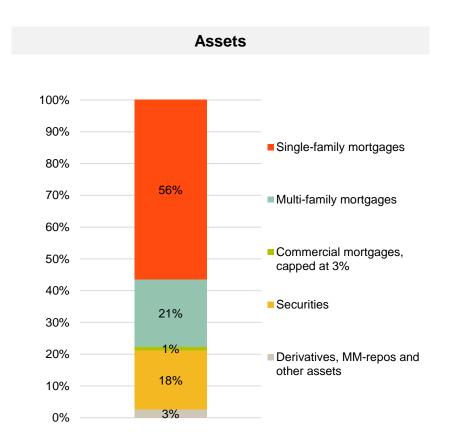


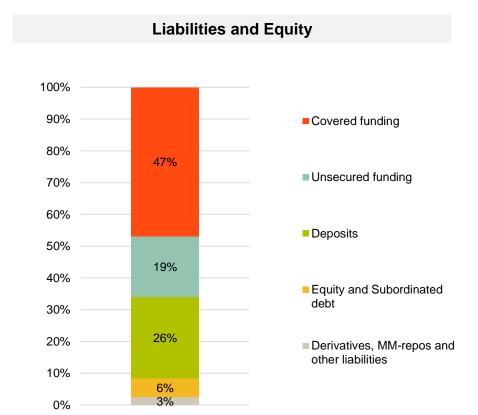
^{*} Equity adjusted for additional Tier 1 securities

^{**} Return on equity, RoE, is expressed as operating result after tax in relation to average equity, adjusted for additional Tier 1 securities

