



Nordea



Debt investor presentation Q3 2020

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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.

Important factors that may cause such a difference for Nordea include, but are not limited to: (i) the macroeconomic development, (ii) change in the competitive climate, (iii) change in the regulatory environment and other government actions and (iv) change in interest rate and foreign exchange rate levels.

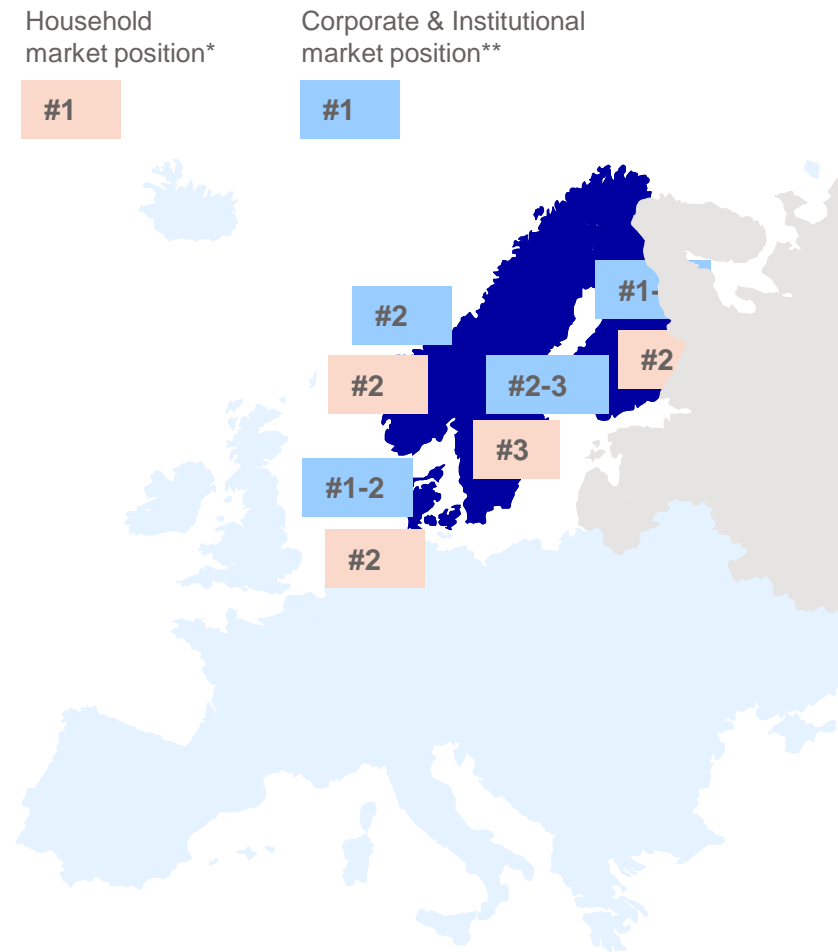
This presentation does not imply that Nordea has undertaken to revise these forward-looking statements, beyond what is required by applicable law or applicable stock exchange regulations if and when circumstances arise that will lead to changes compared to the date when these statements were provided.

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# 1. Nordea quarterly update and financial targets

# The largest financial services group in the Nordics



## Business position

- Leading market position in all four Nordic countries
- Universal bank with strong position in household, corporate and institutions, and asset and wealth management
- Well-diversified business mix between net interest income, net commission income and capital markets income

## 10 million customers and strong distribution power

- 9.3 million household customers
- 530,000 small and medium-sized companies
- 2,650 large corporates and institutions, including Nordic Top 500
- Approx. 320 branch office locations
- Enhanced digitalisation of the business for customers
- Income evenly distributed between the business areas

## Financial strength (Q3 2020)

- EUR 2.2bn in total income
- EUR 1.1bn profit before loan losses, EUR 0.8bn net profit
- EUR 575bn of assets
- EUR 32.6bn in equity capital
- CET1 ratio 16.4%
- Leverage ratio 5.3%

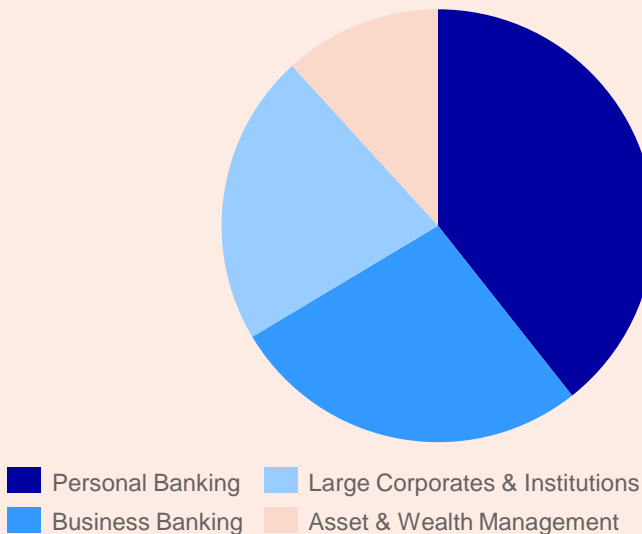
## AA level credit ratings (senior preferred bonds)

- Moody's Aa3 (stable outlook)
- S&P AA- (negative outlook)
- Fitch AA (negative outlook)

## EUR 26bn in market cap (Q3 2020)

- One of the largest Nordic corporations
- A top-15 universal bank in Europe

Operating income per business area, Jan-Sep 2020



# Executive summary

- Strong result – continued positive trends across business areas and countries
  - Total income up 4% y/y, driven by strong growth in net interest income and net fair value result
  - Growth in mortgage lending volumes and assets under management at record high of EUR 326bn
- Good progress towards 2022 financial targets
  - Costs down 6% y/y, cost-to-income ratio at 52%\* and return on equity at 10.1\*%
- Strong financial position to support customers and maintain dividend capacity
  - CET1 ratio at 16.4%, 6.2%-points above requirement
- Credit quality still strong – net loan loss reversals of EUR 2m
  - Management judgement buffer kept at EUR 650m, as economic uncertainty remains
  - Full-year 2020 net loan losses projected to be below EUR 1bn (less than 41bp)
- Continued commitment to delivering on business plan and financial targets

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\* Cost-to-income (C/I) ratio and return on equity (ROE) with amortised resolution fees and excluding items affecting comparability

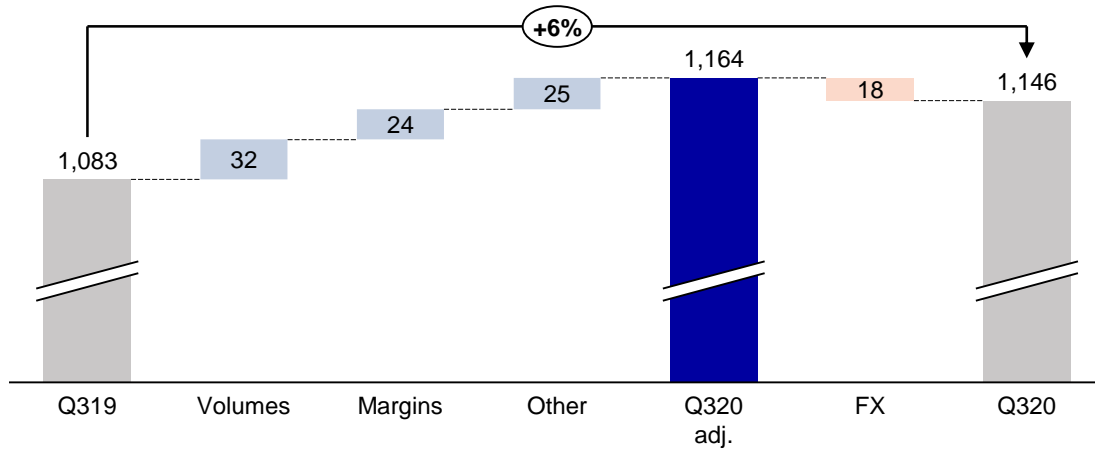
## Group quarterly results Q3 2020

<b>Income statement and key ratios</b> EURm, excluding items affecting comparability*	<b>Q320</b>	<b>Q319</b>	<b>Q3/Q3</b>	<b>Q220</b>	<b>Q3/Q2</b>
Net interest income	1,146	1,083	6%	1,091	5%
Net fee and commission income	729	756	-4%	673	8%
Net fair value result	274	211	30%	318	-14%
Other income	23	35	-33%	10	134%
<b>Total operating income</b>	<b>2,172</b>	<b>2,085</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>2,092</b>	<b>4%</b>
Total operating expenses	-1,089	-1,161	-6%	-1,088	0%
<b>Profit before loan losses</b>	<b>1,083</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>1,004</b>	<b>8%</b>
Net loan losses	2	-49		-698	
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>255%</b>
Cost-to-income ratio**	52	58		52	
Return on equity**	10.1	8.4		3.0	

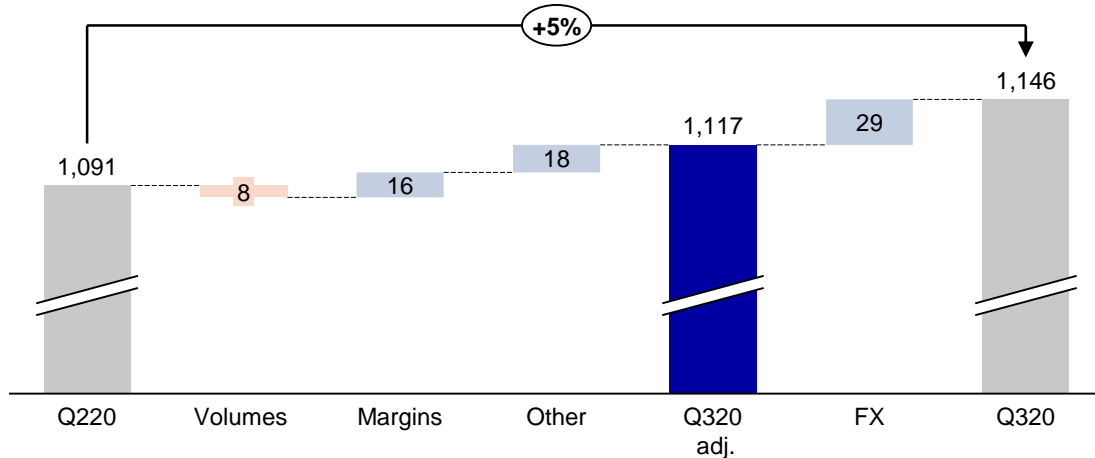


# Net interest income – strong growth driven by higher mortgage lending volumes

## Year-over-year bridge, EURm



## Quarter-over-quarter bridge, EURm



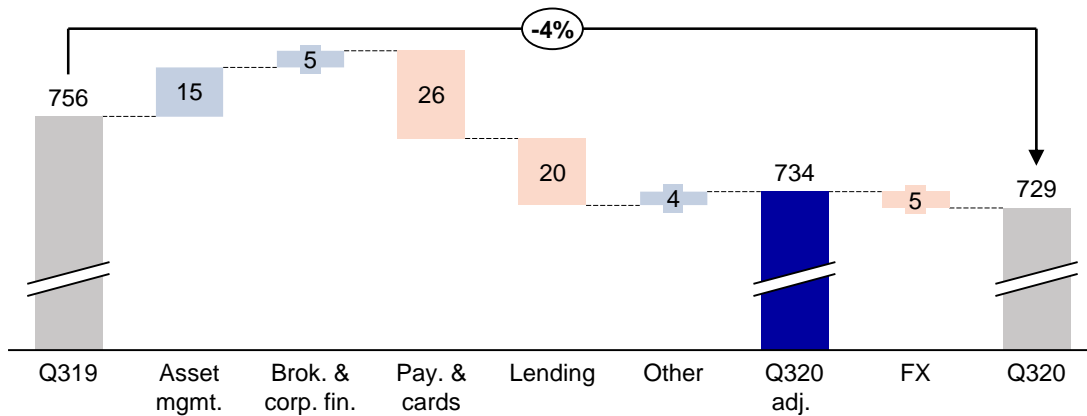
## Comments

- Net interest income up 6%, highest growth rate since 2012
- Increased mortgage market shares
- Increase in both household and corporate deposits
- Higher lending margins in all countries for large corporates

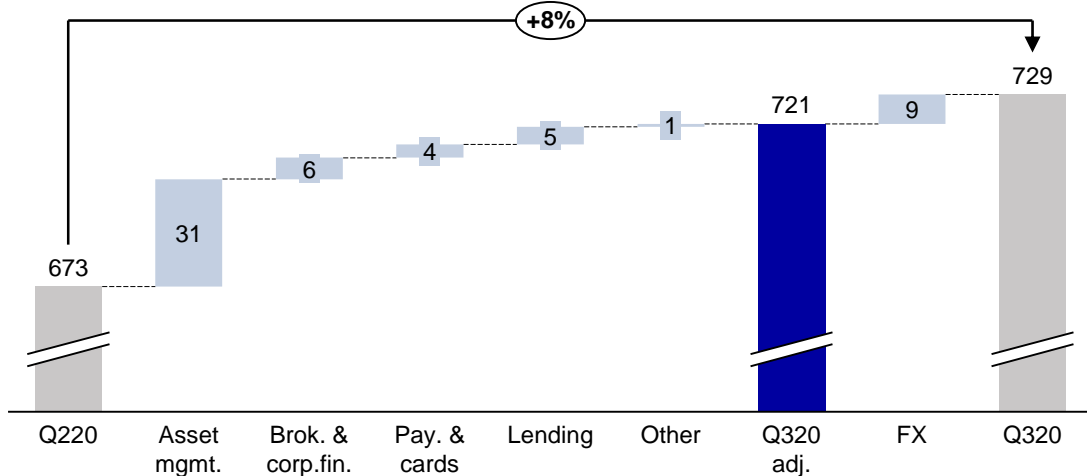


# Net fee and commission income – improved from Q2, but still below pre-COVID-19 levels

## Year-over-year bridge, EURm



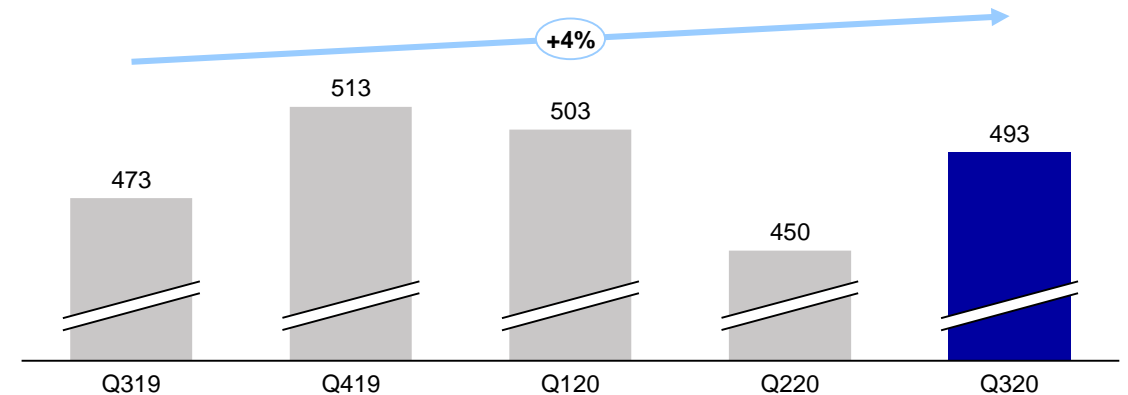
## Quarter-over-quarter bridge, EURm



## Comments

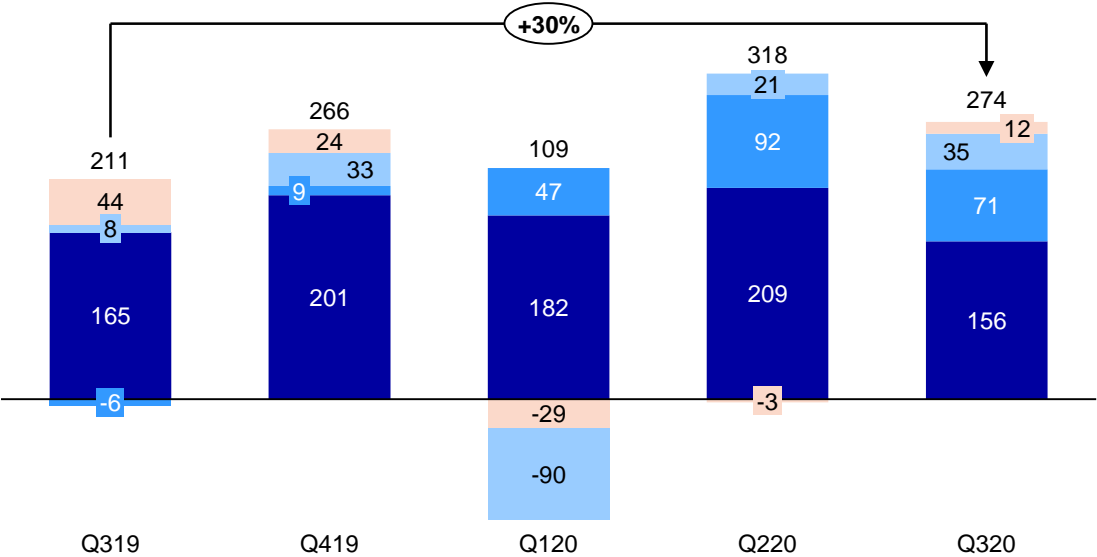
- Net fee and commission income down 4%
- Savings income up 4%, driven by strong asset management net inflows and market performance
- Card and payment fee income improved from previous quarter, but still below normal levels

