



Nordea

Nordea Eiendoms kreditt Covered Bonds

Q4 2020 Debt investor presentation



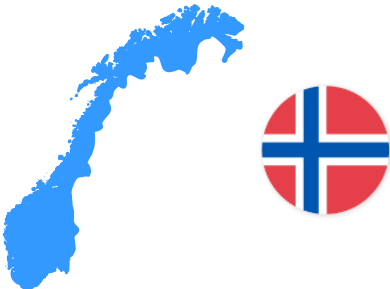
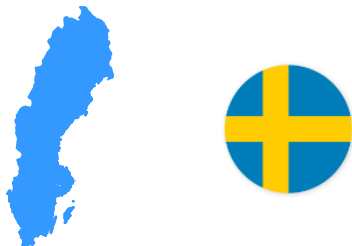

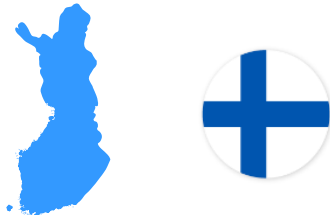
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1. In brief

Nordea covered bond operations

Q4 2020

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 17.6bn (eq.)	EUR 59.5bn (eq.)	Balance principle	EUR 22.9bn
	Covered bonds outstanding	EUR 13.5bn (eq.)	EUR 38.8bn (eq.)	EUR 58.1n (eq.)*	EUR 19.6bn
	OC	31%	53%	8%*	17%
	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 Eiendoms kreditt – overview

Q4 2020

- A 100% owned subsidiary of Nordea Bank Abp
- The purpose of the Issuer is to acquire and provide residential mortgage loans and finance its activities mainly through issuance of covered bonds
- Loans are originated by Nordea Eiendoms kreditt (NE)
- Collateral must be in the form of mortgages in residential real estate or holiday houses
- Cost-effective loan origination and service through Nordea Bank's nationwide Norwegian branch network and internet
- Covered bonds rated Aaa by Moody's

2. Cover pool characteristics

Cover pool key characteristics

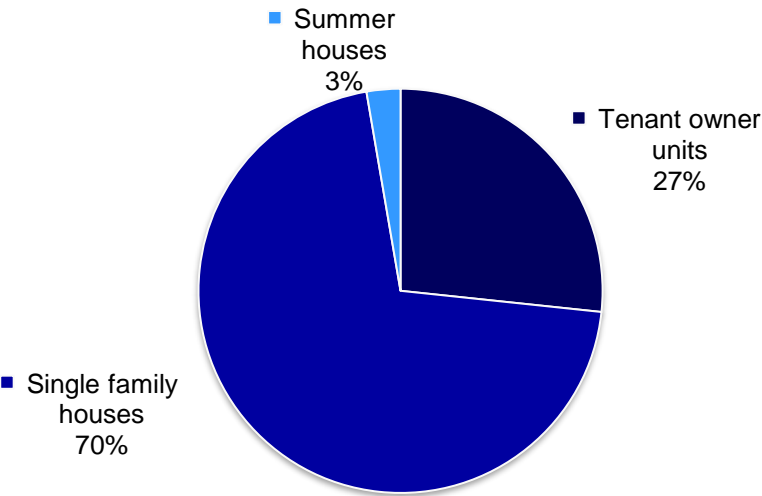
Q4 2020

Cover pool summary	
Pool notional	NOK 184.6bn
Outstanding Covered Bonds	NOK 141.4bn
Cover pool content	Mortgage loans secured by Norwegian residential collateral
Geographic distribution	Throughout Norway with concentration to urban areas
Asset distribution	100% residential
Weighted average LTV	50.4% (indexed, calculated per property)
Average loan size	NOK 1.8m
Over Collateralisation (OC)	30%
Rate type	Floating 98.1%, Fixed 1.9%
Amortisation	Bullet/ interest only 39.0%, Amortizing 61.0%
Pool type	Dynamic
Loans originated by	Nordea Eiendomskreditt