SBAB Group balance sheet

- Total balance sheet SEK 375bn, as of 31st December 2016

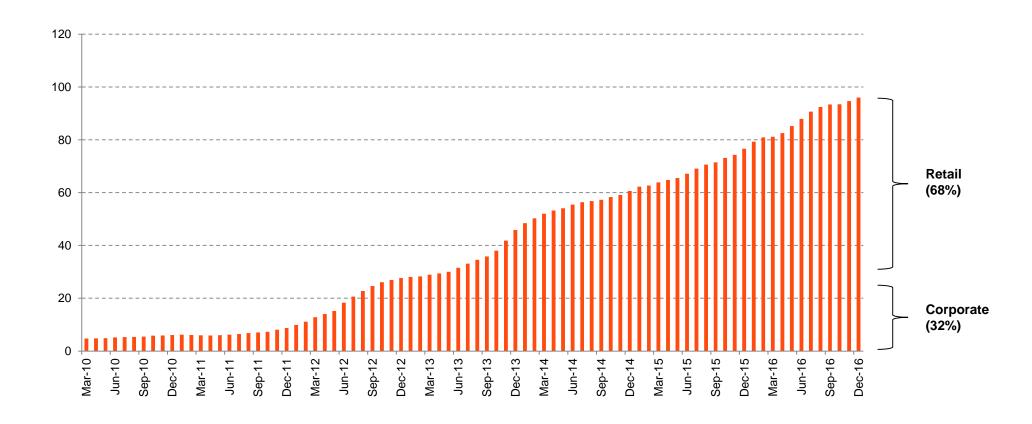






Deposit growth

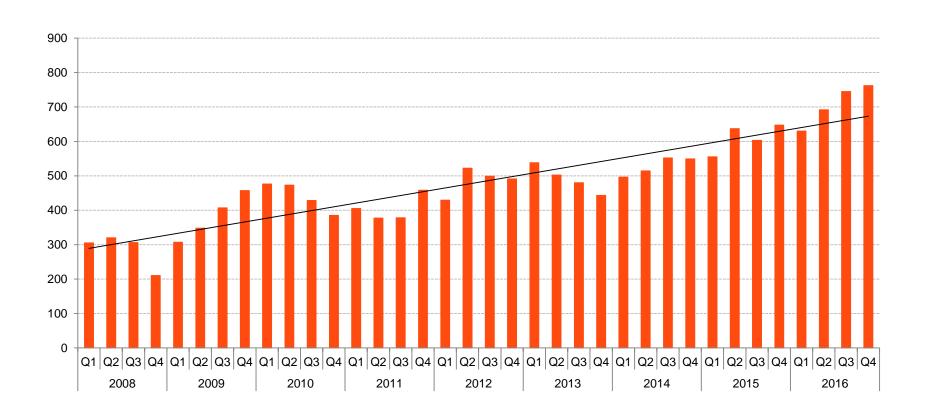
- Total SEK 97bn





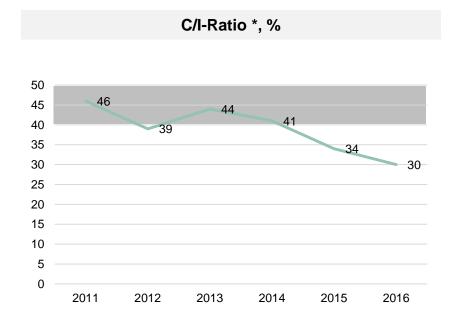
SBAB's net interest income

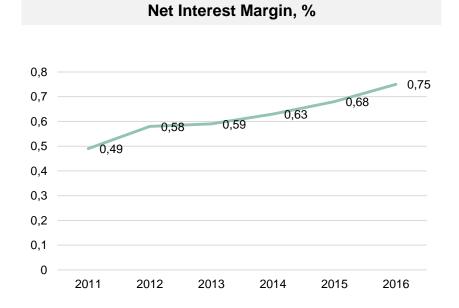
- Continued stability and growth





Improved C/I-ratio and NIM



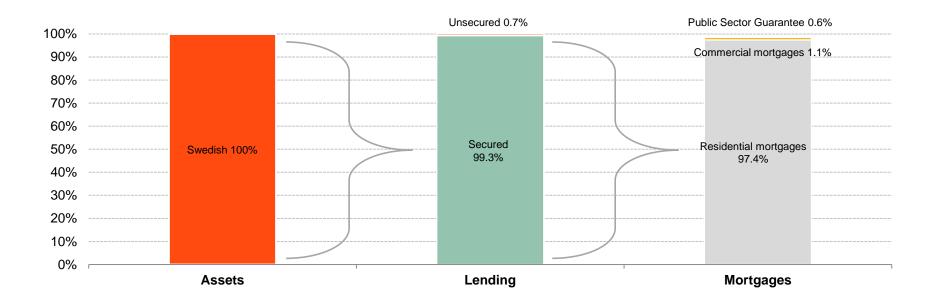




Asset quality

"We believe that asset quality, particularly for residential retail mortgage portfolios, should continue to be supported by the central bank's low interest rate policy"

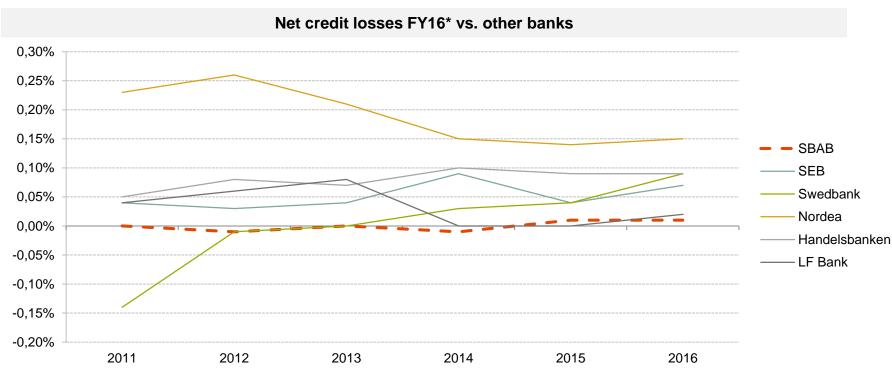
- S&Ps RatingDirect issued Dec 14th 2015





Credit losses vs. peers

- In Sweden, there is a strong culture of timely payment of debt, especially, payment of mortgages
- Yearly average credit loss of less than 1 bp for the past 10 years is the lowest of the Swedish banks

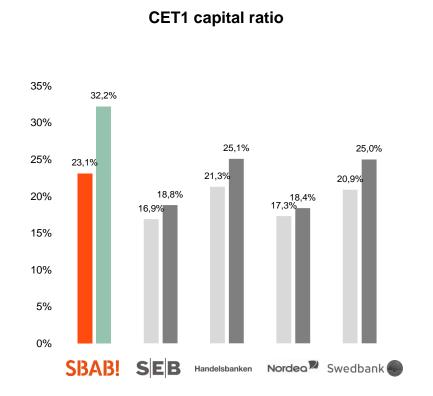


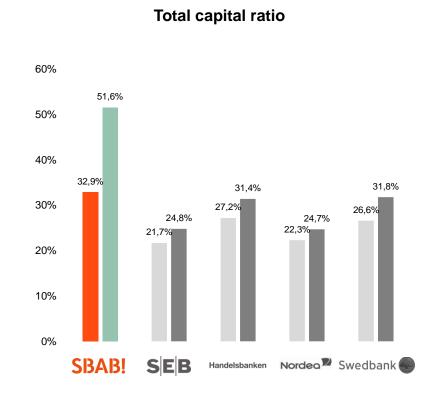
^{*} As reported by each bank, definition of credit losses/impairments may vary between banks



Strong Capital Buffer

- SBAB's total CET1 available is well above requirements (fully loaded Basel III)