## Savings and investment commission income, EURm



# Net fair value result – improved result in Markets

## Net fair value result, EURm



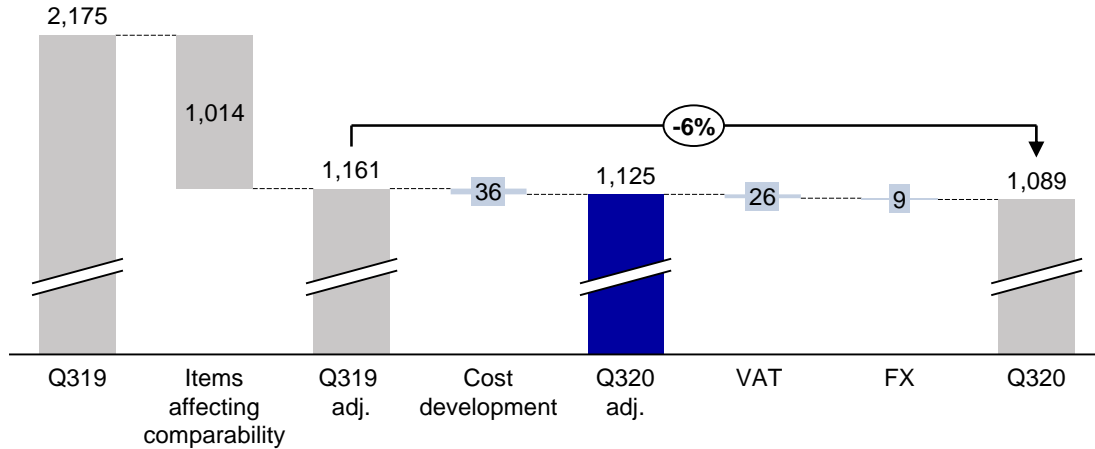
Customer areas  
Market-making operations  
Treasury  
Other

## Comments

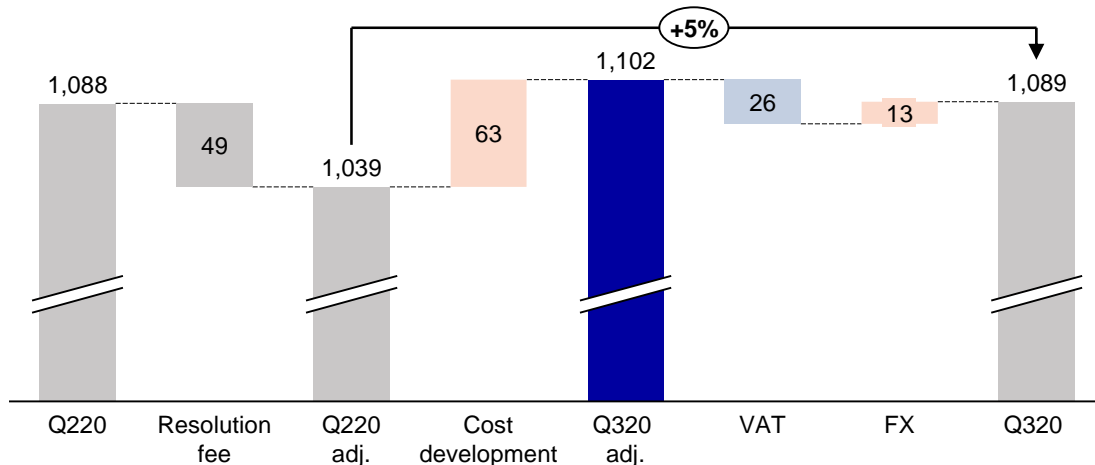
- Net fair value result up 30%
- Customer areas broadly in line with previous year
- Markets result improved due to high level of market activity

# Costs – continued development of strong cost culture and progress on cost plan

## Year-over-year bridge, EURm



## Quarter-over-quarter bridge, EURm



## Comments

- Costs down 6%, delivering on cost plan
- Staff costs down 5%
- Increase in IT costs and restructuring-related premises costs in quarter
- VAT refund of EUR 26m

## Outlook

- Costs for 2020 expected to be below EUR 4.7bn, including SG Finans

# Progress on 2022 business plan – one year after Capital Markets Day 2019

## On track towards 2022 financial targets



**Group**  
C/I\* 50%, ROE\* >10%



**Personal Banking**  
C/I\* ~50%



**Business Banking**  
C/I\* ~45%



**Large Corporates & Institutions**  
ROCAR\* ~10%



**Asset & Wealth Management**  
C/I\* <50%

## Selected key performance indicators

### Create great customer experiences

- Customer satisfaction, household +3% points since Q319
- Customer satisfaction, corporate +6% points since Q319
- Enhanced corporate Netbank +240,000 customers

### Drive income growth

- Mortgage lending growth\*\*\* +6% since Q319
- SME lending growth\*\*\* +4% since Q319
- Assets under management net flows +2.2% annualised flow Jan-Sep 20
- Asset Management internal distribution -0.2% annualised flow Jan-Sep 20

### Optimise operational efficiency

- Employees ≈ -1,600 FTEs since Q319
- Consultants ≈ -500 FTEs since Q319
- Cost level 2020 <4.7bn
- Streamlining of processes Slightly behind plan
- Economic capital reduction in LC&I\*\* 1.3bn economic capital since Q219

## Nordea is committed to delivering on financial targets

**Cost-to-income ratio in FY22**

**50%**

**Return on equity in FY22**

**>10%**

**Capital policy**

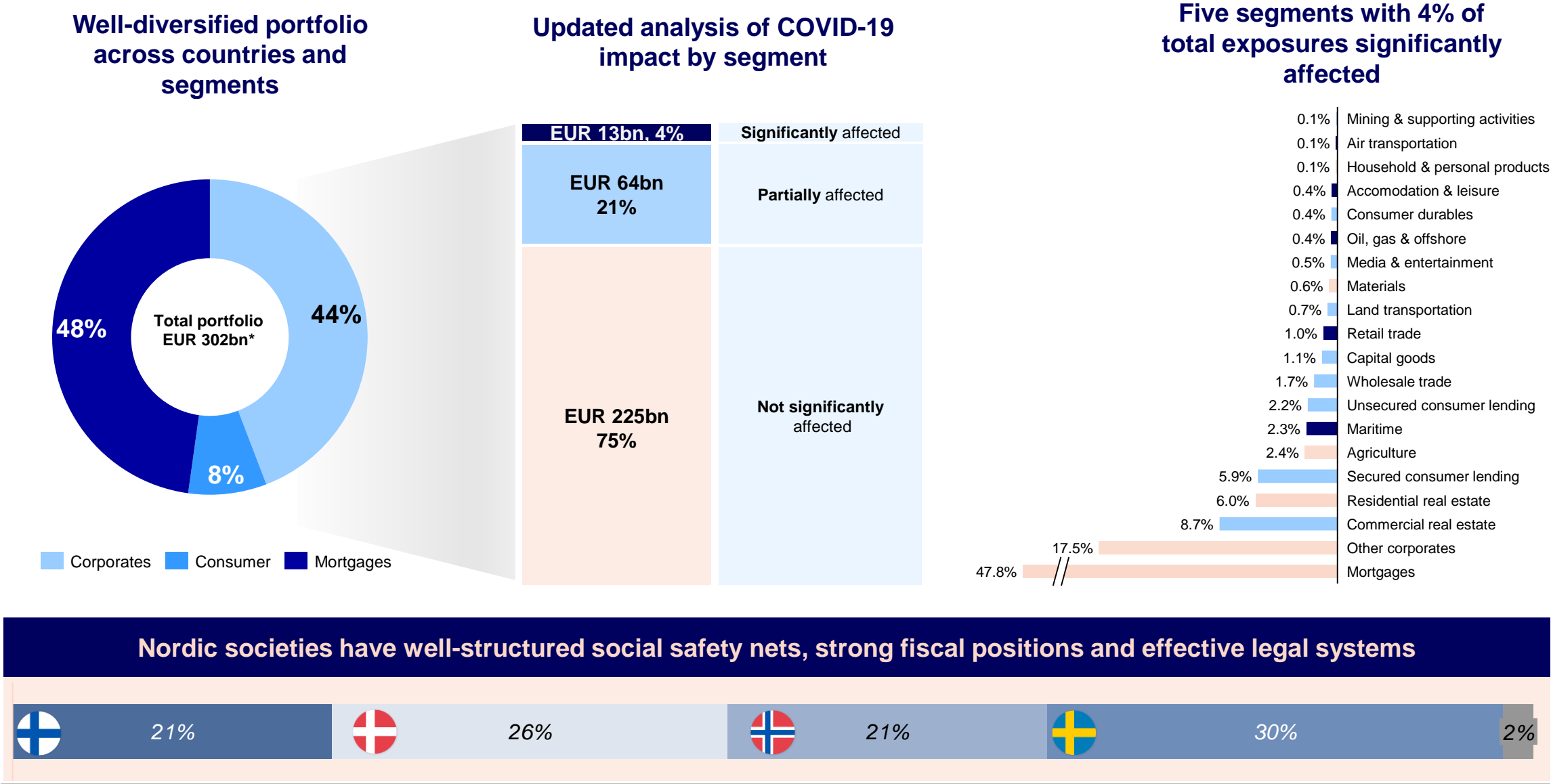
**150-200 bp  
management buffer**  
above the regulatory CET1 requirement

**Dividend policy**

**60-70% payout of distributable  
profits to shareholders**  
Excess capital intended to be distributed  
to shareholders through buy-backs

## 2. Credit quality

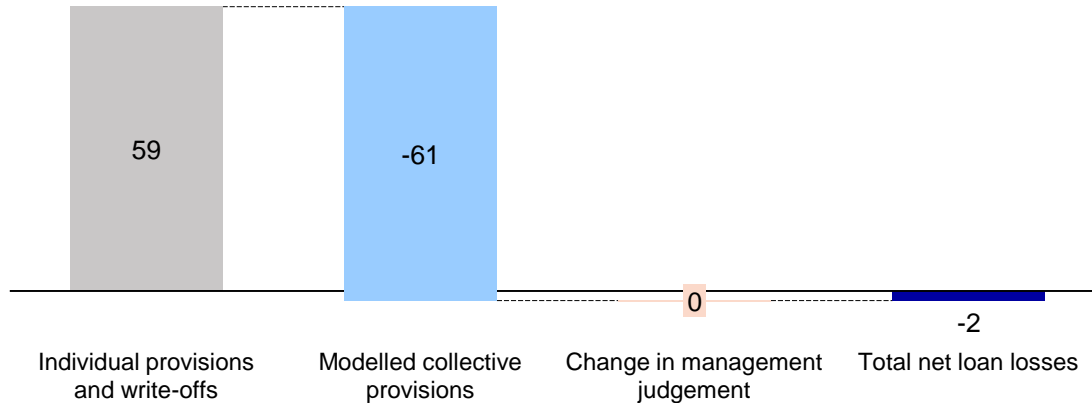
# Loan book – still well-diversified with strong underlying credit quality in Q3 2020



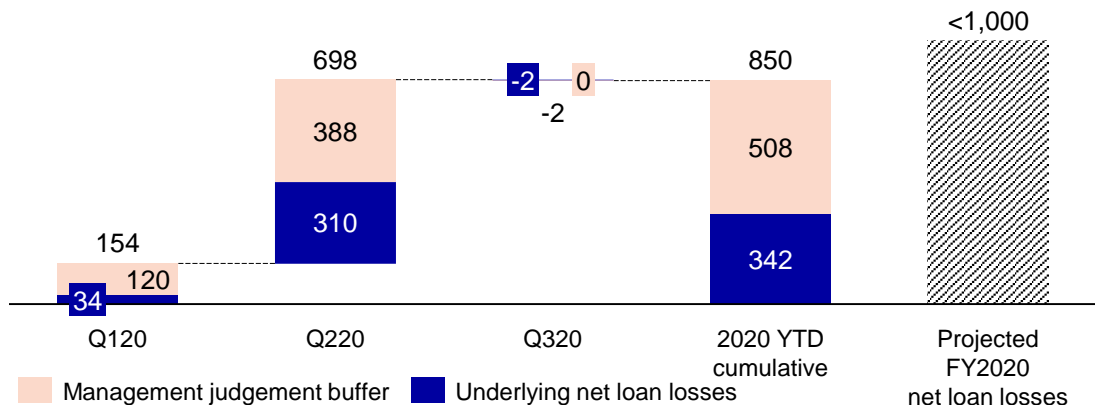


# Net loan losses – credit quality still strong

## Drivers of net loan losses Q320, EURm



## Net loan losses, quarters and projection, EURm

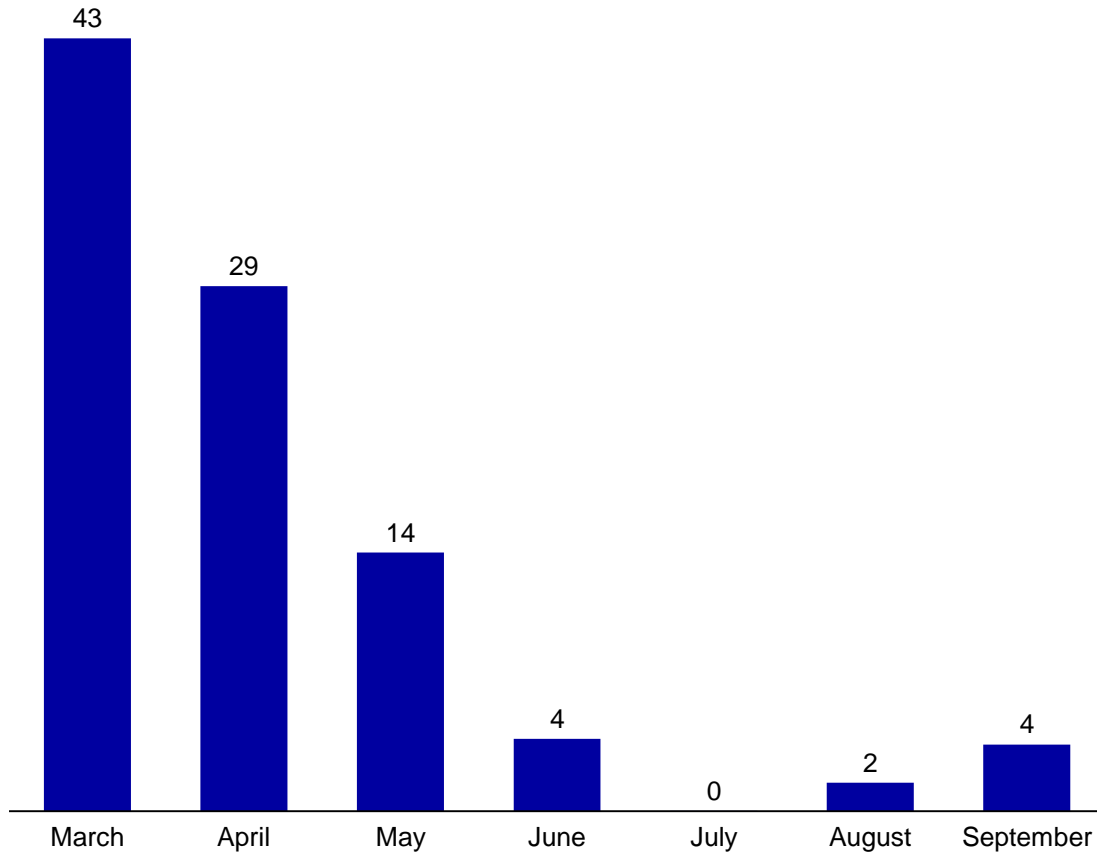


## Comments

- Net reversal of EUR 2m in Q3 2020 – net loan losses close to zero for all business areas
- Total management buffer of EUR 650m maintained
- Credit outlook unchanged: full-year 2020 net loan losses expected to be below EUR 1bn

# First instalment-free periods expiring – almost all customers resuming normal servicing

## Customers granted instalment-free periods, 1000s

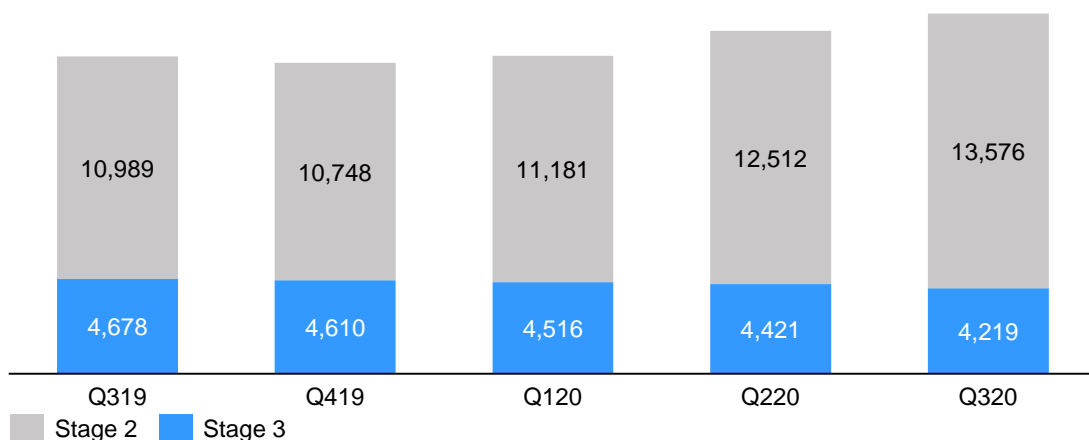


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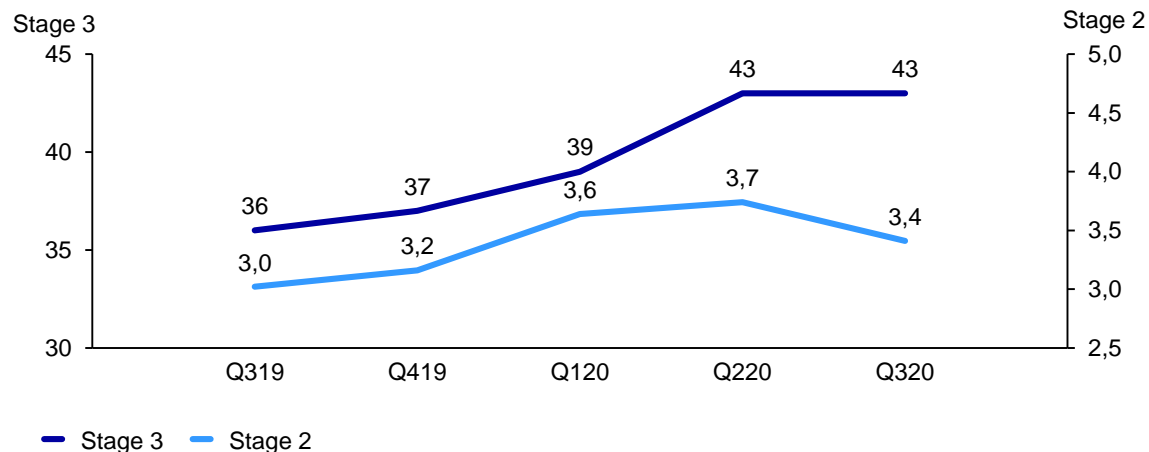
- Approximately 95,000 customers, including 9,000 corporates, granted COVID-19 instalment-free period
  - Corresponds to loan amount of around EUR 19bn
- Interest payments by customers maintained during instalment-free periods
- Around 50% of COVID-19-related instalment-free periods will have expired by end of October
- So far, less than 5% of customers classified as forborne (or in default) following expiry of their instalment-free period

