

Business development, update on financial performance, credit and capital and funding

Debt investor roadshow, August 2022

Executive summary

- **The presentation today is in connection with our fourth issue of MREL capital (Senior Non-Preferred)**
 - A step in our efforts to comply with future requirements applied to us as a SIFI bank
 - MREL requirement fully phased in by 1 January 2024
 - Expected total need for MREL capital in the DKK 8 billion range by year-end 2023
 - Existing MREL-issues of DKK 4.6 billion – issued in SEK, NOK and DKK
 - This issue expected to be denominated in SEK and/or NOK
- **We believe that Spar Nord is an attractive SNP investment case**
 - Our asset quality is sound – well diversified low-risk loan book
 - Solid capital position and strong liquidity
 - We have a strong financial performance track record – profitable through the cycle also in a world with COVID-19
 - Our business model is clear and understandable – focused on private customers and SMEs
 - A Danish play: Danish economy is healthy - although increased uncertainty concerning market outlook
 - Spar Nord is A1 (stable) rated by Moody's with Senior Non-Preferred bonds expected to be rated A3

Rating from Moody's

Since October 2019 Spar Nord has been assigned the following ratings by Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's"):

- Baseline credit assessment: Baa1
- Bank deposit rating: A1 / P-1
- Outlook: Stable
- **Senior Non-Preferred: A3**

Key strength and challenges from the latest Credit Opinion (29 October 2021):

Credit strengths:

- Robust capitalisation and a strong leverage ratio
- Low dependence on market funding
- Strong liquidity buffer

Credit challenges:

- Relatively high problem loans
- Net interest margin strained by the low interest rates

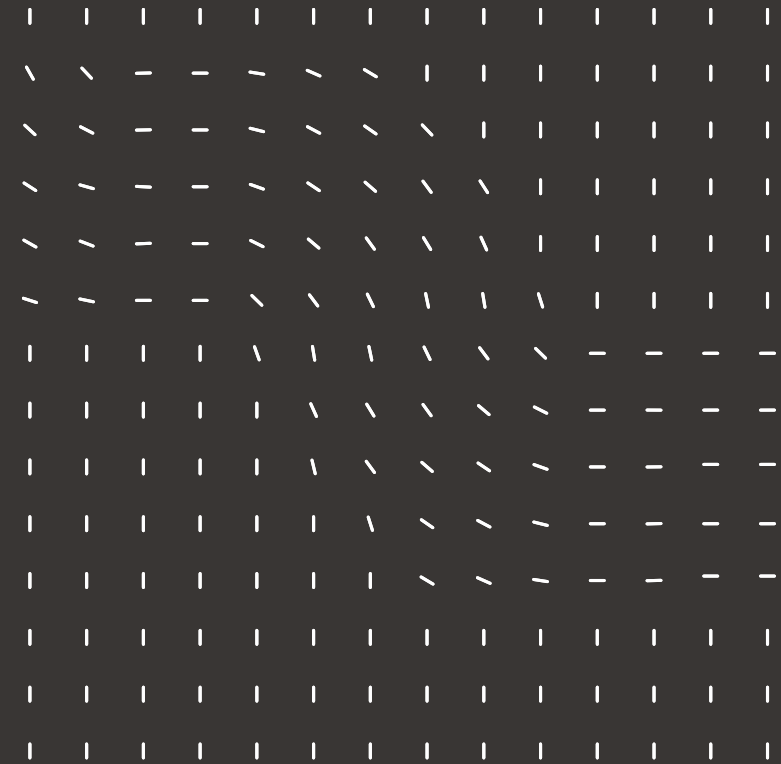
Agenda

- 1 Business development
- 2 Sustainability in Spar Nord
- 3 Financial update
- 4 Capital update
- 5 Credit update
- 6 Funding and Liquidity update

Appendix – Presentation of financial results H1 2022

Appendix – Capital targets, dividend policy, IRB-update etc.

Business development



2021 was a great year for Spar Nord

- Satisfactory start of 2022 - despite turbulent financial markets

Profitability at very satisfactory level

- Net profit at DKK 1.37 billion
- 12.9 % ROE after tax
- Cautious on capital distribution due to potential M&A

Strong business growth and activity

- 16 % lending growth
- 19 % growth in total business volume
- Fee income at all time high

Successful integration of BankNordiks Danish Business

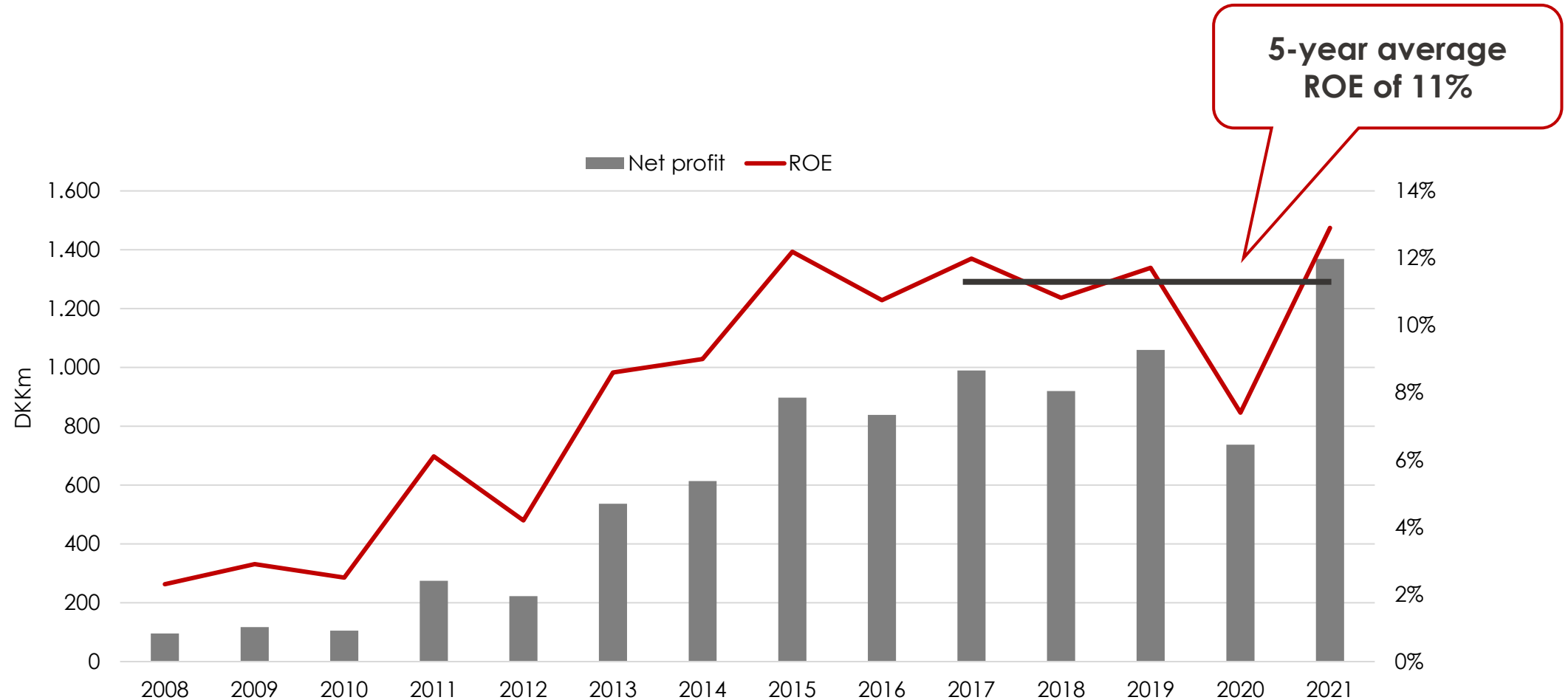
- Takeover closed 1 February 2021
- IT-migration completed in mid-June 2021
- Unchanged expectation of ROE on the acquired business at around 11% from 2022

SPAR NORD BANK DKKmn	2021	2020	Index	H1 2022
Net interest income	1,736	1,584	110	886
Net fees, charges and commissions	1,541	1,238	124	852
Market-value adjustments and dividends	407	433	94	-7
Other income	133	71	189	52
Core income	3,818	3,326	115	1,783
Staff costs	1,346	1,293	104	704
Operating expenses	890	806	111	472
Costs and expenses	2,237	2,099	107	1,176
Core earnings before impairment	1,581	1,227	129	606
Impairments of loans and advances, etc.	-120	309	-	-2
Profit before tax	1,701	918	185	608
Tax	333	181	184	101
Profit	1,368	737	186	507

ROE (% after tax)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Avg. ROE (5 year)	H1 2022
Arbejdernes Landsbank	20.3	4.0	8.0	4.4	14.4	10.2	2.7
Jyske Bank	9.7	7.5	7.1	4.4	8.8	7.5	9.2
Spar Nord Bank	12.0	10.8	11.7	7.4	12.9	11.0	9.1
Sydbank	12.9	10.0	7.4	6.7	11.3	9.7	11.9
Ringkjøbing Landbobank	13.1	11.2	13.2	11.7	14.6	12.8	16.1
Average (Peer group)	13.6	8.7	9.5	6.9	12.4	10.2	9.8