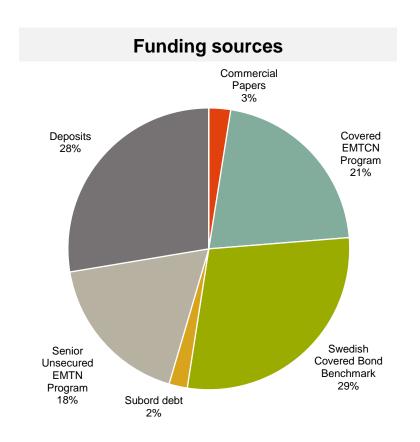


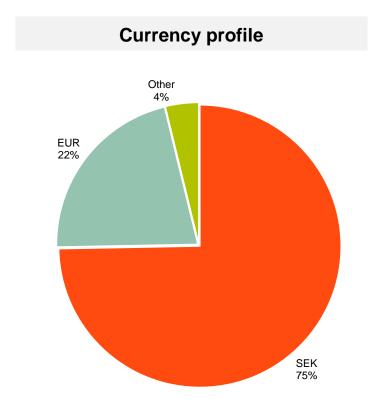




Funding sources

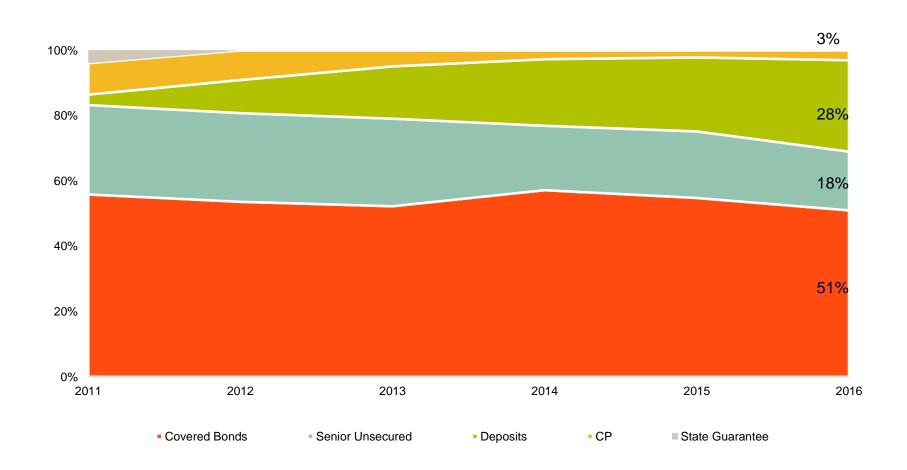
- Total funding portfolio SEK 349bn, as of 31st December 2016







Development of funding sources

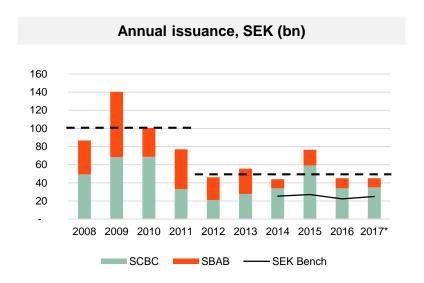


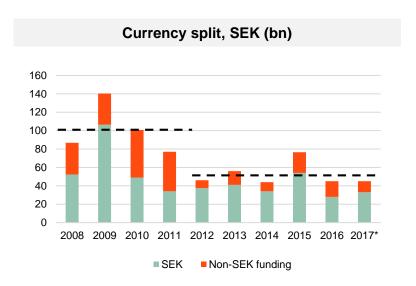


SBAB Group funding

- Moderate funding needs ahead

- SBAB Group operates in a number of funding markets. A broad and efficiently diversified investor base is an important part of the Group's funding strategy
- Long term funding volume for 2016 around SEK 45bn and for 2017 estimated to around SEK 40 to 50bn, of which a majority in SEK
- Long term goal to extend maturity



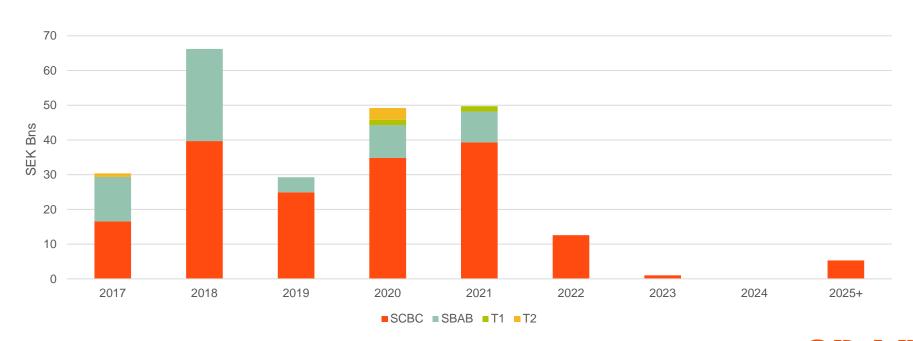




Maturity profile

- Smooth funding profile reduces refinancing risk
- Liquidity risk is being mitigated through buy-backs of maturing bonds