# Credit quality – impaired loans further reduced

## Stage 2 and 3 loans at amortised cost, EURm



## Coverage ratio, %

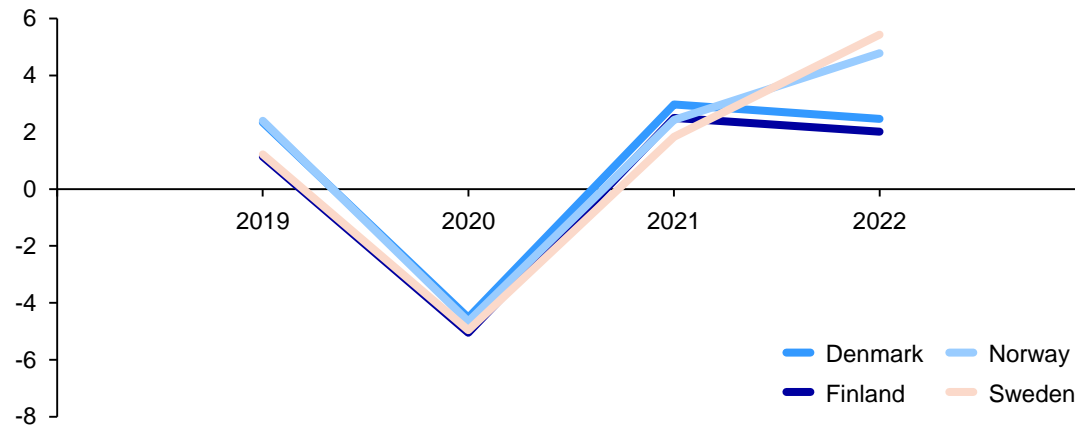


## Comments

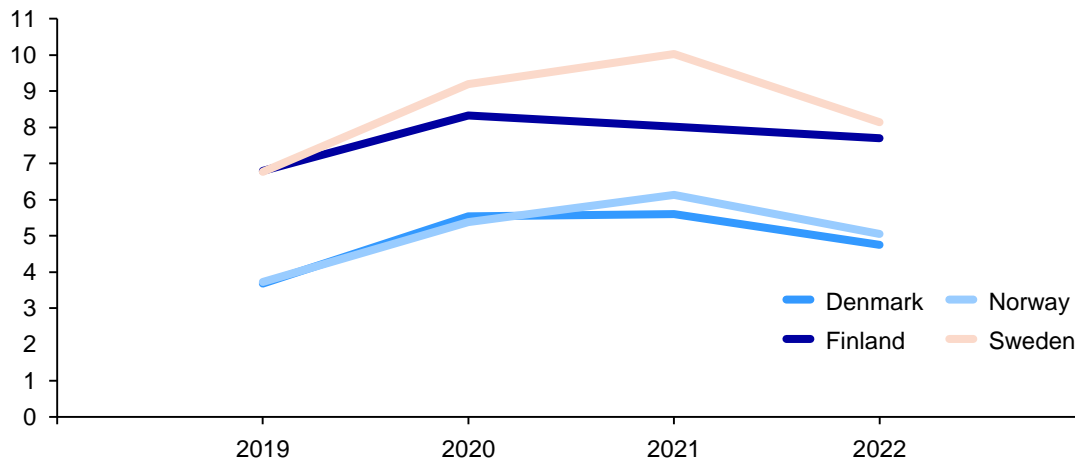
- Provision coverage for potential losses in Stage 3 unchanged from high level of Q2 2020 at 43%
- Slight deterioration in credit quality observed for significantly affected sectors, as expected
- Stage 3 impaired loans down 5% in Q3 2020
- Increase in Stage 2 lending related to model adjustment; level unchanged from Q2 2020 when excluding this

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

## Baseline annual GDP growth, %



## Baseline unemployment rate, %

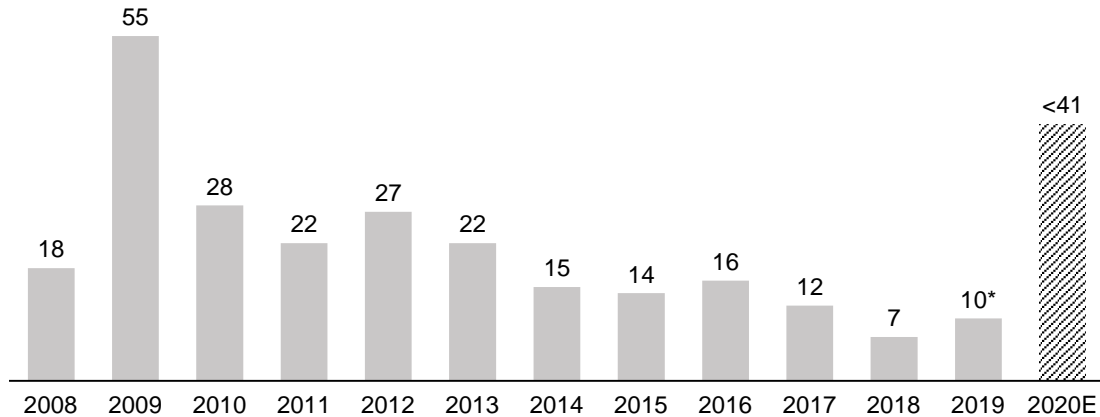


## Comments

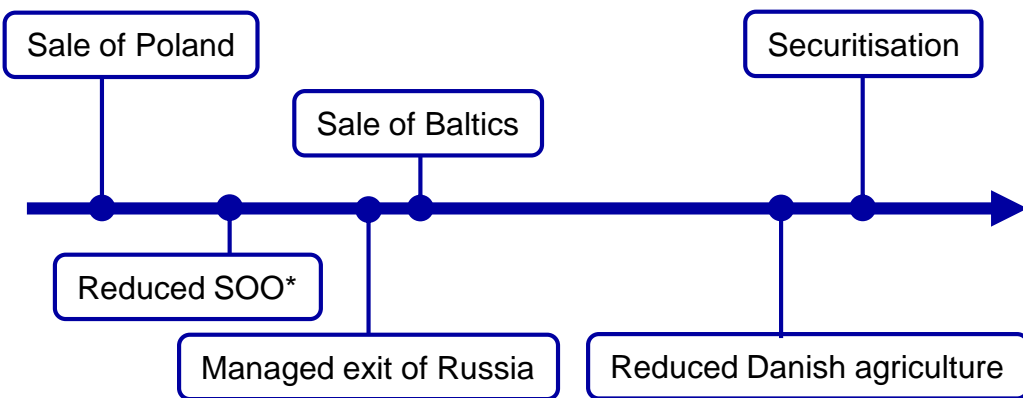
- Scenarios are conservative and in line with Nordic central banks and ECB forecasts.
- Scenarios largely unchanged in Q3 2020
- Base scenario, 50% weight
  - Gradual removal of restrictions continues
  - Lingering uncertainty weigh on consumption and investments
- Upside scenario, 5% weight
  - Lockdowns rapidly phased out without 2<sup>nd</sup> wave
  - Strong recovery continues into 2021
- Adverse scenario, 45% weight
  - Lockdowns removed at a slower pace and/or reappear
  - Severe 2<sup>nd</sup> round effects on consumption, investments and exports

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

## Historic loan loss ratios, bps



## Significant de-risking



## Comments

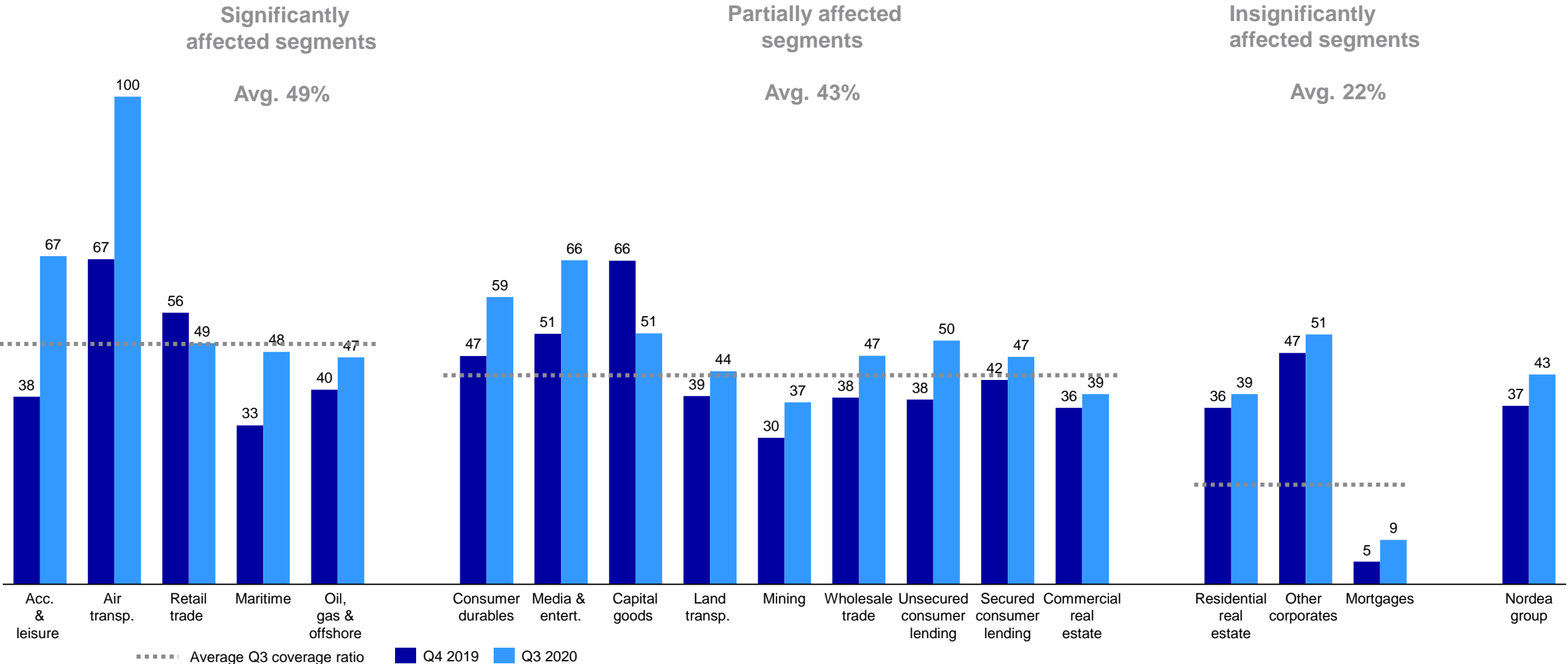
- Track record of strong credit quality
- Risk profile improved by divestments and reductions in high-risk exposures

## 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 bp

# Coverage ratios – well provisioned for future losses

## Coverage ratios



# Lending split with low concentration to each sector and segment

Lending volumes per sector and segment (EURbn) and portions of the total lending portfolio (%), 2020-09-30 (excluding reverse repos)

Financial institutions	15.4	5.1%
Crops, plantations and hunting (agriculture)	3.6	1.2%
Animal husbandry (agriculture)	2.4	0.8%
Fishing and aquaculture	1.2	0.4%
Paper and forest products	2.0	0.7%
Mining and supporting activities	0.3	0.1%
Oil, gas and offshore	0.6	0.2%
Drilling rigs	0.7	0.2%
Food processing and beverages	1.1	0.3%
Household and personal products	0.4	0.1%
Healthcare	2.0	0.7%
Consumer durables	1.3	0.4%
Media and entertainment	1.5	0.5%
Retail trade	3.1	1.0%
Air transportation	0.3	0.1%
Accommodation and leisure	1.2	0.4%
Telecommunication services	0.9	0.3%
Materials	1.8	0.6%
Capital goods	3.4	1.1%
Commercial and professional services	11.2	3.7%
Construction	7.1	2.3%
Wholesale trade	5.2	1.7%
Land transportation	2.2	0.7%
IT services	1.5	0.5%
Commercial real estate	26.2	8.7%
Residential tenant-owned associations and companies	18.2	6.0%

## Maritime (shipping):

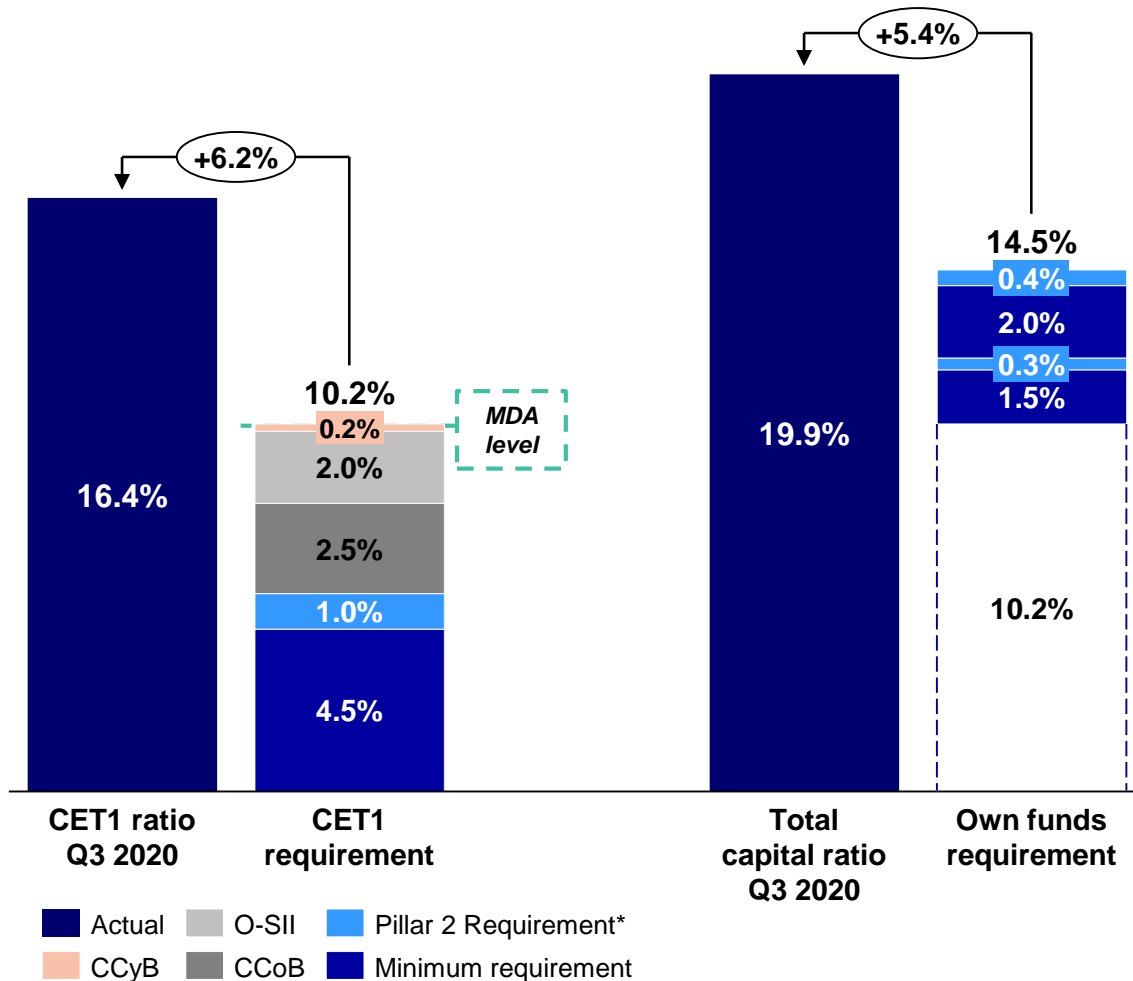
Tankers (crude, product, chemical)	2.0	0.7%
Gas tankers	1.2	0.4%
Dry cargo	0.8	0.3%
Car carriers	0.4	0.1%
RoRo vessels	0.2	0.1%
Container ships	0.0	0.0%
Supply vessels	0.6	0.2%
Floating production	0.1	0.0%
Oil services	0.2	0.1%
Cruise	0.3	0.1%
Ferries	0.2	0.1%
Other (incl maritime services and ship building)	0.9	0.3%
Utilities distribution	3.2	1.1%
Power production	2.0	0.7%
Public services	2.8	0.9%
Other industries	1.6	0.5%
Household mortgage loans Denmark	34.7	11.5%
Household mortgage loans Finland	31.0	10.3%
Household mortgage loans Norway	32.0	10.6%
Household mortgage loans Sweden	46.7	15.4%
<b>Household mortgage loans total</b>	<b>144.4</b>	<b>47.8%</b>
Collateralised consumer lending	17.7	5.9%
Non-collateralised consumer lending	6.6	2.2%
Public sector	2.2	0.7%
<b>Total loans to the public</b>	<b>302.1</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



