Investor Presentation





Executive summary

Update Q2 2021 (compared to Q1 2021)

- Continued growth in total lending
- Credit losses remained low and amounted to SEK 4m (recovery of 9)
- Return on Equity amounted to 11.3% (12.7) and C/I ratio was 35.5%
- Total funding needs for 2021 expected to be around SEK 90 billion
- Issue of another green bond of 500m EUR. Total Green Funding of 21bn SEK







Total deposits, SEK bn



hittamäklare!

11.3%

Return on equity

13.1%

CET1 capital ratio

0.00, 35.5,

Credit loss level

C/I ratio











Business overview

- Founded in 1985 & 100% owned by the Kingdom of Sweden
- Mortgage bank with >98% collateralized lending
- Straightforward business model (mortgage lending & savings) & customer operations only in Sweden
- 811 employees in five offices
- Two business areas;
 - Retail business area
 - Corporate Clients & Tenant-owners' Association's business area

SBAB's lending is geographically concentrated to the economic hubs in Sweden (metropolitan areas including Stockholm, Gothenburg and Malmö as well as other university cities and growth regions). Lending is only offered in Sweden and in Swedish Kronor (SEK).



Strategic objectives

- Grow market shares over the coming years
- Continue deposit growth in order to reduce reliance on wholesale funding
- Keep strong asset quality with low loan losses & problem loans
- Meet & exceed financial targets from owner;
 - Profitability (RoE > 10%)
 - Capitalisation (CET1 > 0.6% above regulatory requirement from the Swedish FSA)
 - Dividend (40% of profit after tax)
- Ecosystem; creating a platform with value adding services relating to housing and household finances



SBAB assigns priority to four SDGs

The business sector, including SBAB, has an important role to play in achieving the SDGs within the 2030 Agenda. We have identified and chosen four of the 17 SDGs that we consider particularly important and relevant to our operations. The prioritised goals have been chosen based on extensive analysis in the form of internal workshops and ranking exercises within operations, the Executive Management and the Board, and today comprise an important and integrated part of our sustainable governance model.

SBAB's commitment to sustainability

- In 2012, sustainability was fully integrated in SBAB's business plan & governance structure. Since then, we do not distinguish between business objectives and sustainability objectives
- In 2014, SBAB underwent a comprehensive business transformation following a strategy change from fullservice bank to a focus on housing and household finances (Sw. "Boende och boendeekonomi")
- There are three overall (business & sustainability) target areas for our operations. Together, they form SBAB's common approach to sustainable societal development:
 - Responsibility & transparency
 - Attractive workplace
 - Sound finances



SBAB assigns priority to four SDGs

The private sector, including SBAB, has an important role to play in achieving the SDGs within the 2030 Agenda. We identified four of the 17 SDGs that we consider particularly important and relevant to our operations. The prioritised SDGs were chosen based on extensive analysis through internal workshops and ranking exercises conducted by operations, the Executive Management and the Board. Today, these prioritized SDGs are integrated into our sustainable governance model.

SBAB's Sustainabilty work for 2021

- Expand the reporting and implementation of TCFD recommendations
- Interpret and adapt EU-taxonomy regulations
- Develop methodology and begin calculating scope 3 emissions from total lending portfolio
- Report on Impact Analysis and self assesment according to Principles for Responsible Banking













The latest materiality assessment is the basis for our new strategic prioritization of our sustainability work and goals. Our new goals will focus on a 2025 perspective and be guiding us in our ambitious and persistent integration of sustainability into our business, that we have done since 2012.



Sweden's most satisfied customers

SBAB has Sweden's most satisfied

residential mortgage customers according to Swedish Quality Index (Svenskt Kvalitetsindex, SKI), which each year measures customer satisfaction in the banking and finance sector. With a customer satisfaction score of 76.9 out of 100, SBAB ranks well above the sector average of 69.7. For the second consecutive year, SBAB also has Sweden's most satisfied customers in terms of property loans to corporates and tenant-owners' associations.



2020

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- Swedish economy & housing market
- Environment, social & governance framework
- SCBC Cover Pool
- Other

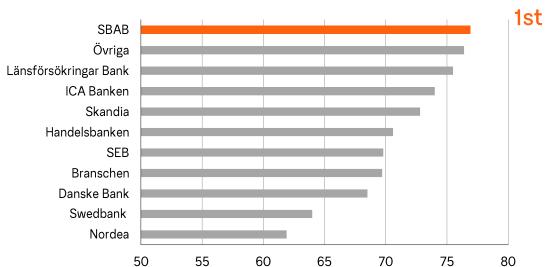


Business Update

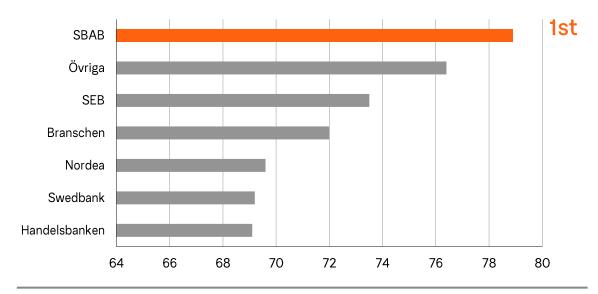


Customer satisfaction







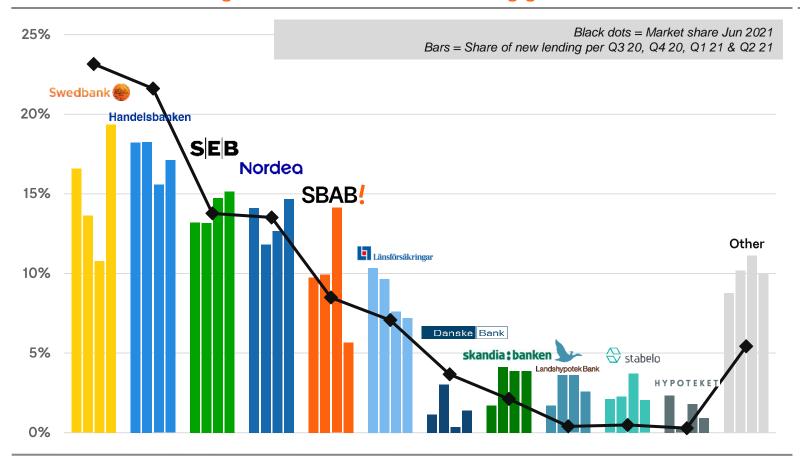




Business update

Residential mortgage market 2020-2021

Shares of net growth in the Swedish residential mortgage market 2020-2021

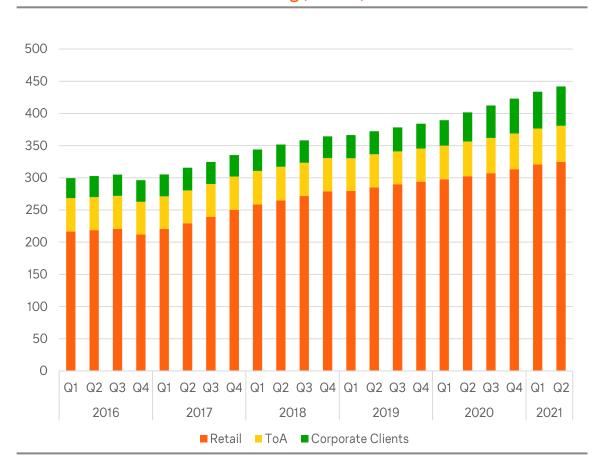


Comments

- Increased competition in the Swedish residential mortgage market. Many established players are working intensively to retain and defend their positions. Several new competitors have emerged as serious contenders for the residential mortgage customers
- Credit growth in the mortgage market has increased since the end of 2019 and has been strong during both 2020-2021 despite corona pandemic. The market growth was even higher in the second quarter (6.28% or 70.7bn SEK) than in the first quarter (6.06% or 51.1bn SEK) during 2021. Even though SBAB's lending book increased with approximately the same volume both quarters, the outcome regarding market share growth was therefore lower in second quarter
- According to SBAB's forecast, the growth rate of household housing credits is expected to be 5.4% for the full year 2021
- Price important, but not the whole story

Lending & deposits development



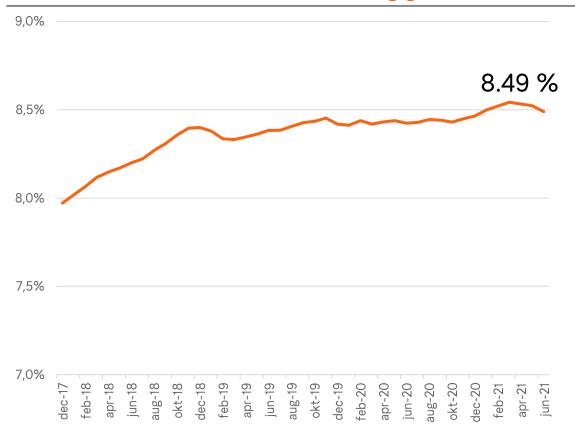


Deposits (SEK bn)

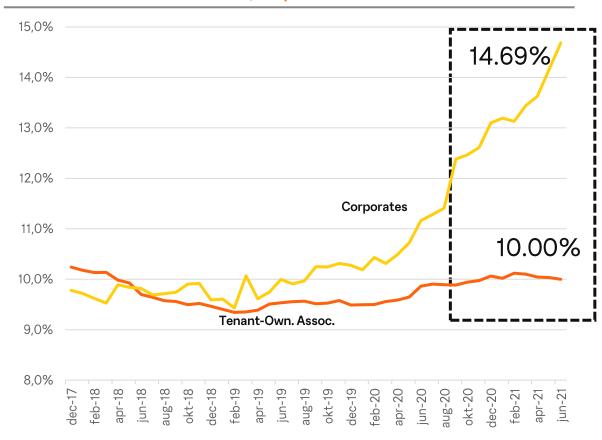


Growing market shares





Market shares, Corporate clients & ToA



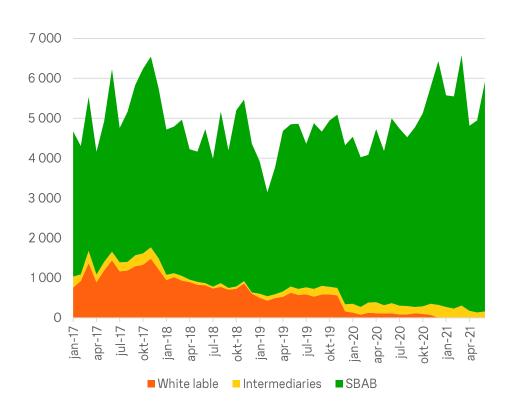


Distribution strategy for mortgages

- 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 7.9 billion per 30 June 2021). According to the amended agreement, Sparbanken Syd is entitled to acquire the entire loan portfolio mediated by Sparbanken Syd, or parts thereof, until 31 December 2023

New lending (SEK mn)



SBAB's value proposition



Accessibility

Residential mortgages online and over the phone, seven days a week, covering all circumstances.