Maturity profile, SEK (bn)





Funding programme

- Total long term funding 2017 SEK 40/50bn
 - 1-2 public transactions in international funding markets
 - 1-2 new SEK covered bond benchmarks per year
 - Private placements in SEK
 - Private placements in international funding markets
- Overall funding strategy is to maintain presence and regularity in core funding markets (predominantly EUR and SEK)
- SBAB's focus is to further extend its maturity profile
- Regular future issuance: Dedicated to SEK and expected to return to EUR covered bond market at least once a year going forward





Regular presence in EUR market

SBAB!

Senior Unsecured €500mn

0.5% 5y due May '21

April 2016

SBAB!

Senior Unsecured €750 mn

FRN 3y due Jun '18

May 2015

SBAB!

Senior Unsecured €750mn

2.375% 7y due Sep '20

Aug 2013

SBAB!

Senior Unsecured €750mn

1.375% 5y due May '18

Apr 2013

SCBC

Covered Bond €1bn

0.375% 7y due Feb '24

Jan 2017

SCBC

Covered Bond €1bn

0.25% 5y due Jan '21

Jan 2016

SCBC

Covered Bonds of SBAB —

Covered Bond €750 mn

0.375% 5y due Sep '20

Sep 2015

SCBC

Covered Bond €500 mn

0.25% 7y due Jun '22

Jun 2015



Key highlights

- 100% owned by the Kingdom of Sweden
- Government ownership clause for senior unsecured investors
- Extremely low risk business purely Swedish mortgage portfolio, predominantly residential mortgages;
 extremely low loan losses
- Sustainable profitability
- Strong liquidity position
- Solid capitalization
- Deposit growth
- Stable funding mix with good access to both domestic and international capital markets
- International funding diversification strategically important
- Regular future issuance







The SCBC product

- The limited activites of SCBC provide additional benefits to investors

Robust structure

- Strength of a regulated entity combined with a restricted activity vehicle reduces number of other potential creditors
- As a result, in addition to the eligible assets, investors also benefit from over-collateralisation provided by:
 - Non-eligible assets
 - Regulatory capital held by SCBC (maintain 8% capital adequacy ratio)

Subordination of SBAB Interests

- Fees for services provided by SBAB are subordinated to SCBC's senior creditors
- Where a mortgage certificate serves as collateral for 2 different mortgage loans, SBAB has subordinated its interest to SCBC
- Loans 30 days in arrears are normally repurchased by SBAB

Loans in Arrears

Loans 30 days in arrears are normally repurchased by SBAB

Other Features

- Loans 30 days in arrears are normally repurchased by SBAB
- Dynamic O C in compliance with Aaa requirements
- UCITS Compliant
- Swedish covered bonds are eligible for repo at Riksbank
- Following the ECBC's labelling initiative



SCBC Cover Pool

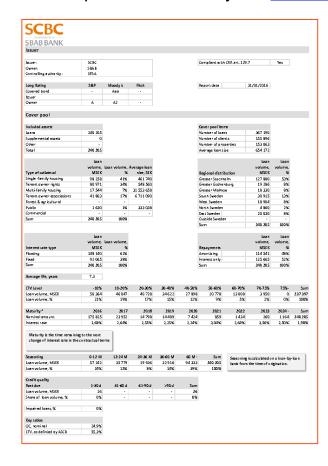
- Key characteristics as of 31st December 2016

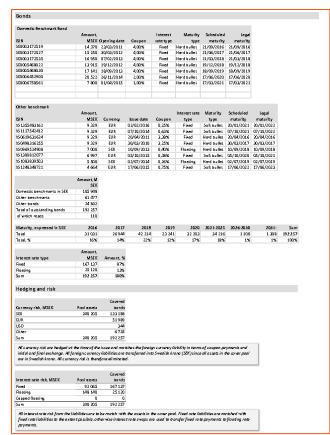
Collateral	100% Swedish residential mortgages *
Over Collateralization	40.4%
Weighted average LTV	53.7%
Weighted average seasoning	6.2 years
Loans in arrears	Arrears below 0.01% (SBAB buys back loans in arrears > 30 days)
Number of loans	337 853
Average loan size	SEK 710 695
Geographical location	Spread throughout Sweden; concentrated in economic hubs
Pool type	Dynamic
Originator	SBAB Bank Group
Interest rate type	62% floating, 38% fixed / 49% amortising, 51% interest only



