



Nordea

Second quarter results 2020

Disclaimer

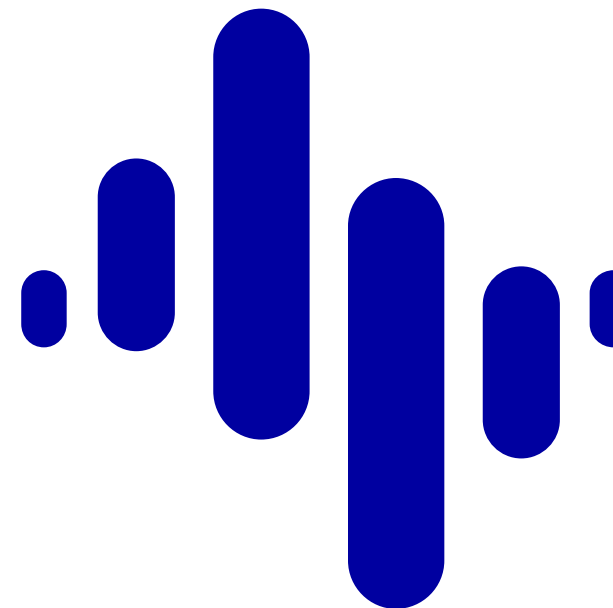
This presentation contains forward-looking statements that reflect management's current views with respect to certain future events and potential financial performance. Although Nordea believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, no assurance can be given that such expectations will prove to have been correct. Accordingly, results could differ materially from those set out in the forward-looking statements as a result of various factors.

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Executive summary

- Solid result – continued strong momentum across business areas and countries
 - High activity level kept revenues largely unchanged
 - Increasing volumes in lending and deposits, net commission income impacted by the lockdowns
 - Challenging times have proven the resilience of our business model
- We are progressing according to our plan towards 2022 financial targets
 - Cost to income ratio decreased to 52% - with increasing customer satisfaction
 - Return on equity impacted by loan loss provisions
 - We remain committed to delivering on our business plan and financial targets
- Strong financial position to support our customers and maintain dividend capacity
 - CET1 ratio at 15.8%, 5.6%-points above requirement
- Strong credit quality remains – significant buffer built up in the quarter
 - Full-year 2020 net loan losses projected below EUR 1bn (less than 41bps)
 - Underlying Q2 net loan losses EUR 310m including IFRS 9 model updates
 - New management judgement allowances of EUR 388m in the quarter building up the buffer to EUR 650m – to cover future loan losses

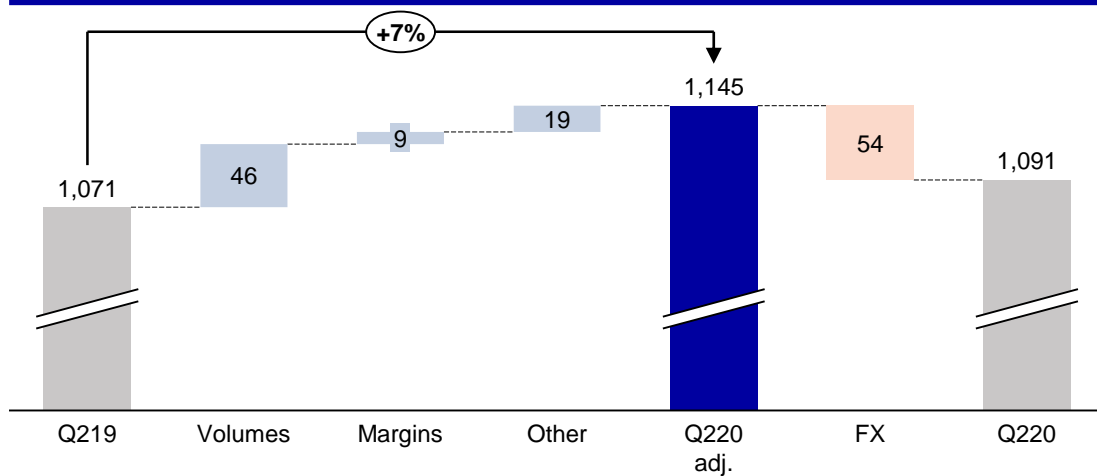


Group quarterly results Q2 2020

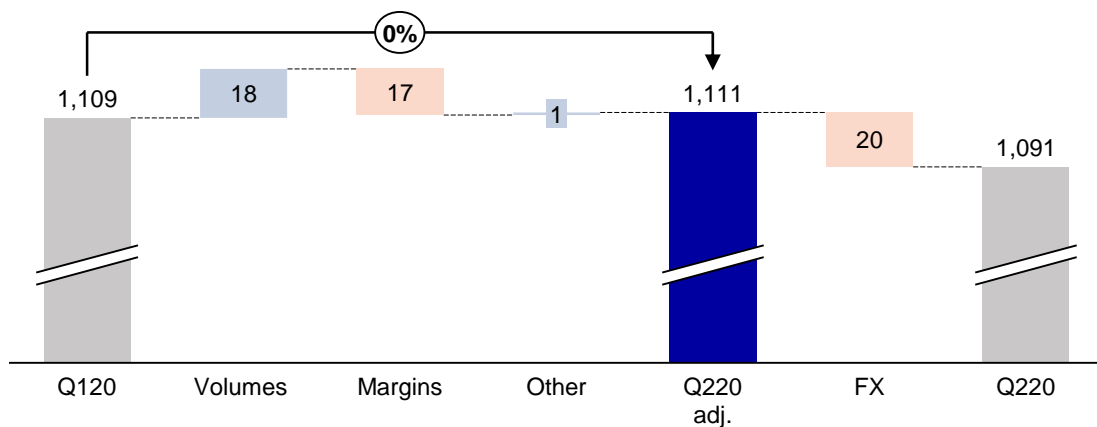
Income statement EURm, excluding one-offs*	Q220	Q219	Q2/Q2	Q120	Q2/Q1
Net interest income	1,091	1,071	2%	1,109	-2%
Net fee and commission income	673	743	-9%	765	-12%
Net fair value result	318	283	12%	109	192%
Other income	10	44	-77%	18	-44%
Total operating income	2,092	2,141	-2%	2,001	5%
Total operating expenses	-1,088	-1,180	-8%	-1,248	-13%
Profit before loan losses	1,004	961	4%	753	33%
Net loan losses	-698	-61		-154	
Operating profit	306	900	-66%	599	-49%
Cost/income ratio with amortised resolution fees, %	52	58		57	
Return on equity with amortised resolution fees, %	3.0	8.5		6.9	