### 3. Capital, AML and Sustainability

# Capital – significant buffer to capital requirements

## Capital position and requirements

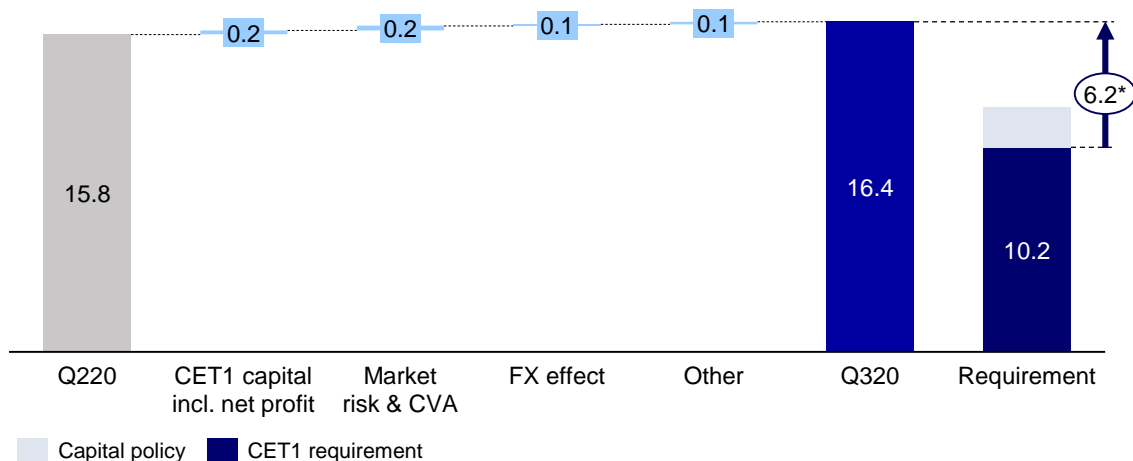


## Comments

- CET1 ratio at 16.4% compared to the current CET1 requirement of 10.2%
  - Capital policy of 150-200bps above regulatory requirement (MDA level)
- CET1 requirement lowered by ~2.9 %-points since 1 January 2020
- CET1 buffer above requirement of ~6.2 %-points\*\* corresponding to ~EUR 9.4bn
- Nordea has postponed the 2019 dividend decision
  - Authorisation for the Board of Directors to decide on 2019 dividend. The amount is still deducted from the CET1 capital ratio (~1 %-point)
  - Dividend accrual for 2020 based on dividend policy of 60-70% pay-out ratio

# Capital – strong capital position to support customers while maintaining dividend capacity

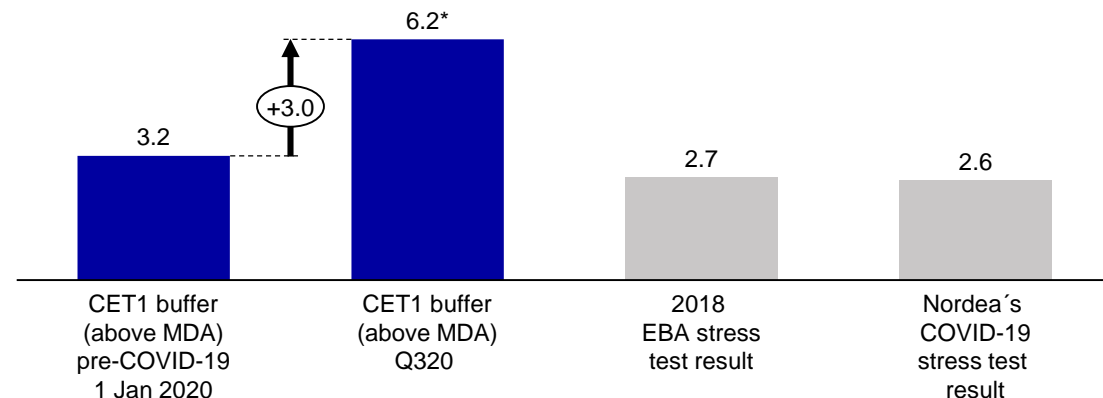
## CET1 capital ratio development, %



## Comments

- CET1 capital ratio at 16.4%
- Risk exposure amount (REA) down EUR 4bn to EUR 151bn – limited credit REA migration during Q3 2020
- Capital buffer of 6.2%-points\*
- Dividends accrued for 2019 and 2020
- Capacity to both support customers and distribute capital

## CET1 capital buffer, %



# Significant investments into anti-financial crime

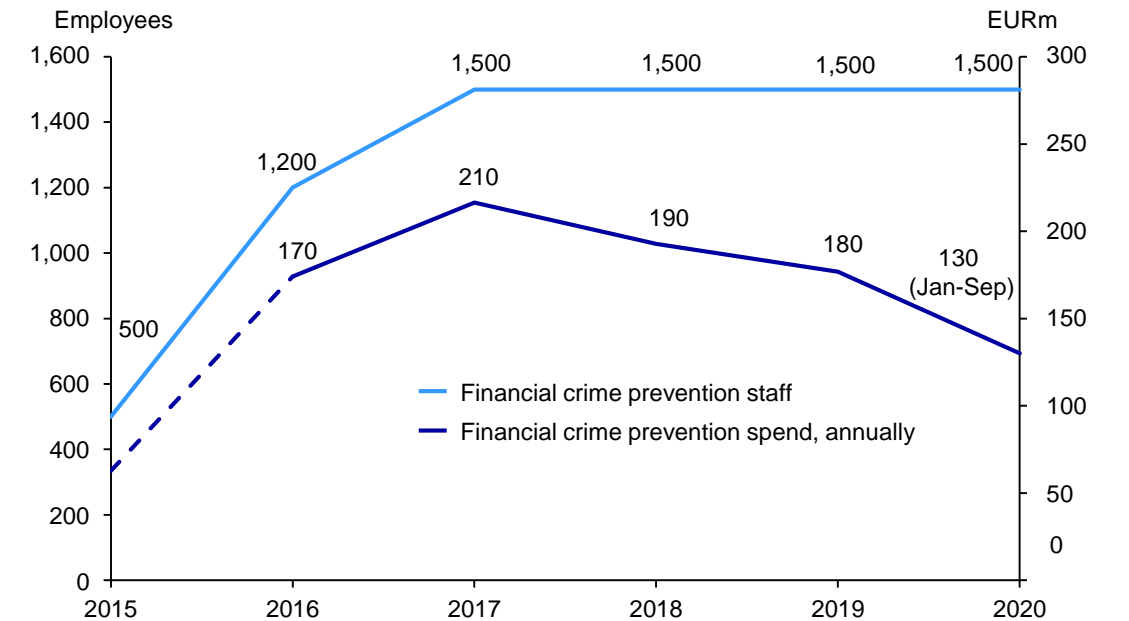
## Actions against money laundering

- We collaborate closely with all relevant authorities including law enforcement and regulators and encourage to even closer collaboration on multiple levels as financial crime knows no borders
- Significantly strengthened financial crime defence, more than EUR 800m spent since 2016
- Around 2 billion transactions annually subject to hundreds of different monitoring scenarios, resulting in hundreds of thousands of alerts, leading to thousands of Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs) filed with the relevant authorities
- More than 1,500 employees dedicated to working on prevention of financial crime – 12,000 employees in direct contact with our customers are trained regularly to identify signs of financial crime

## AML topics

- The Danish FSA inspected our processes in 2015 and handed it over to the Danish Public Prosecutor in 2016. Investigation not yet concluded
  - The 'troika laundromat' is a complex of allegations which has been covered by media on several occasions and is included in the Danish investigation
- Provision of EUR 95m in Q119 related to past weak AML processes
  - Given uncertainty around the outcome of possible fines, this level of provision for ongoing AML related matters will be maintained, while continuing the dialogue with Danish authorities regarding their allegations for historical AML weaknesses

## Significant build-up



- In October 2018, Hermitage Capital filed money laundering allegations with all Nordic regulators. Swedish, Finnish and Norwegian authorities have stated that no formal investigations would be opened
- In relation to the media attention around leaked documents related to financial crime prevention, Nordea has conducted or responded to a number of reviews of customers and transactions raised in earlier public reports or leaks related to financial crime – the vast majority of names that have been covered in media reports were already known to the bank and was not new information

# Sustainability focus across the group

## Sustainability business development 2020

Number of customers that have been advised in savings where sustainability preferences have been considered

**223,600**

In Q1-Q3 2020

Total AuM in ESG products

**EUR 69.4bn**

In Q3 2020

**+7%**

Q2/Q3 2020

Net volumes sustainable savings

**EUR 620m**

In Q1-Q3 2020

Mortgages with green collaterals, number of loans

**+17%\*\*\***

Q2/Q3 2020

## Acknowledgements for our sustainability work

- Included in Bloomberg's Gender-Equality Index
- Best ESG process (CFI.co)
- UN Principles for Responsible Investments score A+
- Hirschel & Kramer Brand index ranks Nordea as one of the top 10 fund houses out of 220 who is 'truly committed' to ESG in 2019
- Misum – walking the talk
- Best reporting
- Winner of Prospera rankings
- Constituent of the FTSE4Good Index Series



FTSE4Good

## Sustainability ratings



Company Rating: **C** (A+ to D-)\*



ESG Score: **20.3** (0 to 100)\*\*



ESG Rating: **BBB** (AAA to CCC)



**Sustainable banking – inspire and enable our customers to make sustainable choices**

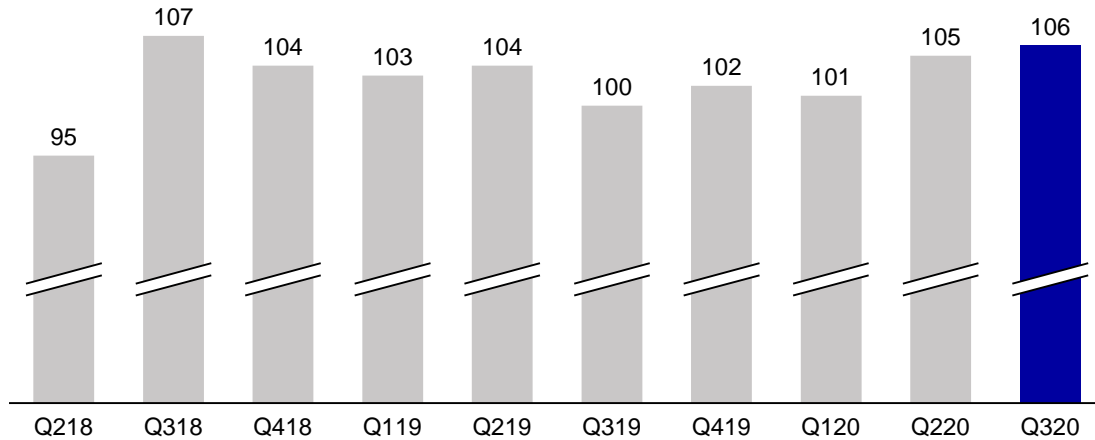


## 4. Funding

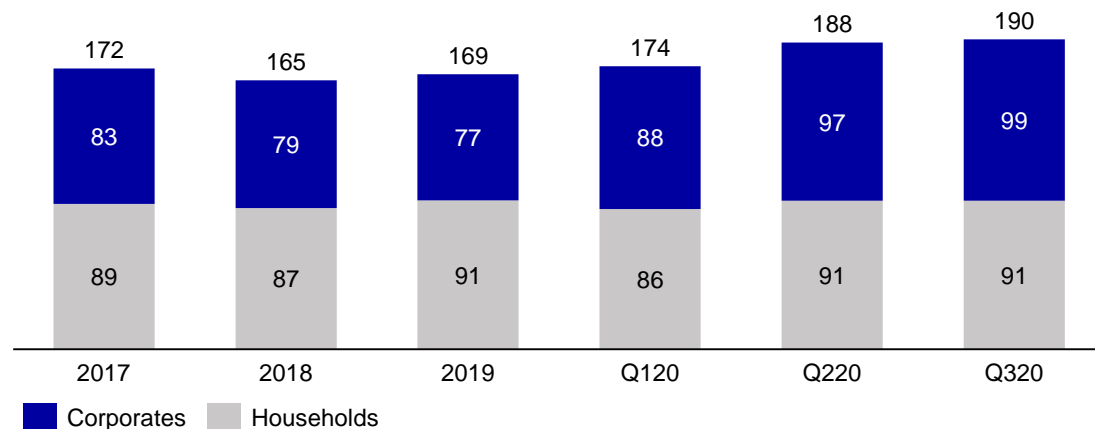


# Liquidity – solid position and well-functioning funding markets

## Liquidity buffer development, EURbn



## Deposits\*, EURbn

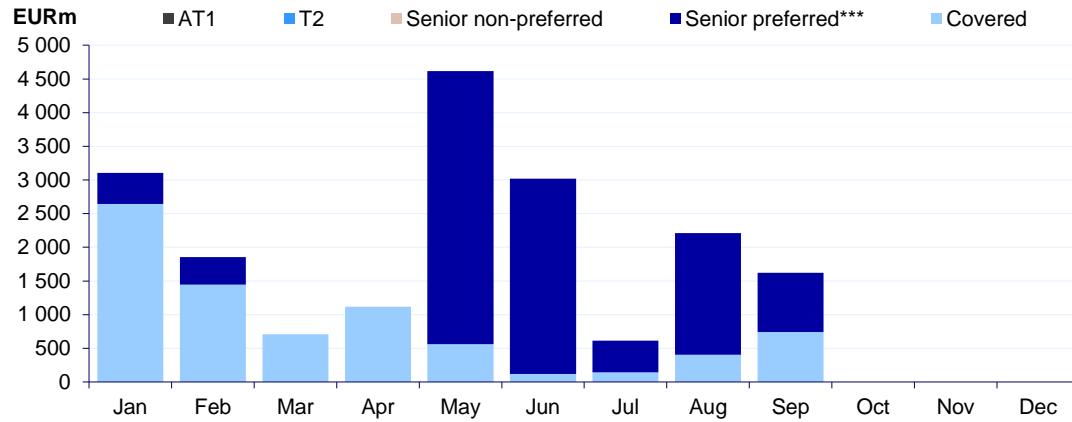


## Comments

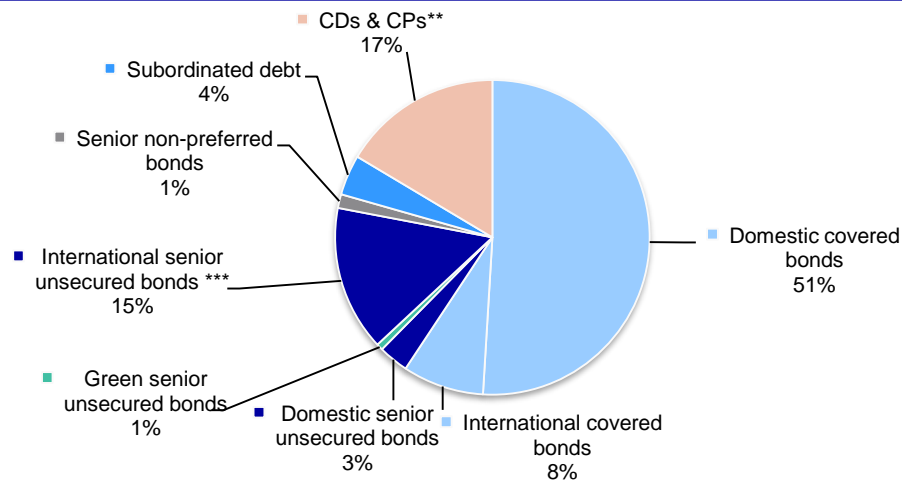
- Robust liquidity position
  - Liquidity buffer over EUR 100bn
  - Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) of 172%
  - EU net stable funding ratio (NSFR) of 114.9%
- Deposits increased 1% in the quarter in local currencies
- EUR 4.4bn long-term debt issued during Q3 2020
  - All key funding markets are functioning well at tighter spread levels
- During 2020, Nordea has participated in selected central bank liquidity facilities including ECB's TLTRO facility

# Solid funding operations

## Long-term issuance volumes YTD Q3 2020\*



## Long-term and short-term funding



## Strong funding position further improved

- EUR 18.9bn long term debt issued during 2020 whereof EUR 4.4bn during Q3 2020
- NSFR 114.9% end Q3 2020 (113.3% Q2)
- 78% of total funding is long-term end Q3 2020
- Selective participation in central bank facilities in home countries incl. TLTRO as a supplement to ordinary funding