National Template

Details published monthly on: www.sbab.com (both in PDF and Excel-format)

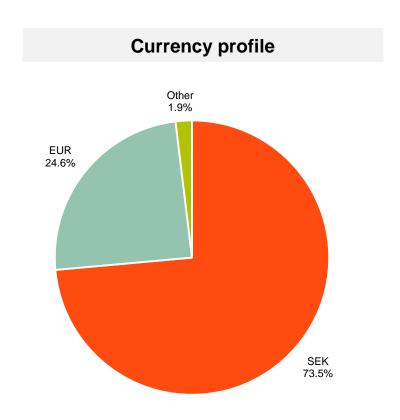


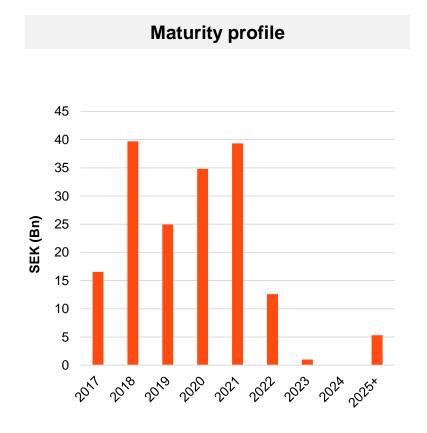




SCBC funding

- Total covered bonds outstanding: SEK 174bn as of 31st December 2016

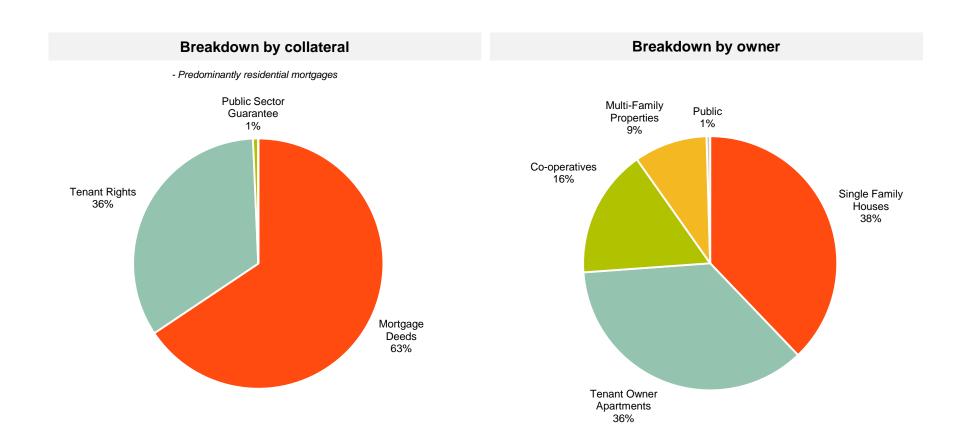






SCBC Cover Pool

- Distribution by Collateral and Owner as of 31st December 2016





OC

- OC changes with houseprice valuations

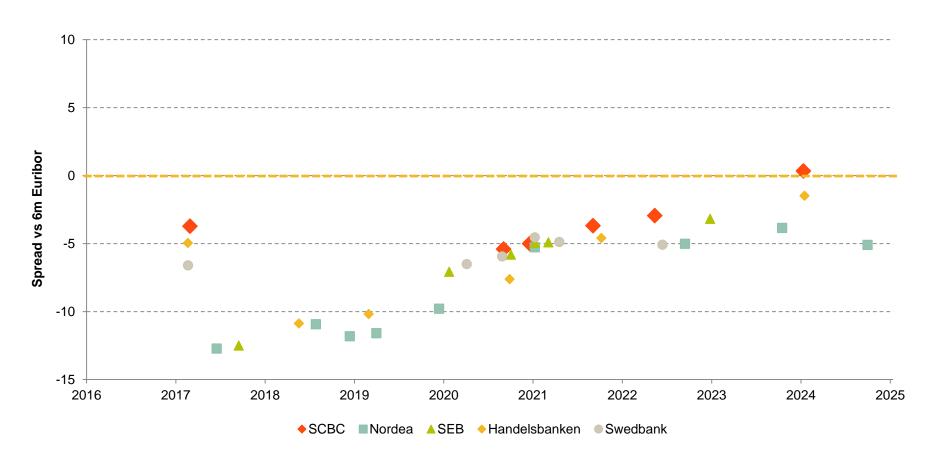
- Lending is originated from SBAB and and assets are transferred to the cover pool via true saletypically once a year or when needed according to funding plan
- Large buffer to a significant fall in house prices- Simulation of decline in house prices and the corresponding effect on eligible assets, LTV and OC is shown in the table below as of 31st Dec 2016