Transparency

Fair prices and appropriate terms and conditions from the start.



Consideration

Housing specialists who care.



The Swedish economy

Forecast key figures Sweden, Q2 compared to Q1 2021

	2020	2021	2022	2023
Real GDP, actual	-2.8 (-3,0)	3.3 (2.8)	3.2 (3.2)	2.3 (2.3)
Household consumption	-4,7 (-4,6)	3.0 (3.0)	4.0 (4.0)	2.8 (3.0)
Public consumption	-0.5 (0.0)	2.5 (2.0)	1.1 (1.1)	0.9 (1.0)
Investments	-2.5 (-3.5)	4.5 (4.0)	4.0 (4.0)	2.5 (2.5)
Net export, GDP-contribution (pp)	0.0 (0.0)	0.2 (-0.1)	O.1 (0.1)	0.2 (0.1)
Employment	-1.3 (-1.6)	-0.3 (0.1)	1.2 (1.5)	1.1 (1.7)
Unemployment rate (%)	8.3 (8.5)	8.6 (8.8)	8.0 (8.2)	7.5 (7.5)
Inflation, CPIF growth	0.5 (0.5)	1.8 (1.2)	1.5 (1.4)	2.1 (1.8)
Policy rate, yearly average (%)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.13 (0.00)
KIX-index (-)	118.5 (118.5)	114.4 (112.8)	114.6 (111.0)	114.5 (110.0)

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

Comments

- Strong growth in 2021 and 2022, but with reference to different parts of the economy
 - A large part of the growth comes from manufacturing this year, and from restaurants, food and travel next year
 - Over the past years the economy has been characterised by strong population growth, low inflation and low interest rates
- Swedish economy faced the corona pandemic relatively well, although normally heavily influenced by the outside world
- Strong public finances made it possible to support households and companies, as well as maintain financial stability

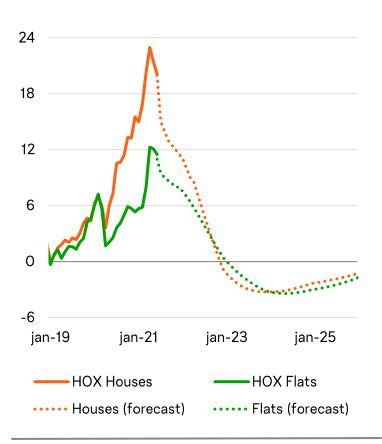


Resilient housing market

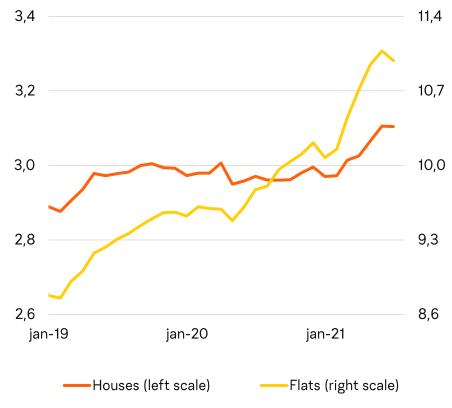
House price development, YoY (%)



Housing turnover (%)



		C	change sinc	е
	Index Jun-21	1m	3m	12m
Sweden (HOX)	287	-0,5%	1,8%	16,8%
Flats	330	0,0%	1,3%	11,5%
Stockholm	312	-0,2%	0,9%	11,2%
Gothenburg	363	0,0%	0,9%	8,0%
Malmö	305	-0,1%	3,0%	17,3%
Houses	280	-0,8%	2,0%	20,1%
Stockholm	278	-1,3%	0,3%	21,0%
Gothenburg	282	-0,1%	3,3%	20,4%
Malmö	268	0,0%	2,5%	22,8%





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



Amortisation relief

20,000 households

SEK 47 billion

Data as of 30 June 2021



Tenant-owners' **Associations and Corporate** Clients



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.

4 customers

SEK 140 million

Data as of 30 June 2021



Quartely Financial Update Q2 2021



Financial Highlights Q2 and H1

SEK million	2021 Q2	2021 Q1	A
Total Lending, SEK bn	441.7	433.5	+1.9 %
Total Deposits, SEK bn	138.1	136.5	+1.2 %
Net Interest Income, SEK million	1 031	1 041	-1.0 %
Net Commission, SEK million	11	3	8 mnkr
Net result of financial transactions	-21	-15	-6 mnkr
Expenses, SEK million	-366	-323	+13.3 %
Net credit losses	-4	9	+13 mnkr
Operating profit	663	728	-9.0 %
C/I-tal, %	35.5 %	31.0 %	+4.5 pe
Return on Equity, %	11.3 %	12.7 %	-1.4 pe
Credit loss ratio, %	0.00 %	0.01 %	-0.01 pe
CET 1 capital ratio, %	13.1 %	13.1 %	0.00 pe

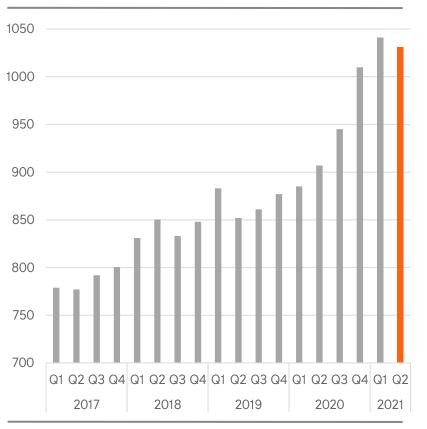
2021 Jan-Jun	2020 Jan-Jun	A
441.7	401.5	+10.0 %
138.1	131.3	+5.2 %
2,072	1,792	+15.6 %
14	-9	+21 mnkr
-36	-38	+2 mnkr
-689	-623	+10,6 %
5	-38	-43 mnkr
1,391	1,106	+25.8 %
33.5 %	35.3 %	-1.8 pe
12.0 %	10.4 %	+1.6 pe
0.00 %	-0.02 %	+0.02 pe
13.1 %	12.7 %	+0.4 pe



NII development

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

Net interest income QoQ (%)



Net interest margin QoQ (%)



Comments

- NII decreased primary driven by higher interest expenses as a result of rising market interest rates.
- Decreased margins during Q2 driven by higher interest expenses as a result of higher market interest rates. Also continued margin pressure expected ahead due to increased competition in the retail mortgage market
- Stable lending margins expected for corporate lending and lending to tenant-owners' associations

NIM calculated as net interest income in relation to total assets

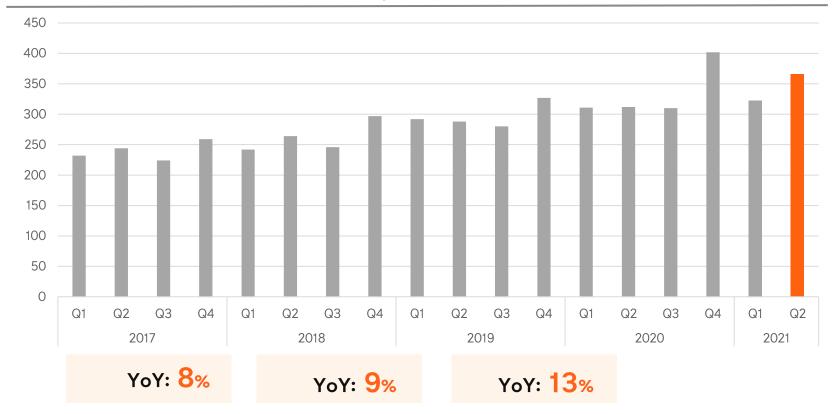


Cost management

- Increased investments for future competitiveness

Q2 2020 vs. Q2 2021: + 6.8%

Cost development QoQ (SEK mn)



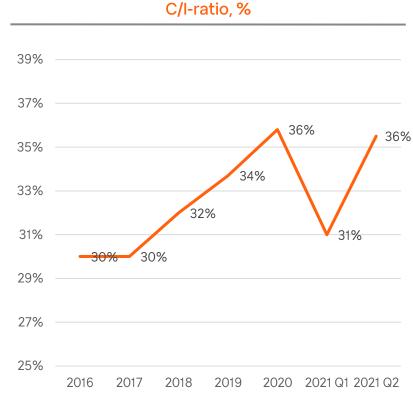
Comments

- Increased costs mainly attributable to investments for future competitiveness:
 - Increased regulatory requirements
 - Replacement of IT-infrastructure (core banking platform)
 - Increased number of employees (from 777 in Q1 to 811 in Q2)
 - Customer offering (incl. increased distribution power, customer service & customer experience)
 - Digitalisation

Financial KPIs

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





Comments

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

^{*} 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.