Net interest income – continued volume growth

Year over year bridge, EURm



Quarter over quarter bridge, EURm

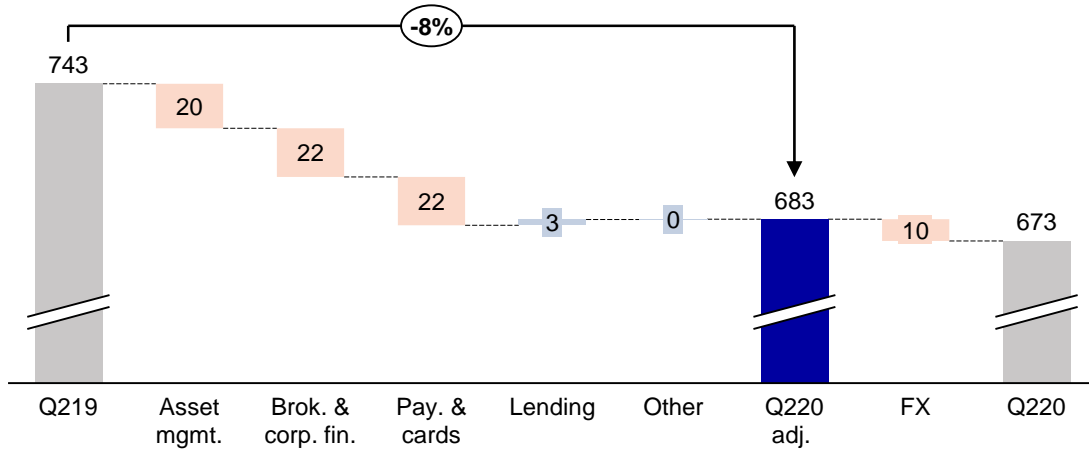


Comments

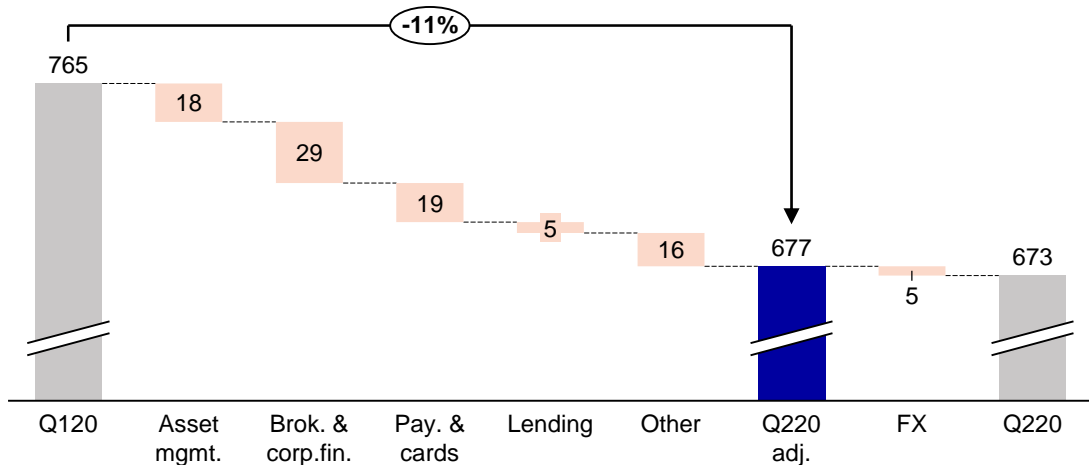
- Volume growth in all countries
- Strong growth in mortgages in all countries, +6% in local currency
- Strong growth in both household and corporate deposits
- Slightly improving margins compared to previous year
- Despite lower deposit margins in the quarter
- Negative impact from significant FX movements

Net fee and commission income – impacted by COVID-19, strong recovery in AuM

Year over year bridge, EURm



Quarter over quarter bridge, EURm

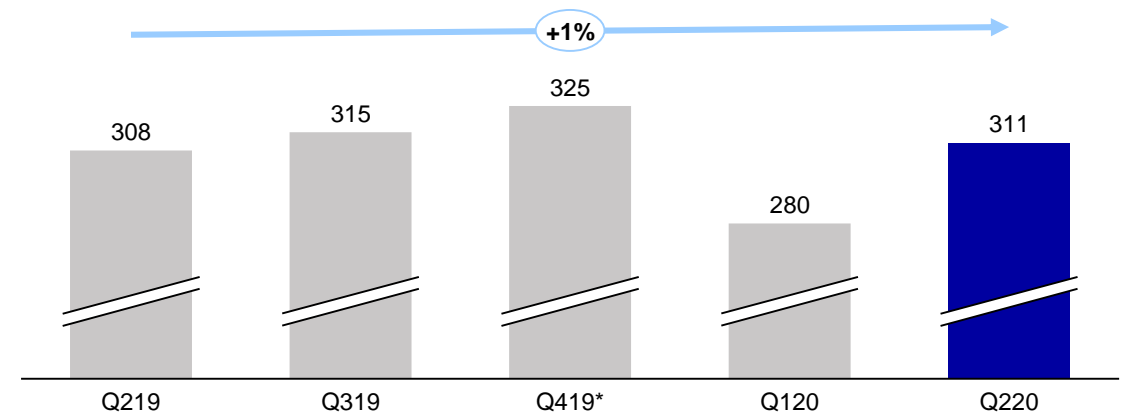


6 * From Q419 excluding Private Banking International

Comments

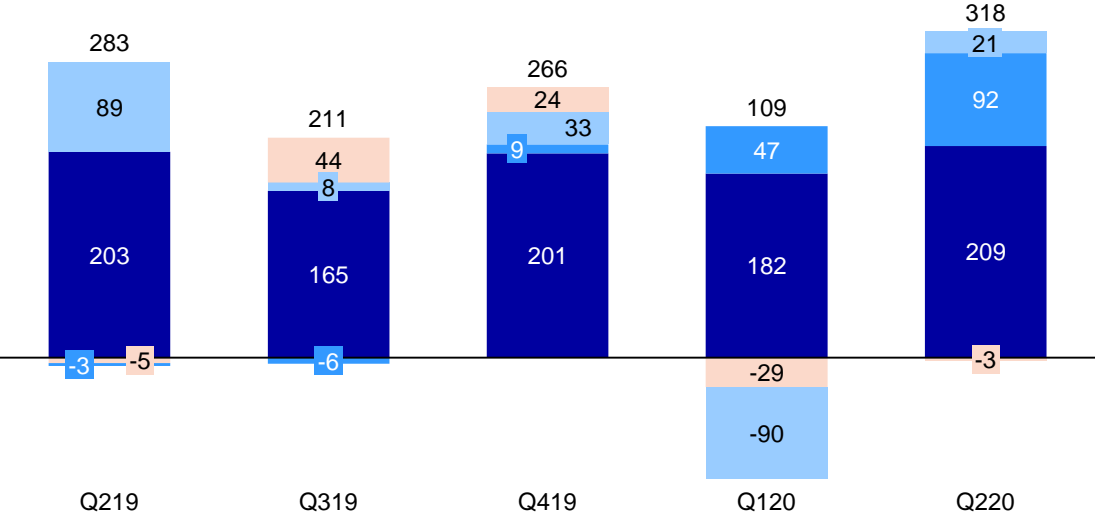
- Asset management fees down due to market turmoil, but strong recovery in AuM
- Highest quarterly net inflow since Q316
- Good investment performance
- Corporate advisory income recovering in June
- Payment and card activity down due to lockdowns

Assets under management, EURbn



Net fair value – good recovery in the quarter

NFV development, EURm



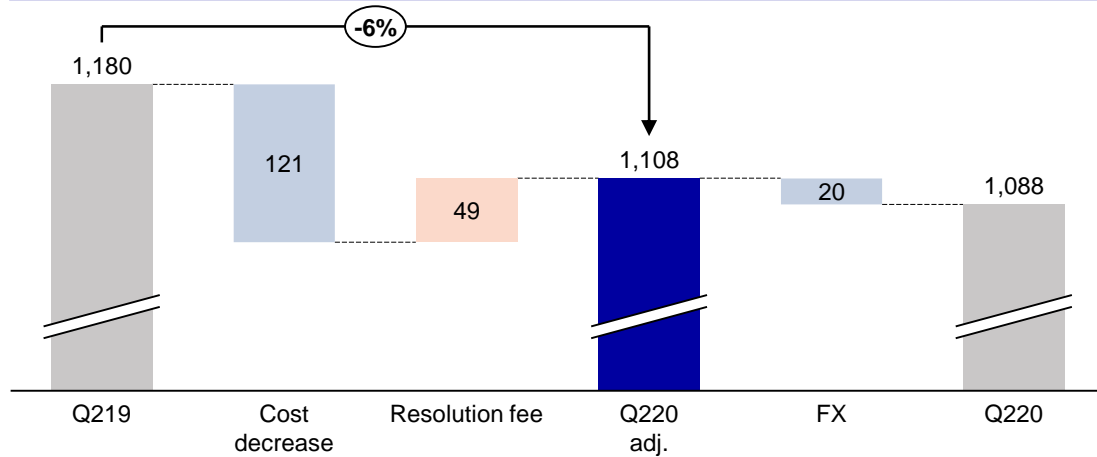
■ Customer areas ■ Treasury
■ Market making operations ■ Other

Comments

- Solid development in customer areas
- Higher market making and trading income in Markets supported by improved valuations of inventory after a turbulent Q1
- Treasury income improving due to revaluations

Costs – continue to deliver on cost plan and building a strong cost culture

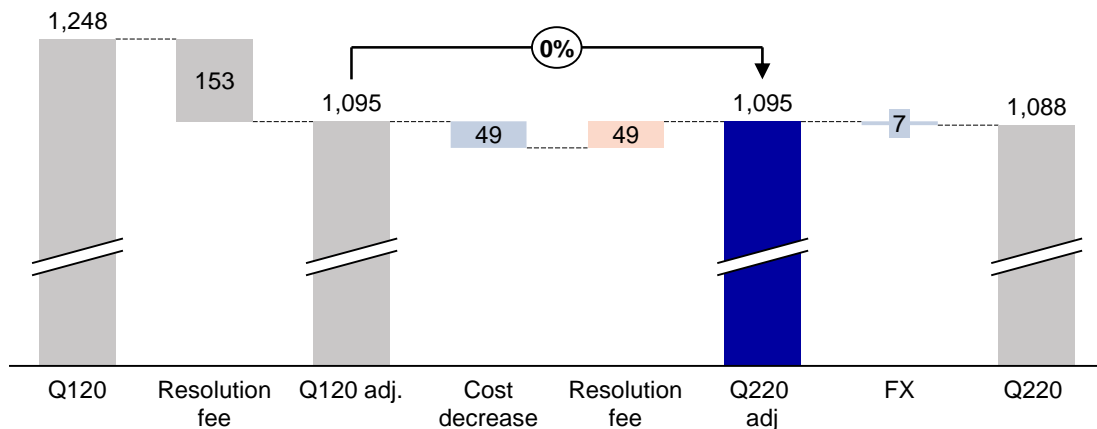
Year over year bridge, EURm



Comments

- Delivering on cost plan
- Staff costs down by 11%
- New ways of working supporting cost reductions
- Slightly lower IT spend in the quarter