Houseprice change	Eligible assets in cover pool (SEK bn)	WA LTV (%)	OC* (%)
0%	238.9	55.2	37.44
-5%	236.5	57.1	36.0
-10%	233.2	58.9	34.1
-15%	228.8	60.6	31.6
-20%	223.0	62.1	28.3
-25%	215.7	63.5	24.1
-30%	206.4	64.7	18.8



Trading levels of outstanding bonds

- EUR Covered Bonds





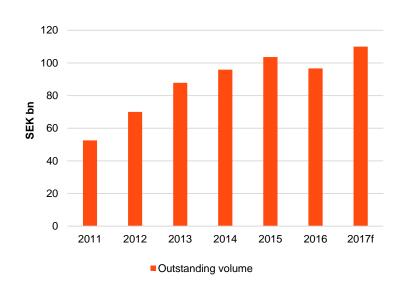
Swedish legislation in comparison

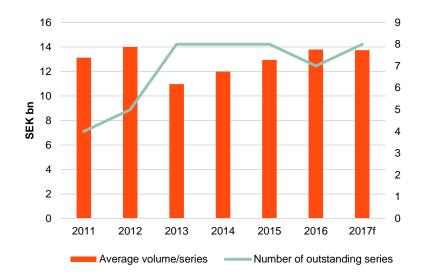
- A secure framework

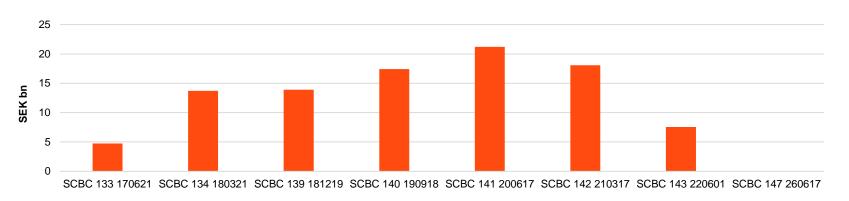
	Sweden	Germany	France	Ireland	Finland
Market structure	On balance sheet issuance	On balance sheet issuance	Special bank	Special bank	Special bank
Max LTV *	75%	60%	80%	75%	60%
Min. overcollateralisation	2%	2%	Not defined	Not defined	Not defined
Max. substitute collateral	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
Cover register	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Independent monitor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
BIS Risk weghting	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Derivatives as collateral	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Matching requirements	NPV, nominal value, currency, interest	NPV, nominal value, currency, interest	Nominal value	Nominal value, currency, interest, duration	Nominal value, currency, interest, duration



SEK Benchmark Program









SEK Benchmark Program

- Build up and buy backs





The Swedish covered bond market

- One of the best functioning bond markets in the world

The bond market has been open and well functioning throughout the crisis, providing reliability and liquidity.

Key distinction of the market is the tap issuance format via contracted market makers. Tap issuances can be made on a daily basis in small to medium sizes.

Market is supported by market makers with separate market making agreements and repo functionality providing issuers with enhanced liability management options.

Typically issuers start reducing their outstanding debt about 6-9 months before maturity via successive buy-backs and switches

The total value of the Swedish covered bond market was EUR 222 billion as of Q4 2015







Kingdom of Sweden



Area: 450 295 sq km

Population : 9 906 331 (aug 2016)

Urban population: 85% of total population

21 Counties, 290 Municipalities

Capital : Stockholm

Constitutional monarchy

Unicameral Parliament (Riksdag) with 349 seats

 Elections: last held on 14 September 2014 (next to be held on 9 September 2018)

Government : Coalition of Social Democrats and Greens

 The Swedish economy rests on a capitalist system mixed with public-private partnership, centralized wage negotiations and substantial welfare elements

 Sweden has one of the world's highest per capita income (IMF)



Kingdom of Sweden

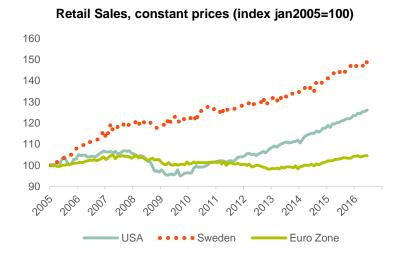


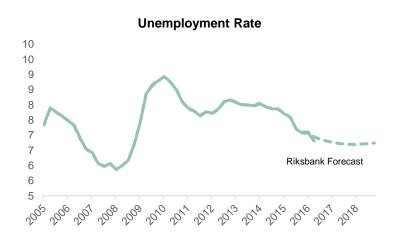
- Approx. 45% of GDP is exported. Largest goods trading partners are the Scandinavian countries, Germany and UK
- Sweden joined the EU in 1995, but the euro was rejected in a public referendum 2003
- The currency, the krona, has been floating since 1992 when the fixed exchange rate regime was abandoned
- The Centralbank, Sveriges Riksbank, operates monetary policy under an inflation target of 2%, +/- 1%
- Sweden ranks third in The Economist's Democracy Index 2015, fourteenth in the United Nations' Human Development Index 2015, ninth in the World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index 2015-16 and second in the Global Innovation Index 2016