Asset Quality



Lending mix

SBAB

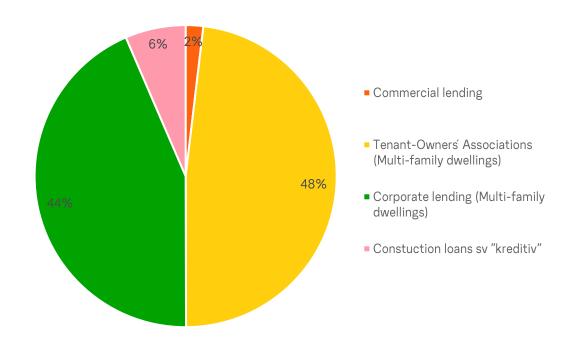
	SEK bn	%
Residential mortgages	322.0	72.9%
Consumer loans	2.4	0.5%
Corporate lending	60.9	13.8%
- Of which, commercial lending	2.2	0.5%
- Of which, construction loans ("kreditiv")	7.6	1.7%
Tenant-owners' associations	56.4	12.8%
Total lending	441.7	

LTV ratios in loan book



Overview of corporate lending

Lending split Corporate Clients & Tenant-Owners' Associations



Comments

- Focus on large and experienced property developers with strong balance sheet
- Construction loans (Sw "kreditiv") capped at 6% of total lending (see next page)
- SBAB's exposure to pure commercial properties is limited. Commercial lending capped at 3% of total lending (currently 0.5%). Our primary focus is on financing multifamily dwellings



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
- 86 outstanding construction loans (83 number of properties) totaling SEK 14.47 billion (of which 59% disbursed). Construction loans capped at 6% of total lending (current level 3.3%)
- 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

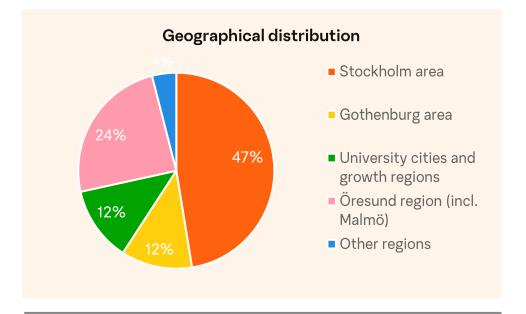
Key metrics

Granted credit amount

15.67_{bn}

Disbursed share

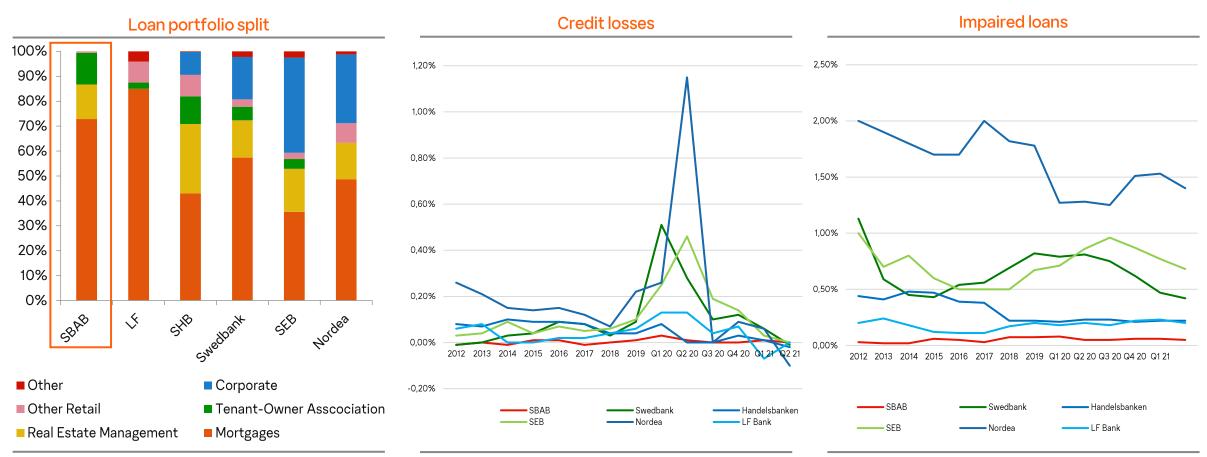
51%



Swedish mortgages-a low-risk business

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

Source: Company disclosures

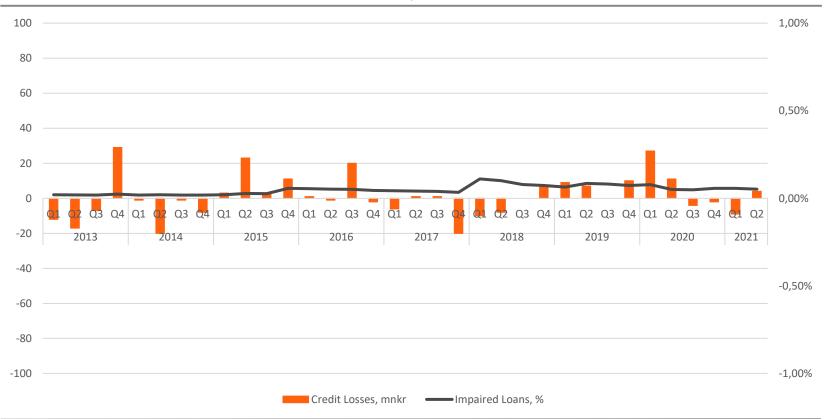


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Superior asset quality

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

Credit losses (LHS) & Impaired loans (RHS)



Key metrics Q2 2021

Credit losses

-4 million

Credit loss ratio

0.00%

Share of Stage 3 loans, gross

0.05%

Swedish mortgages – a low risk business

- Mortgage lending in Sweden, a low-risk business for several structural reasons

Affordability Assessment

Mortgage lending in Sweden is based on household affordability in the long term, i.e. funds left to live on after interest payments (including stressed interest rate), housing expenses and other general living expenses

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

"Originate and hold" model

No "originate to distribute" model, no subprime lending

Restricted 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

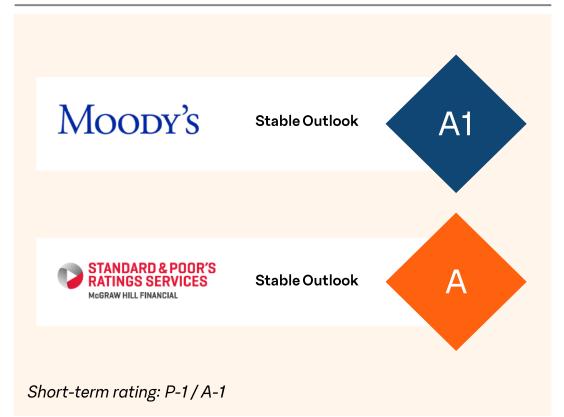


Funding, liquidity & capital



Rating overview

Senior Unsecured Rating







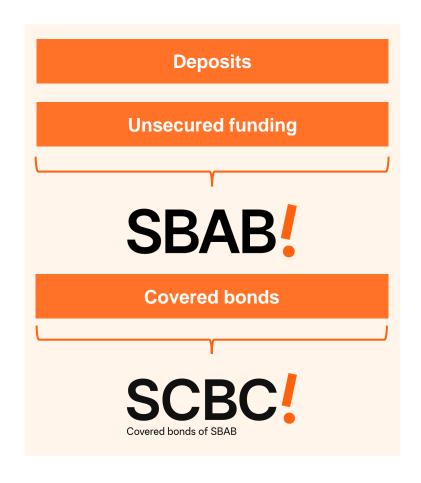
Investment Grade	Aaa Sov. rating	AAA Sov. rating
	Aa1	AA+
	Aa2	AA
	Aa3	AA-
	A1 SeniorPreferred	A+
	A2	A Senior Preferred
	A3	A- SACP
	Baa1 BCA and SNP*	BBB+ SNP
	Baa2 T2	BBB T2
	ВааЗ	BBB-
Non Investment Grade	Ba1 AT1	BB+
	Ba2	BB AT1
	[]	[]

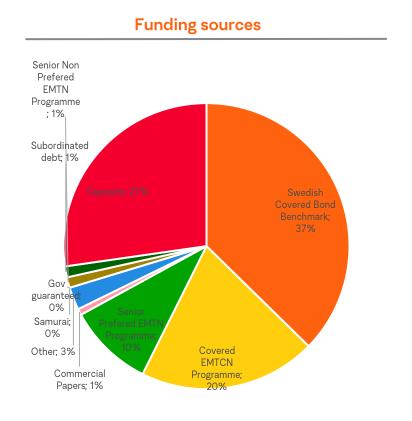
^{*} SNP rating revised 2021/13/07 from Baa2 till Baa1



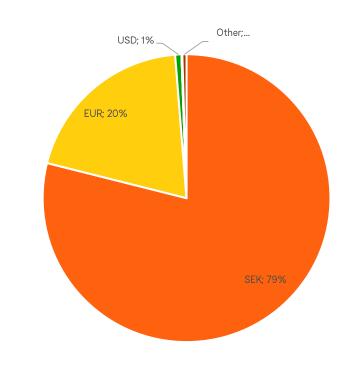
Overview of funding

- Total funding portfolio SEK 507 billion (as of 30 June 2021)