Quarter over quarter bridge, EURm

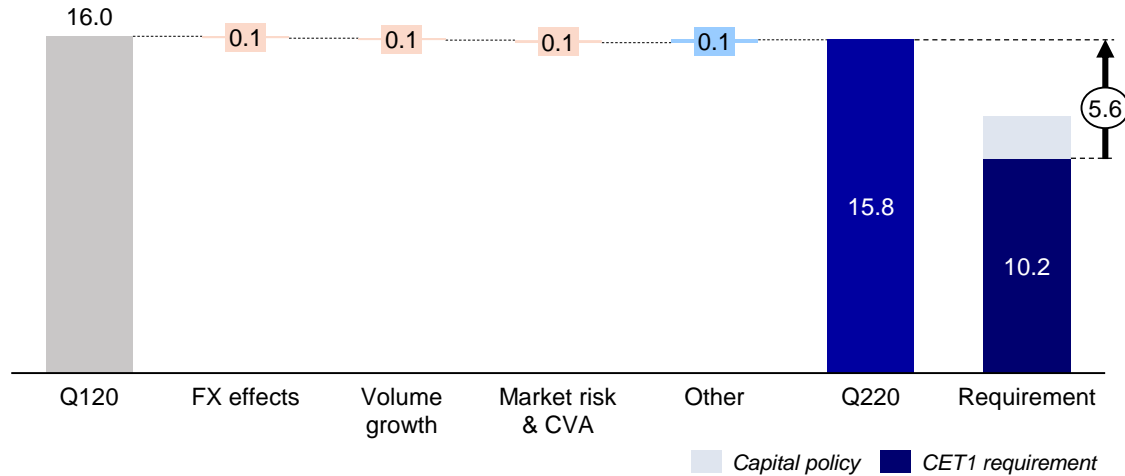


Outlook

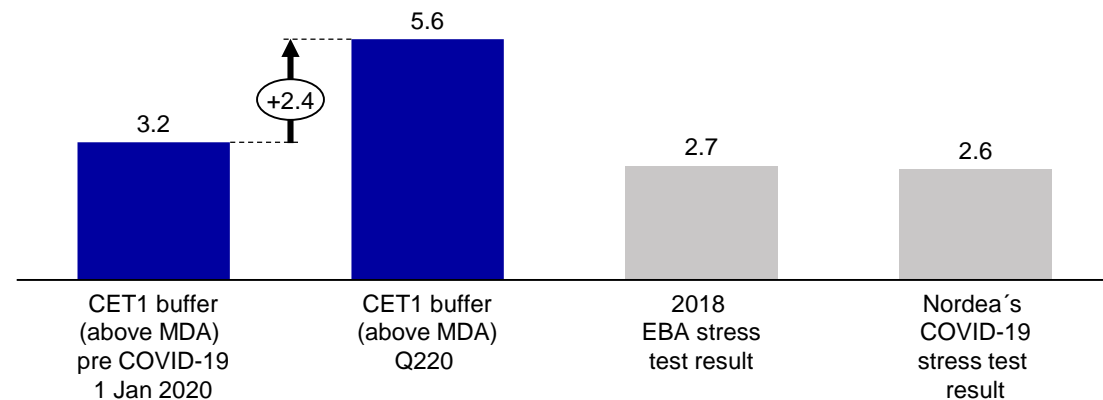
- Costs for 2020 to be below EUR 4.7bn

Capital – strong position to support customers while maintaining dividend capacity

CET1 capital ratio development, %



CET1 capital buffer, %

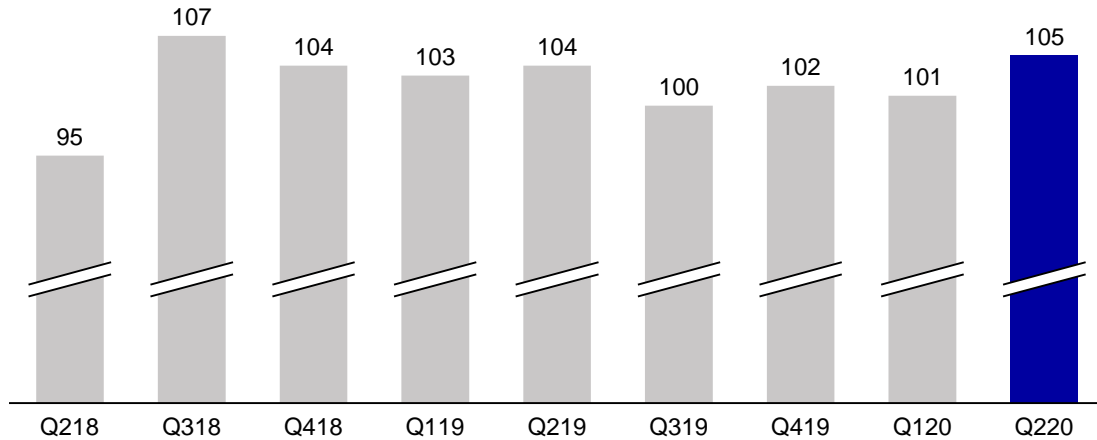


Comments

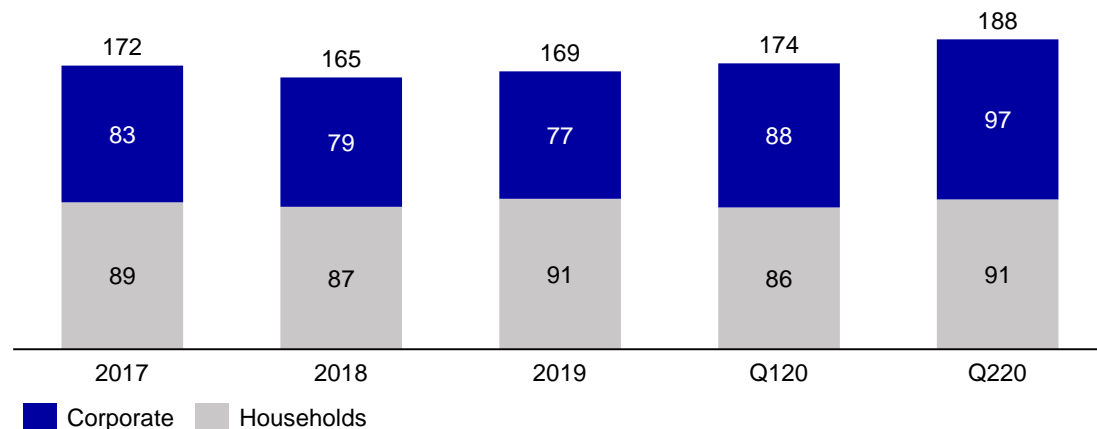
- CET1 capital ratio at 15.8%
- Risk exposure amount (REA) increased by EUR 2.5bn to EUR 155bn
- Limited credit REA migration in Q2
- Capital buffer of 5.6%-points
- Continued dividend accruals for 2019 and 2020
- Current capital buffer is twice the amount consumed in a stress scenario
- Dividend capacity remains intact

Liquidity – solid position and normalising funding markets

Liquidity buffer development, EURbn



Deposits*, EURbn



Comments

- Robust liquidity position
 - Liquidity buffer over EUR 100bn
 - Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) of 160%
 - EU net stable funding ratio (NSFR) of 113%
- Deposits increased 4% in the quarter in local currencies
- Approx. EUR 9bn long-term debt issued during Q2
 - All key funding markets are functioning well at tighter spread levels
- During Q2, Nordea participated in selected central bank liquidity facilities including ECB's TLTRO facility

Credit portfolio – summary

Starting point

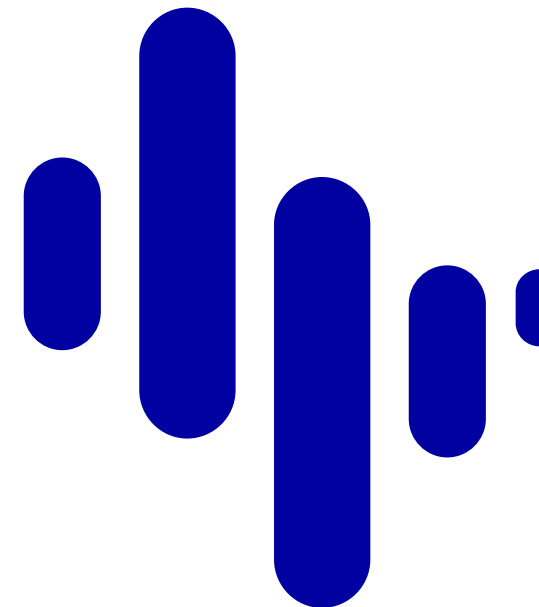
- Our loan book is well-diversified and has strong underlying credit quality