## High-level issuance plan for 2020

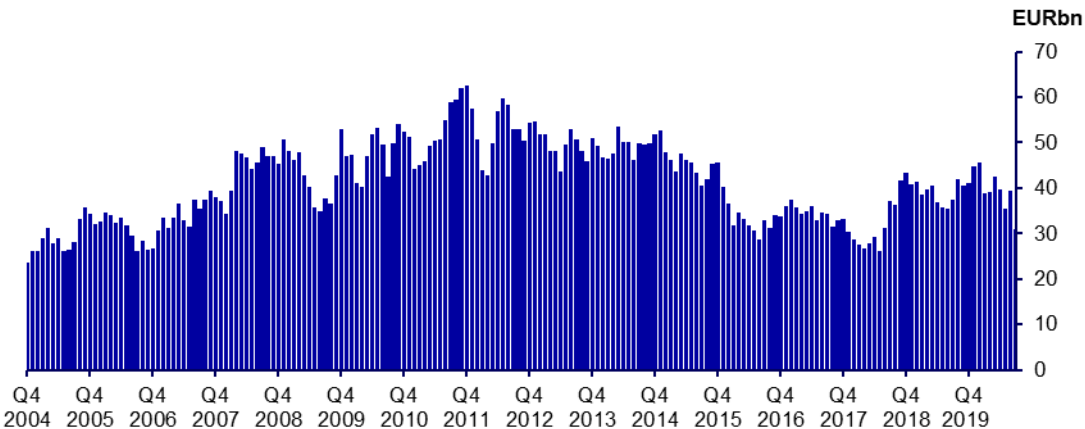
- Long-term and short-term funding outstanding, EUR 188bn
- Full year 2020 issuance estimated to land in the lower part of EUR 20-25bn
- To be issued via covered bonds and senior unsecured debt of which approximately 50% expected to be issued in the domestic markets
- Total estimated need of senior non-preferred debt for forthcoming MREL requirements approximately EUR 10bn until 2023
  - EUR 2.7bn has already been issued

# Short-term funding – prudent and active management

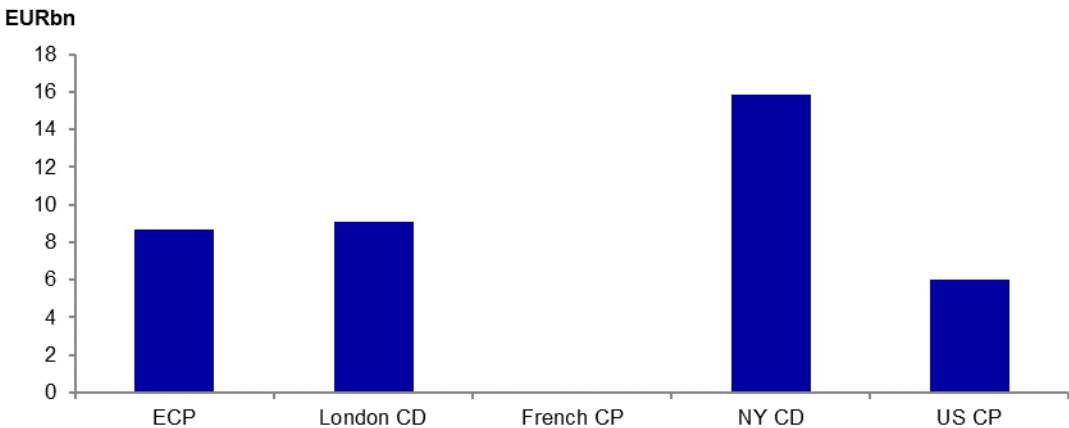
## Comments

- The third quarter of 2020 was very active, investors wanting to put their funds into work in longer-dated papers
- Nordea has been able to maintain its issuance and pricing at competitive levels
- Nordea has been actively issuing long dated (over one year) Yankee CD's out of the US market
- Nordea still has a well-diversified investor base that is tapped from Asia to USA
- Each program has its niche contribution
- Total outstanding short-term funding has ranged between EUR 30.3-33.3bn during Q3 2020\*
- Short-dated issuance remains an attractive funding component for the group at the current levels

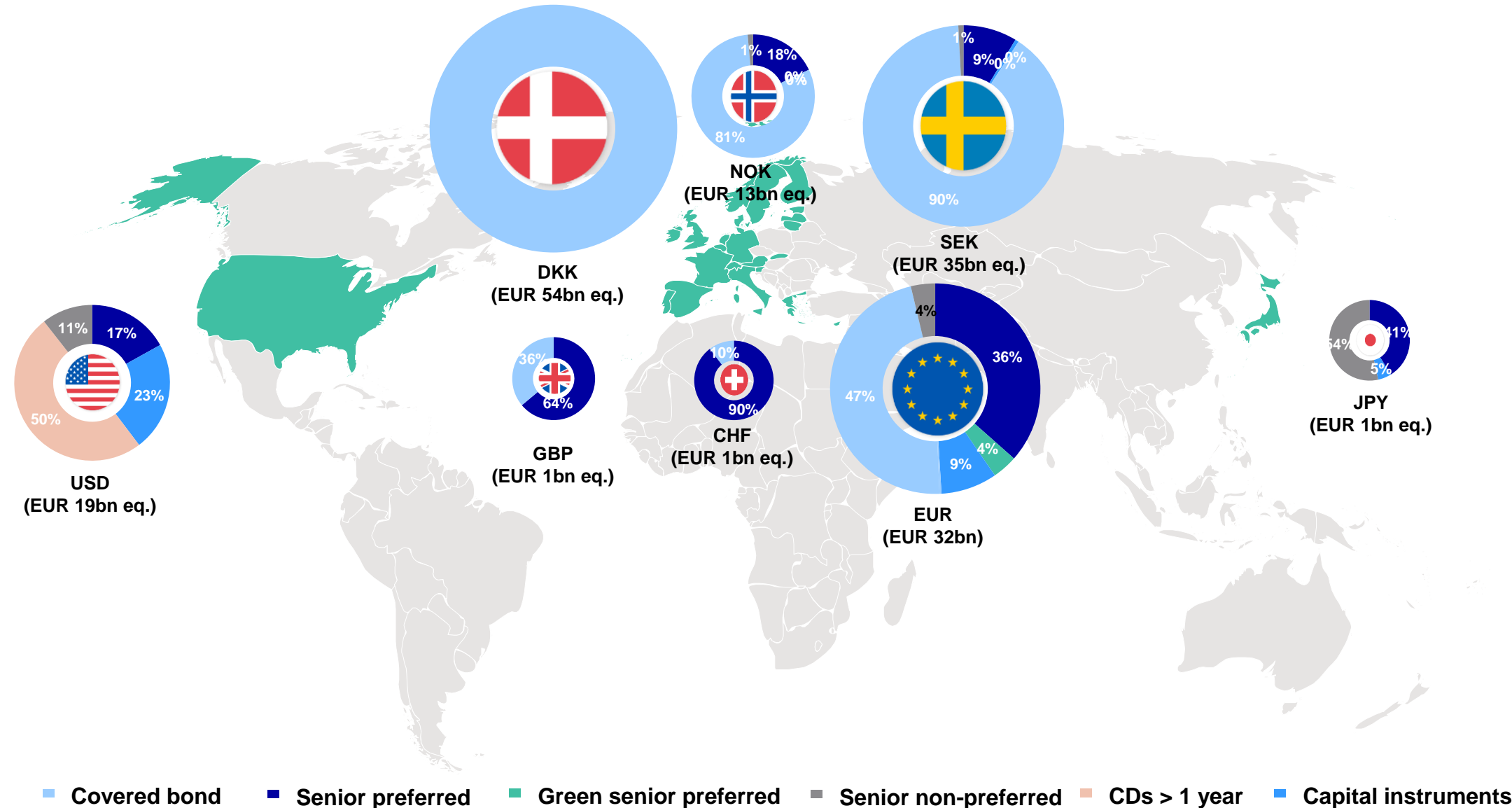
## Short-term issuance\*



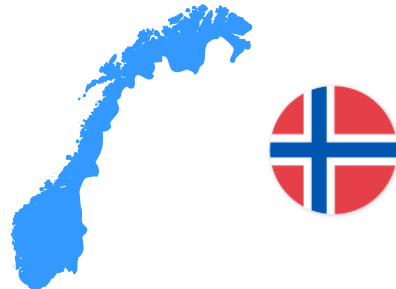
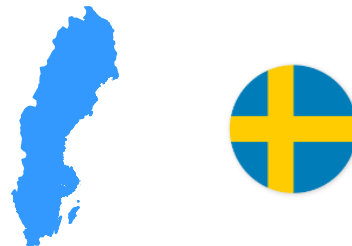


## Split between programs\*



# Long-term funding – Nordea’s global issuance platform



















# Nordea covered bond operations

Four aligned covered bond issuers with complementary roles	Nordea Eiendoms kreditt	Nordea Hypotek	Nordea Kredit	Nordea Mortgage Bank	
					
	Legislation	Norwegian	Swedish	Danish	Finnish
	Cover pool assets	Norwegian residential mortgages	Swedish residential mortgages primarily	Danish residential & commercial mortgages	Finnish residential mortgages primarily
	Cover pool size*	EUR 15.6bn (eq.)	EUR 55.2bn (eq.)	Balance principle	EUR 22.3bn
	Covered bonds outstanding*	EUR 12.4bn (eq.)	EUR 34.8bn (eq.)	EUR 55.6n (eq.)*	EUR 19.8bn
	OC*	26%	58%	9%**	13%
	Issuance currencies	NOK	SEK	DKK, EUR	EUR, GBP
	Rating (Moody's / S&P)**	Aaa/ -	Aaa / -	- / AAA	Aaa / -

- Covered bonds are an integral part of Nordea's long term funding operations
- Issuance in Scandinavian and international currencies
- ECBC Covered Bond Label on all Nordea covered bond issuance

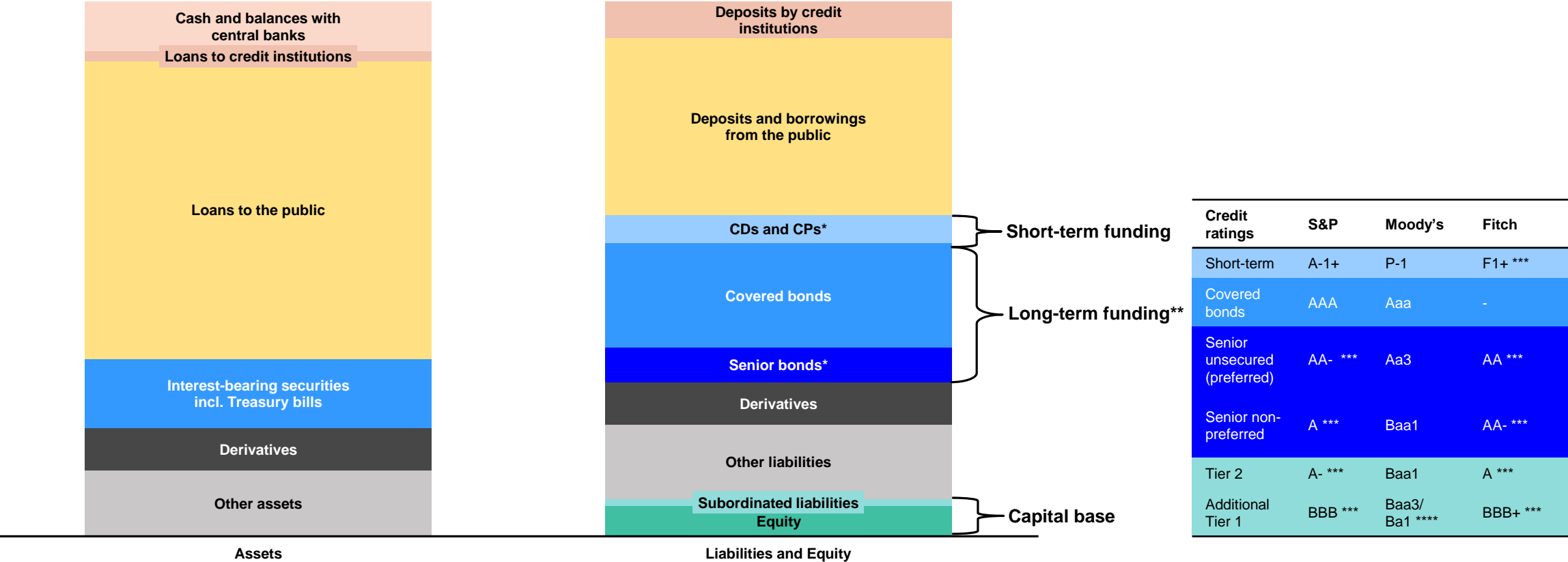


## Nordea recent benchmark transactions

Issuer	Type	Currency	Amount (m)	FRN / Fixed	Issue date	Maturity date	Callable
Nordea Hypotek*	Covered	 SEK	5,000	Fixed	Jan-19	Sep-24	
Nordea Eiendomskreditt*	Covered	 NOK	10,000	FRN	Feb-19	Jun-24	
Nordea Mortgage Bank	Covered	 EUR	1,500	Fixed	Mar-19	Mar-26	
Nordea Bank	Additional Tier 1	 USD	1,250	Fixed	Mar-19	Mar-26	PerpNC7
Nordea Eiendomskreditt*	Covered	 NOK	1,500	Fixed	May-19	May-26	
Nordea Mortgage Bank	Covered	 EUR	1,000	Fixed	May-19	May-27	
Nordea Bank	Senior preferred, <b>Green bond</b>	 EUR	750	Fixed	Jun-19	Jun-26	
Nordea Eiendomskreditt*	Covered	 NOK	7,500	FRN	Jan-20	Mar-25	
Nordea Hypotek*	Covered	 SEK	5,500	Fixed	Feb-20	Sep-25	
Nordea Bank	Senior preferred	 EUR	1,250	Fixed	May-20	May-27	
Nordea Bank	Senior preferred	 SEK	1,000 500	Fixed FRN	May-20	May-23	
Nordea Bank	Senior preferred	 NOK	4,000	FRN	May-20	May-25	
Nordea Bank	Senior preferred	 CHF	200	Fixed	May-20	May-26	
Nordea Bank	Senior preferred	 USD	1,000	Fixed	Jun-20	Jun-23	
Nordea Bank	Senior preferred	 USD	1,000	Fixed	Aug-20	Aug-25	
Nordea Eiendomskreditt	Covered	 NOK	6,000	FRN	Sep-20	Sep-25	

# Diversified balance sheet

Total assets Q3 2020 EUR 575bn



36 \* CD's and CP's exclude CDs with original maturity over 1 year  
 Senior bonds include CDs with original maturity over 1 year

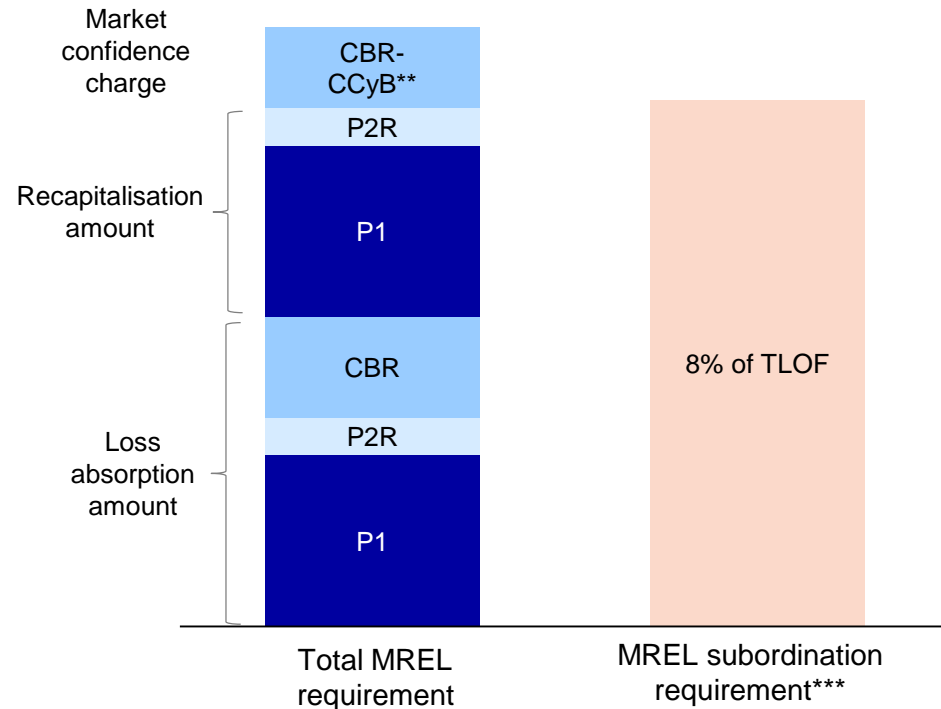
\*\* Excluding subordinated liabilities  
 \*\*\* Negative outlook