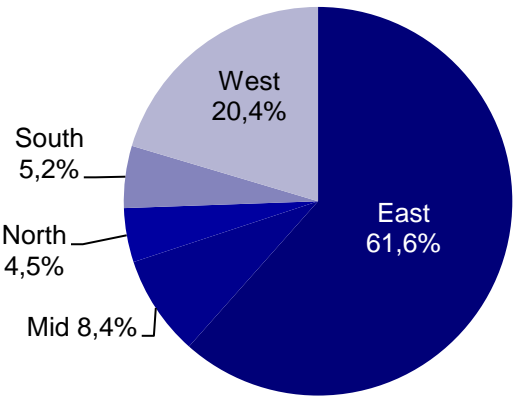
Cover pool key characteristics (2)

Q4 2020

Cover pool balance by loan category



Cover pool balance by region



3. Asset quality

Loan to Value (LTV)

Each loan is reported in the highest bucket

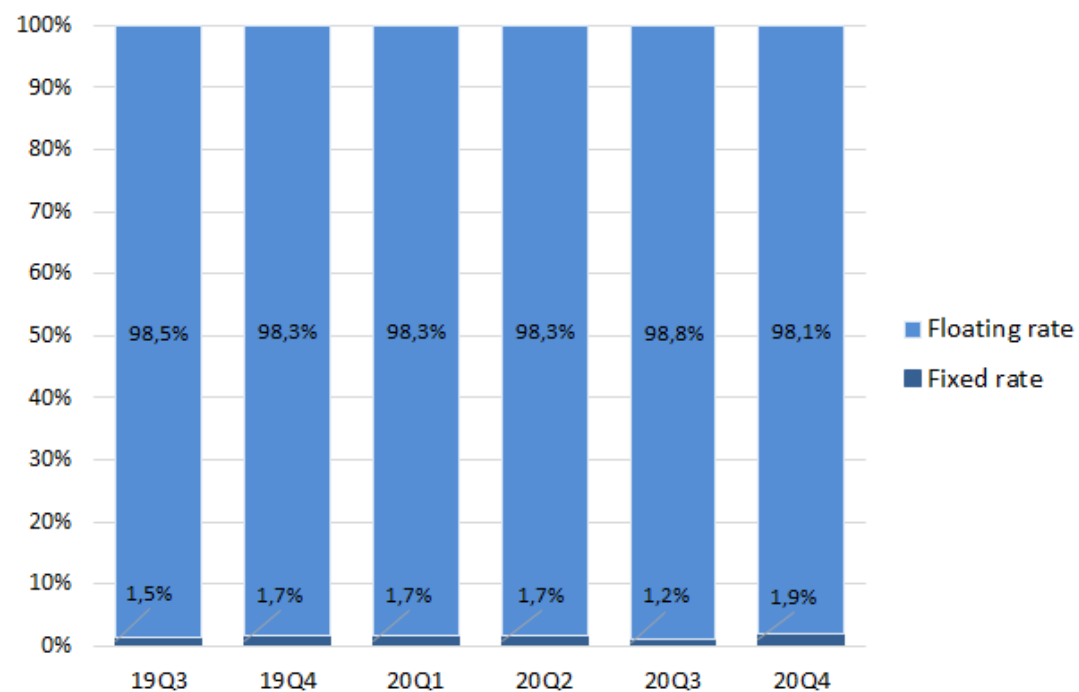
Q4 2020

Weighted Average LTV – Unindexed		50.4%	
LTV buckets		Nominal (NOKm)	% Residential Loans
>0 - <=40 %		48 714,8	26,4%
>40 - <=50 %		32 468,2	17,6%
>50 - <=60 %		41 517,5	22,5%
>60 - <=70 %		38 541,1	20,9%
>70 - <=80 %		23 402,9	12,7%
Total		184 644,5	100%
Weighted Average LTV - Indexed		50.4%	
LTV buckets		Nominal (NOKm)	% Residential Loans
>0 - <=40 %		48 806,4	26,4%
>40 - <=50 %		32 466,9	17,6%
>50 - <=60 %		41 526,6	22,5%
>60 - <=70 %		38 556,7	20,9%
>70 - <=80 %		23 287,9	12,6%
Total		184 644,5	100%