Development in Q2 and FY2020 projection

- Full-year 2020 net loan losses projected below EUR 1bn (less than 41bps)
- Underlying Q2 net loan losses at EUR 310m, while overall stable credit portfolio quality development
- New management judgement allowances of EUR 388m in the quarter building up the buffer to EUR 650m - to cover for estimated future loan losses

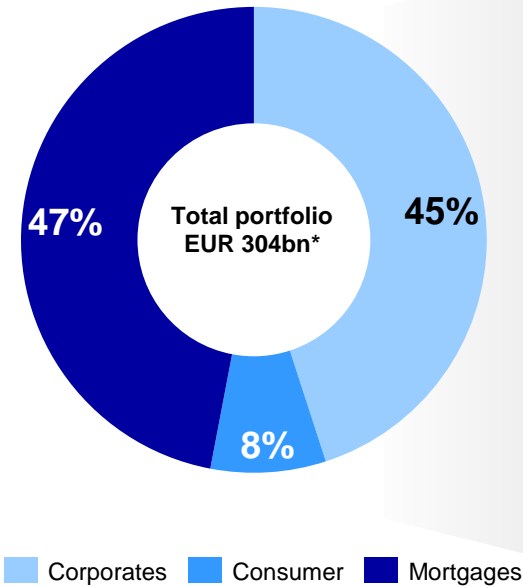
Active credit management

- Credit portfolio significantly de-risked over the past 10 years

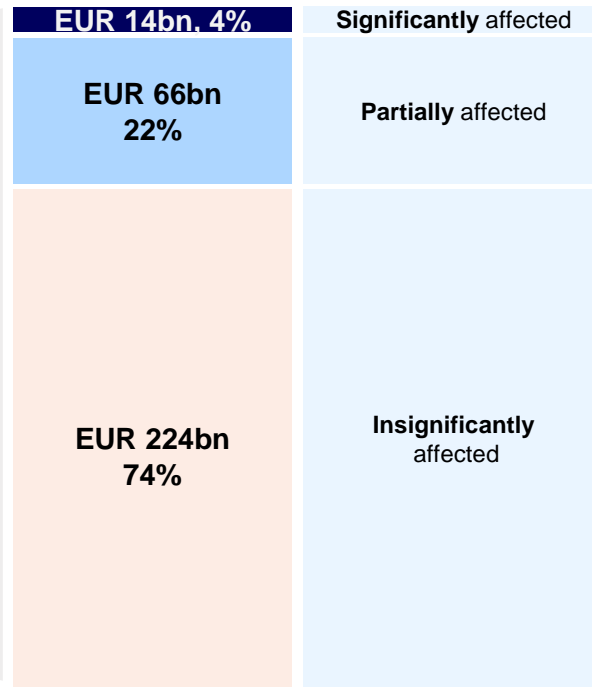


Loan book – well-diversified with strong underlying credit quality

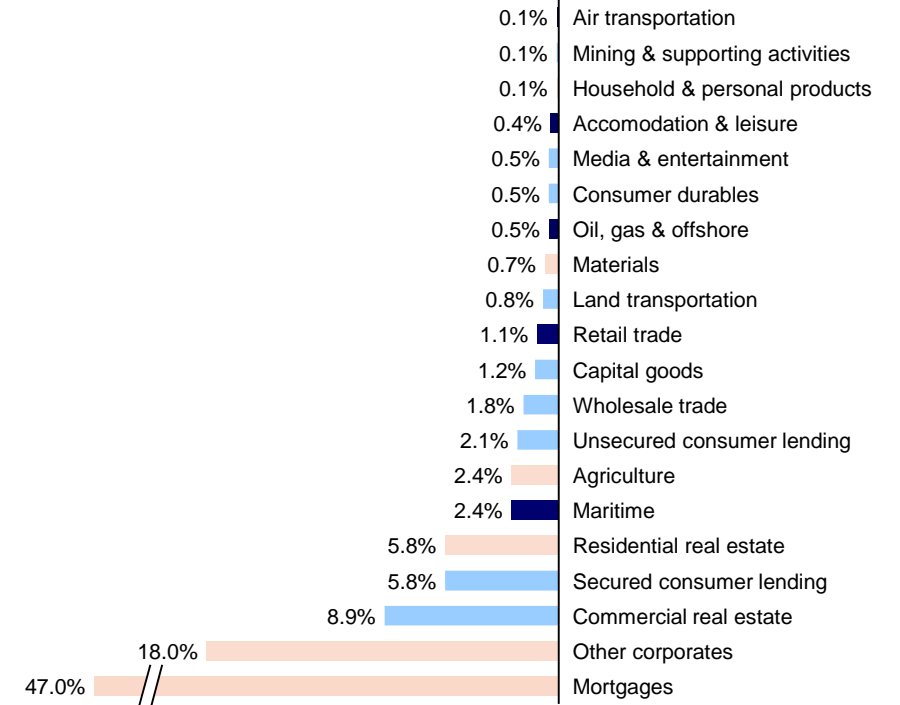
Well diversified portfolio across countries and segments



Updated analysis of COVID-19 impact by segment



Five segments with 4% of total exposure significantly affected



Nordic societies have well structured social safety nets, strong fiscal positions and effective legal systems



Loan loss projections – full-year 2020 below EUR 1bn (less than 41 bps)

Analyses behind loan loss projection

✓ *Review of individual exposures in affected sectors*

✓ *Bottom-up business assessment on full credit portfolio*

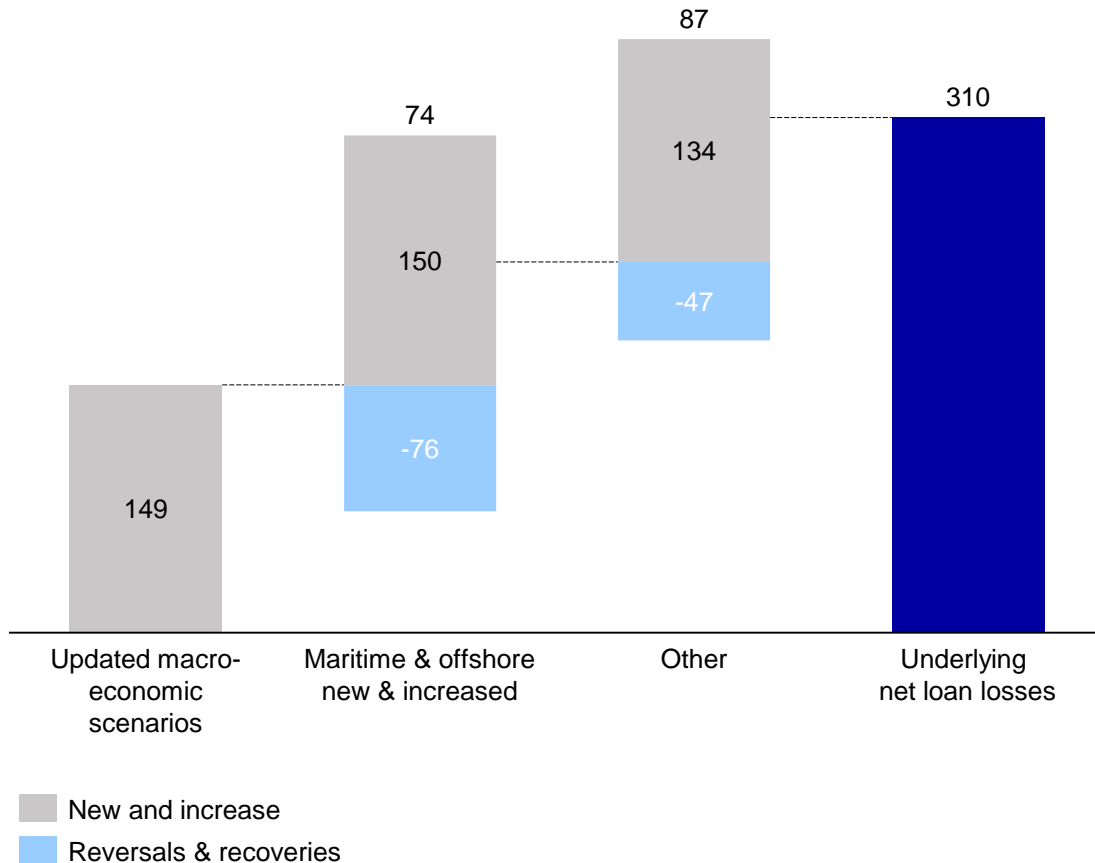
✓ *COVID-19 stress test*

Comments

- Estimates based on three convergent analyses
 - Based on updated baseline macro-economic forecasts
 - Include projected credit quality evolution
 - Supplement IFRS 9 model outcome
- Conservative macro assumptions, closely aligned with official forecasts (ECB and Nordic)
- Projection includes coverage for structural updates to IFRS 9 models
 - Takes into account future ECB non-performing loans requirements