Strong domestic economy

- Domestic demand has been stimulated by stable public finances, increasing employment, low inflation, sinking interest rates and rising house prices over the past years
 - Retail sales has risen by almost 50% over the past ten years
- The labour market has strengthened
 - Employment has increased by 1.1% on average and hours worked by 1.2% per year over the past ten years. The activity rate (16-64y) has gone from below 80% in 2009 to above 83% in early 2016

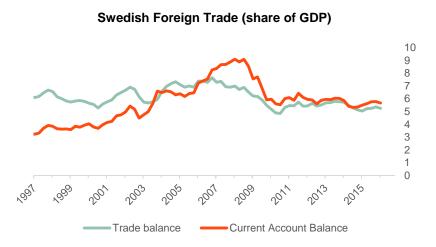


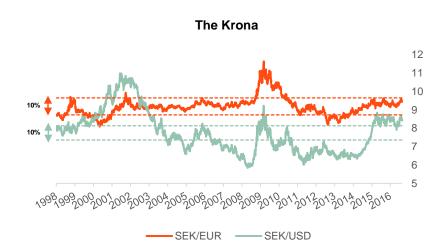




Foreign trade and the Krona

- Very strong current account
 - Exports make up about 45% of GDP. Foreign trade has shown a surplus since the mid-1990s.
- The Krona has been floating since 1992
 - As a fairly small currency it is rather sensitive to changes in international risk appetite and business flows.
 It has however historically been highly correlated with the Euro
- The Krona is weaker than its historical average...
 - ..if compared to a trade weighted basket. Factors contributing to a strong krona are a strong current account, high relative growth, solid public finances while low interest rates and weak export flows are dampening

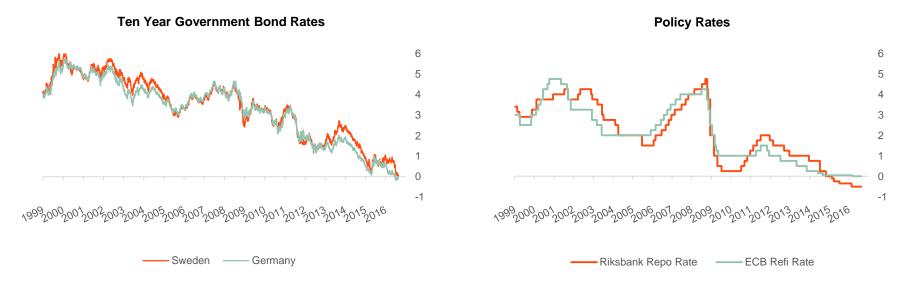






Interest rates

- Long and short interest rates have a high correlation with European (i.e. German) rates
 - The ten year spread against Germany has on average been +19bp, over the last 15 years, correlation has been 0.79
- Sweden has gained something of a safe haven status over the last 10-15 years
 - Strong public finances, a stable financial system, low inflation and international flight to quality have been holding down long term interest rates





The Swedish housing market

Most Swedes own their dwelling

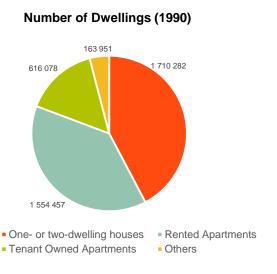
65 % of the dwelling stock is owner occupied and 35 % is rented

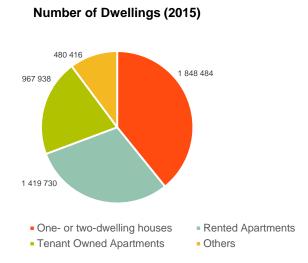
The rental market is highly regulated

 Rent controls are strong and a large part is owned by property companies controlled by municipalities. The share of rented apartments has been declining due to rent regulations making it unprofitable to build new units where demand is high (large cities)

The number of tenant owned apartments has risen

 Price increases have made it highly profitable for private (and public) landlords to sell their properties to tenant-owner associations