Funding currencies

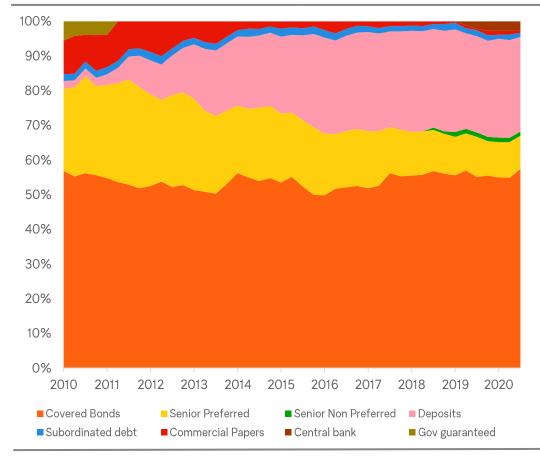


Funding strategy & development

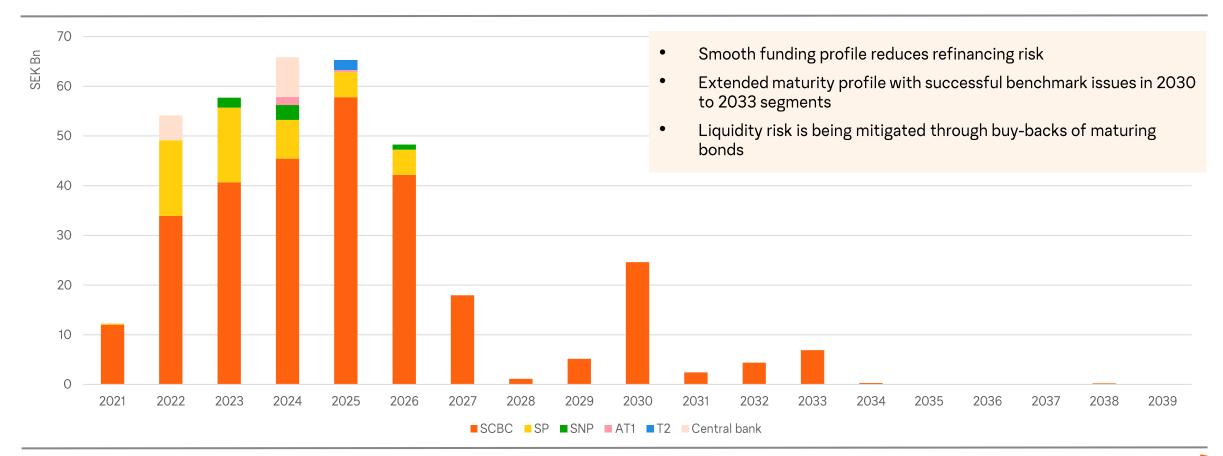
Funding strategy

- Continuous and committed investor work in core markets and towards core investors to further increase name recognition and transparency
- Maintain access to core funding markets; SEK- and EUR-market
 - Regular benchmark issuance in Covered Bond format as and in Senior Unsecured format
 - Private placements as a complement
- Reduced wholesale funding reliance due to growing deposit volumes. Maintain a low reliance on foreign currency funding
- Efficient use of Covered Bond Funding ~ 55% of total funding. Utilising the depth and stability of the Swedish Covered Bond Market
- Limited use of short dated funding through CP-programs, interbank funding and central bank facilities
- Committed to green bond issuances subject to green lending volumes

Development of funding sources over time



Maturity profile



MREL-requirement

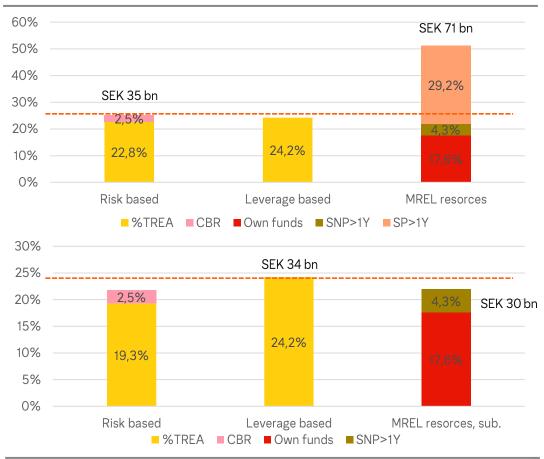
- Proposed regulatory change under BRRD2

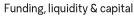
Background

- On 2 July, the SNDO published the proposal for MREL requirement under BRRD2
 - Requirements will be phased in with full compliance on 1 January 2024
- MREL requirement the higher of:
 - Risk based: 2x(P1+P2)+MCC¹
 - Leverage based: 2xLeverage ratio
- Subordination requirement (part of the MREL requirement) the higher of:
 - Risk based: 2x(P1+P2)
 - Leverage based: 8% TLOF, capped at 6% leverage
- SBAB's current need for SNP around SEK 9-10 bn (6 bn issued up until Q2 2021) on 1 January 2024
- Balance sheet growth and buffer will add to SNP need. Gradual build up over coming years

MREL and subordination requirement in January 2024,

(assumptions done with Q2 2021 figures)



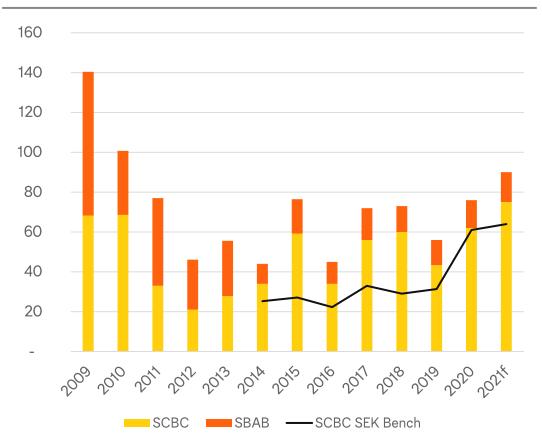


Future issuance

Future issuance

- Total long-term funding for 2021 expected to be approximately SEK 90 bn
- Overall strategy is to long term maintain presence and regularity in core funding markets (predominantly EUR and SEK)
 - New SEK covered bond benchmark/benchmarks per year
 - One to two public EUR transactions in international funding markets per year
 - Private placements in SEK and international funding markets
 - Senior non preferred issuances; SEK issuance, EUR and other currencies as a complement
- Capital issuances (AT1 & T2) predominately in SEK
- SBAB's focus is to use intermediate (5y+) tenors to support duration in covered bonds
- Regular future issuance: Dedicated to SEK and EUR markets in covered and senior format

Annual issuance, SEK (bn)



Regular presence in EUR market



SBAB!

Senior Unsecured €500mn

0.25% 5y due Sept '22

August 2017

SBAB!

Senior Unsecured €500mn

0.75% 5y due June '23

June 2018

SBAB!

Senior Unsecured €500mn

0.50% 5y due May '25

May 2020

SBAB!

Senior Unsecured

€500mn

0.125% 5,25y due Aug '26

May 2021





Covered Bond €675 mn

1.25% 15y April '33

Apr 2018 (tap Oct 2018)



Covered Bond €650 mn

0.625% 7y due Oct '25

October 2018



Covered Bond €500 mn

0.375% 10y due Jun '29

June 2019



Covered Bond €1000 mn

0.01% 8,75y due March '30

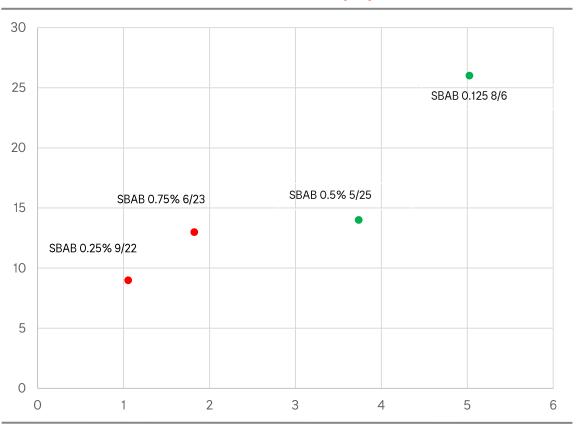
April 2018



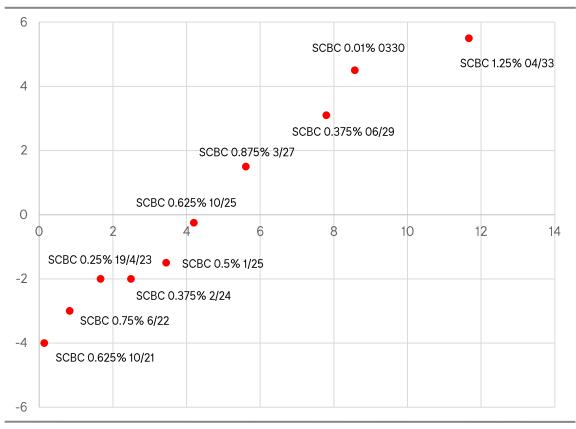
Outstanding SP and CB (EUR)

- Spread vs MS, bps

Senior Unsecured (SP)