\*\*\*\* Unsolicited ratings



# MREL requirements

## Single Resolution Board (SRB) new MREL policy\*



## Nordea total MREL requirement

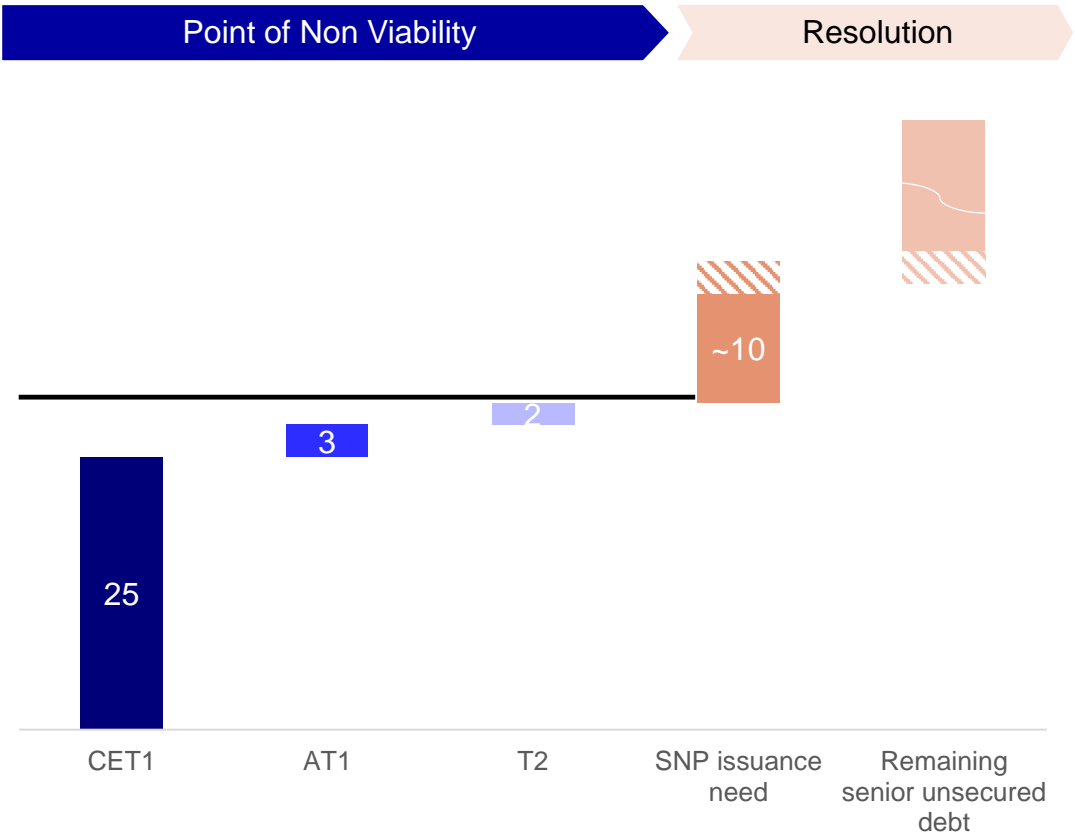
- Current total MREL requirement is 8% of TLOF
- Total MREL requirement expected during H1 2021 based on SRB new MREL policy
- Eligible instruments: own funds, senior non-preferred (SNP) and senior preferred (SP) debt

## Nordea MREL subordination requirement

- MREL subordination requirement expected during H1 2021 based on SRB new MREL policy
- Eligible instruments: own funds and SNP
- MREL subordination requirement will drive SNP needs

# Senior non-preferred issuance plan

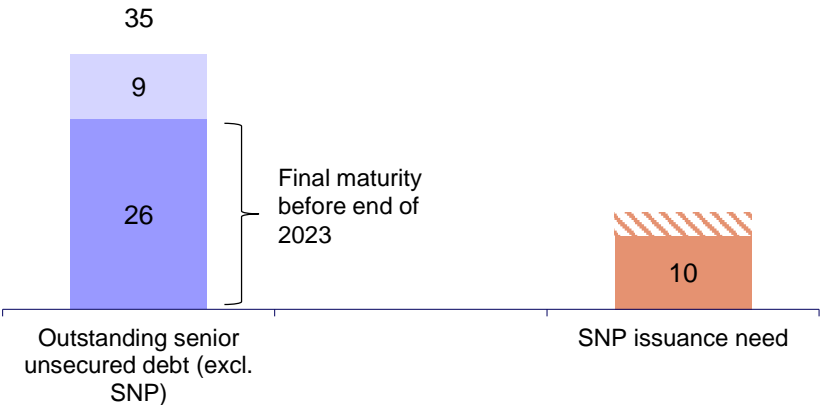
## Own funds and bail-in-able debt, EURbn



## Comments

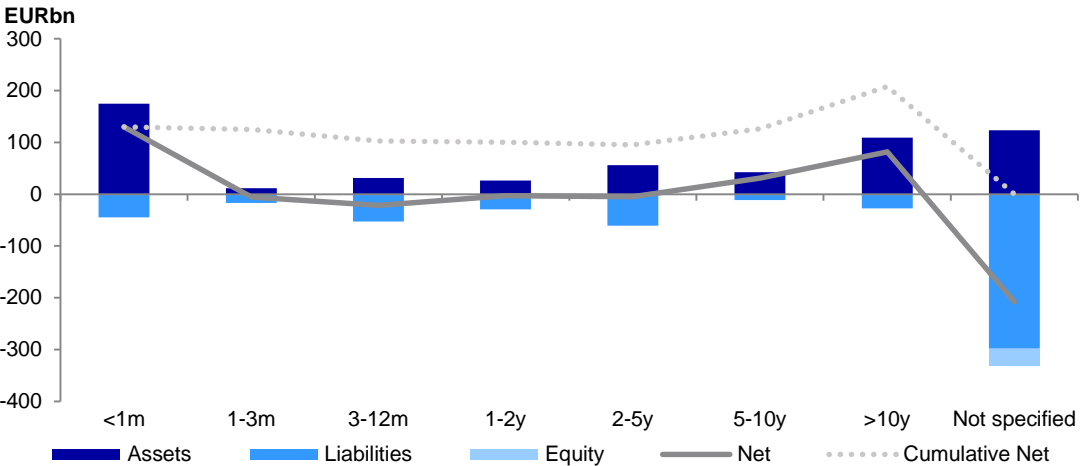
- Total SNP issuance need remains unchanged at approximately EUR 10bn\* by end of 2023
- EUR 2.7bn has been issued
- SNP issuance plan to be reviewed during H1 2021 in connection with the SRB decision on Nordea MREL subordination requirement
- Nordea’s own funds of ~EUR 30bn\*\* will rank junior to SNP investors

## Senior unsecured for potential refinancing into SNP, EURbn

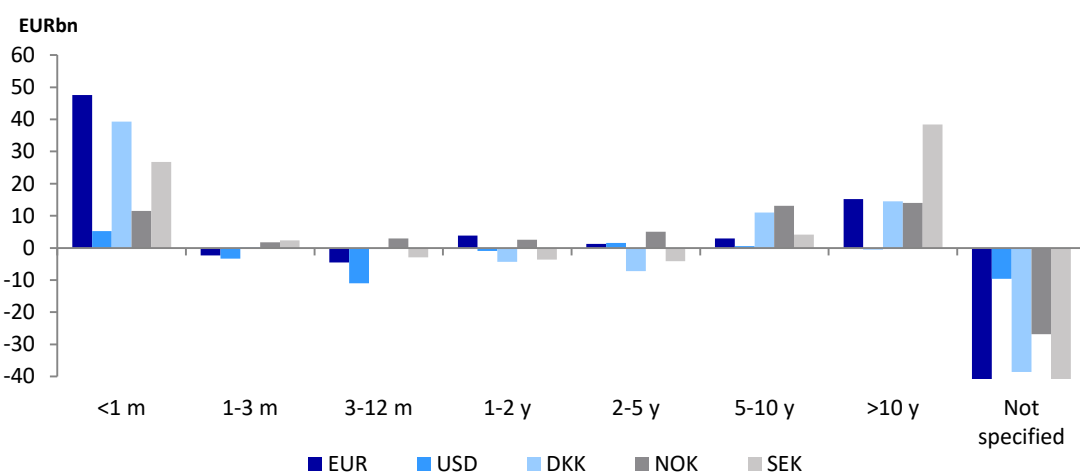


# Maturity profile

## Maturity profile



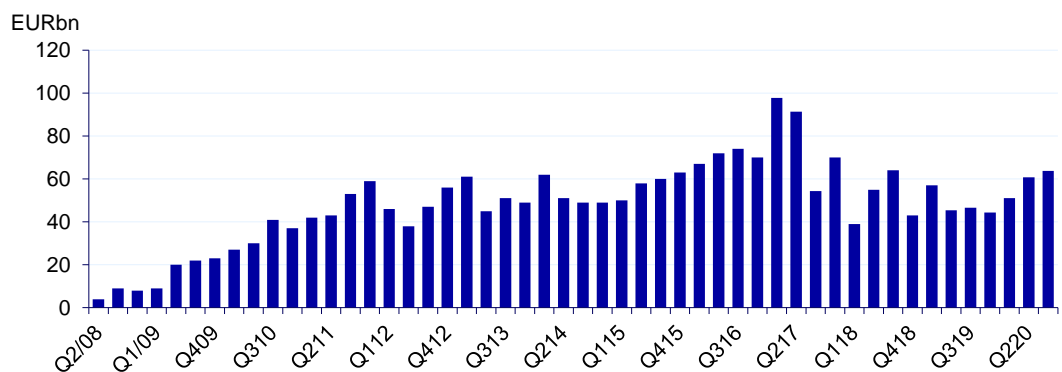
## Maturity gap by currency



## Comments

- The balance sheet maturity profile has during the last couple of years become more balanced by
  - Lengthening of issuance through balance sheet management
- Resulting in a well-balanced structure in assets and liabilities in general, as well as by currency
  - The structural liquidity risk is similar across all currencies
- Balance sheet considered to be well balanced also in foreign currencies
- Long-term liquidity risk is managed through Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) and own metric, Net Balance of Stable Funding (NBSF)

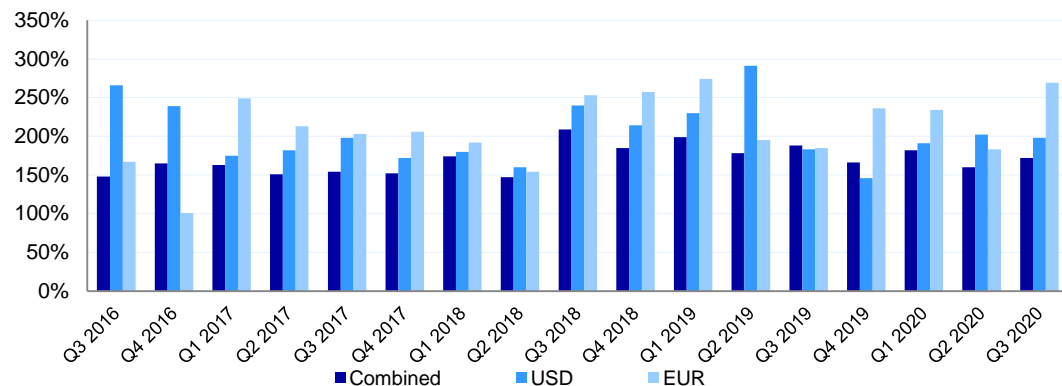
## Net Balance of Stable Funding



NBSF is an internal metric, which measures the excess of stable liabilities against stable assets. The stability period was changed into 12 month (from 6 months) from the beginning of 2012. In Q3 2017 the data sourcing was updated and classifications now in line with the CRR.

# Liquidity Coverage Ratio

## Liquidity Coverage Ratio



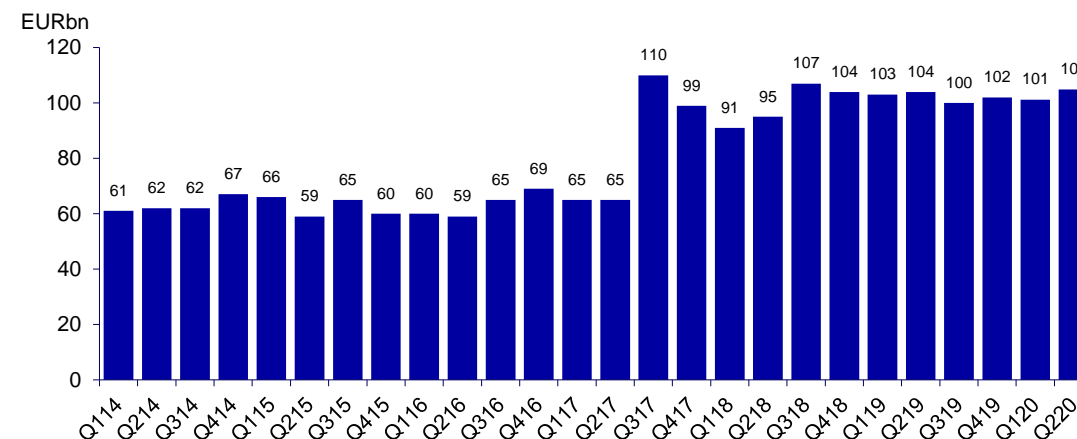
## LCR subcomponents, EURbn

EURm	Combined		USD		EUR	
	Unweight ed value	Weighted value	Unweight ed value	Weighted value	Unweight ed value	Weighted value
<b>Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)</b>	<b>105,844</b>	<b>103,703</b>	<b>15,619</b>	<b>15,611</b>	<b>40,984</b>	<b>40,897</b>
Liquid assets level 1	103,573	101,773	15,576	15,574	40,706	40,660
Liquid assets level 2	2,271	1,930	43	37	279	237
<b>Total cash outflows</b>	<b>345,164</b>	<b>72,377</b>	<b>48,127</b>	<b>31,572</b>	<b>138,637</b>	<b>43,105</b>
Customer deposits	98,123	6,489	311	47	32,864	2,243
Wholesale funding	127,732	50,662	19,843	12,142	44,625	13,656
Other	119,309	15,226	27,973	19,383	61,149	27,206
<b>Total cash inflows</b>	<b>44,404</b>	<b>12,130</b>	<b>28,854</b>	<b>23,679</b>	<b>39,828</b>	<b>27,916</b>
Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	28,372	2,560	54	40	10,527	628
Other cash inflows	16,032	9,570	28,801	23,638	29,301	27,288
<b>Liquidity coverage ratio (%)</b>		<b>172%</b>		<b>198%</b>		<b>269%</b>

## Comments

- EBA Delegated Act LCR in force starting from October 2016
  - LCR of 172%
  - LCR compliant in USD and EUR
- Compliance is reached by high quality liquidity buffer and management of short-term cash flows
- Nordea Liquidity Buffer EUR 106bn, which includes the cash and central bank balances
  - New liquidity buffer method introduced in July 2017

## Time series – liquidity buffer

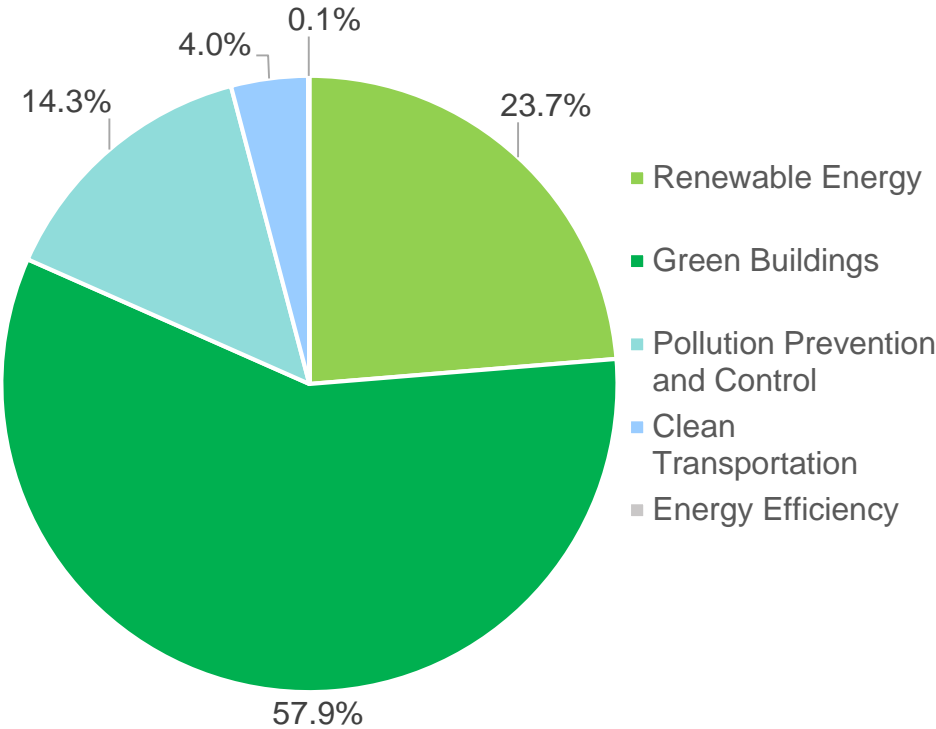


# Green bonds

## Deepened green bond focus

- Green bond framework and inaugural green senior preferred bond issuance in 2017
- Second green bond issued in May 2019, as a 7-year EUR 750m senior preferred bond
- Danish green covered bond launched in November 2019
- Green Bond Framework update completed in August 2020 and includes a change in the allocation of proceeds from bond level allocation to portfolio level allocation, where the proceeds from any given green bond issuance will be allocated over the complete Green Bond Asset Portfolio.
- Nordea aims at continuing to be a relevant issuer of green bonds, and has set a target of being the leading arranger of sustainability bonds and the leading bank on green lending in the Nordics by 2021
- The externally reviewed green bond asset portfolio has grown to EUR 2.9bn in August 2020. The updated composition of the portfolio and the most recent Second Party Opinion is available on Nordea’s website

## Green bond asset portfolio



## Sustainability ratings



Company Rating: C (A+ to D-)\*



ESG Score: 20.3 (0 to 100)\*\*



ESG Rating: BBB (AAA to CCC)

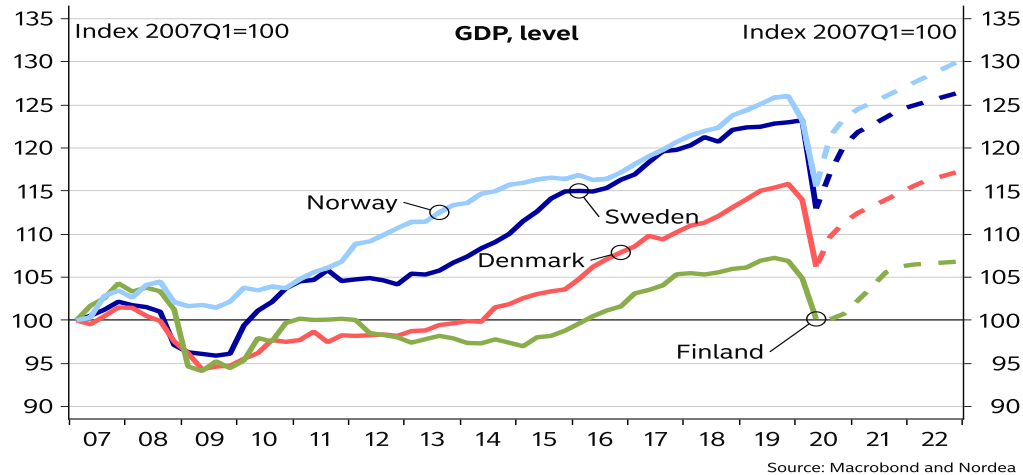
\* Highest rating within sector is C+

\*\* Lower score represents lower ESG risk (scale has changed, previously the other way around).