Underlying net loan losses – at EUR 310m while overall stable credit quality

Drivers of underlying net loan losses, EURm

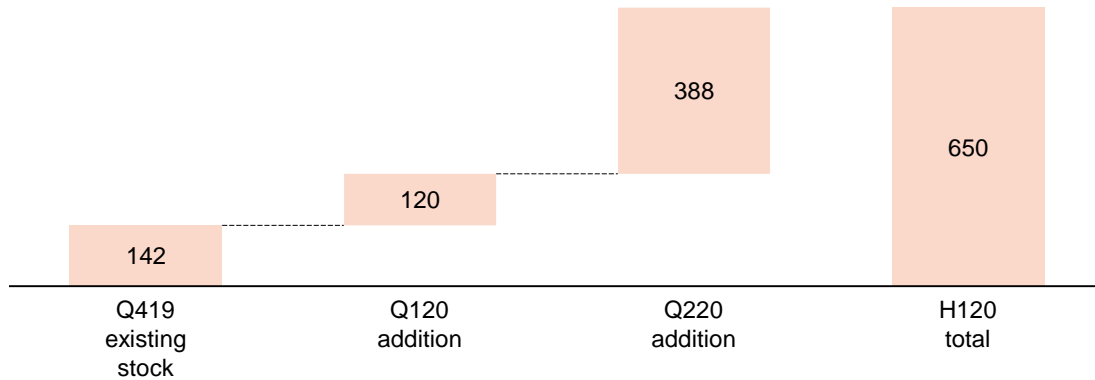


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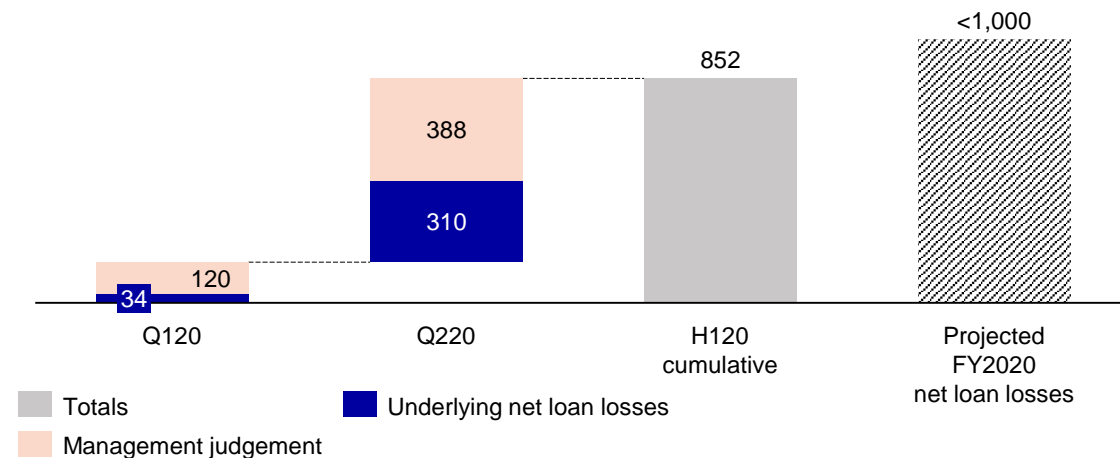
- Total underlying net loan losses in Q2 at EUR 310m
- Three drivers of increased losses:
 - Collective provisions based on updated macro scenarios
 - Additional provisions in maritime and offshore due to decreased collateral valuations and oil price volatility
 - Some increased provisions on commercial real estate and unsecured consumer lending
- Otherwise loan losses stable vs. previous quarters
 - Reflects generally stable credit portfolio quality development (staging distribution)

Management judgement - EUR 650m built up to cover future loan losses

Management judgement developments, EURm



Net loan losses, EURm

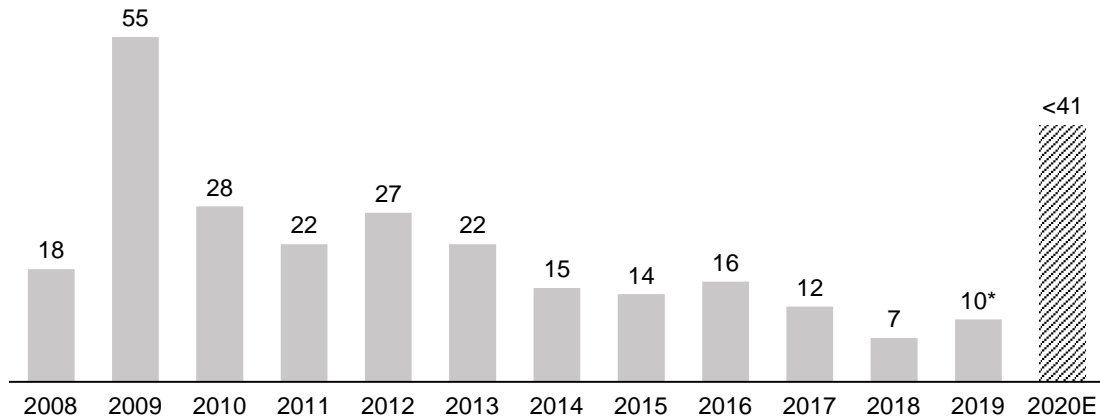


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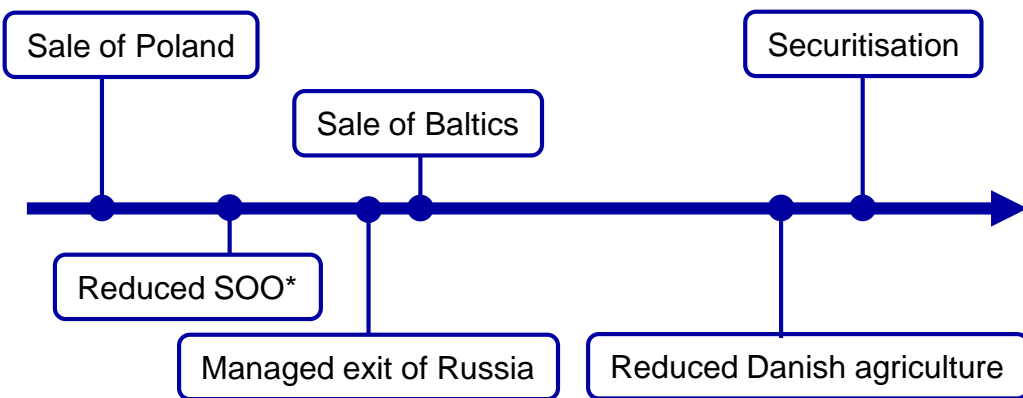
- New management judgement of EUR 388m in the quarter
- Total management judgement buffer of EUR 650m:
 - EUR 430m for cyclically driven loan losses
 - EUR 110m for IFRS 9 model improvements
 - EUR 110m for non-performing loans requirement
- Total provisions in H12020 amount to EUR 852m
- Loan loss projection for 2020 already mostly covered by the provisions made this year
 - Significant management judgement buffer in place to cover future losses
- Total allowances on balance sheet increased to EUR 3bn (2.4bn in Q1)

Credit quality – portfolio significantly de-risked over past 10 years

Historic loan loss ratios, bps



Significant de-risking



Comments

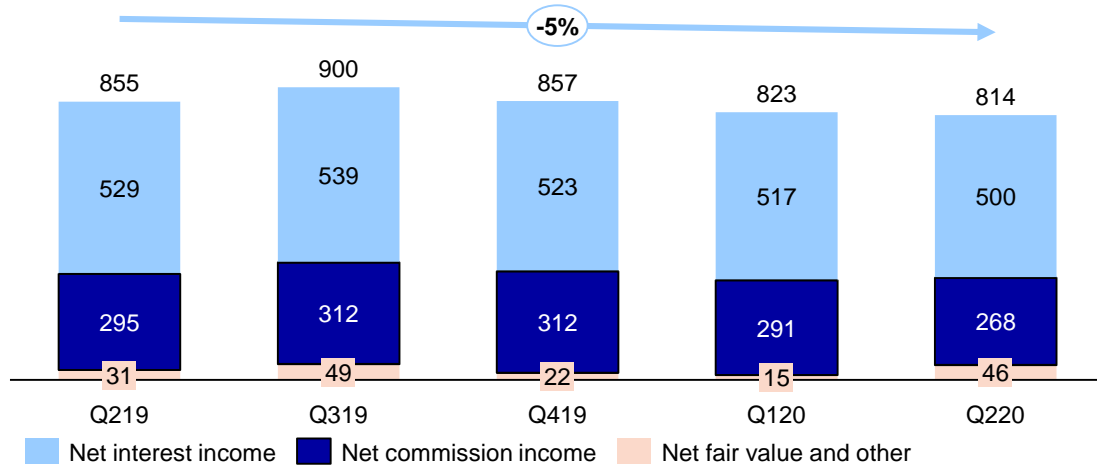
- Track record of strong credit quality
- Average cost of risk 24 bps since 2008
- Risk profile improved by divestments and reductions in high-risk exposures