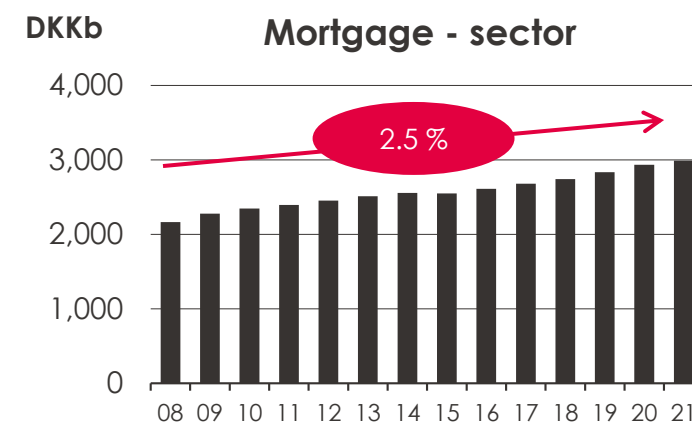
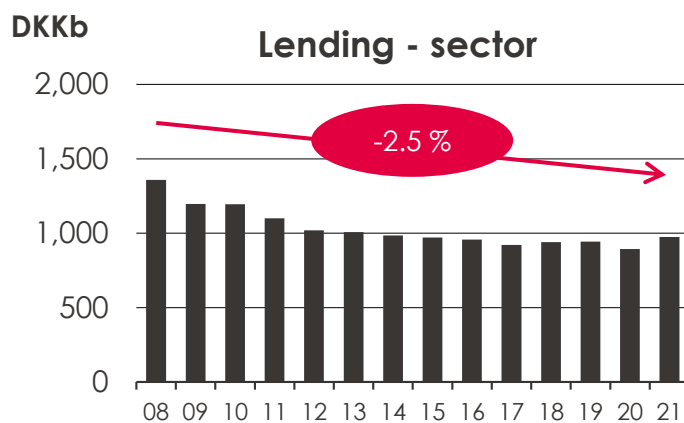
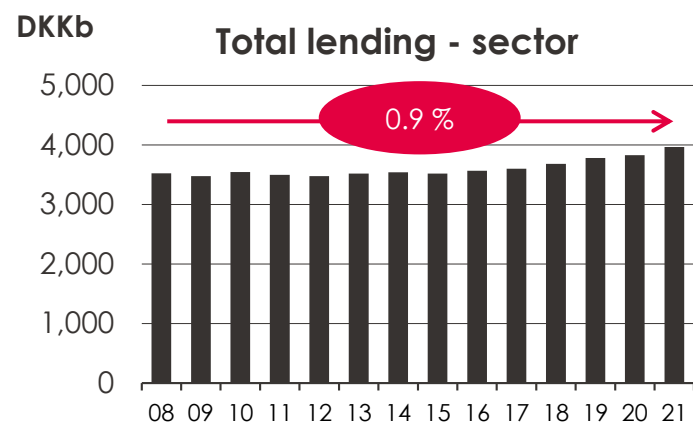
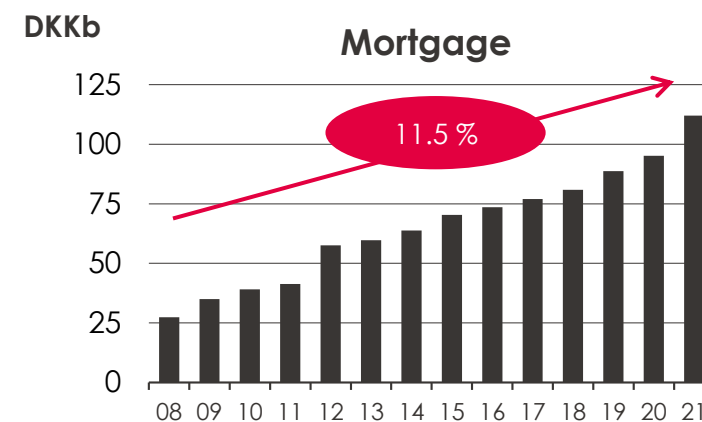
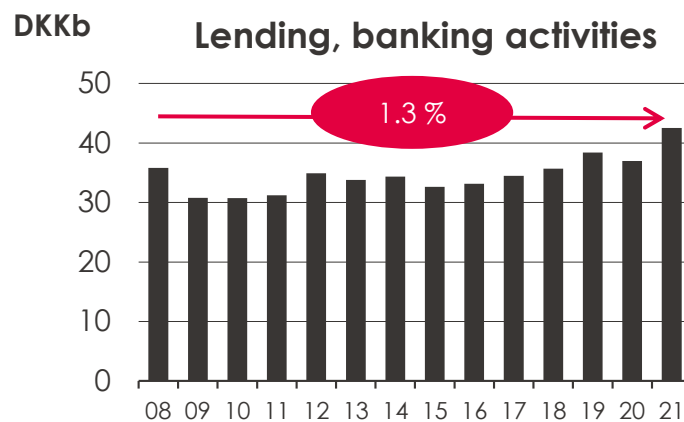
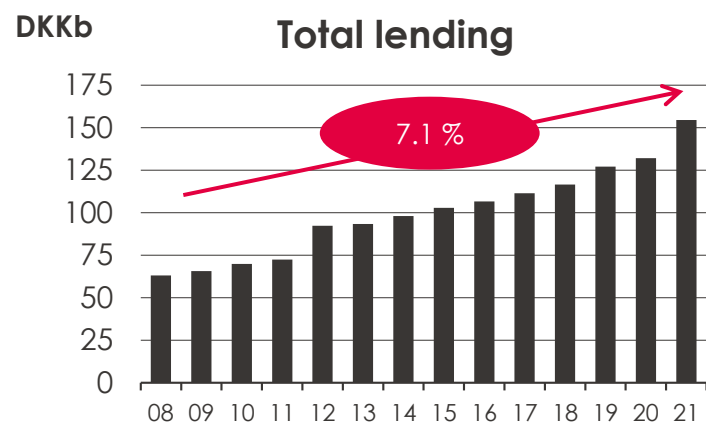
Stable and strong financial performance through the cycle

- ROE of 9.1 % in H1 2022



14 years with growth and steadily gaining market share

Spar Nord's bank lending and mortgage-distribution compared to sector lending



Acquisition of Danish retail business from BankNordik in 2021

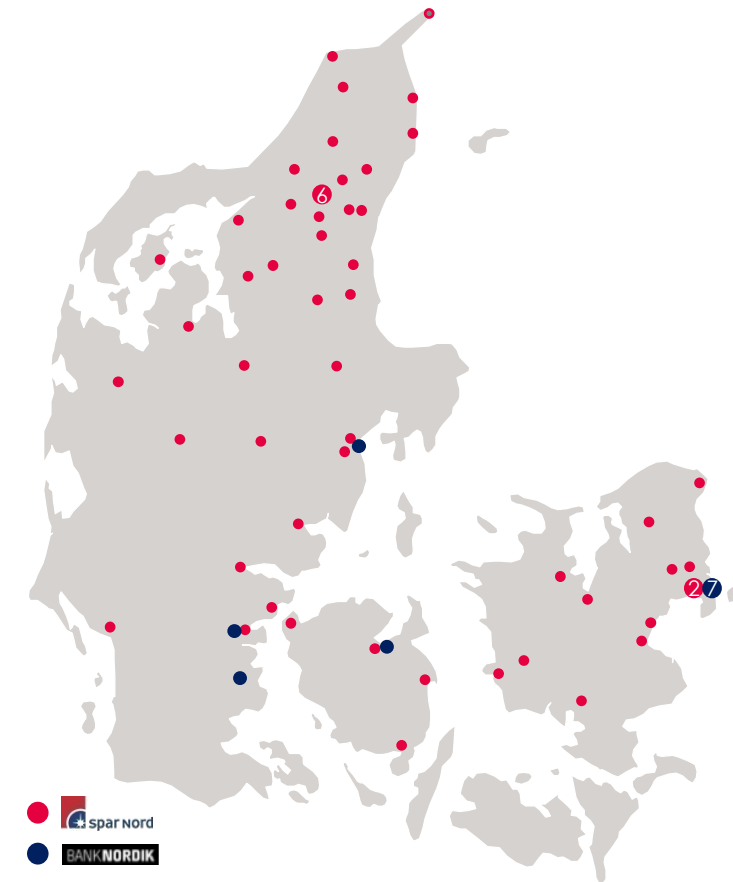
Financial data

- Spar Nord expects only a modest contribution from the acquired business to the Bank's core earnings before impairment in 2021
- From 2022, the acquired portfolio is expected to contribute core earnings before impairment of around DKK 110 million
- The total use of capital at the transaction amounts to some DKK 700 million. Goodwill of DKK 255 million and allocated capital from REA of DKK 375 are the largest items
- Overall, the acquisition is expected to reduce the Bank's capital ratios by around 1.5 percentage point
- ROE on the acquired business is expected at around 11%
- Credit distribution and deposits by geography:

DKKb	Bank loans	Mortgage	Total credit distribution	In pct.
Greater Copenhagen	1.4	6.7	8.2	61%
Other branches	0.8	4.4	5.2	39%
Sum	2.3	11.1	13.3	100%

DKKb	Deposits	In pct.
Greater Copenhagen	2.6	44%
Other branches	3.2	56%
Sum	5.8	100%

Total branches after acquisition

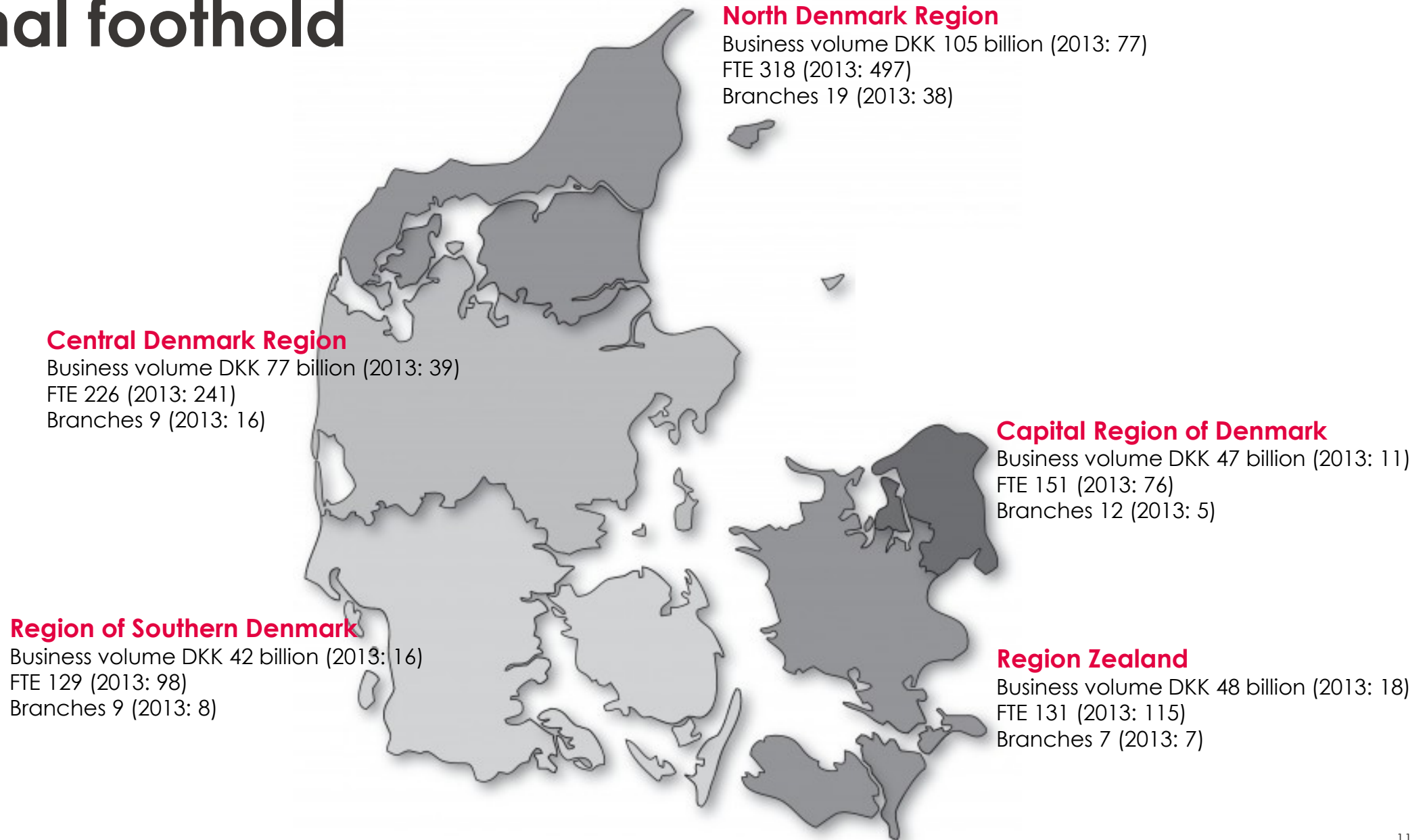


Continued investment in distribution capabilities provides possibilities for future growth