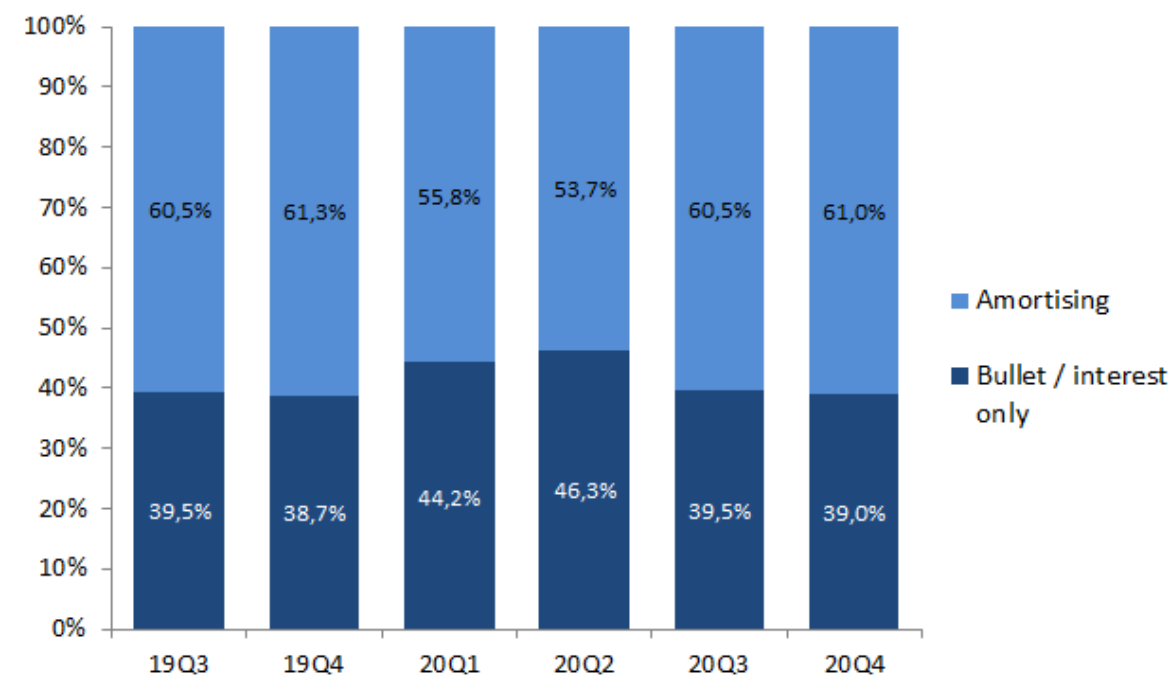
Loan structure

Q4 2020

Rate type



Repayment



Underwriting criteria

Q4 2020

Regulation

- Mortgages is regulated in "Boliglånsforskriften" which set requirements on borrowers' debt to income, rent sensitivity, instalments and loan to value.