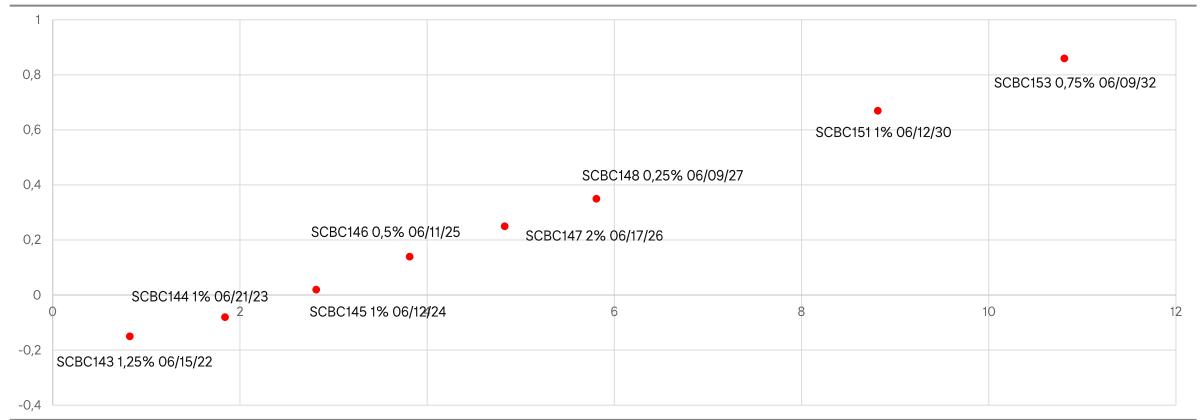
Covered Bonds (CB)



Outstanding CB (SEK)

- Yield to maturity, %

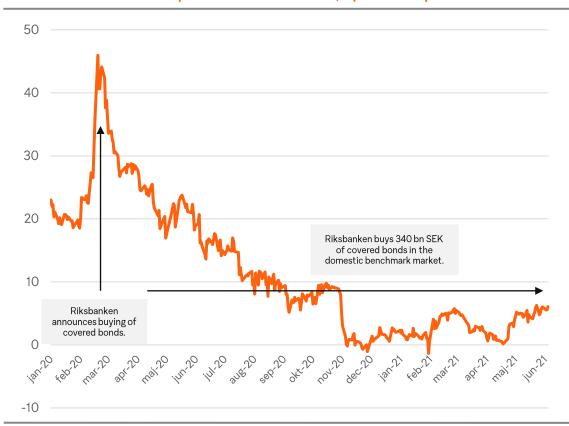
Liquid benchmark CB curve in SEK covering broad range of tenors



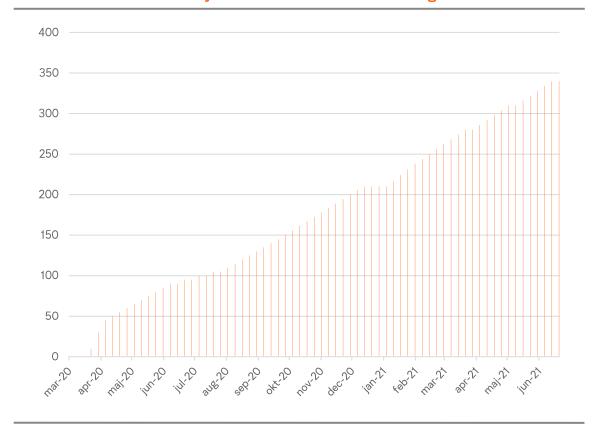
Riksbank QE gives strong support

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

CB spread SCBC ~5Y SEK, bps vs swap



Riksbank offers to buy a total of SEK 95 bn CB during Q3 and Q4 2021



Funding, liquidity & capital



INSIGHT: Green lending & funding





Linking green lending to green funding

Green funding Green lending SEK 32.8 hn* 21 bn* SBAB SBAB GROUP GREEN BOND SBAB GREEN BOND **GREEN LENDING** FRAMEWORK 2016 FRAMEWORK 2019 Green Residential Mortgages Green Investment Loans Energy efficient buildings New construction Medium Green

Rationale behind green efforts

- Green lending: Stimulate demand for energy efficient housing as well as creating opportunities and incentives (e.g. by offering discounted loans) for customers to invest and implement energy improving measures in their homes and properties
- Green funding: Offer investors the opportunity to actively participate in the sustainable transition of the Swedish housing and real estate market

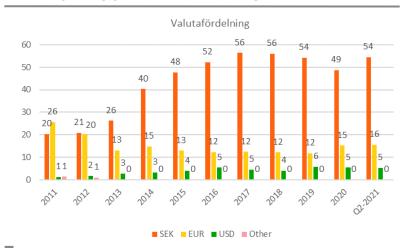


^{*}Estimate as of 30 June 2021

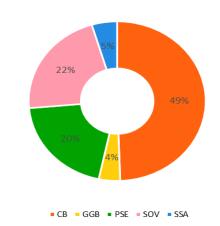
Liquidity position

- Strong liquidity position with LCR and NSFR well above regulatory requirements
- Survival horizon implies liquidity need coverage for 349 days under stressed scenario (unchanged lending portfolio, severe deposit outflow and no new funding added)
- High quality and diversified liquidity reserve within relevant currencies with 95% AAA rated
- Liquidity reserve eligible at the Riksbank and/or ECB

Liquidity portfolio (Currency distribution)



Liquidity portfolio (Securities type)



Key metrics

Liquidity portfolio

75_{bn}

LCR **278**%

NSFR | 38_%

Survival horizon

349_{day}

Update on capital

SBAB well above external and internal requirements

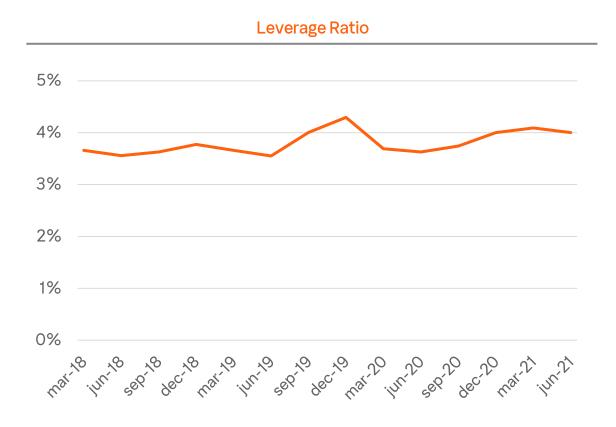
Components of SBAB's capital target Q2 2021

SEK million	Total capital	%	CET1 capital	%
Estimated capital requirements from the S-FSA	16,758	12,1	10,943	7,9
– Of which, Pillar 1 minimum requirement	4,241	3,1	2,386	1,7
– Of which, Pillar 1 risk-weight floor, Swedish mortgages	6,801	4,9	3,825	2,8
– Of which, Pillar 2 core requirement	2,249	1,6	1,265	0,9
– Of which, Capital conservation buffer	3,451	2,5	3,451	2,5
– Of which, Countercyclical buffer	16	0	16	0
SBAB's capital target	17,585	12,7	11,772	8,5
SBAB's actual capital	24,334	17,6	18,039	13,1

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 Q2 2021
- Leverage ratio is stable at 4.0% as per 30 June 2021, (4.0% as per 31 March 2021)

History of stable capital ratios



14% 13% 12% 11% 10% 9% 8% 7% 6% 5% ■ CET1 without dividend effect ■ CET1 from withheld dividends

CET1 Ratio

Capital – upcoming regulatory changes

Banking package

- Effects for Swedish banks will be clearer after upcoming SREPs (second half of 2021) – including levels for P2G
- Impact from P2G Higher CET1 requirements for small and medium sized banks. Lev ratio a "binding requirement" for some banks

Revisions to internal models

 Revised models currently being developed by SBAB Risk weights expected to increase overall in the banking sector as a result of the revisions to IRB

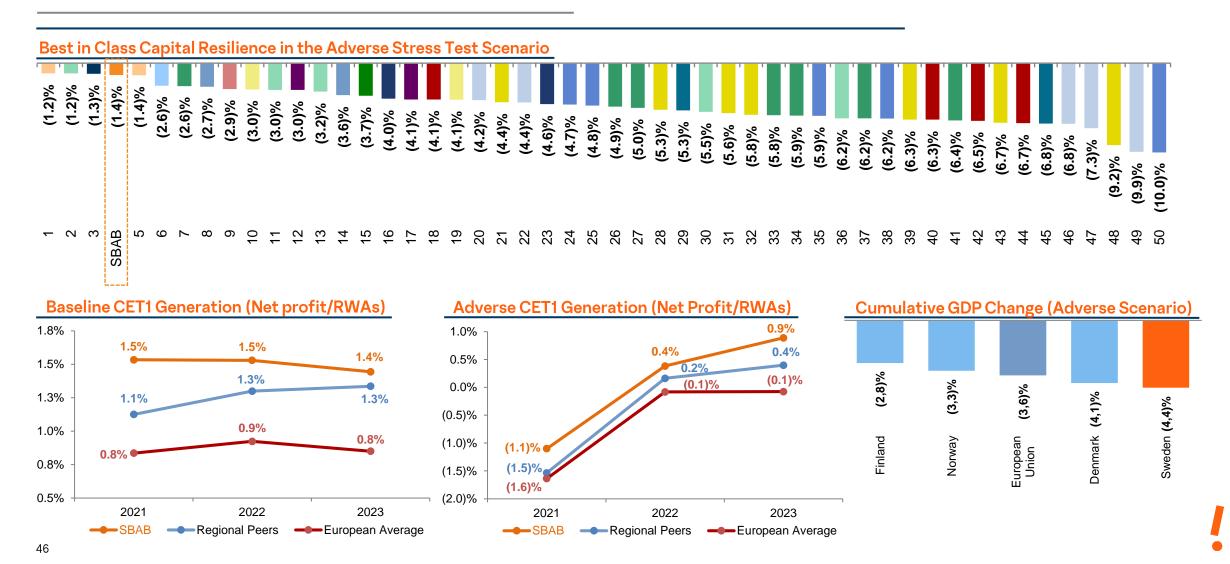
Revisions to Basel III ("Basel IV") and output floor

 Output floor to be phased in from 2023 Swedish 25% floor on mortgages makes Swedish banks already partially "Basel IV" compliant



EBA Stress Test Results Overview

Best in Class Capital Resilience Under Severe Macro Assumptions & Superior CET1 Generation in Baseline as well as Adverse Scenarios



Appendix



Swedish economy & housing market

Appendix I







Large quantities of data relating to the housing market

Large quantities of data and knowledge are accumulated in our operations, such as how the housing and residential mortgage markets work. We use this data transparently and responsibly to improve the customer experience by refining existing services and products as well as developing new ones. Booli.se is a popular platform for finding information about supply, demand and price trends for housing.