- **2020**
 - Branch in Herlev (29,000 inhabitants)
- **2021**
 - Branch in Korsør (15,000 inhabitants)
 - Branch in Solrød Strand (17,000 inhabitants)
- **2022**
 - Branch in Hørsholm (17,000 inhabitants)
 - Banking area on Nykøbing Falster (100,000 inhabitants)
 - Banking area in Allerød (24,000 inhabitants)

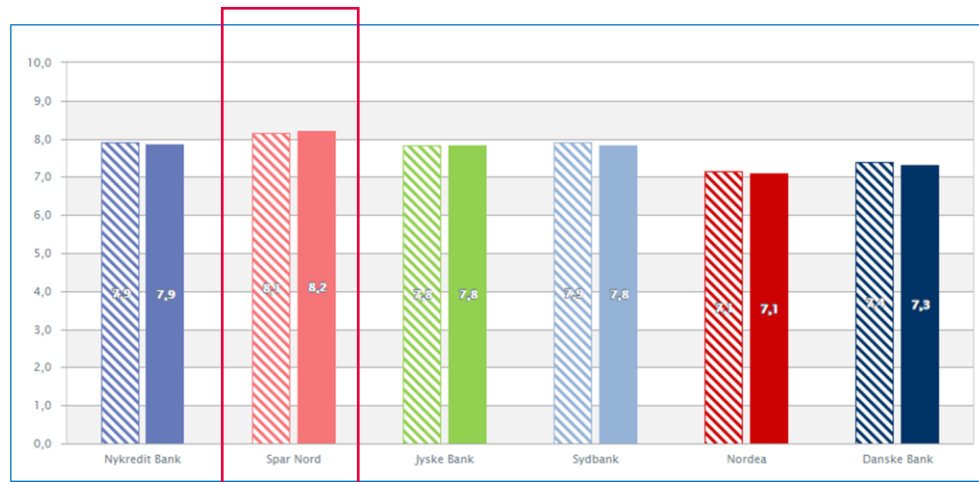


National foothold



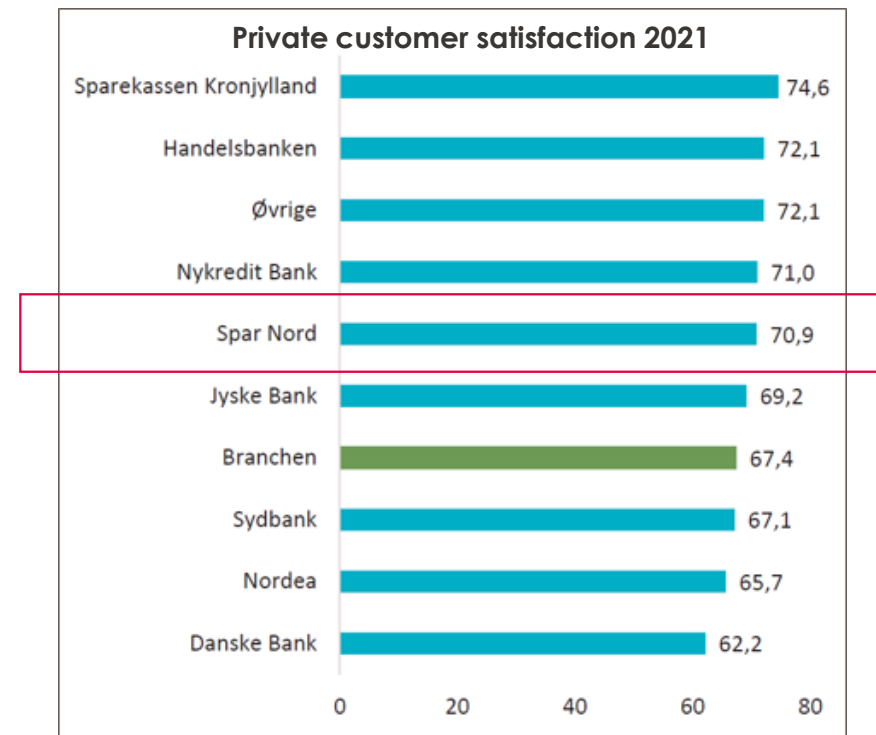
Positive image – positioned for further growth

For the fifth consecutive year, Spar Nord has the most satisfied business customers

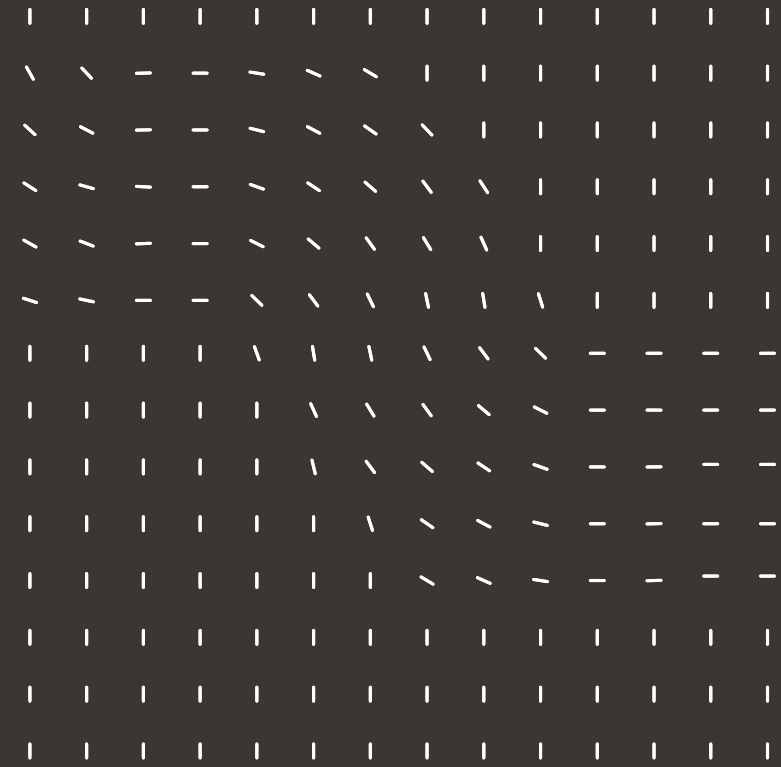


Source: Bank Barometer Business, Aalund 2021 (10-499 employees)

Spar Nord ranked 5th by private customers



Sustainability in Spar Nord



ESG and sustainability in five workstreams



UN INITIATIVES PROVIDE THE FRAMEWORK FOR ESG WORK

WE SUPPORT

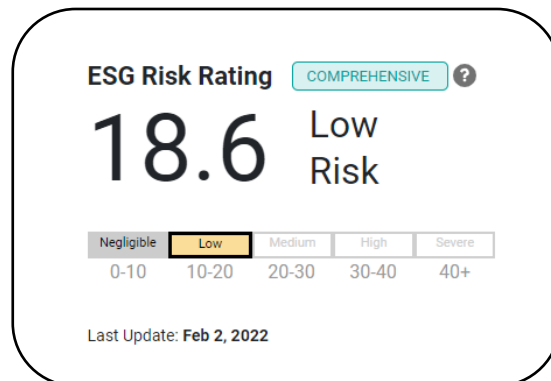


Corporate social responsibility and ESG



Selected milestones from the work with Spar Nord's five prioritized ESG efforts

- Preparation of Impact Analysis as part of implementing the UN Principles for Responsible Banking (UN PRB)
 - The Impact Analysis shows that climate is an area in which Spar Nord has a significant positive and negative impact
- Spar Nord has set up a Committee for Responsible Investment including implementation of policy for active ownership and policy for responsible investment and sustainability risks
 - Disclosure of exclusion list and the sustainability footprint of our investments
- Spar Nord has launched a car loan specifically for electric and plug-in hybrid vehicles
 - SMART target defined: By the end of 2025, 80% of all new car loans must be for electric or plug-in hybrid vehicles (H1 2022: 55%)
- Carbon-neutral banking operations on scope 1 and 2 through reduction and compensation
 - New 10-year agreement to purchase power from Danish solar cell farm - ready from 2023
- **Spar Nord has been assigned an improved ESG rating of “Low Risk” by Sustainalytics**