Outlook

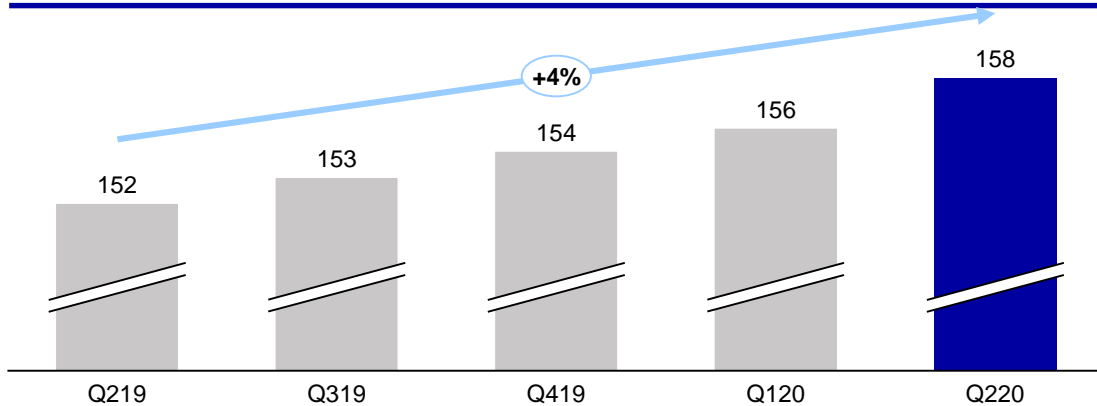
- For the full year 2020, our projections point to total net loan losses below EUR 1bn corresponding to a loan loss level of less than 41 bps

Personal Banking – strong mortgage volume growth

Total income, EURm



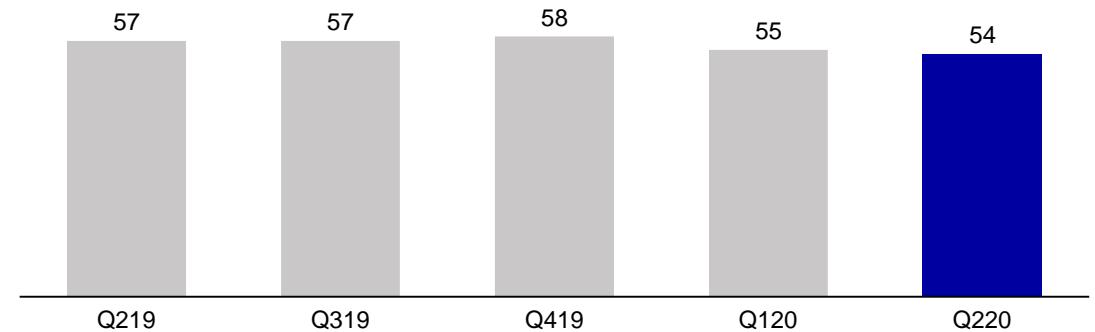
Lending*, EURbn



Comments

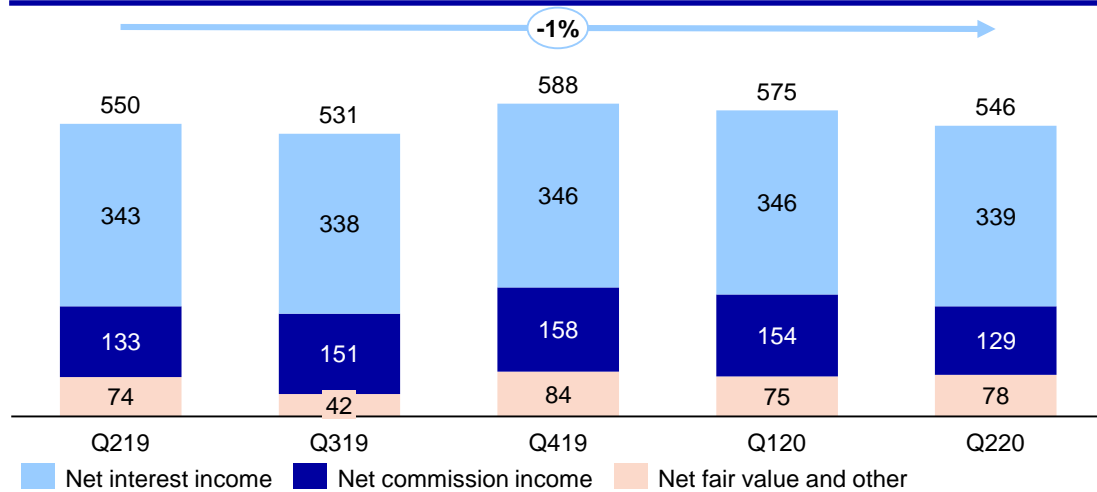
- Strong mortgage volume growth and high activity
- Rate movements pressuring both lending and deposit margins
- Customer satisfaction steadily improving
- Net commission income impacted by market turbulences and country lockdowns
- Savings income subdued from lower AuM levels
- Payments income reflect lower consumer activity
- Costs efficiency improves, cost to income down to 54%