The Swedish economy & housing market

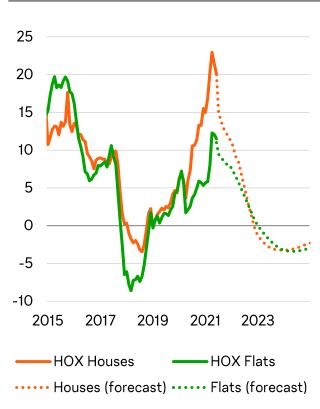
- Sweden's GDP fell sharply in the second quarter of 2020 but has since recovered a large part of the fall and is expected to grow relatively fast in 2021 and 2022. However, the recovery is expected to take time for some parts of the economy and unemployment is expected to remain high in 2021 before it starts falling back
- Several factors support economic development:
 - Households have for a long time had a high saving rate, and currently large financial assets in addition to housing assets
 - The central government has a low debt and sound finances
 - The financial markets have functioned well throughout the corona pandemic
- Housing prices, housing turnover, and housing construction have all resisted the ravages of the corona pandemic by 2020
 - Housing prices rose sharply in 2020 and has continued to increase in 2021, with about
 5% in the first quarter in 2021, but the development leveled off when summer came



Future stabilization of housing prices

Change since

Housing price index (January 2005=100)



	_			
	Index Jun-21	1m	3m	12m
Sweden (HOX)	287	-0,5%	1,8%	16,8%
Flats	330	0,0%	1,3%	11,5%
Stockholm	312	-0,2%	0,9%	11,2%
Gothenburg	363	0,0%	0,9%	8,0%
Malmö	305	-0,1%	3,0%	17,3%
Houses	280	-0,8%	2,0%	20,1%
Stockholm	278	-1,3%	0,3%	21,0%
Gothenburg	282	-0,1%	3,3%	20,4%
Malmö	268	0,0%	2,5%	22,8%

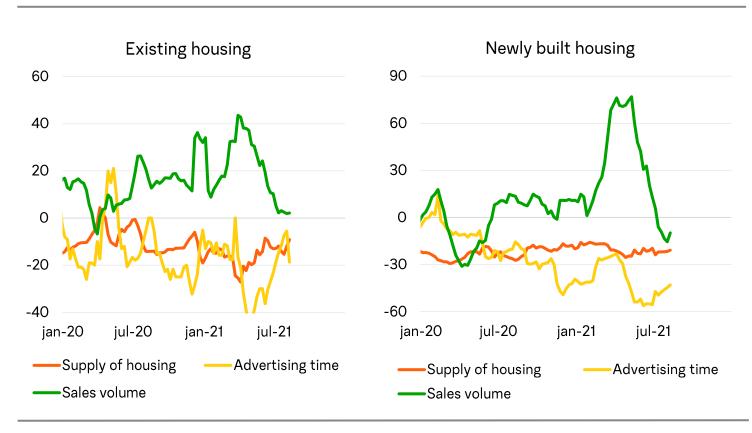
Stabilizing prices in coming years

- Housing prices have increased by an average of over 5% over the past ten years
 - There was a noticeable drop 2017, which affected construction of new housing that slowed down in the wake of the drop
- SBAB's forecast is that housing prices for the country as a whole will stabilize in 2022, and then decline slightly when interest rates begin to move upwards
 - The forecast is based on a structural model and deviations from this may occur in the short term, e.g. as a result of a mismatch between supply and demand or fluctuations in the business cycle and households' expectations on the future



Growing sales volumes, shrinking supply

Housing market developments, YoY (%)



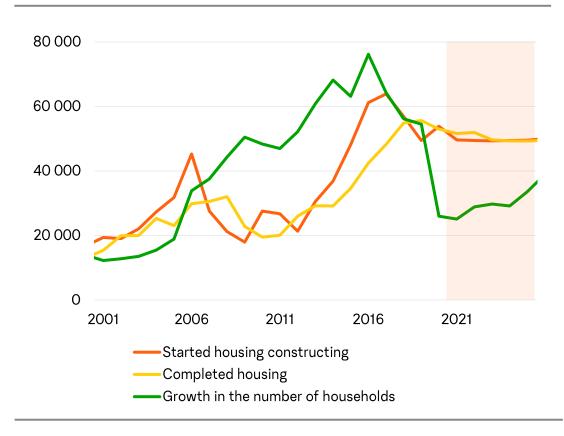
Very strong housing market

- As a consequence of the corona pandemic, the housing market slowed down for a short time in the spring 2020
- Since mid-2020 sales volumes have grown rapidly for both existing and newly built housing
- Sales volumes increased sharply during the spring of 2021 but have since then stabilized
- Short advertising time on housing and high bid premiums may indicate some overheating in the housing market



A slight decline in housing constructing

Construction and population growth (# of homes and households)



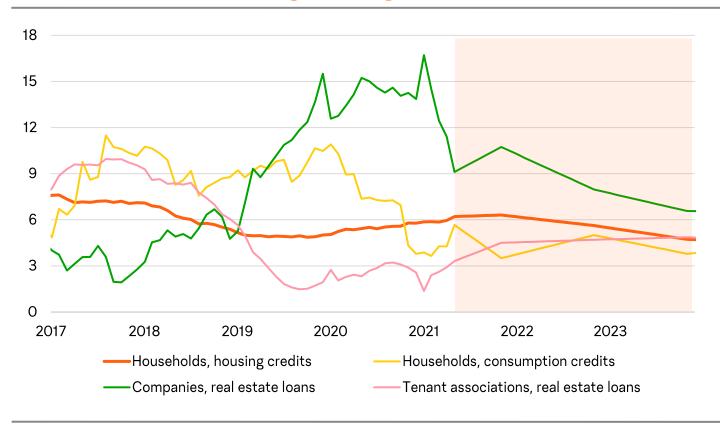
Remaining need for new housing

- Housing construction is expected to stabilizing around 48 000 homes per year
 - Relatively low level of housing constructing followed in the footsteps of the 1990s crises
 - Rapidly increasing construction from 2013, and quite fast decreasing in 2018 and 2019
 - Quite stable construction rate in recent times
- Housing shortage, good access to financing and low interest rates support the high rate of new construction
 - The housing shortage in Sweden is currently estimated to roughly 100 000 homes, despite the high rate of construction in recent years
 - About 30 000 40 000 new homes are needed per year for the housing stock to grow at the same pace as the number of households
 - Some concern about the affordability of new housing, the ability to pay / willingness to buy, and the future population growth



Slowdown in credit growth

Credit growth, YoY growth rates (%)



Comments

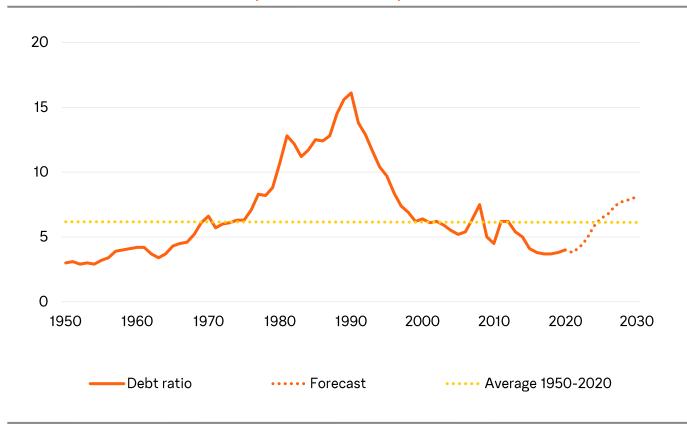
- Credit growth in the mortgage market (red line) has increased since the end of 2019 and was strong in 2020 despite corona pandemic, the YoY growth rate was 6.2% in June 2021
- According to SBAB's forecast, the growth rate of household housing credits is expected to be 6.3% for the full year 2021 but decline slightly in 2022
 - The forecast takes into account e.g., the developments of housing prices, mortgage rates, and household income and savings
 - The market share for mortgages from other than MFIs is expected to be about 0.9%



Interest expenses at low levels (2/2)

- Households' interest expenses (in relation to income) at very low levels from a historical perspective

Interest expenditure (% of disposable income)



Comment

- High debt-to-income ratio but low interest costs
- Interest expenses in relation to disposable income (interest ratio) at a very low level from a historical perspective
- The interest ratio is expected to increase in coming years, but compared to historical level the burden is distributed among more home-owning households

Environment, social and governance framework

Appendix II



SBAB's Sustainabilty Highlights 2020

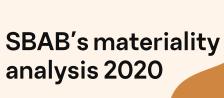
- Set a carbon emissions reduction target for 2025 in line with the Paris Agreement using the Science Based Target Methodology. Decided on climate compensating (carbon offset) every year for 100% of our measured emissions, making us a Net Zero financial actor
- Updated our supplier code to be more stringent, encompass additional sustainabilty areas and have clear consequences for noncompliance, as well as mechanisms for increased monitoring of our supply chain
- Became signatories of the Principles for Responsible Banking
- Completed an analysis of how future climate could impact our total portfolio based on increased seawater level (RCP8.5) and / or "100-year flows" (Sw. 100-årsflöden") in Swedish watercourses
- Updated ownership policy from the Swedish government with increased requirements on sustainability











A new materiality assessment was conducted in line with GRI guidelines. This included a new stakeholder dialogue comprising interviews and surveys of key stakeholders such as Board members, Executive Management, business partners, investors, employees and customers. In addition, a new analysis determined relevant sustainability risks, trends and legislation to identify the areas where SBAB has greatest impact. Based on the stakeholder dialog and analysis, the Executive Management and Board updated SBAB's material sustainability topics and kickstarted a new strategic prioritization of our sustainability work and goals.