Sustainalytics ESG-ratings

- Peer group

Spar Nord

ESG Risk Rating COMPREHENSIVE ?
18.6 Low Risk



Last Update: Feb 2, 2022

Nordea

ESG Risk Rating COMPREHENSIVE ?
21.7 Medium Risk



Last Update: Aug 23, 2022

Jyske Bank

ESG Risk Rating COMPREHENSIVE ?
22.0 Medium Risk



Last Update: Jul 13, 2022

Danske Bank

ESG Risk Rating COMPREHENSIVE ?
22.5 Medium Risk



Last Update: Aug 19, 2022

Sydbank

ESG Risk Rating COMPREHENSIVE ?
22.6 Medium Risk



Last Update: Jul 19, 2022

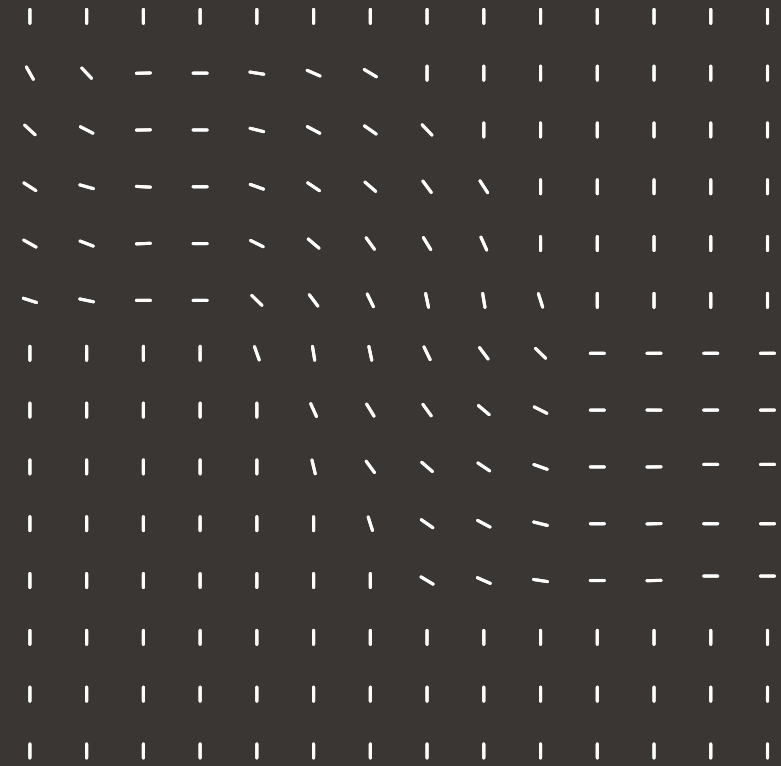
Ringkjøbing Landbobank

ESG Risk Rating COMPREHENSIVE ?
27.6 Medium Risk



Last Update: May 8, 2022

Financial update H1 2022



Net profit of DKK 507 million and ROE of 9.1%

Headlines from the income statement

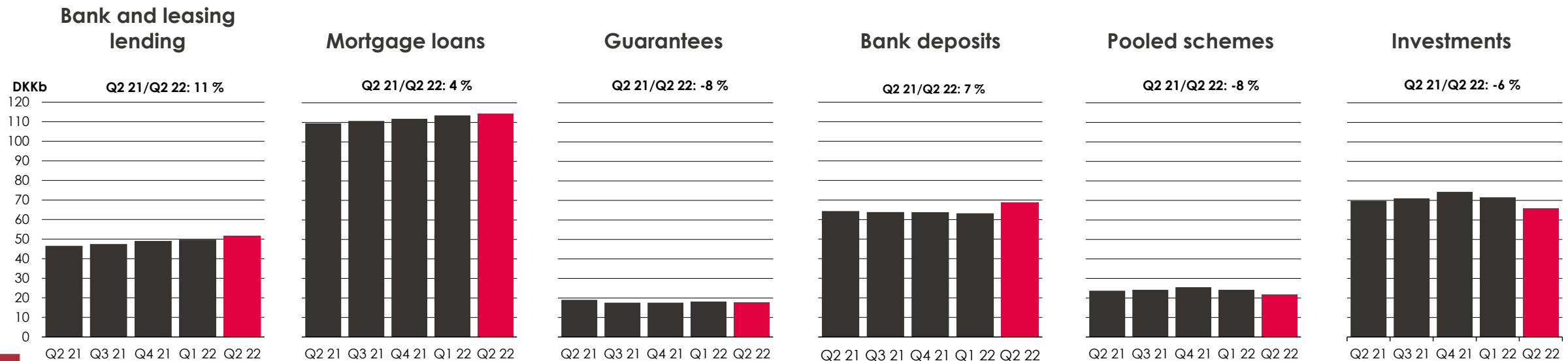
- Net interest income grows 5% (y/y) due to growth in business volume and active initiatives on the deposit side
- Net fee income increases by 11% (y/y)
- Total market value adjustments markedly affected by negative market value adjustments from equities and bonds
- Costs increase 2% due to higher IT costs, other costs items normalized following COVID-19 and establishment of new branches
- Loan impairments was an income of DKK 2 million
 - Management estimate roughly unchanged
- Compared to end-2021, total credit distribution grew DKK 5.1 billion – but decline in total business volume of DKK 2.2 billion
- Further strengthened strategic liquidity and unchanged solid capital position

SPAR NORD BANK DKKm	Realized YTD 2022	Realized YTD 2021	Index	Realized Q2 2022	Realized Q1 2022	Index
Net interest income	886	846	105	450	436	103
Net fees, charges and commissions	852	768	111	414	438	95
Market-value adjustments and dividends	-7	216	-	-14	7	-
Other income	52	79	66	17	35	50
Core income	1,783	1,910	93	868	915	95
Staff costs	704	705	100	348	357	98
Operating expenses	472	449	105	236	236	100
Costs and expenses	1,176	1,154	102	584	592	99
Core earnings before impairment	606	755	80	284	322	88
Impairments of loans and advances, etc.	-2	-101	2	5	-7	-
Profit before tax	608	856	71	279	329	85
Tax	101	170	59	48	53	90
Profit	507	686	74	231	276	84

Continuing increase in credit distribution

- Bank and leasing loans now exceeds DKK 50 billion

- End of H1 2022, total business volume amounts to DKK 344.0 billion – DKK 2.2 billion (0.6%) lower than end-2021
- Continued positive trend in total credit distribution
 - Bank and leasing lending were up by 2.7 billion (Private: DKK 0.5 billion / Corporate: DKK 2.2 billion) and distribution of mortgage loans grew by DKK 2.4 billion
 - Total facilitation of mortgage loans from Totalkredit amounted to DKK 103.0 billion
 - Bank and leasing loans amounted to DKK 51.8 billion
- Deposit growth – but decline in pooled pension savings
 - Bank deposits were up DKK 4.9 billion (Private: DKK 1.2 billion / Corporate: DKK 3.7 billion) while deposits in pooled schemes were down DKK 3.7 billion
- Customers' invested assets were down by DKK 8.4 billion



Guidance for 2022

- On the basis of its financial results in H1 2022 and outlook for the second half, Spar Nord retains its financial guidance for 2022
 - Core earnings before impairments expected to be in the DKK 1,300-1,600 million range
 - Owing to persistently strong economic trends and adequate management estimates, Spar Nord only expects moderate loan impairment charges
 - Profit after tax expected to be in the DKK 1,000-1,250 million range

Macroeconomy – Escalating energy crisis increases uncertainty, focus on inflation

GROWTH AND INFLATION PROSPECTS

- In July, the IMF once again downgraded its expectations for global growth in 2022 from 3.6% to 3.2%, amid the escalating energy crisis, record high inflation and generally high uncertainty related to the macroeconomic forecasts
- In Denmark, positive growth of 3.4% is expected in 2022, despite the fact that there will be close to zero growth in some quarters

MONETARY POLICY

- European Central Bank (ECB) – In July, the deposit rate was raised by 50 basis points to 0.0% and further increases in rates are expected in 2022. The historically low unemployment rate in the Eurozone and growing wage pressures may force the ECB to react more strongly than the market expects
- Denmark's National Bank – Follows the ECB, negative rates will soon be over

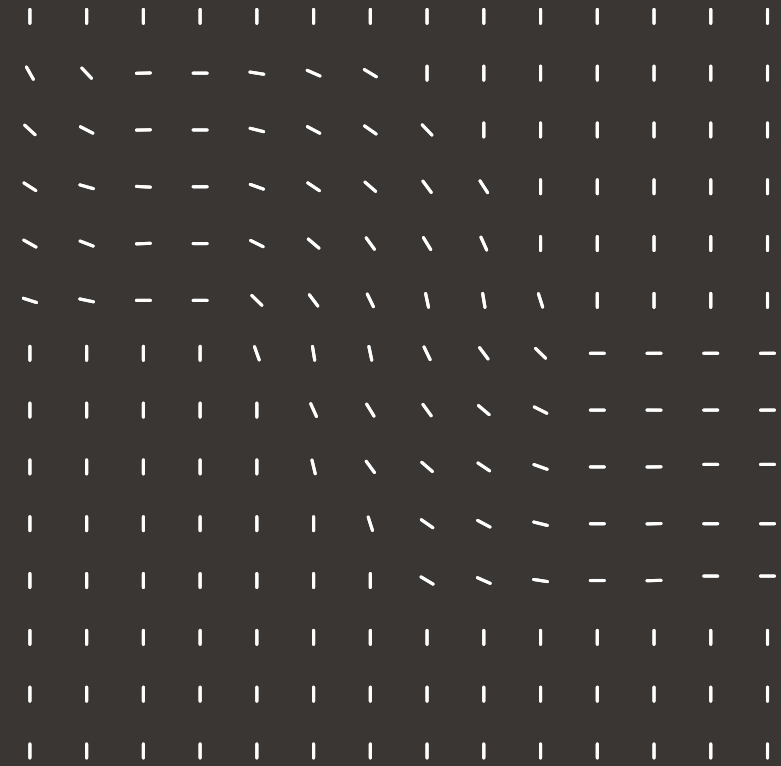
Key figures and Spar Nord estimates (April 1st 2022)

	2021	2022E	2023E
DANISH KEY FIGURES, %			
Inflation	1.9	6.3	2.5
Unemployment	3.3	2.7	2.9
Deposit certificate rate (end)	-0.6	0.9	1.5
10-year government bond (end)	0.0	1.45	2.45
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC GROWTH, GDP-GROWTH, % Y/Y			
Global	6.1	3.2	2.9
Euro zone	5.3	2.6	1.1
Denmark	4.9	3.4	0.7
US	5.7	1.6	1.0

Danish, German and US inflation



Capital update



Solid capital position despite share buyback and growth

- **Capital ratios**

- CET1: 15.6 (strategic target: 13.5)
- Own funds ratio: 19.9 (strategic target: 17.5)

- **Individual solvency requirement of 9.5% and combined buffer requirement of 3.5%**

- Excess coverage of 6.7 percentage points or DKK 4.1 billion

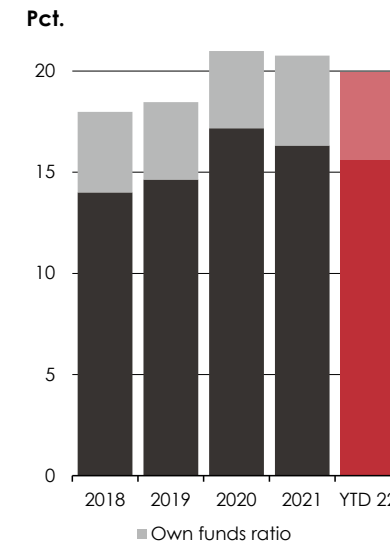
- **CET1 unchanged and own funds ratio reduced by 0.1 percentage points compared to end of Q1 2022**

- Compared with Q1 2022, the Bank's own funds are largely unchanged
 - The recognition of the profit for the period strengthened own funds by DKK 507 million
 - Deductions for expected dividends of DKK 254 million and the share buyback programme of DKK 225 million reduced own funds
- The total risk exposure amount increased marginally in Q2 2022
 - Decrease in Credit risk exposure was primarily due to the implementation of a new and more precise capital calculation system
 - Increase in market risk exposure was primarily driven by an increased bond portfolio

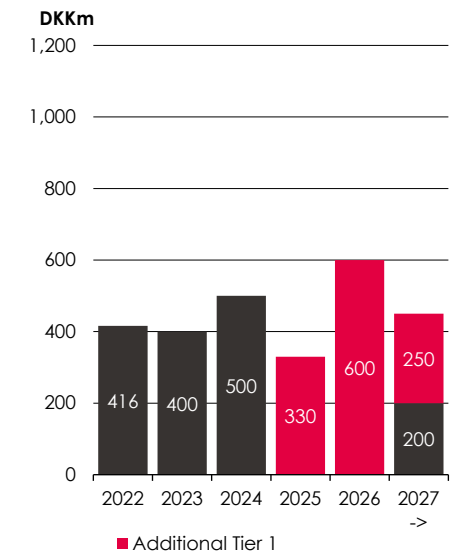
- **Issue of Tier 2 capital**

- On 30 June 2022, Spar Nord issued tier 2 capital for DKK 500 million with a value date on 7 July 2022. The issued capital is therefore not included in the Bank's own funds at 30 June 2022