Affordability

- Customers ability to service its commitment out of its cash flow/income is critical
- Repayment ability of borrowers is calculated using stressed scenarios. Customers must manage 5 percentage points increase on interest rate on all debt
- Scoring of retail customers

Payment history

- Credit bureau check is always conducted. Potential external payment remarks are revealed

Collateral

- Information from Norwegian official property register in order to secure correct real estate ownership and priority
- Nordea accepts three sources of real estate valuations:
 - a) Written statement from external authorized valuer
 - b) Use of external evaluating system "Eiendomsverdi" (used by most banks and real estate agents in Norway)
 - c) Written statement from (external) real estate agent

4. Covered Bond framework

Norwegian covered bond framework

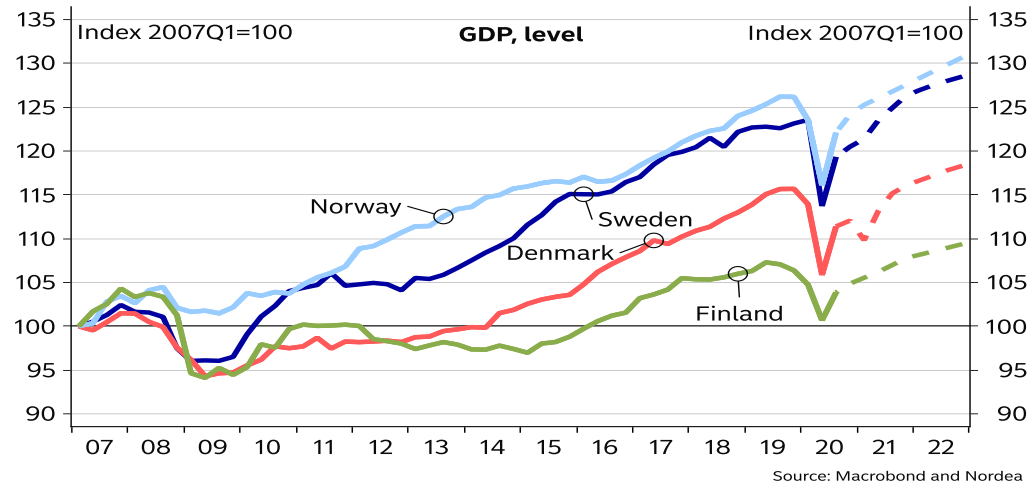
Q4 2020

- Legal framework
 - Financial Undertakings Act (Act. No. 17 of 10 April 2015, Norwegian: Finansforetaksloven)
- Registration and independent inspector
 - A mortgage credit institution shall for each cover pool establish a register of loans, interest rate contracts and foreign exchange contracts, substitute assets and covered bonds
 - The institution shall put forward an independent inspector who shall be appointed by the FSA “Finanstilsynet”
- Limit on LTV ratio – based on the current value
 - 75% for housing loans (residential property)
 - 60% for holiday houses
- Matching cover requirements
 - The value of the cover pool shall at all times exceed the value of covered bonds by 102% with a preferential claim over the pool and account shall be taken of the mortgage credit institution’s derivative contracts
- Liquidity requirements
 - The mortgage credit institution shall ensure that the payment flows from the cover pool enable the mortgage credit institution to honour its payment obligations towards holders of covered bonds and counterparties to derivative contracts at any and all times