Growing responsibility

- Interest and requirements on ESG issues from all our key stakeholders are increasing, and we expect it to continue to do so in the future.
 - Owner: the State Ownership policy requires among other aspects increased focus on monitoring and working with climate risks and our requirements on our suppliers
 - Swedish Regulatory Body: the Financial Inspection Authority is developing how the financial sector reports on climate risks and effects
 - International Regulatory Body: the EU Taxonomy is including more stringent requirements on what investments can be classified as green
 - Investors: our investors are increasing vetting, requirements and information requested
 - Employees: working with ESG is key to employee engagement and retention
 - Media: the media is auditing and widely communicating on ESG scandals in the financial sector



INSIGHT: Impact reporting 2020

Outstanding Green Bonds

Issuer	Issue date	Amount issued	Format	Maturity	Coupon	ISIN	Framework
SBAB	16 June, 2016	SEK 1.0bn SEK 1.0bn	Senior Unsecured	23 June, 2021 23 June, 2021	1.048% 3M Stibor +95 bps	XS1436518606 XS1436728916	SBAB Green Bond Framework 2016 SBAB Green Bond Framework 2016
SBAB	4 October, 2017	SEK 1.0bn SEK 750mn	Senior Unsecured	11 October, 2022 11 October, 2022	0.98% 3M Stibor +75 bps	XS1697577556 XS1697766951	SBAB Green Bond Framework 2016 SBAB Green Bond Framework 2016
SCBC	23 January, 2019	SEK 6.0bn	Covered bond	28 March, 2024	0.75%	XS1943443769	SBAB Group Green Bond Framework 2019
SBAB	13 June, 2019	SEK 2.25bn SEK 0.75bn	Senior Non-Preferred	06 June, 2024 06 June, 2024	3M Stibor +90 bps 1.0%	XS2015229516 XS2015229862	SBAB Group Green Bond Framework 2019 SBAB Group Green Bond Framework 2019
SBAB	6 May, 2020	EUR 500 mn (equiv SEK 5.3 bn)	Senior Unsecured	13 may, 2025	0.50%	XS2173114542	SBAB Group Green Bond Framework 2019

Green Bond Framework 2016

SEK 18.05 bn

Eligible Green Loans SEK 4.35 billion Expected annual avoidance of GHG emissions 624 tCO₂e Expected annual avoidance of GHG emissions per committed/disbursed SEK 1 million 0.14 tCO₂e

Overview of SBAB Group Green Bond Framework 2019. Link to report

Green Bond Framework 2019

Eligible Green Loans

SEK 27.15 billion

Expected annual avoidance of GHG emissions

10 980 tCO₂e

Expected annual avoidance of GHG emissions per disbursed SEK 1 million

0.40 tCO₂e

Greening the future







Total

INSIGHT: Climate risk analysis

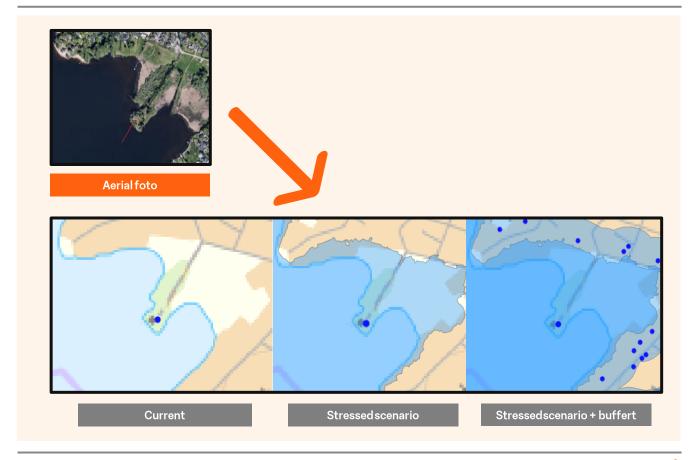




- Initial climate risk analysis of SBAB's mortgage portfolio based on RCP8.5 (SMHI) & "100-årsflöden" (MSB)

Comments

- In 2019, SBAB completed an initial analysis of how the future climate could impact the mortgage portfolio based on RCP8.5 (SMHI) & "100-årsflöden" (MSB). The analysis indicates that rises in sea levels and the risk of flooding have limited impact on SBAB's portfolio
- Scenario 1: Stressed scenario of collateral affected by increased seawater level (RCP8.5) and / or "100year flows" (Sw. 100-årsflöden") in Swedish watercourses
- Scenario 2: Stressed scenario described above +100 meters buffer
- Result: Small proportion of SBAB's portfolio in risk zones





Sustainability ratings

ISS-Oekom

Prime C

ISS-Oekom Research AG has issued a sustainability rating of C (on a scale of A+ to D-) to SBAB. With this rating, SBAB classifies as 'Prime'.

(Latest update in April 2018)



Imug

Positive BB

Imug Beratungsgesellschaft has issued a sustainability rating of positive BB (on a scale of AAA to DDD) to SBAB. SBAB ranks number 5 of 41 in its peer group (banks) and 22 of 121 in the region.

(Latest update in March 2020)

Sustainalytics

Low Risk

According to the ESG report from Sustainalytics, SBAB is at low risk of experiencing material financial impacts from ESG factors. SBAB ranks as having the 4th lowest risk out of 418 regional banks.

"The company is at low risk of experiencing material financial impacts from ESG factors, due to its low exposure and average management of material ESG issues. The company is not publicly held, which reduces its corporate governance risk compared to its peers. Its management has not resulted in significant controversies for the company and ultimately the company's favorable risk assessment is due to its low exposure to ESG issues."

(Latest update in September 2020)

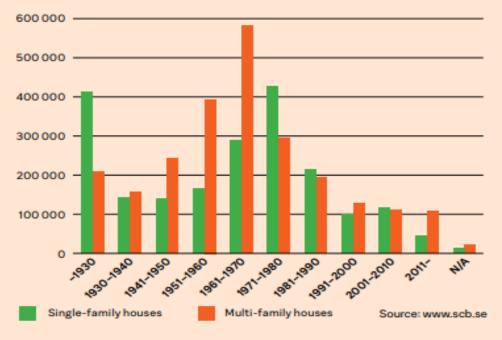


Together for the climate

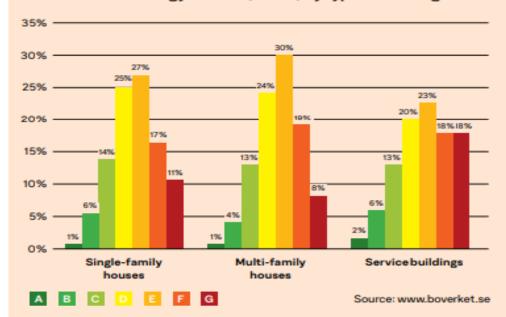
- Homes account for a large proportion of the total energy consumption in Sweden. Many of them do not meet prevailing energy consumption requirements
- Building new homes accounts for a large share of Sweden's direct greenhouse gas emissions
- Through "Green mortgages" inspire our retail customers to make climate-smart choices. Since 2018 we have offered our Green Mortgages to customers who live in single-family homes or apartments in multi-family dwellings that have a valid energy performance certificate with energy class A, B or C, that is, in line with or above the energy consumption requirements placed on new builds in Sweden. The better the energy class, the greater the reduction to the mortgage rate
- At the end of 2020, 11,310 customers had a green mortgage with SBAB, the equivalent of a mortgage volume of SEK 26.5 billion or around 8.6% of SBAB's total residential mortgage stock

A: \leq 50% of the requirement for a new building **B:** > 50 - \leq 75% of the requirement for a new building **C:** > 75 - \leq 100% of the requirement for a new building

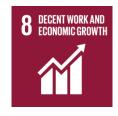
Number of homes by type of housing and building period



Distribution of energy classes (A to G) by type of housing



Guided by the sustainable goals



How we contribute to a more sustained, inclusive and sustainable growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

- Job opportunities that help strengthen Sweden's GDP
- Ethical and labour requirements for our suppliers
- · Actively working for a more inclusive workplace through increased respect and equality, such as through the Respekttrappan.se tool
- Proactively working to prevent non-objective salary differences and salary discrimination
- Spreading and increasing knowledge about issues pertaining to housing quality and household finances to strengthen the position of consumers in the market
- Working to ensure access to our customer offering for people with disabilities



How we make cities and human settlements more inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

- Financing the production of properties where they are needed, such as energy-efficient residential properties and new construction of sustainable residential neighborhoods. Our financing and credit granting enables us to influence the housing market through requirements, terms and dialogue with the aim of reducing energy consumption and our carbon footprint
- Cooperating with partners to reduce exclusion in the housing market
- Conducting industry collaboration to counteract and reduce tax avoidance in the construction industry and to ensure acceptable labor conditions for those working on the new construction projects that SBAB is part of financing
- Offering green loans and loans for green environmental and energy measures in homes and properties
- Educating and motivating our customers to buy and invest in measures to increase energy efficiency



Some examples of how we ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

- Providing know-how and education to our customers and the public to enable everyone to take wise decisions about housing and the residential mortgage market.
- Offering tools, services and information that help and inform our consumers on issues regarding housing and household finances.