Capital ratios



Maturity profile for subordinated debt



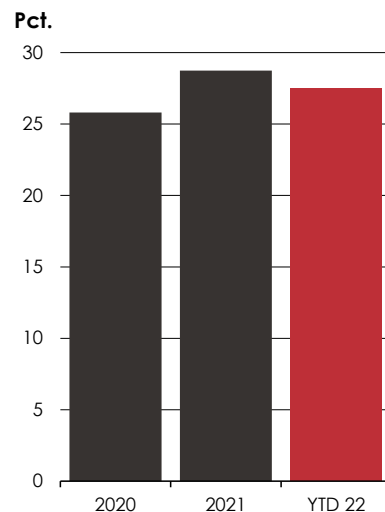
Capital base

Pct.	Q2 2022	Q1 2022	2021	2020
Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio	15.6	15.6	16.3	17.2
Additional Tier 1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.4
Deductions in additional Tier 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tier 1 capital ratio	17.5	17.6	18.3	18.6
Tier 2 capital	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4
Deductions in own funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Own funds ratio	19.9	20.0	20.8	21.0

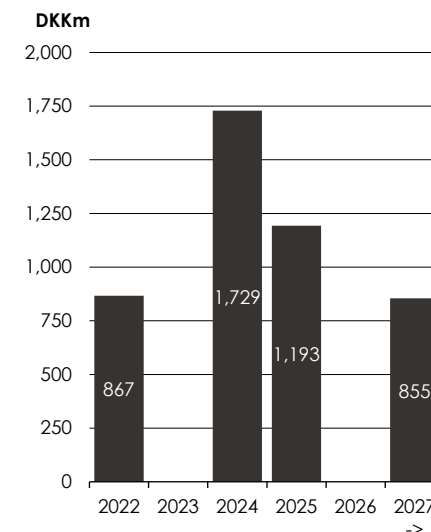
Comfortable coverage for MREL requirement

- MREL and combined buffer percentage was 27.5% which is 0.4 percentage points lower than end of Q1 2022
- Excess coverage, MREL requirement of 4.0% per 30 June 2022
 - The Danish FSA's phasing in of the remaining part of MREL requirement towards the beginning of 2024:
 - 10% phase in on 1 January 2023
 - 10% phase in on 1 January 2024
- Fully phased in by 1 January 2024, the requirement means that Spar Nord must have total capital of about 29% of the total risk exposure
 - Assuming a countercyclical buffer of 2.5%
- Spar Nord currently expects to issue additional MREL capital for DKK 2.0-3.0 billion in 2022, of which DKK 0.9 billion will be for the financing of potential early redemption of existing MREL capital

MREL and combined buffer percentage



Maturity profile for MREL capital

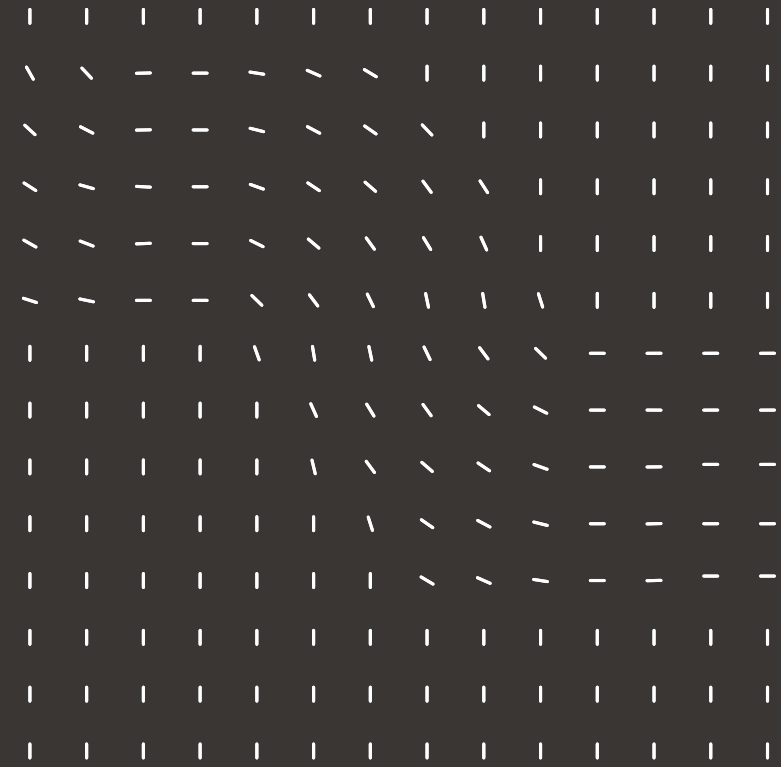


MREL requirement and -coverage

DKKb	Q2 2022	Q1 2022	2021	2020
Own funds	12.2	12.2	12.6	11.5
Senior Non-Preferred	4.6	4.8	4.8	2.7
Deduction – separate combined buffer requirement	-2.1	-2.1	-2.1	-1.9
Total MREL-eligible liabilities	14.7	14.9	15.3	12.2

Pct.	Q2 2022	Q1 2022	2021	2020
MREL and combined buffer percentage	27.5	27.9	28.7	25.8
MREL and combined buffer requirement	23.5	23.8	23.6	19.6
Excess coverage, MREL requirement	4.0	4.1	5.1	6.2

Credit update



Credit Risk assessment

- Lending growth on a 12-month basis of 10.9%. indicates continued high activity in Spar Nord
- The effects of Russia's invasion of Ukraine have given further impetus to inflation, interest rate increases and negatively affected expectations for economic growth.
- Consequences for private customers:
 - It is to be expected that price increases and uncertainty in the future will reduce consumption and investment
 - The rising interest rates will affect housing prices, which will stagnate and in the long run probably fall in value
 - There is high employment and customers generally have a robust economy, therefore no significant negative impact is anticipated in 2022
- Consequences for business customers:
 - At the time of writing, companies' finances are generally assessed as robust. Companies have largely succeeded in converting rising production prices into rising sales prices
- Denmark has recovered well from the Covid-19 crisis – Spar Nord anticipates few bankruptcies.
- The bank does not see that there will be an impact on the accounts for 2022, which is not included in current announced expectations
 - At the end of H1 2022, management buffer concerning lower economic growth and COVID-19 totalled DKK 307 million

Total credit distribution by industry*

Industry	Spar Nord On balance sheet			Spar Nord Off balance sheet	Originated mortgage loans		Total	Total in pct.
	Bank loans	SparXpres	Leasing loans	Guarantees	Totalkredit	DLR Kredit		
Public authorities	1,012	-	-	2	-	-	1,014	0.6
Agriculture and Fisheries	1,895	-	909	20	379	3,237	6,440	3.8
Industry	2,186	-	797	335	351	191	3,860	2.3
Utilities	1,287	-	606	77	29	25	2,023	1.2
Construction and engineering	1,270	-	1,212	348	1,014	360	4,204	2.5
Trade	3,751	-	528	303	940	391	5,913	3.5
Transport, hotels and restaurants	1,323	-	1,570	113	449	145	3,600	2.1
Informations	237	-	32	16	458	13	756	0.4
Financing and insurance	3,768	-	143	336	226	442	4,915	2.9
Property	6,395	-	101	186	2,479	4,258	13,418	7.8
Other industries	3,566	-	1,415	161	3,101	412	8,655	5.1
Total businesss customers	26,690	-	7,313	1,897	9,424	9,473	54,797	32.0
Private customers	18,793	526	6	1,708	93,576	1,808	116,417	68.0
Total	45,482	526	7,319	3,605	103,000	11,280	171,213	100.0

*Gross credit distribution excl. reverse repo transactions

Maintaining strong credit quality is a very important ambition

Comments

- Loan book is generally very well diversified on industries
 - No abnormal exposure to any business sectors
 - No exposure to oil or shipping
- Exposure to household segment accounts for 41.3% of loan book – against a sector average of approx. 1/3
- Agriculture has been a major challenge in recent years – but operating conditions have improved. Exposure to Agriculture has dropped significantly from 2016 (8.4%) to Q2022 (3.9%)

Impairment account by industry*

Industry	2022Q2	2021	2020
	DKKm		
Agriculture	209	239	330
-Cattle producers	99	106	150
-Pig producers	46	69	78
-Crop producers	44	41	60
-Mink producers	1	10	25
-Miscellaneous agriculture	19	12	17

Loans broken down by industry*

Industry	Q2 2022	2021	2020	Q2 2022	2021	2020	2016
	DKKm			Pct.			
Public authorities	1,012	1,257	976	2.2	2.9	2.6	0.1
Agriculture	1,783	1,643	1,913	3.9	3.8	5.0	8.4
-Cattle producers	487	481	512	1.1	1.1	1.3	3.1
-Pig producers	338	315	98	0.7	0.7	1.1	2.0
-Crop producers	521	450	466	1.1	1.0	1.2	2.0
-Mink producers	23	49	429	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
-Miscellaneous agriculture	414	348	407	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.0
Fisheries	112	109	119	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Industry	2,186	1,954	1,657	4.8	4.5	4.4	5.6
Utilities	1,287	1,184	1,212	2.8	2.7	3.2	3.9
Building and construction	1,270	1,408	1,236	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.8
Trade	3,751	3,224	2,572	8.2	7.4	6.8	9.3
Transport, Hotels and Restaurants	1,323	1,197	1,049	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.4
Information	237	273	150	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4
Financing and insurance	3,768	3,526	2,832	8.3	8.1	7.5	5.7
Property	6,395	6,102	5,505	14.1	14.0	14.5	13.7
Other industries	3,566	3,281	2,764	7.8	7.5	7.3	5.8
Total Business customers	26,690	25,158	21,985	58.7	57.9	57.9	60.2
Private customers	18,793	18,313	15,998	41.3	42.1	42.1	39.8
Total	45,482	43,471	37,983	100	100	100	100

*Gross loans excl. reverse repo transactions, Leasing, SparXpres

Net reversals on loan impairments

- Persistently strong customer credit quality

- **Loan impairments amounted to DKK -2 million against DKK -101 million in H1 2021**

- A persistently strong customer credit quality resulted in reduced impairment changes and management estimates in stage 3
- Increased model-calculated impairment and management estimates in stages 1 and 2 due to uncertainty attaching to the effects of the war in Ukraine, rising interest rates and inflation and concerns about future economic growth