## 5. Macro

# Nordic economies – a solid rebound

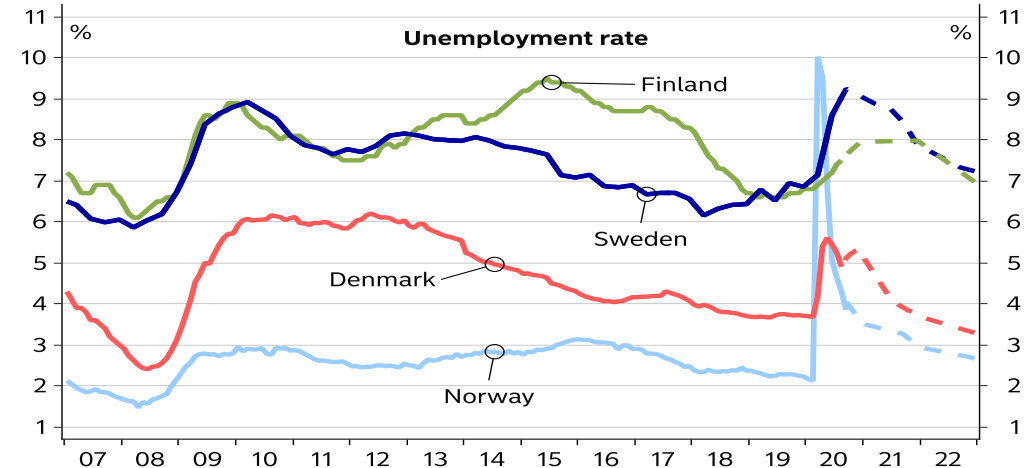
## GDP development



## Comments

- The Nordic economies are experiencing a solid rebound after the historically large setback in the first half of 2020 due to the COVID-19. However, the pandemic is not yet over, and risks remain elevated
- The Nordics have managed to control the virus relatively quickly and in combination with rising household confidence, the economic prospects in the region look rather positive from a global perspective
- The Swedish economy is seeing a broad recovery and Finland has fared better than expected. The Danish economy is in better shape now compared to past crises, and the interest rate has been a powerful tool in Norway

## Unemployment rate

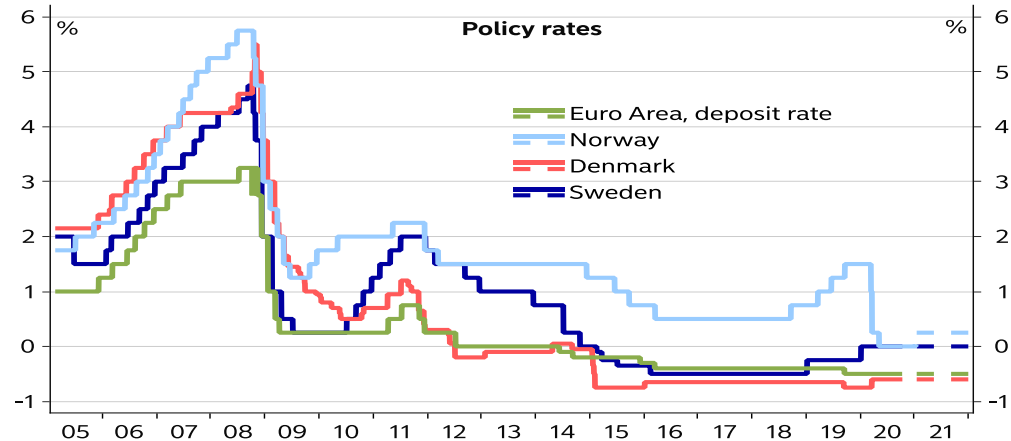


## GDP, baseline scenarios

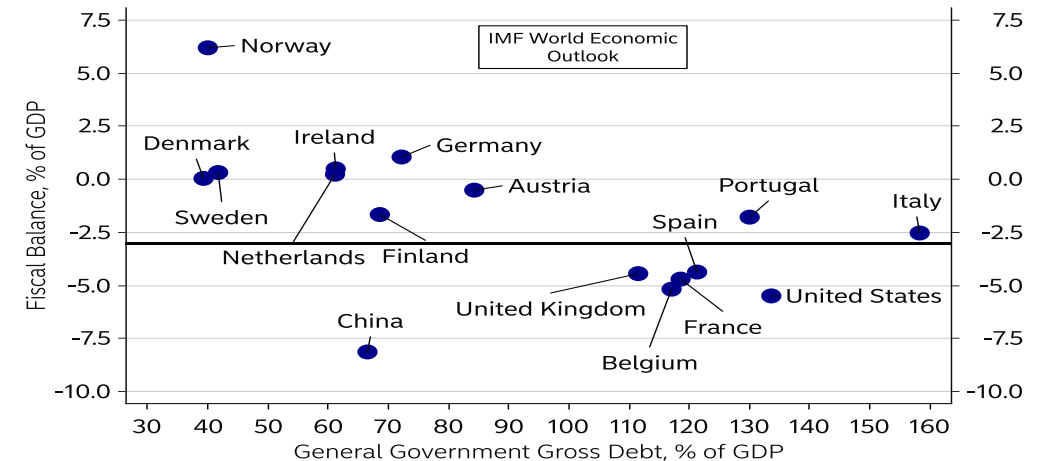
Country	2018	2019	2020E	2021E	2022E
Denmark	2.4	2.3	-4.5	3.0	2.5
Finland	1.5	1.1	-5.0	3.0	2.0
Norway	2.2	2.3	-3.5	4.0	2.5
Sweden	2.1	1.3	-3.5	4.0	2.0

# Nordic rates – low for very long

## Policy rates



## Public balance/debt, % of GDP, 2021E



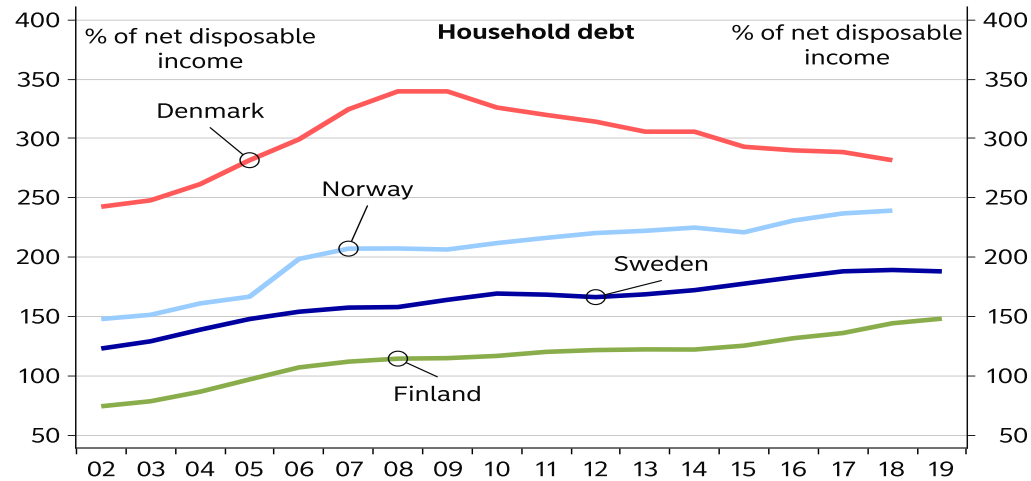
## Comments

- Norway saw three rate cuts totalling 150 bp in the beginning of the crisis. Policy rates have been left unchanged in Sweden and the Euro Area while Denmark hiked the interest rate marginally due to technical reasons. Monetary and fiscal policy will remain accommodative for a long time and we expect policy rates to be left unchanged throughout the forecast period
- The Riksbank and ECB have launched new large-scale asset purchase programmes (QE) as a response to the COVID-19 crisis. The ECB is expected to purchase financial assets to a corresponding 12% of Euro Area GDP this year, while the Riksbank's purchases amount to 8% of GDP. All together, global ultra-expansionary monetary policy has contributed to calming and stabilising international markets amidst the crisis
- Nordic public finances were in good shape prior to the crisis and governments stood ready to act swiftly. Lower revenue and increased spending will lead to large fiscal deficits this year, hence prompting governments debt/GDP ratios to balloon. However, Nordic public finances will remain in a favorable position and are well-equipped to handle the long-term consequences of the pandemic



# Households remain resilient

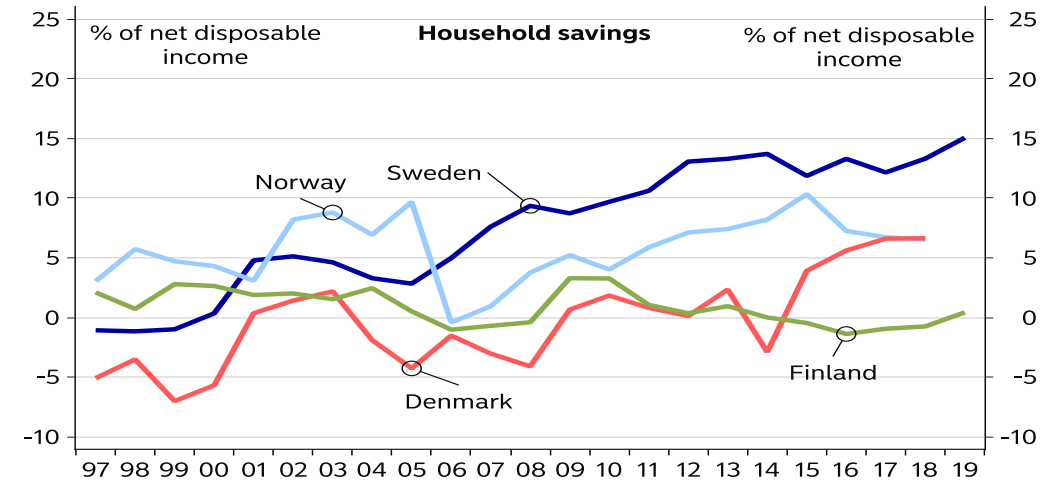
## Household debt



## Comments

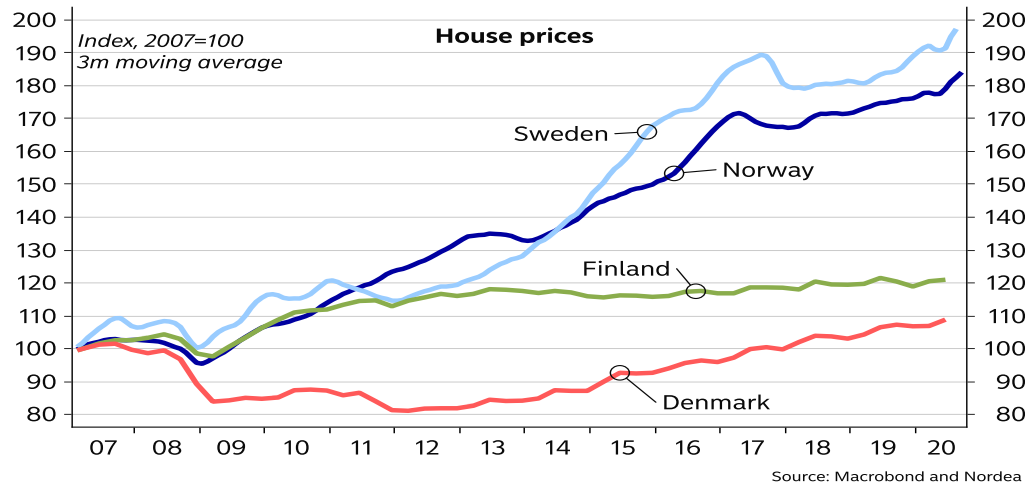
- Despite the high debt levels amongst households, low interest rates for longer continue to support credit growth, which in turn helps to stabilise the housing market. There is some uncertainty related to households' elevated indebtedness, but this is not deemed to create problems over our forecast period
- Early labor market measures, automatic stabilizers and other measures to stimulate demand help to soften the blow on households. Robust public finances prior to the crisis increases the credibility of the measures and harsh fiscal tightening is neither needed in the short term nor expected, which is important for households' income expectations

## Household savings



# House price development in the Nordics

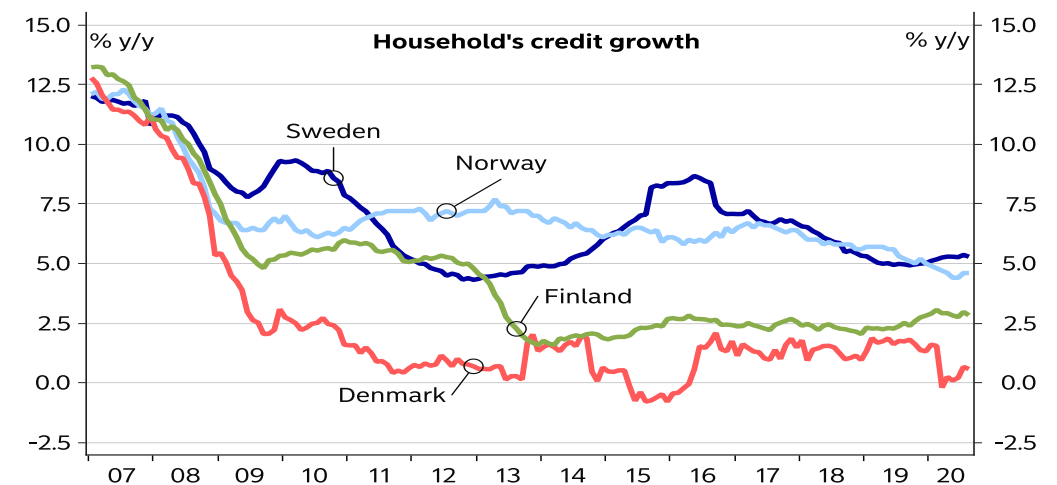
## House prices



## Comments

- In **Sweden**, the housing market has rebounded, and prices were back at pre-crisis levels already during the summer. With low-anchored interest rates and a slightly more positive outlook for the labour market, much points to a continued rise in prices during the autumn. **Denmark's** housing market has been surprisingly strong, underpinned by declining financing costs. However, an expected step-up in supply, seasonal effects and an increase in unemployment is expected to dampen the market towards year-end. Primarily due to recent rate cuts by Norges Bank but also thanks to a stronger household confidence, the housing market in **Norway** is experiencing a strong trend. In **Finland**, the housing market has picked up during the summer, but prices have remained flat
- If the economic outlook would worsen, key risks are found in the housing market as steep declines would cause severe stress in the financial system and result in long-term stagnation of the economy. Holiday homes are particularly price-sensitive, but the negative effect is expected to be partly offset by increased demand as a result of changes in travel patterns