5. Macro

Nordic economies – strong rebound in sight

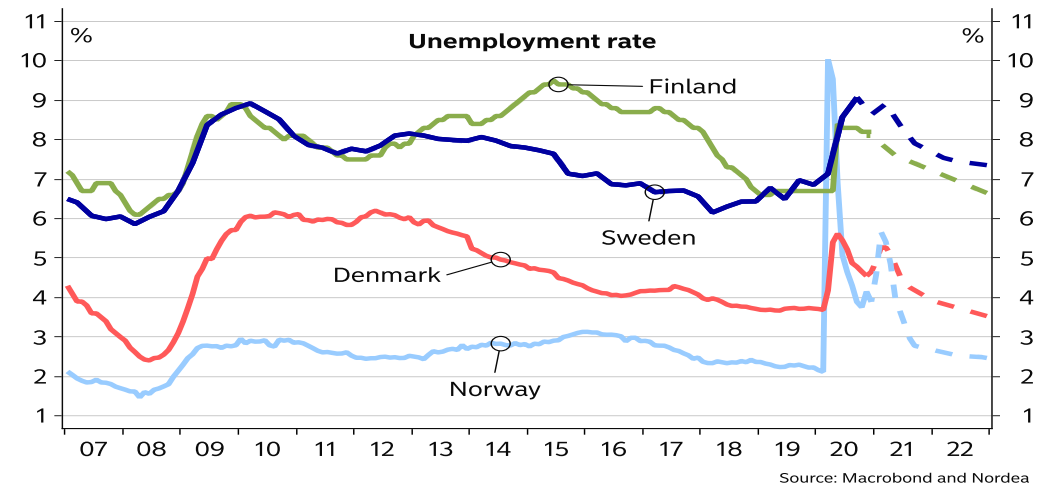
GDP development



Comments

- After the dramatic setback in 2020 due to the coronavirus, there appears to be light at the end of the tunnel for 2021
- While the second wave is hindering the recovery, vaccines are expected to bring long-awaited relief and the prospect of a return to normal. Nordic households' relatively strong finances pave the way for a broad recovery as pent-up demand unwinds when restrictions are lifted
- The labour market has showed resilience, largely due to government subsidies such as short-term furloughs. The hard-hit services sector will rebound swiftly, and GDP is expected to reach pre-crisis levels around towards late 2021

Unemployment rate

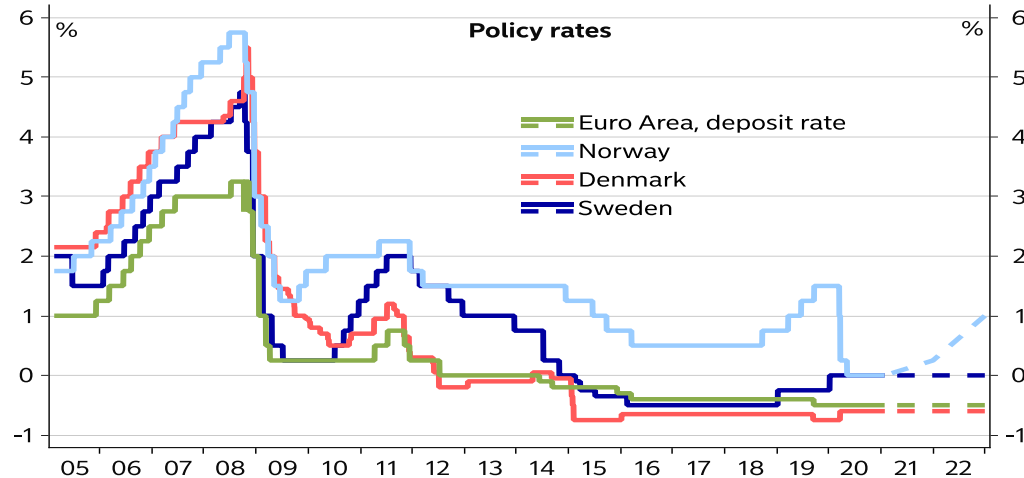


GDP, forecasts from Economic Outlook January 2021

Country (% y/y)	2020E	2021E	2022E
Denmark	-3.7	2.5	3.5
Finland	-3.0	3.0	2.0
Norway	-3.4	2.7	4.3
Sweden	-2.9	4.0	3.0

Nordic rates – Nordics well-equipped to handle the long-term consequences of COVID-19