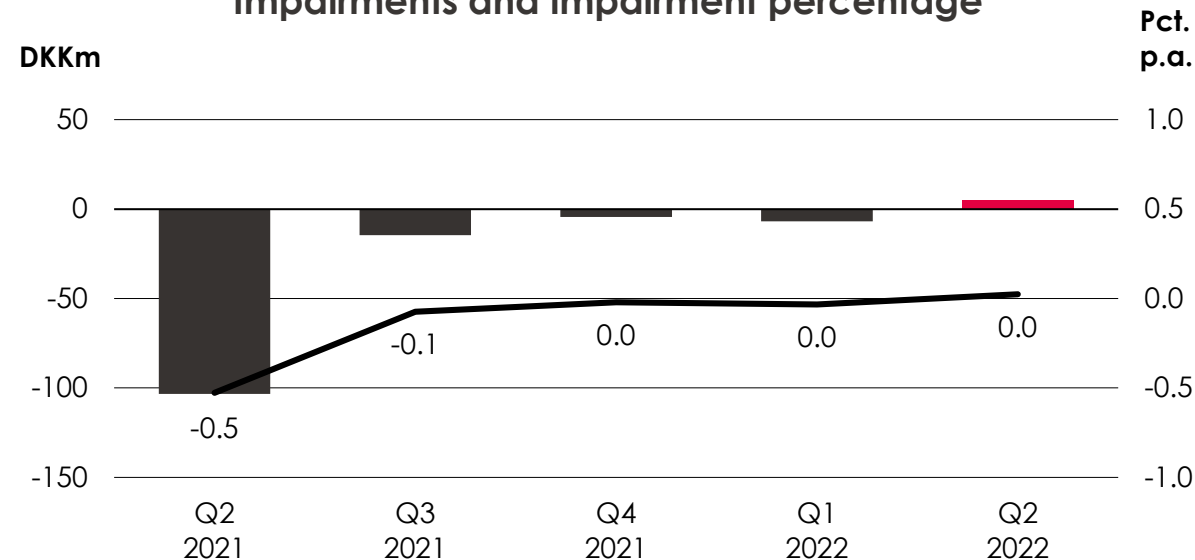
• Breakdown on segments

- Private: DKK -7 million
- Consumer finance: DKK -6 million
- Corporate ex. agriculture: DKK 39 million
- Agriculture: DKK -28 million

- **At the end of H1 2022, total management estimate was DKK 526 million**

- Management estimate of DKK 194 million concerning the war in Ukraine and rising rates and inflation increased to DKK 222 million
- Management estimate concerning COVID-19 reduced to DKK 85 million
- Other management estimates concerning collateral value of private properties, model uncertainty, etc. and agriculture totalled DKK 219 million

Impairments and impairment percentage

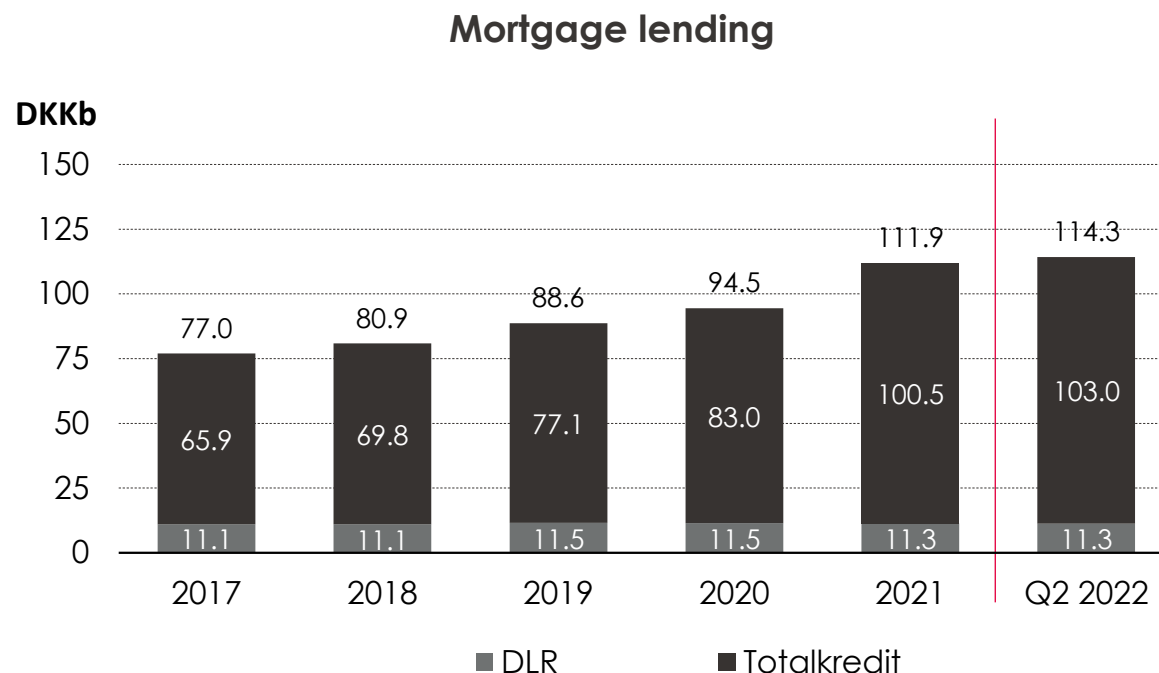


Management estimates

DKKm	2021 Q2	2021 Q3	2021 Q4	2022 Q1	2022 Q2
War in Ukraine and rising rates and inflation				194	222
COVID-19	320	346	295	150	85
Agriculture (land prices)	139	125	105	101	98
Model uncertainty etc.	97	76	71	46	64
Collateral values on private property		62	65	49	57
Total management estimates	556	610	536	540	526

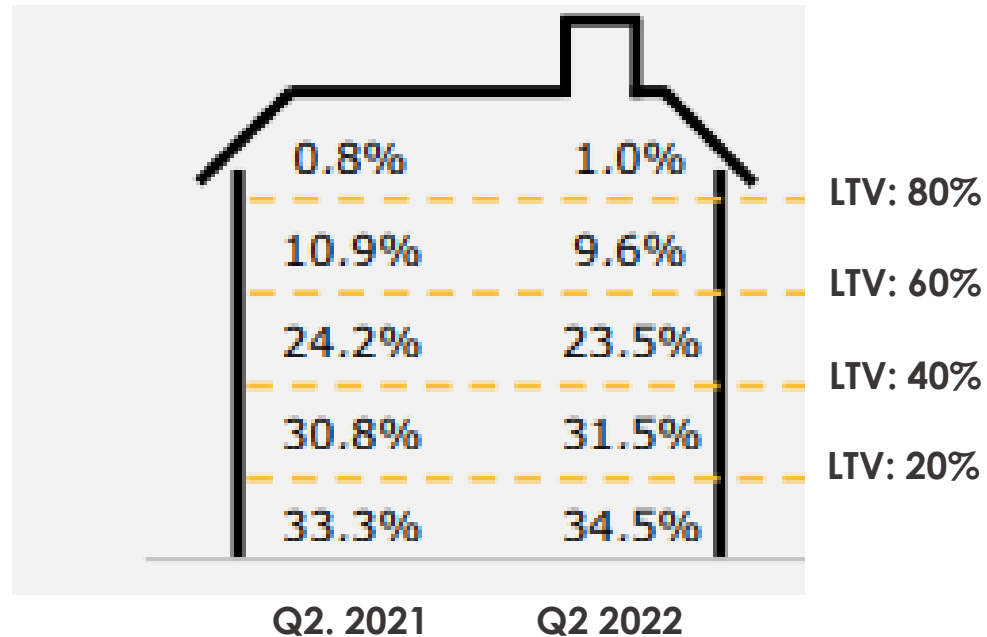
Trend in mortgage lending

- In 2021 the volume of facilitated mortgage loans grew by DKK 17.4 billion, or 18%, to DKK 111.9 billion
 - Acquisition of BankNordik's Danish Business accounted for around DKK 11 billion
- Year-end 2021, total facilitation of mortgage loans from Totalkredit amounted to DKK 100.5 billion, which is the first time the item has passed the DKK 100 billion mark
- Facilitation of DLR Kredit mortgage loans totaled DKK 11.3 billion
- As of Q2 2022 total facilitation of mortgage loans from Totalkredit amounted to DKK 103.0 billion while DLR Kredit mortgage loans totaled DKK 11,3 billion



Facilitation of mortgage loans from Totalkredit

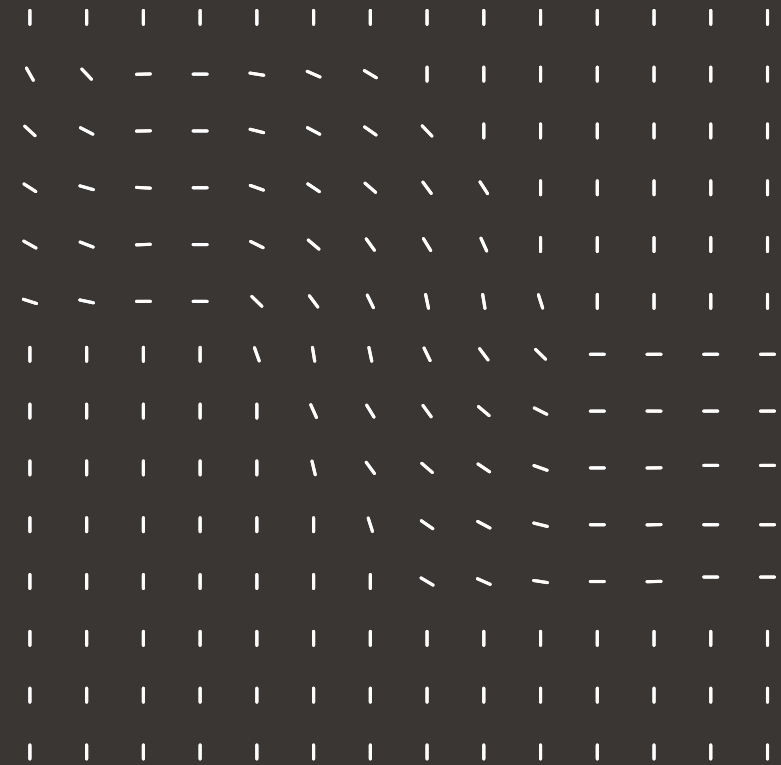
Totalkredit Private - Spar Nord LTV



Historical loss rates for mortgages Totalkredit – Private customers

Totalkredit loans						
Private (DKKm)	Q22021 to Q22022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Loss	10.0	11.0	11.9	11.8	17.0	18.0
Loans	103,000	97,870	80,599	75,079	68,286	65,561
Percentage	0.010%	0.011%	0.015%	0.016%	0.025%	0.027%

Funding and liquidity update



Long-term liquidity and Funding profile

Comments

- The bank's actual strategic liquidity has been markedly above Spar Nord's internal target of at least DKK 14 billion
 - Ensures both long-term strategic funding of lending activities and adequate liquid resources to comply with LCR
- NSFR is calculated at 125 pct. at end Q2 2022
 - Well above the banks's internal target of 105 pct.
- Overall, a conservative funding profile which gives rise to strong liquidity and funding metrics
- Majority of funding based on a strong customer deposit base
 - A natural consequence of the Bank's business model with focus on private customers and SMEs
 - Focus on full customer relationships contributes to large deposit base

Long-term liquidity

Strategic liquidity Dkkb	2018	2019	2020	2021	Q2 22
Customer deposits	50,8	53,3	58,1	63,8	68,7
Senior loans and Issued bonds	0,0	2,6	2,7	4,8	4,6
Equity and subordinated debt	10,6	11,1	11,7	13,4	13,3
Liquidity procurement	61,3	67,0	72,5	82,1	86,6
Lending, banking	35,7	38,4	37,0	42,5	44,5
Lending, leasing	3,9	4,8	5,5	6,6	7,3
Lending, banking and leasing	39,6	43,2	42,5	49,1	51,8
Senior loans and subordinated debt < 1 year	0,0	-0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0
Strategic liquidity	21,8	23,4	30,0	33,0	34,8
Loans to deposits ratio (pct.)	78	81	73	77	75
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) (DKKm)	2018	2019	2020	2021	Q2 22
Available Stable Funding (ASF)	67,691	75,368	82,578	95,982	94,331
Required Stable Funding (RSF)	57,040	62,779	65,384	76,978	75,741
NSFR ratio (%)	119	120	126	125	125