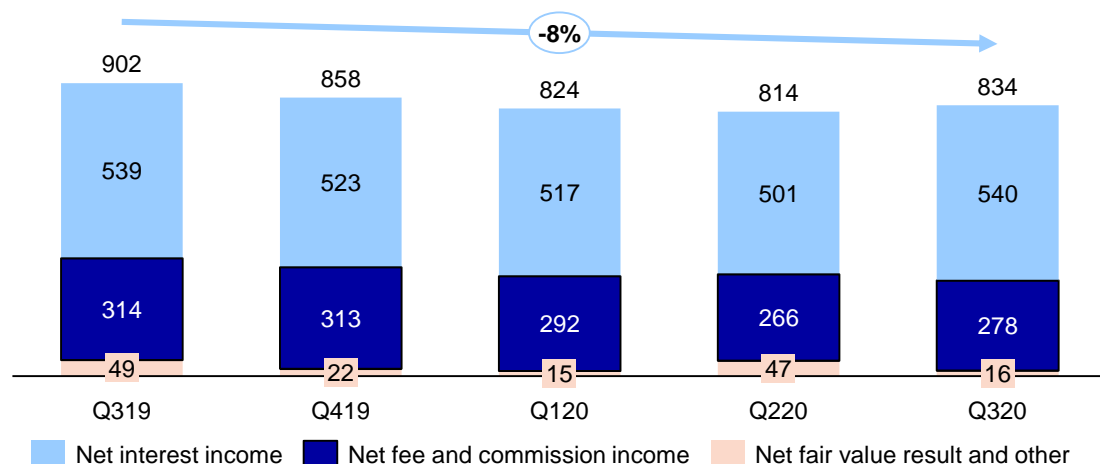
## Households' credit growth



## 6. Business areas – update

# Personal Banking – strong mortgage lending volume growth

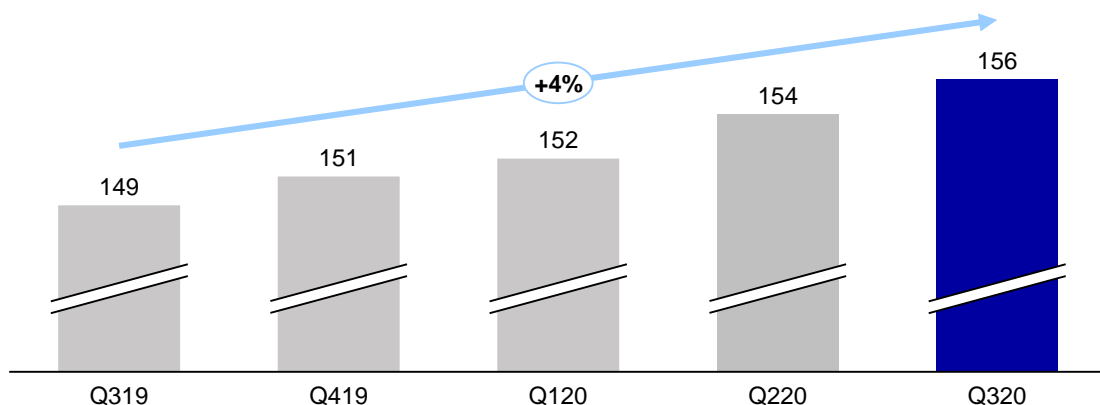
## Total income, EURm



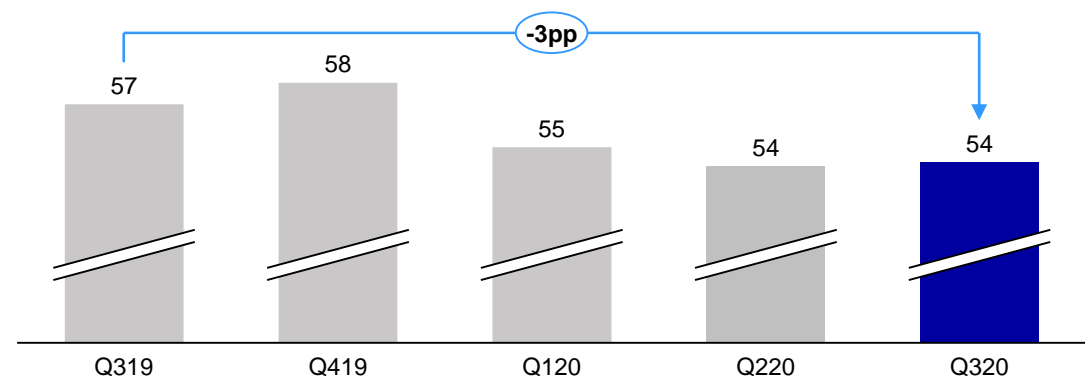
## Comments

- Strong mortgage lending volume growth of 6%\*, and high levels of customer activity
  - Higher market shares and improving customer satisfaction
- Total income down 8% due to extraordinary income in 2019 and COVID-19 impact on payments and cards income
- Improved cost efficiency: cost-to-income down to 54%

## Lending\*, EURbn

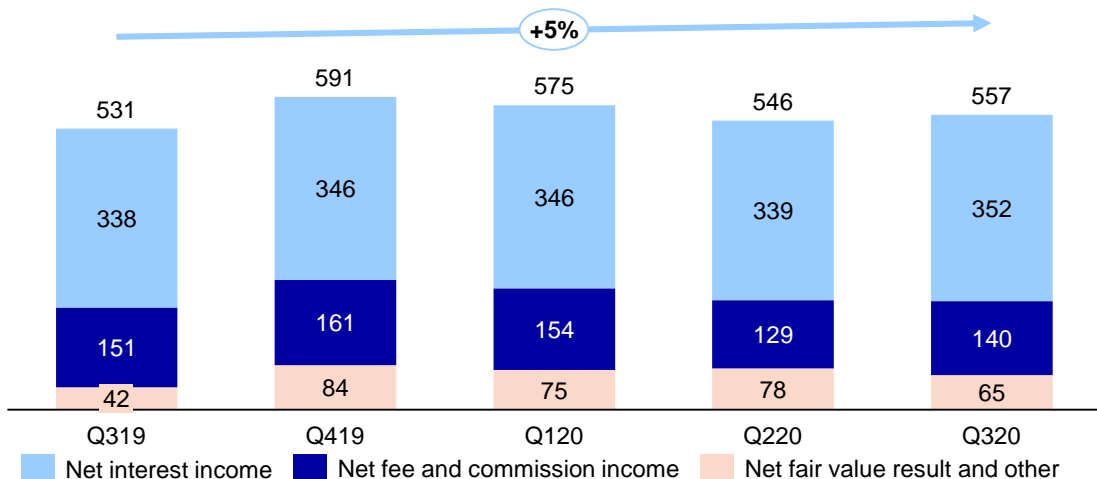


## Cost-to-income ratio\*\*, %



# Business Banking – strong lending volume growth in Sweden and Norway

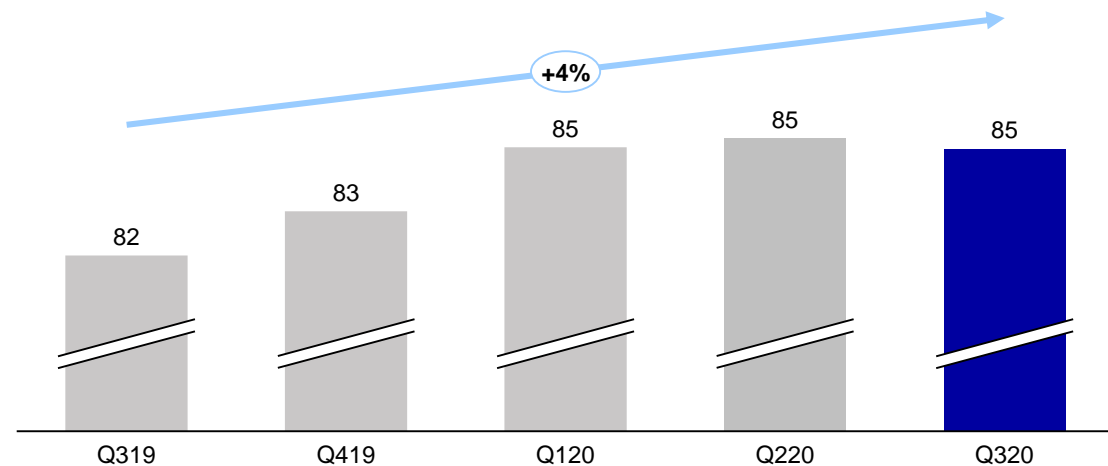
## Total income, EURm



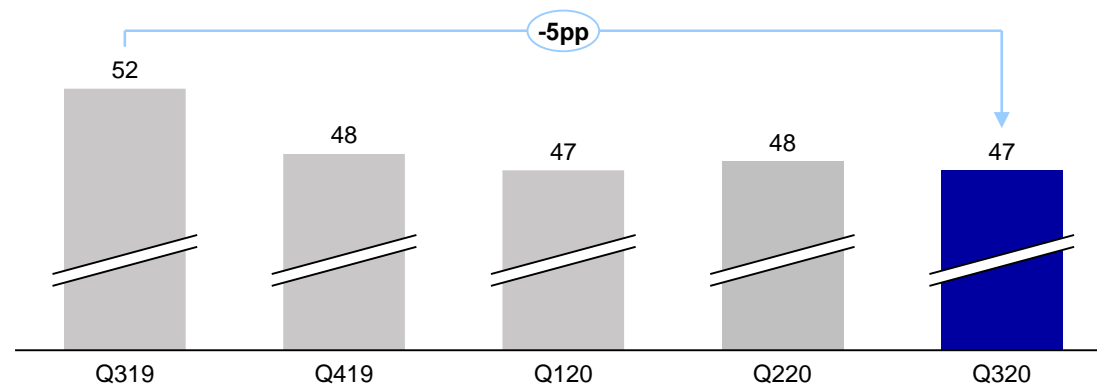
## Comments

- Total income up 5%, increased business activity and increasing number of bond issues in quarter
  - Total lending volumes up 4%\*, with strongest growth in Sweden and Norway
  - Deposit volumes up 20%\*, with growth in all countries
- Savings and payment fee income recovering
- Improved cost efficiency: cost-to-income down to 47%

## Lending\*, EURbn

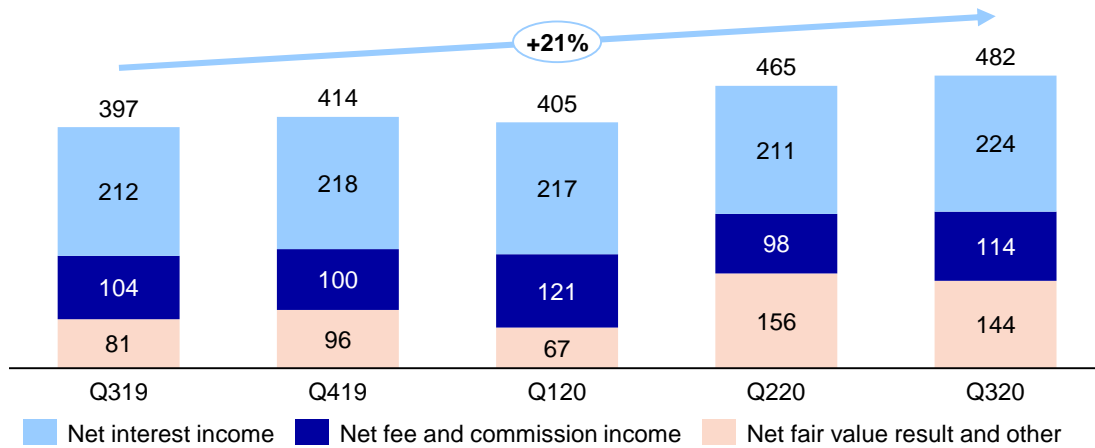


## Cost-to-income ratio\*\*, %

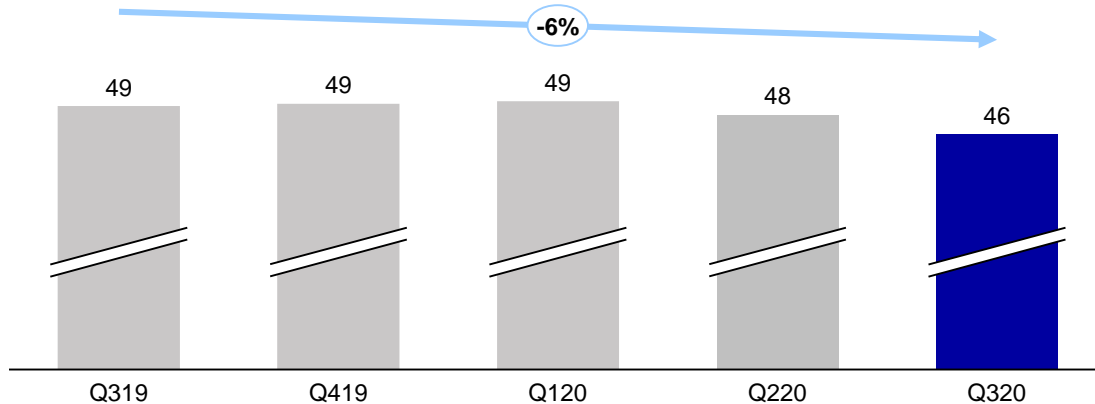


# Large Corporates & Institutions – tangible progress with repositioning plan

## Total income, EURm



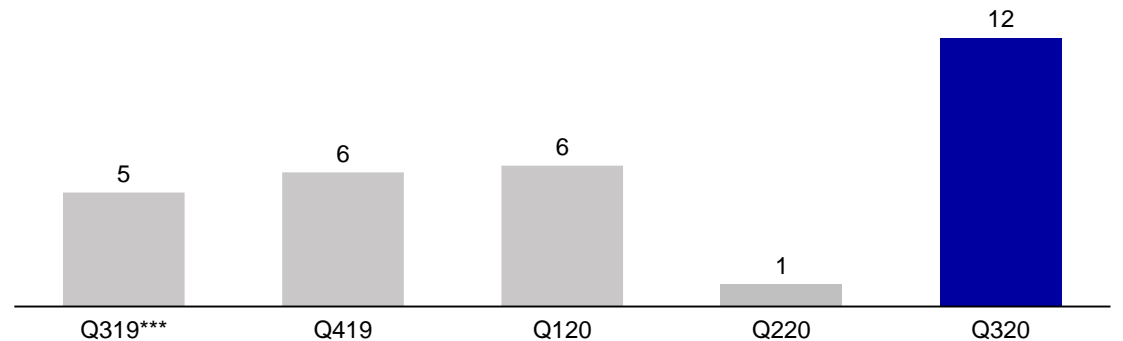
## Lending\*, EURbn



## Comments

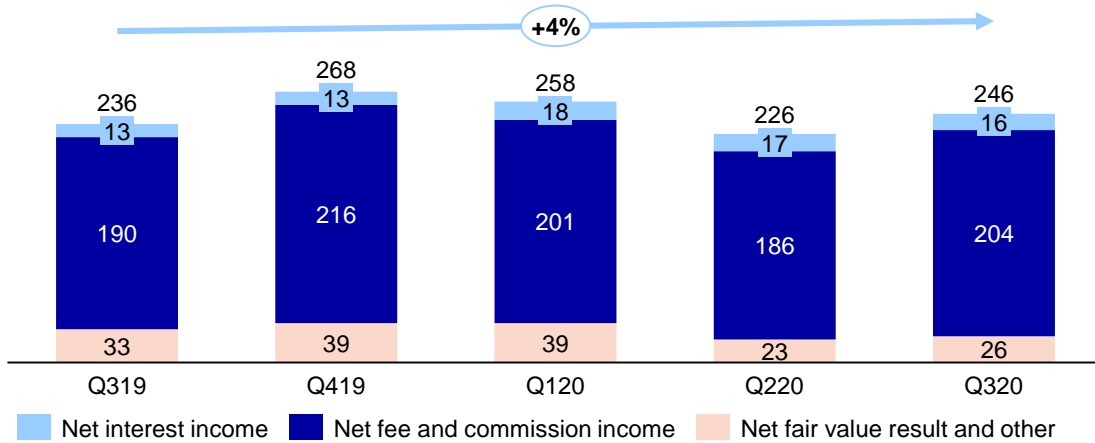
- Strong capital markets and continued volatility
  - Several major corporate transactions but lower credit demand
  - Strong results in all product segments in Markets
- Costs down 11%, mainly driven by lower staff costs and reduced travel
- Return on capital at risk higher at 12% – economic capital reduced by EUR 1.0bn
- Improved cost efficiency: cost-to-income down to 42%

## Return on capital at risk\*\*, %

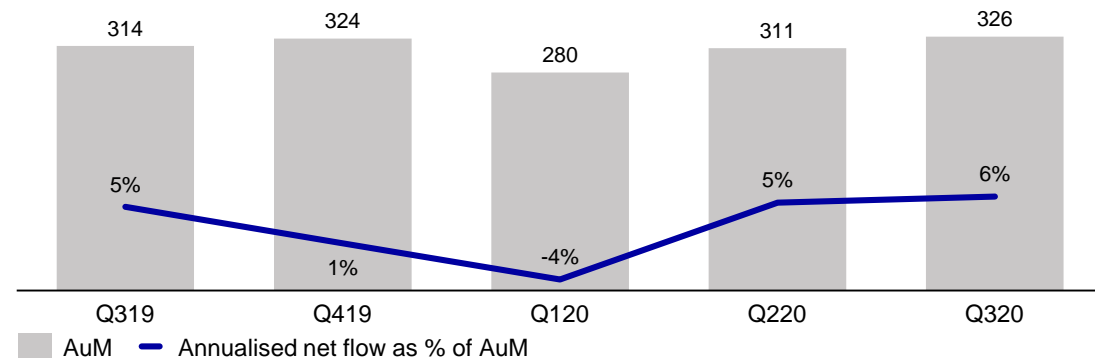


# Asset & Wealth Management – very strong net inflow

## Total income, EURm



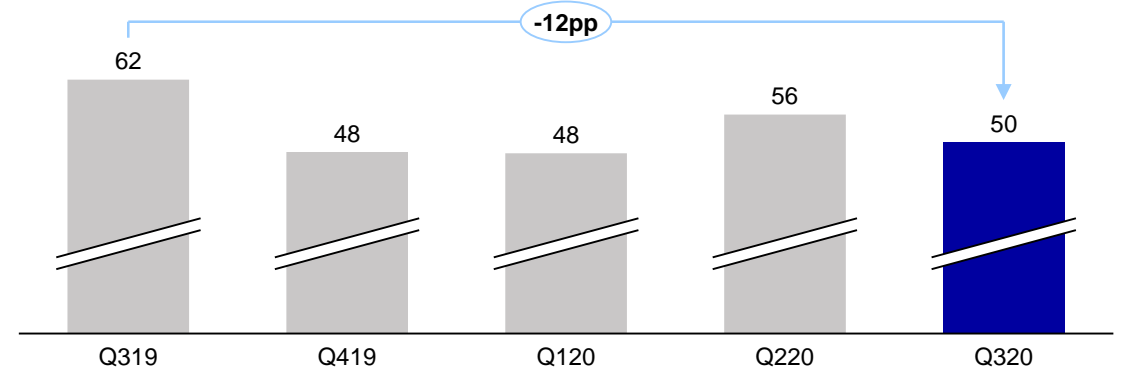
## Assets under management, EURbn, and net flows, %



## Comments

- Total income up 4% due to strong net inflows in all segments
  - Assets under management (AuM) up 4% to EUR 326bn – highest quarterly net inflow (EUR 4.6bn) since Q3 2016
- Increased ESG product net flow, amounting to 12% of ESG AuM
- Improved cost efficiency: cost-to-income down to 50%

## Cost-to-income ratio\*, %



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