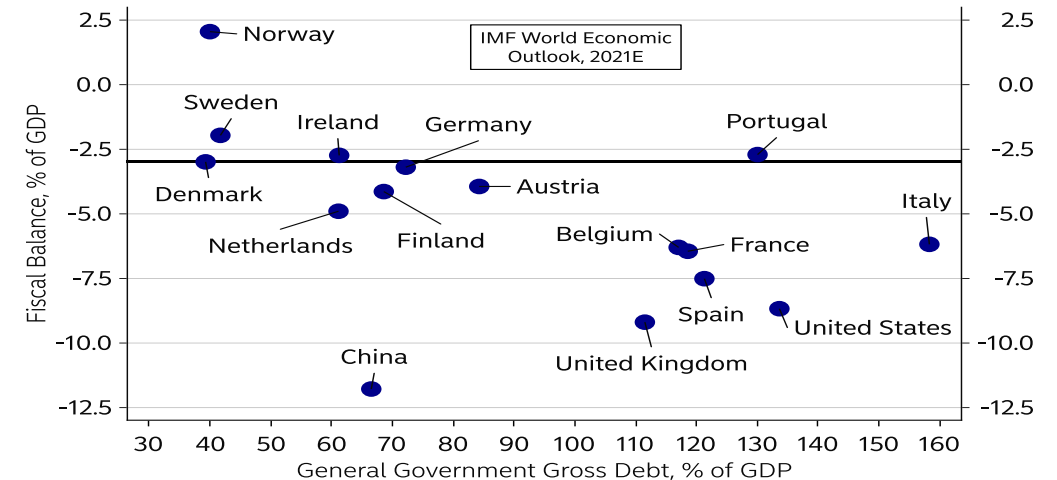
Policy rates



Comments

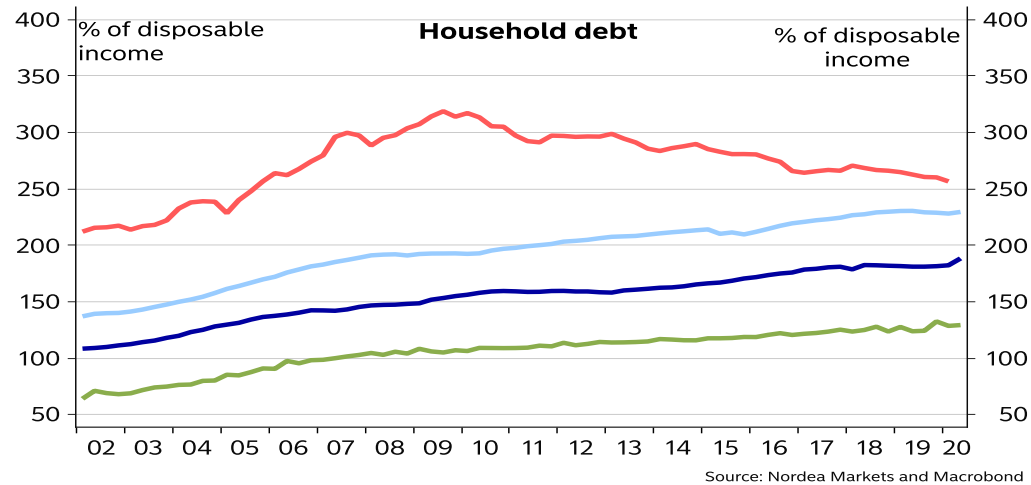
- In December, Norges Bank brought forward its first rate hike by more than six months and now expects to start hiking rates in early 2022. However, due to their conservative assumptions regarding the roll-out of vaccines, we expect the bank to raise the policy rate before the end of this year. This means that Norges Bank is likely to be the first central bank in the world to hike rates after the start of the pandemic. Policy rates in the Euro Area, Sweden and Denmark are expected to remain unchanged throughout the forecast period
- The Riksbank and ECB 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 7% of Euro Area GDP in 2021, while the Riksbank's purchases amount to an expected 8% of GDP
- Solid public finances prior to the crisis have enabled the Nordic governments to act swiftly during the crisis, and large recovery packages have been announced in 2021 as well. Fiscal deficits are expected to narrow this year and approach zero in 2022 except for Finland. The Nordics are relatively well-equipped to handle the long-term consequences of the pandemic