Funding profile

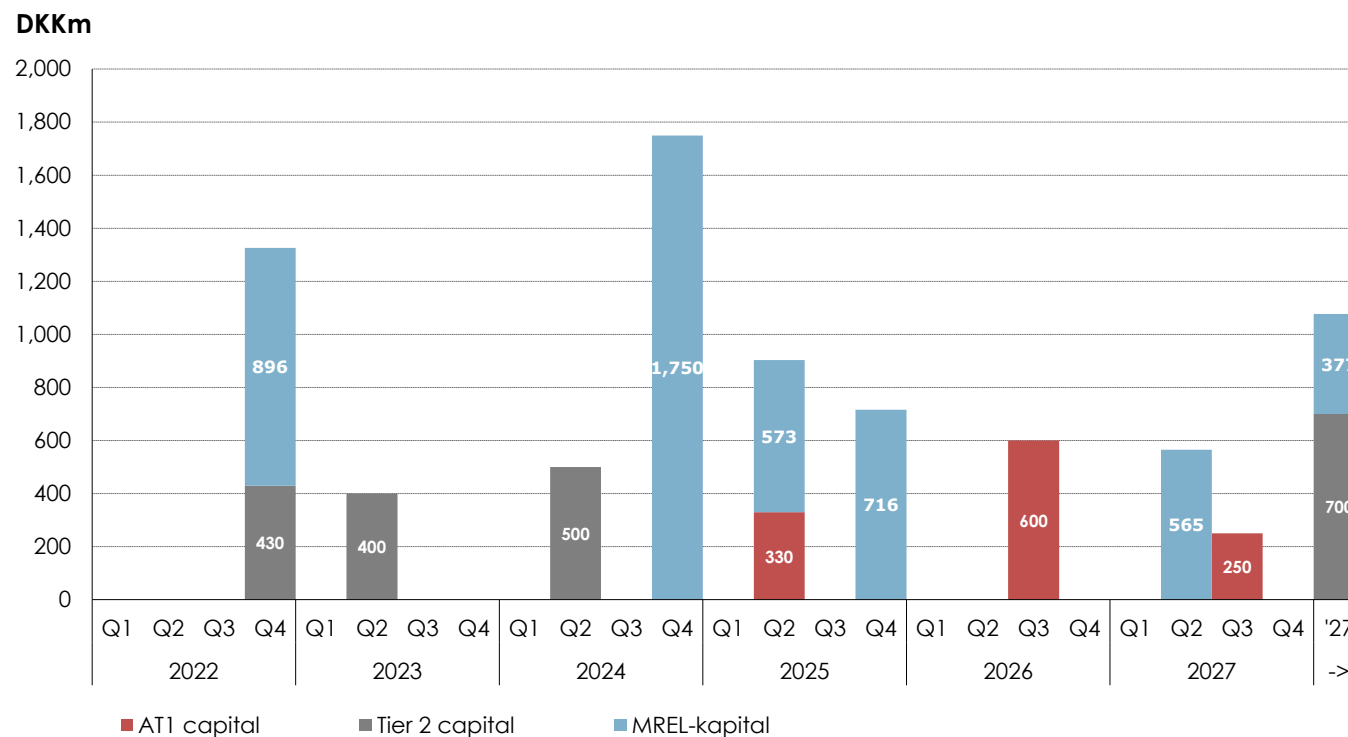
Funding profile Pct.	2018	2019	2020	2021	Q2 22
Interbank funding	4	6	5	3	3
Capital market funding	0	4	3	6	5
Customer deposits	80	75	76	75	77
Equity and subordinated debt	17	16	15	16	15
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Maturity profile

Comments

- **Hybrid capital (AT1 capital)**
 - Issue of DKK 600 million in March 2021
 - Issue of DKK 250 million in September 2021
 - All else equal, AT1 capital in place for the coming years
- **Tier 2 Capital**
 - Issue of DKK 200 million in September 2021
 - Issue of DKK 500 million in June 2022
 - SEK 600 million has 1. call in Oct. 2022
- **MREL Capital**
 - Total issue of DKK 2.2 billion in 2021
 - Issued in both SEK (0,8 billion) and NOK (2,2 billion) with maturity (1. call) ranging from 4-10 years
 - SEK 1,250 million has 1. call in Dec. 2022

Maturity profile

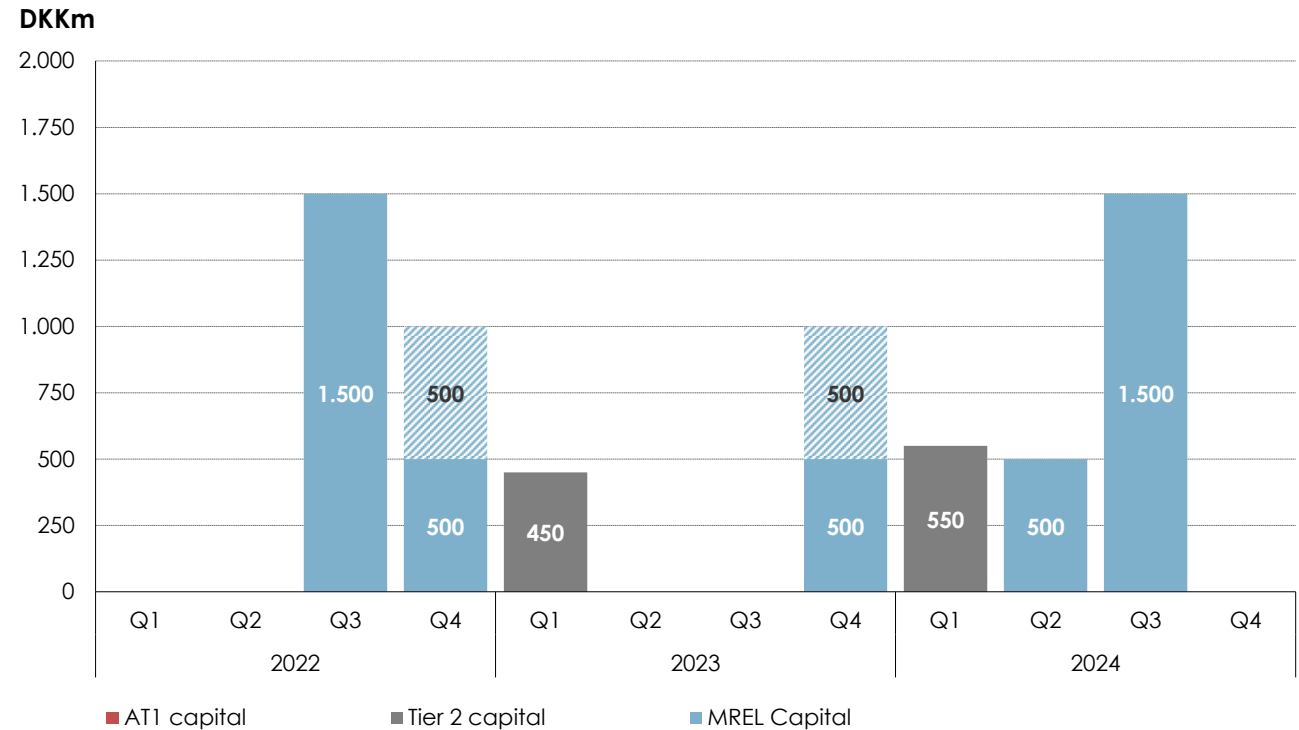


Funding needs

Comments

- Final phase in of MREL-requirement
 - 1. January 2023 (90%)
 - 1. January 2024 (100 %)
- To meet the requirement, MREL-Capital for around DKK 3.0-4.0 billion are expected issued in 2022 and 2023
 - 2022: DKK 2.0 – 3.0 billion
 - 2023: DKK 1.0 billion range
- Issues in 2024 and forward will be refinancing of existing issues falling due/reaching 1. call

Funding needs




Capital market funding				
Outstanding debt, expected (DKKm)	2021	2022	2023	2024
MREL-capital	4.845	6.500	7.500	8.000
Tier 2 capital	1.536	1.600	1.650	1.700
AT1 capital	1.180	1.180	1.180	1.180
Capital market funding, total	7.561	9.280	10.330	10.880


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Legal disclaimer

Certain statements in today's presentation are based on the beliefs of our management as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to the management. Forward-looking statements (other than statements of historical fact) regarding our future results of operations, financial condition, business strategy and future objectives can generally be identified by terminology such as "targets", "beliefs", "expects", "intends", "plans", "assumes", "will", "may", "anticipates", "continues" or similar expressions.

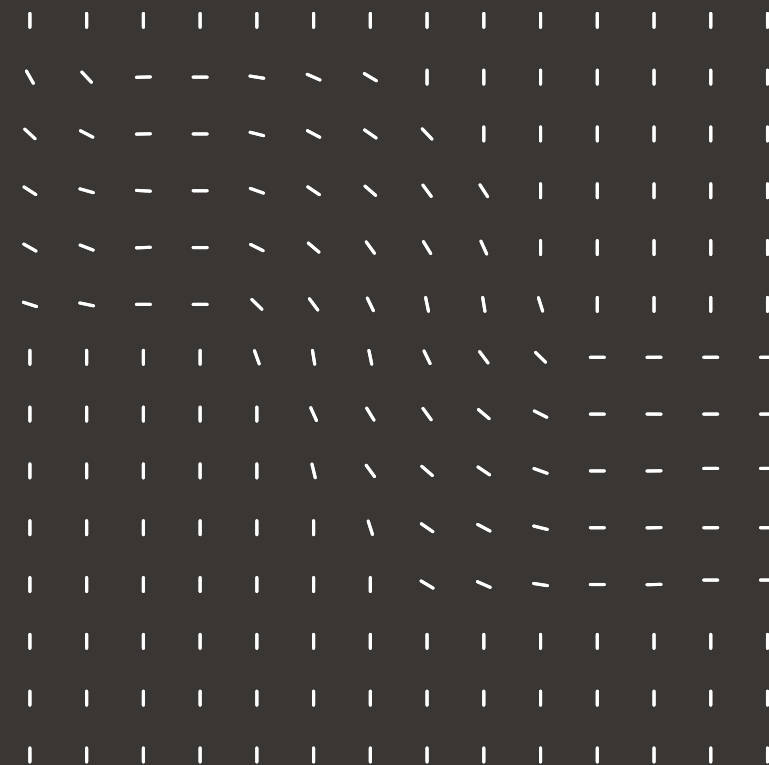
A number of different factors may cause the actual performance to deviate significantly from the forward-looking statements in the presentations including but not limited to general economic developments, changes in the competitive environment, developments in the financial markets, extraordinary events such as natural disasters or terrorist attacks and changes in legislation.