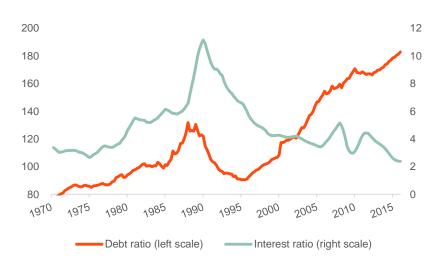




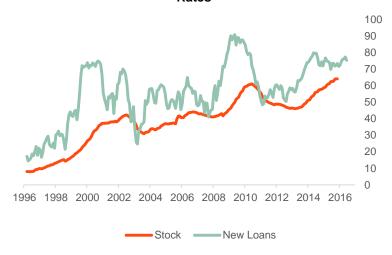
Household debt has increased

- High debt to income ratio but low interest costs
 - The household debt to income ratio has increased from around 90% in 1995 to above 170%. The rise in the debt ratio is strongly connected to the decline in interest rates and rising homeownership
- Average household exposed to interest rate risk
 - The interest ratio is below 3%. Rising interest rate levels will eventually push up the interest ratio in the coming years. This effect will be reinforced by the increased use of floating interest rates

Household Debt and Interest Cost Share of Income



Share of Mortgage Loans with Floating Interest Rates

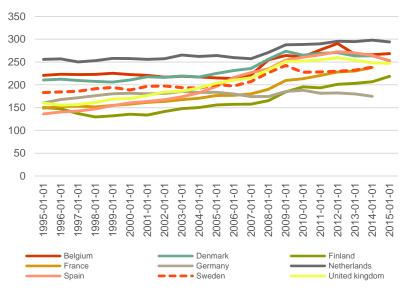




Debt compared to other countries

- Household debt to income is rather high compared to some other countries
 - The general conclusion from authorities is that household debt is not a threat to financial stability but future growth should be contained
- Total debt (household, company and public) around average in an international comparison
 - Strong public finances puts Sweden in a favorable position

Private and Public Debt (share of GDP)

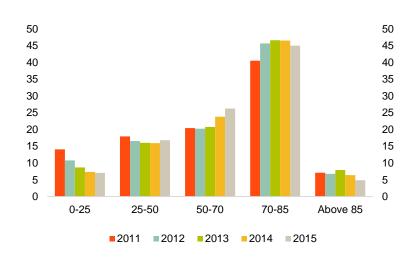




Measures are working

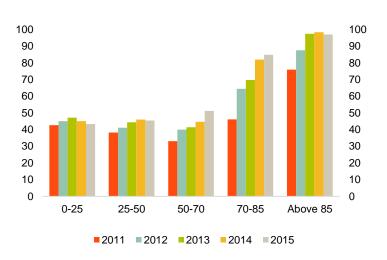
- Mortgage LTV cap and amortization requirements have had effects
 - The share of high LTVs has decreased
 - The share of amortising households has gone from 44% to 67%

Share of Households with Different Loan-to-value Ratios, New Loans



Note. Shows the share of households for different loan-to value ratios.

Share of Households Amortising for Different Loan-to-value Ratios, New Loans



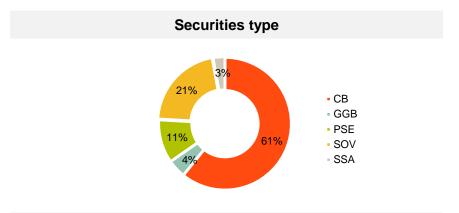
Note. Amortisation according to loan agreement.

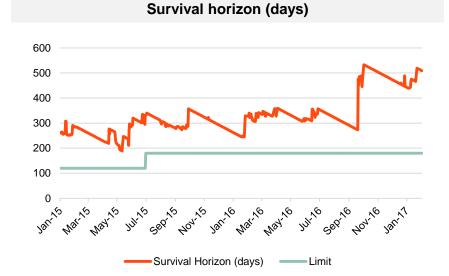


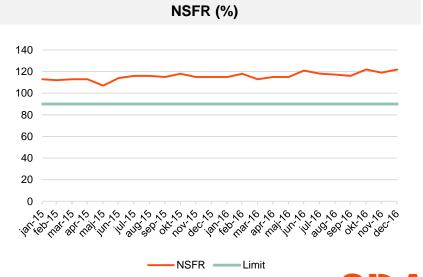
Liquidity

- Securities portfolio - SEK 69,5bn, 100% AAA (from at least one agency)

- LCR compliant since 1st January 2013
 - at the end of Q4 2016, LCR stood at 243% for all currencies combined
- New investment only AAA
- Maximum 10y maturity
- We have increased our portfolio to extend survival horizon, survival horizon stood at 444 days at YE16
- NSFR stood at 122% (31st Dec 2016)









Lending margins

- Improved margins in mortgage lending
- Increased mortgage portfolio
- Decreased funding costs
- New higher capitalisation requirements- competition
- · Profit targets increased





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Information on the Internet:

www.sbab.com www.scbc.se www.ascb.se - Association of Swedish Covered Bond issuers

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