Public balance/debt, % of GDP, 2021E



Households remain resilient

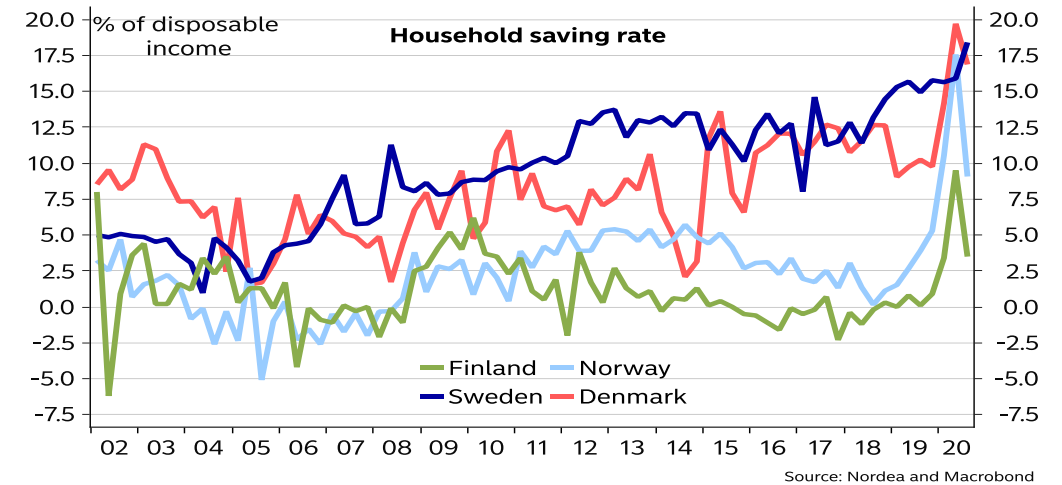
Household debt



Comments

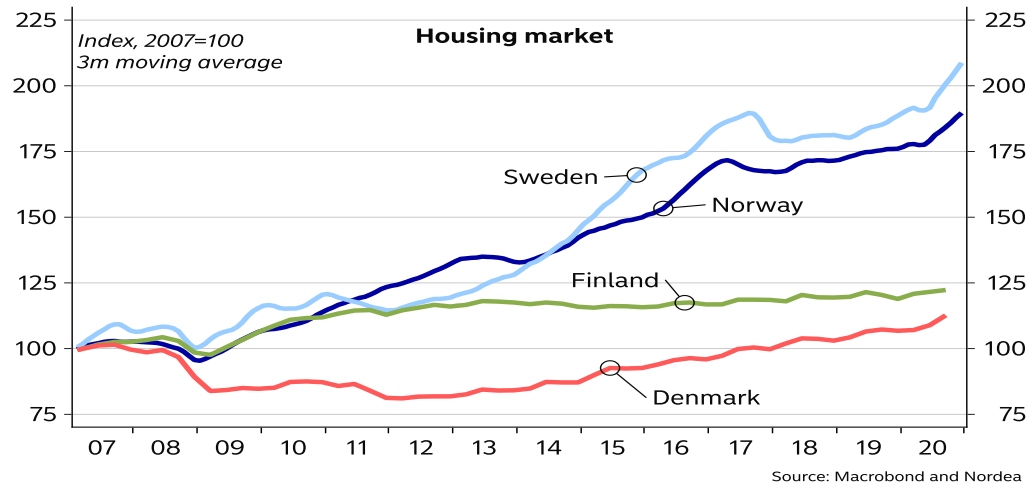
- Household savings have increased dramatically during the crisis, largely because of a decline in spending. Despite high debt levels, Nordic households' strong finances are expected to support economic growth as soon as restrictions are lifted. Low interest rates and economic stimulus continue to support credit growth and the housing market
- Early labour market measures, automatic stabilisers and other measures to stimulate demand help to soften the blow on households and businesses. Robust public finances prior to the crisis increase 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