Cost to income ratio**, %

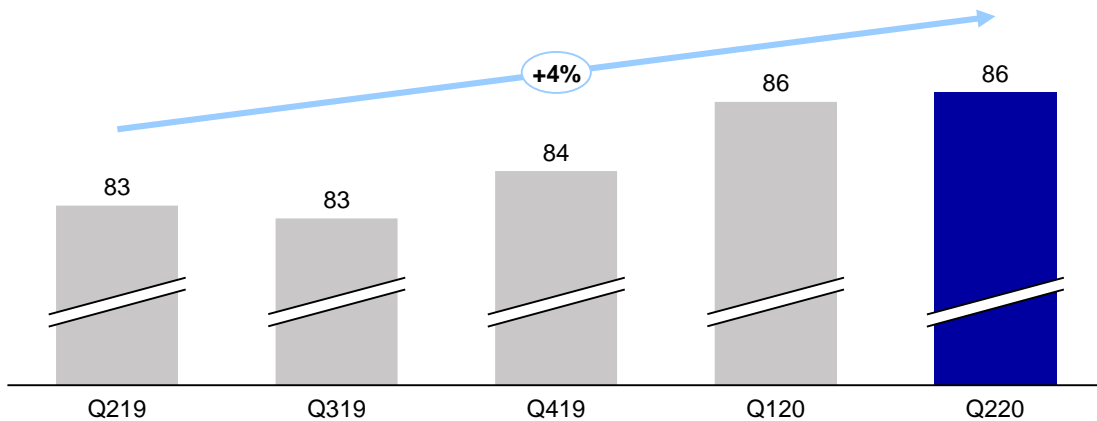


Business Banking – higher business volumes and lower costs

Total income, EURm



Lending*, EURbn

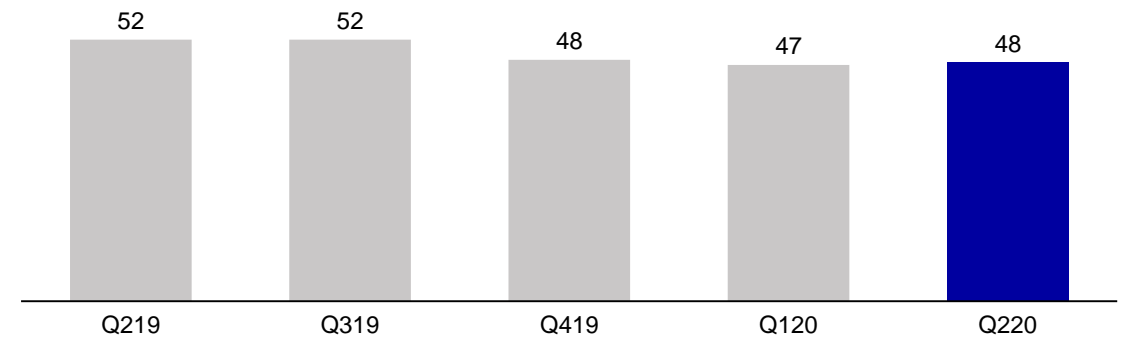


18 * Excluding FX effects
** With amortised resolution fees

Comments

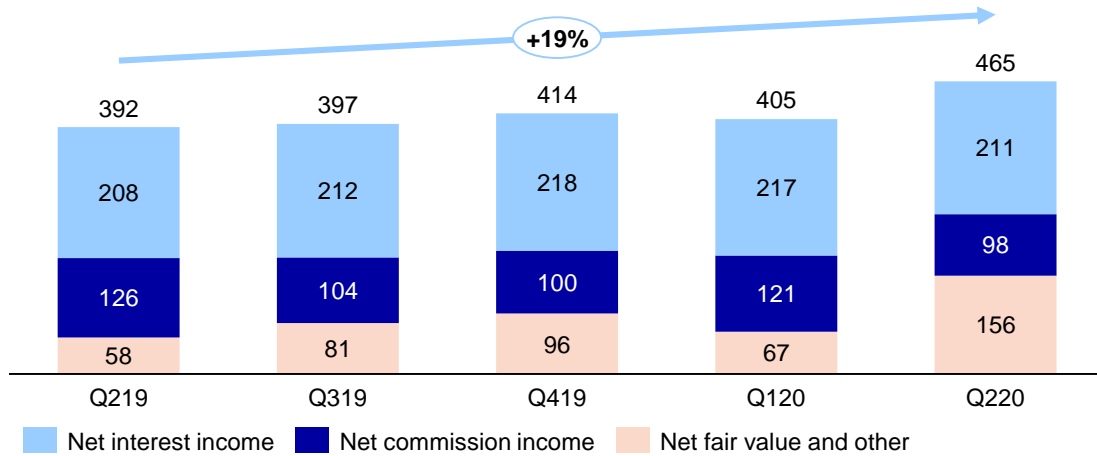
- Strong volume growth in all countries
 - Lending volumes up 4% and deposit volumes up 15%
- Lower economic activity impacting net commission income
 - Payment volumes and corporate cards usage down
- 20-30% more customer meetings than usual
- Costs efficiency improves, cost to income down to 48%

Cost to income ratio**, %

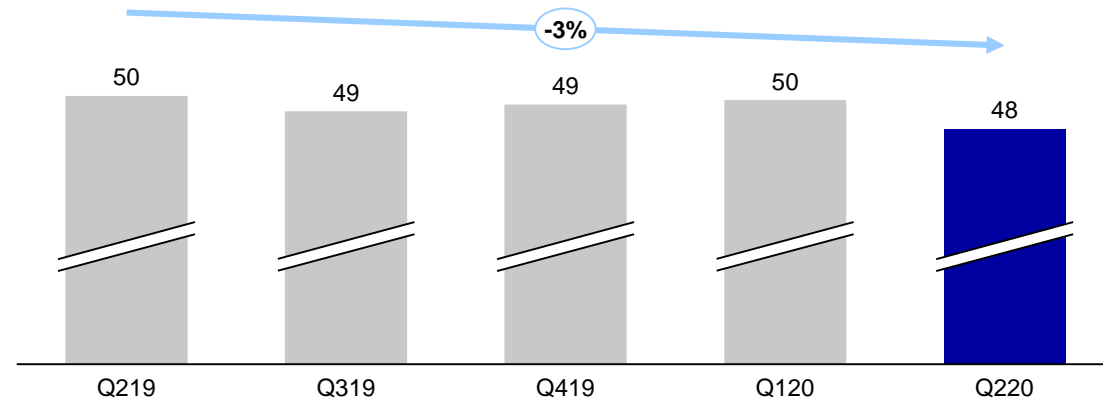


Large Corporates & Institutions – continue to execute on re-positioning plan

Total income, EURm



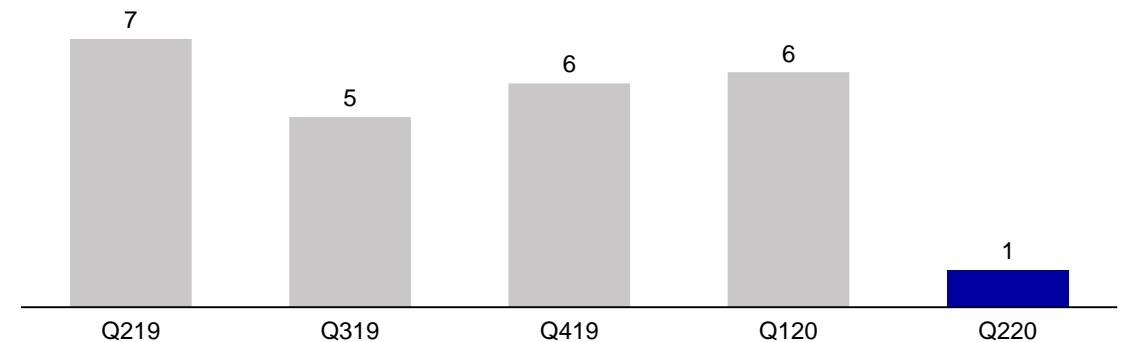
Lending*, EURbn



Comments

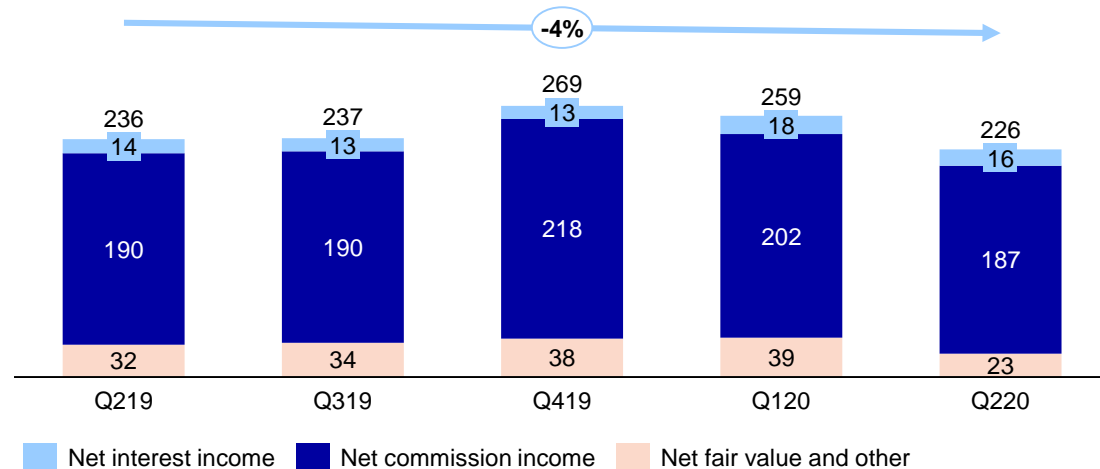
- Income up 19% mainly driven by net fair value and increase in market making activities in the quarter
 - Lending demand tapering off from peak levels in March/April
- Ranked No.1 both for all Nordic Sustainable Bonds and Nordic Corporate Sustainable Bonds
- Economic capital in Markets adversely affected by increase in market volatility
- Cost efficiency improves, cost to income down to 44%

Return on capital at risk**, %



Asset & Wealth Management – strong inflow and investment performance

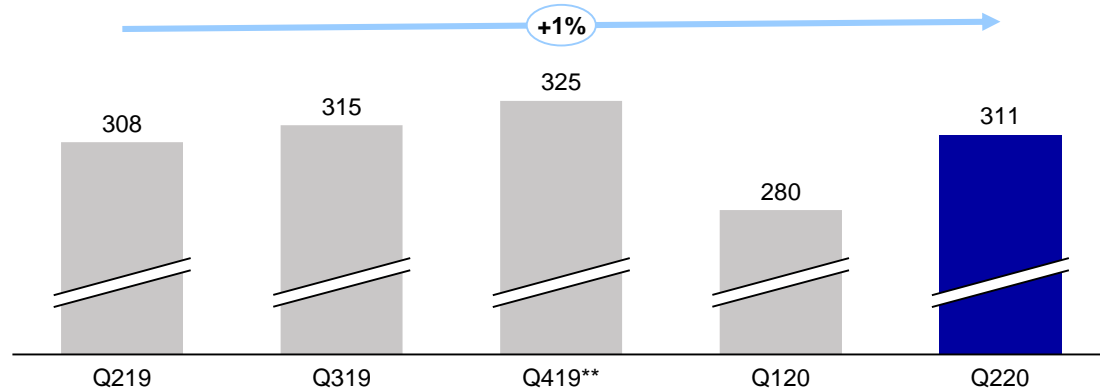
Total income, EURm



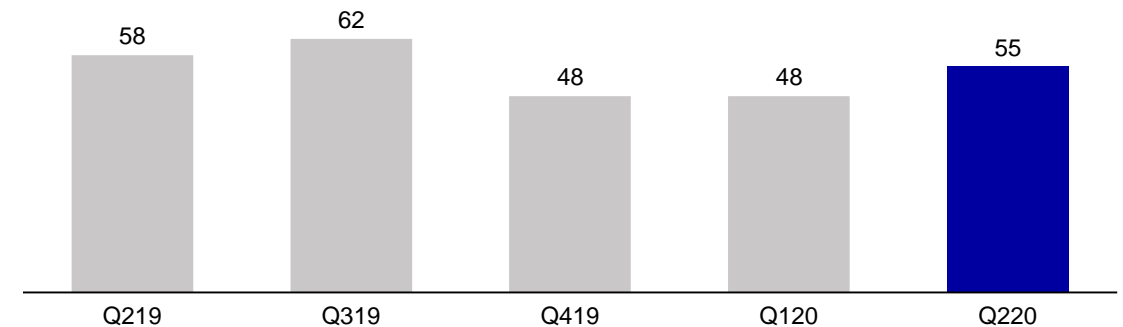
Comments

- Strong growth in AuM from low levels in April
- Positive market development and good investment performance
- Strong net inflow (EUR 4bn), mainly driven by Private Banking and Institutional sales
- Net commission income down 2%
- Lower average AuM and slightly lower transaction related income in Private Banking
- Cost efficiency improves, cost to income down to 55%