Some examples of how we take actions to combat climate change and its impact

- Offering green loans and mortgages for green environmental and energy measures in homes and properties
- Offering green bonds for financing in the capital market.
- Structured work to reduce our own carbon emissions from operations
- Completed and regularly updating analysis of how future climate could impact our total portfolio based on increased seawater level (RCP8.5) and / or "100-year flows" (Sw. 100-årsflöden") in Swedish watercourses
- Including sustainability criteria in the credit granting process property loans as part of the overall assessment
- Offering consultations to property companies and tenant-owners' associations about how residential properties can be more energy-efficient



Appendix III



About SCBC



SCBC overview

- 100% owned subsidiary of SBAB Bank AB (publ)
- Long-term loans to Swedish households, property companies and tenant-owners' associations
- Licensed by the S-FSA to issue covered bonds (Säkerställda Obligationer) according to the Swedish Covered Bond Act
- Covered bonds rated Aaa by Moody's
- Details about the covered pool ("National Template") published monthly on sbab.se

Eligible cover pool assets

- SCBC does not conduct any new lending itself. Lending is originated by SBAB, and assets are transferred to SCBC via a true sale on a continuous basis
- Large buffer in Cover Pool to a significant fall in house prices.
 Eligible assets in SCBC can be moved to cover pool to increase OC

Simulation of decline in house prices

Housepricechange	Eligible assets in cover pool (SEK bn)	WALTV (%)	OC* (%)
0%	384.0	54.8	26.4
-5%	380.5	56.8	24.2
-10%	375.5	58.8	23.6
-15%	368.8	60.4	21.4
-20%	360.0	62.0	18.5
-25%	349.2	63.4	14.9
-30%	236.0	64.7	10.6

* OC calculated in accordance with requirements from the Swedish FSA

Key metrics

Cover Pool (SEK)

384_{bn}

No. of loans

460,644

OC

26.4%

WALTV

54.8%

Overview SCBC



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 daily 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

Source: ASCB, Association of Swedish Covered Bond Issuers

SCBC Cover pool characteristics (from "National Template")

Collateral 100% Swedish residential mortgages *

Over Collateralization 26.4%

Weighted average LTV 54.8%

Weighted average seasoning 4.9 years

Loans in arrears 0.00%. Arrears below 0.01% (loans in arrears

> 30 days are excluded from the Cover Pool)

Number of loans 460.644

Average loan size SEK 834,559

Geographical location Spread throughout Sweden; concentrated to

economic hubs

Pool type Dynamic

Originator SBAB Bank Group

Interest rate type 57.9% floating, 42.1% fixed / 46.8%

amortising, 53.2% interest only



^{*} Occasionally, minor volumes of substitute collateral consisting of AAA rated securities, can be included in the cover pool

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

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 in arrears

 Loans 30 days in arrears are normally removed from the cover pool in SCBC

Other features

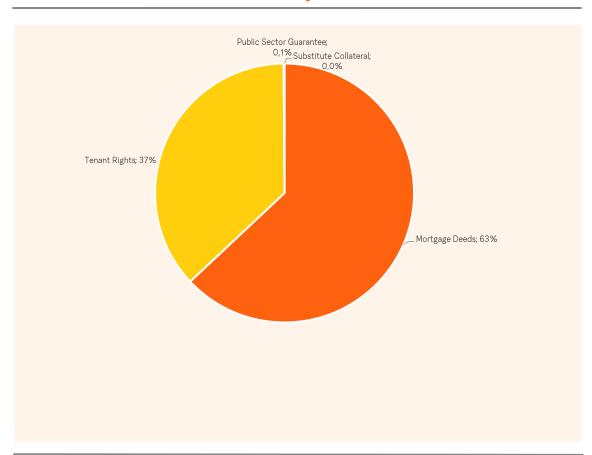
- Dynamic OC in compliance with Aaa requirements
- UCITS Compliant
- Swedish covered bonds are eligible for repo at Riksbank
- ECBC Harmonised Transparency Template, HTT
- National Template, NTT



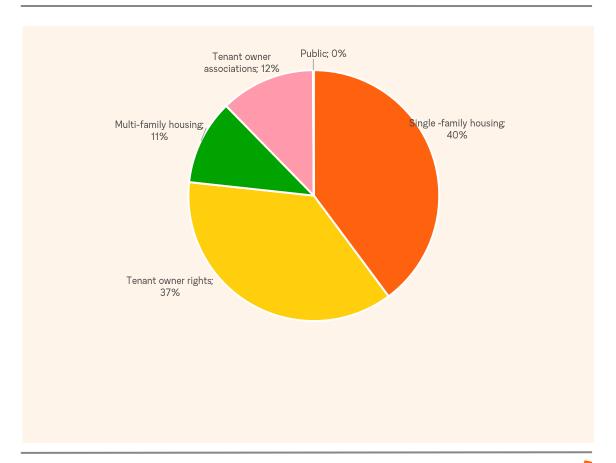
Cover pool characteristics (1/2)



Breakdown by collateral

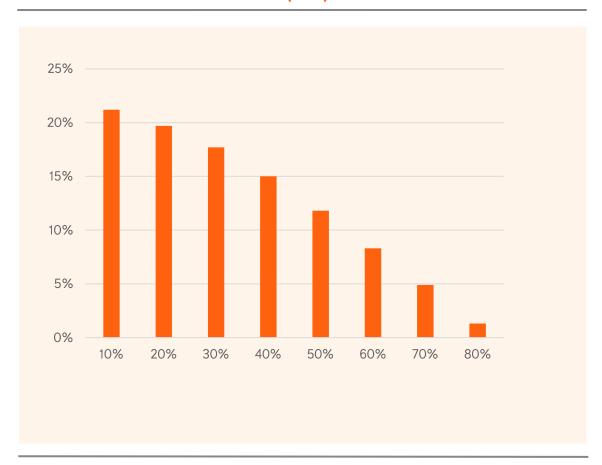


Breakdown by owner



Cover pool characteristics (2/2)

Loan to value (LTV) distribution



Rate type



Appendix IIII: Other



Financial targets from the owner

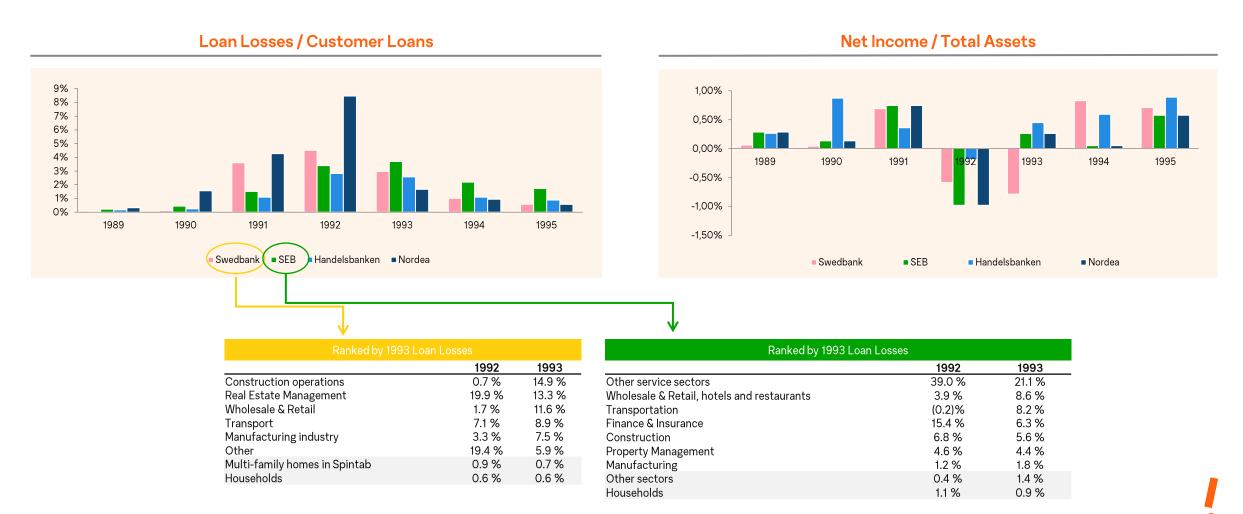
	Target	Result Q2 2021	Result 2020
<u>Profitability:</u> Return on equity over a business cycle	≥ 10%	11.3%	10.8%
<u>Dividend:</u> Ordinary dividend based on profit for the year after tax, taking the Group's capital structure into account	≥ 40%	40% (expected)	0% (revised)
Capitalisation: CET1 capital ratio and total capital ratio above regulatory	CET1capitalratio: ≥ 0.6%	5.1%	5.4%
requirement communicated by the Swedish FSA	Total capital ratio: ≥ 0.6%	5.5%	5.4%

^{*} In relation to expected (internally estimated) capital requirement from the Swedish FSA as of 31 December 2020 (CET1 capital ratio requirement: 7.9% & Total capital ratio requirement: 12.1% vs. Actual CET1 capital ratio: 13.1% & Actual total capital ratio: 17.6%).

The difference between CET1 requirement and ratio is 5.1% but appears to be 5.2% due to rounding effects.

Loan losses during 1990's crisis

- Losses during the 90's crisis in Sweden shows the resilience of mortgages contrary to other asset classes



Thank you!



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Financial calender	
Interim Report Jan-Sep 2021	27 October 2021
Year-end Report 2021	4 February 2022



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