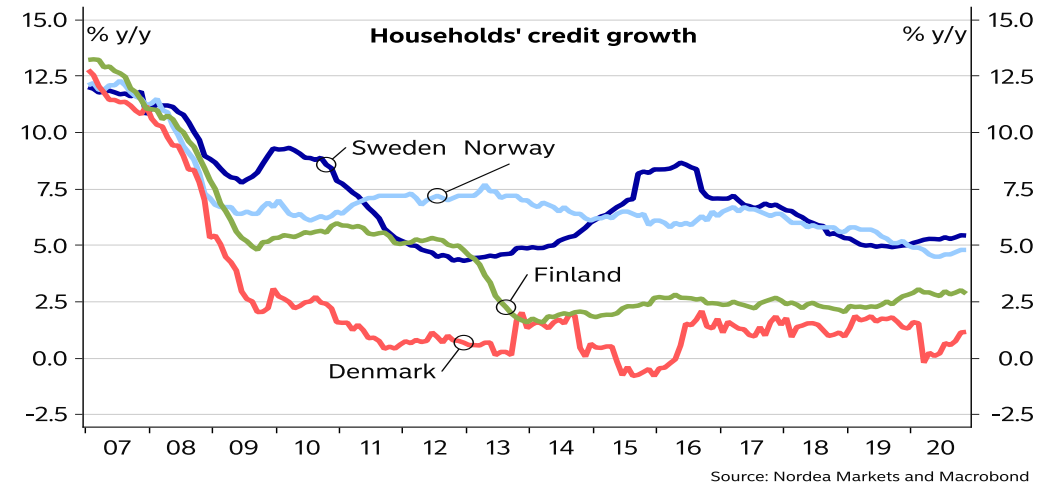


Nordic housing markets heat up

House prices



Households' credit growth



Comments

- Contrary to expectations, house prices have increased to record-high levels in all the Nordic countries during the crisis. This is not least because of unprecedented expansionary fiscal and monetary policy in support of households and businesses
- The crisis has had a limited effect on those groups on the labour market which are more active on the housing market, while demand has surged due to preferences shifting towards larger housing and single-family homes. At the same time, people's mobility has been severely restricted, causing a sharp decline in the number of homes on the market which in turn has contributed to driving prices higher
- House prices are expected to continue to rise in all four countries this year and next year. However, interest rates are not likely to go much lower, and at some point, the expansionary fiscal policies will come to an end. Moreover, as mobility levels increase, housing supply will increase again. Against this backdrop, the pace of price growth will slow. If the housing market remains in good shape, the economy will as well, so the benign trend in house prices helps all the Nordic countries to get through the crisis

6. Further information

Covered bonds – outstanding volumes

Q4 2020

Breakdown by ISIN				
ISIN	Currency	Amount (NOKm)	Maturity	Coupon (%)
NO0010729817	NOK	6 986	2021-06-16	FRN
NO0010584345	NOK	9 383	2021-06-16	4,25
NO0010878374	NOK	36 000	2021-12-15	FRN
NO0010758931	NOK	4 615	2022-06-15	1,08
NO0010759632	NOK	19 050	2022-06-15	FRN
NO0010819717	NOK	18 550	2023-06-21	FRN
NO0010843626	NOK	18 900	2024-06-19	FRN
NO0010873334	NOK	11 400	2025-03-19	FRN
NO0010593064	NOK	550	2025-06-18	4,8
NO0010893282	NOK	7 750	2026-09-16	FRN
NO0010852650	NOK	5 050	2026-05-22	2,17
NO0010766827	NOK	500	2031-06-18	1,75
NO0010812084	NOK	300	2043-06-17	2,20
NO0010821986	NOK	300	2048-05-04	2,60
XS1487838291	GBP	133	2021-09-09	FRN
XS1837099339	GBP	3 270	2023-06-18	FRN
XS1451306036	EUR	938	2031-07-15	0,74
Total		142 700		

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