Assets under management, EURbn



Cost to income ratio*, %



Nordea is committed to delivering on financial targets

Cost to income ratio in FY22

50%

Return on equity in FY22

>10%

Capital policy

**150-200 bps
management buffer**
above the regulatory CET1 requirement

Dividend policy

**60-70% pay-out of distributable
profits to shareholders**
Excess capital intended to be distributed
to shareholders through buybacks

Nordea



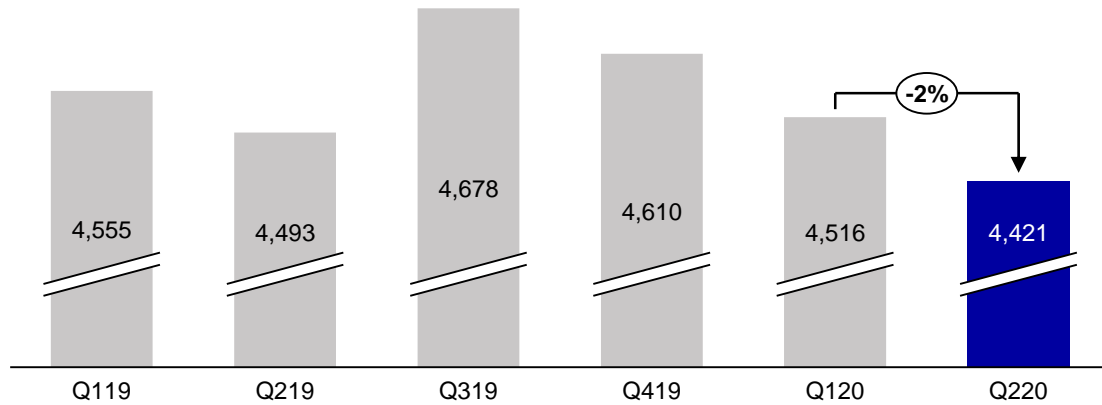
Nordea

Appendix



Asset quality – impaired loans further reduced

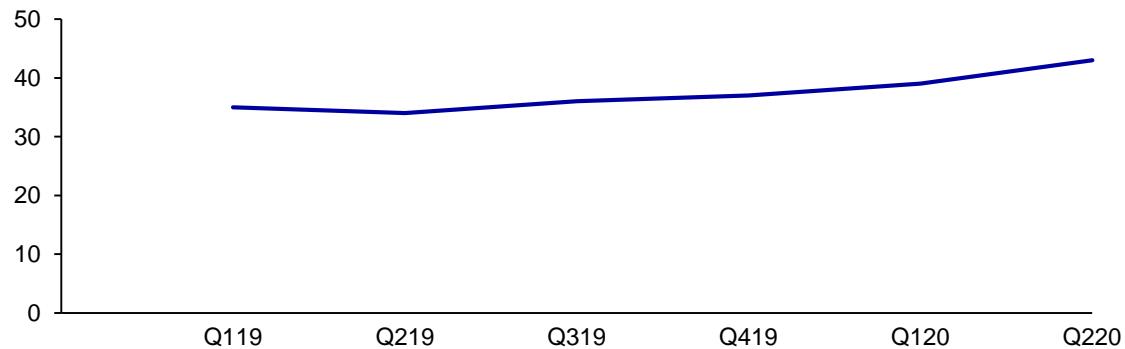
Stage 3 impaired loans at amortised cost, EURm



Comments

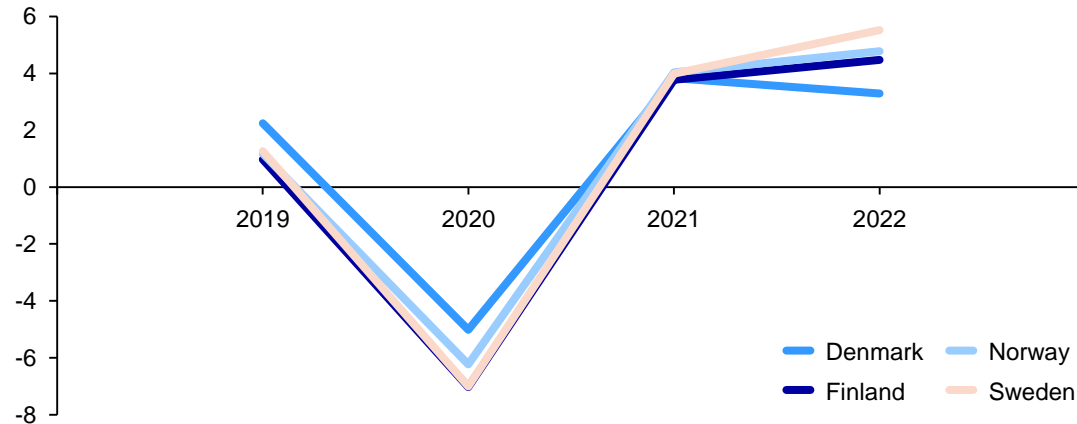
- Impaired loans decreased further by 2%
- Reflects overall stable credit quality and net migration out of stage 3
- Allowance ratio for impaired loans rose to 43%, following increased provisioning in Q2

Stage 3 impaired loans allowance ratio, %

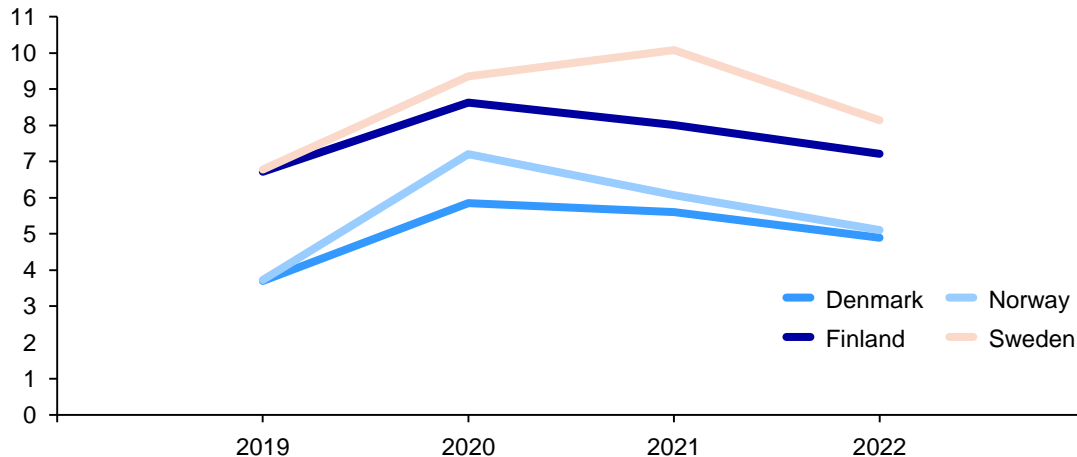


IFRS 9 model update – macro-economic assumptions behind scenarios used

Baseline annual GDP growth, %



Baseline unemployment rate, %



Comments

- Scenarios are conservative and recently updated in line with Nordic central banks and ECB forecasts
- Base scenario, 60% weight
 - Gradual removal of restrictions to continue in H220
 - Leading to a moderate recovery
 - Remaining uncertainty on consumption and investments
- Upside scenario, 20% weight
 - Stronger recovery in Q320
 - Lockdowns rapidly phased out without 2nd wave
 - Fiscal and monetary policy provides a solid boost
- Adverse scenario, 20% weight
 - Lockdowns removed at a slower pace
 - Severe 2nd round effects on consumption, investments
 - Deeper global recession impacting Nordic economies

Coverage ratios – further improved in the second quarter

Coverage ratios