We urge you to read our financial reports available on sparnord.com for a discussion of some of the factors that could affect our future performance and the industry in which we operate.

Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialise or should any underlying assumptions prove to be incorrect, our actual financial condition or results could materially differ from that presented as anticipated, believed, estimated or expected.

Please note that we are not under any duty to update any of the forward-looking statements or to conform such statements to actual results, except as may be required by law.

Appendix - Presentation of Spar Nord's financial results for H1 2022



Net profit of DKK 507 million and ROE of 9.1%

Headlines from the income statement

- Net interest income grows 5% (y/y) due to growth in business volume and active initiatives on the deposit side
- Net fee income increases by 11% (y/y)
- Total market value adjustments markedly affected by negative market value adjustments from equities and bonds
- Costs increase 2% due to higher IT costs, other costs items normalized following COVID-19 and establishment of new branches
- Loan impairments was an income of DKK 2 million
 - Management estimate roughly unchanged
- Compared to end-2021, total credit distribution grew DKK 5.1 billion – but decline in total business volume of DKK 2.2 billion
- Further strengthened strategic liquidity and unchanged solid capital position

SPAR NORD BANK DKKm	Realized YTD 2022	Realized YTD 2021	Index	Realized Q2 2022	Realized Q1 2022	Index
Net interest income	886	846	105	450	436	103
Net fees, charges and commissions	852	768	111	414	438	95
Market-value adjustments and dividends	-7	216	-	-14	7	-
Other income	52	79	66	17	35	50
Core income	1,783	1,910	93	868	915	95
Staff costs	704	705	100	348	357	98
Operating expenses	472	449	105	236	236	100
Costs and expenses	1,176	1,154	102	584	592	99
Core earnings before impairment	606	755	80	284	322	88
Impairments of loans and advances, etc.	-2	-101	2	5	-7	-
Profit before tax	608	856	71	279	329	85
Tax	101	170	59	48	53	90
Profit	507	686	74	231	276	84

Net interest income up by 5%

- **Net interest income amounted to DKK 886 million versus DKK 846 million last year**

- Interest expenses on deposits improved by DKK 44 million via active initiatives and deposit growth
- Interest income from lending up by DKK 17 million as a net effect of growth in business volume and a continued margin pressure
- Increase in interest expenses for capital market issues of DKK 19 million due to additional issue of MREL capital
- Net of other items contributed an additional DKK 4 million in interest expenses

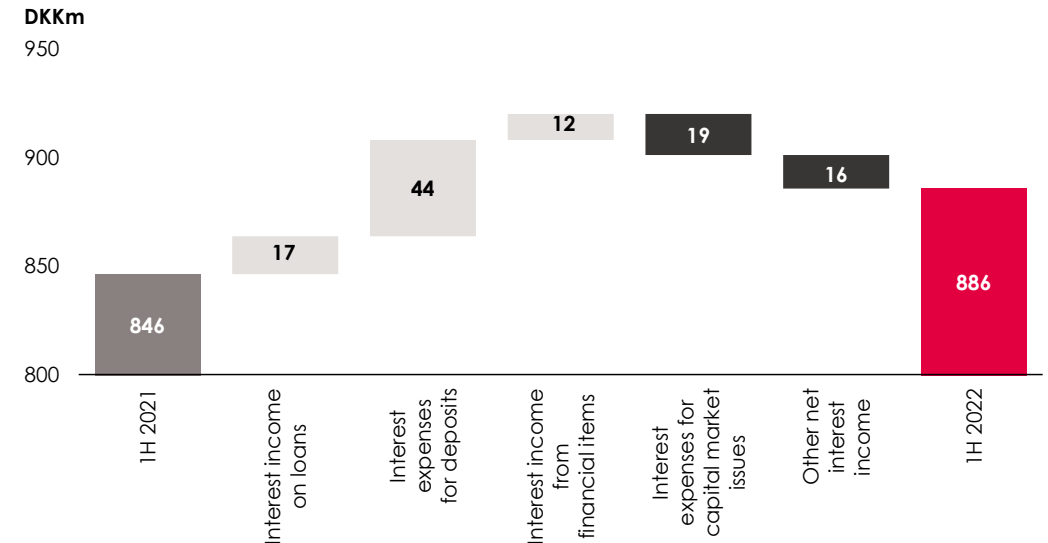
- **Total lending of DKK 51.8 billion – increase of DKK 2.7 billion (6%) year-to-date**

- Lending to corporates and SMEs has grown DKK 1.7 billion
- Leasing business has grown DKK 0.7 billion
- Lending to private customers up by DKK 0.5 billion
- Lending to public-sector customers reduced by DKK 0.2 billion

- **From Q1 2022 to Q2 2022 NII has grown from DKK 436 million to DKK 450 million**

- Increased interest income following growth in both deposits and loans and one additional interest day

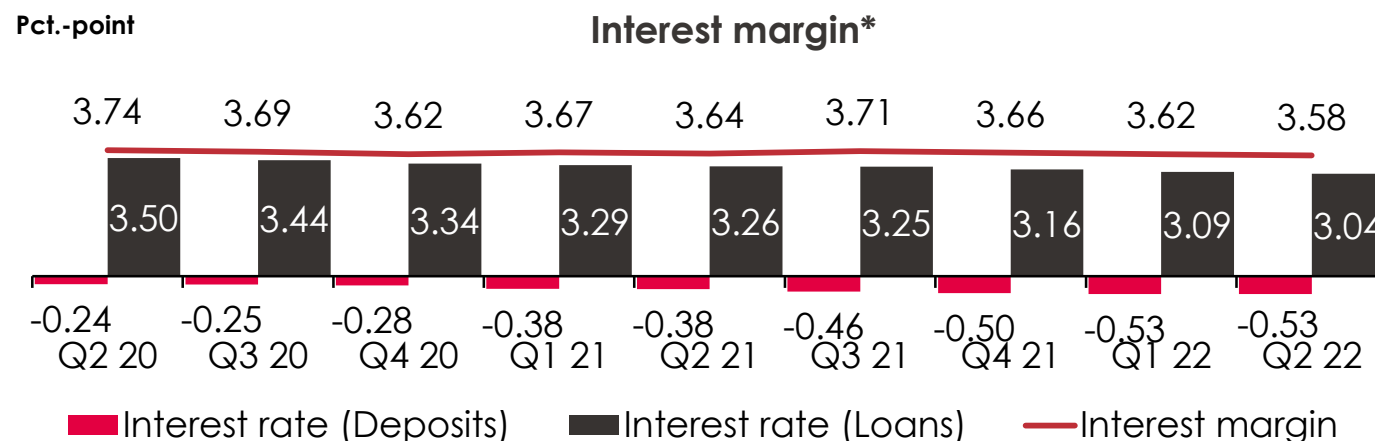
Net interest income



DKKm	Q2 '22	Q1 '22	Q4 '21	Q3 '21	Q2 '21
Interest income on loans	381	373	389	383	375
Interest expenses for deposits	-82	-74	-73	-70	-60
Net interest income, deposits and loans	463	447	462	453	435
Interest income from financial deposits	32	30	28	28	25
Interest expenses for capital market issuance	26	26	26	25	18
Other net interest income	-20	-16	-16	-15	-11
Total net interest income	450	436	448	442	432

Continued margin pressure

- **Compared to 12 months ago, total interest margin is increased by 6 basis points**
 - The lending rate is down 22 basis points
 - Active initiatives on pricing lead to 15 basis points improvement of the deposit rate
- **Total interest margin has decreased by 4 basis points since Q1 2022**
 - The lending rate is down 5 basis points
 - The deposit rate is unchanged



*Acquisition of BankNordik's Danish business is not included in the figures up to and including Q2 2021

Net fee income increases by 11%

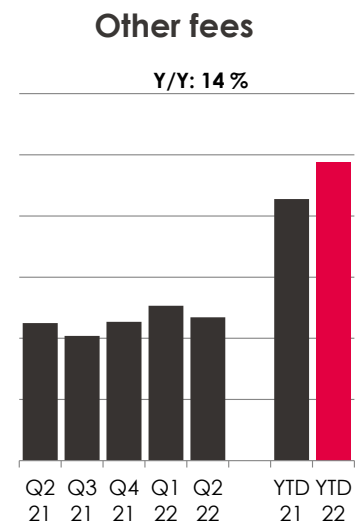
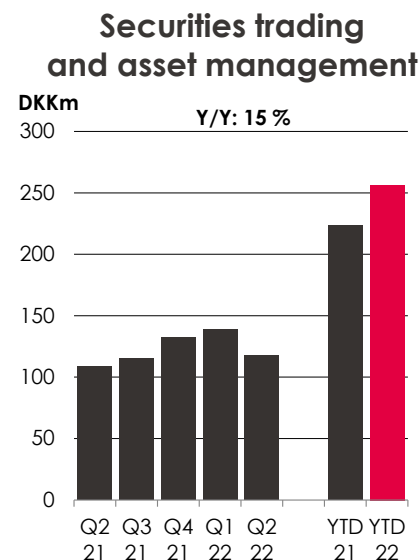
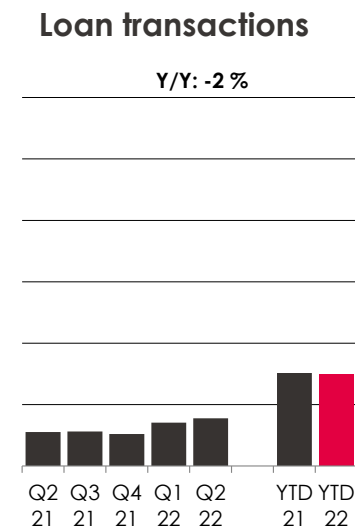
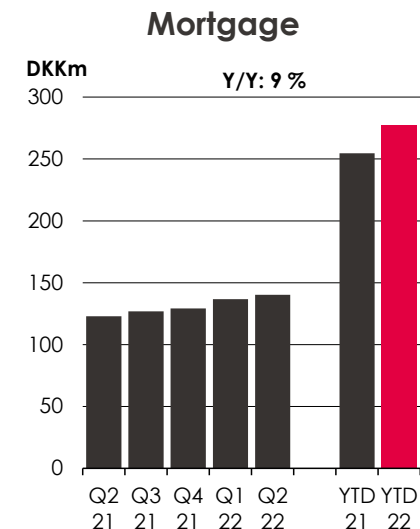
- **Net fee income amounted to DKK 852 million versus DKK 768 million in H1 2021**

- Income from mortgage distribution grew 9% due to volume growth in recent years and high remortgaging activity
- Other loan transactions fees down 2%. In H1 2022, remortgaging activity has almost reached the level from H1 2021, but a decrease in housing transactions
- Securities trading and asset management grew by 15% follow solid growth in AUM in recent years
- Fee income from payments, insurance sales etc. up by 14% due to higher net fees from payment services and cards, insurance and pension and adjustments of the Bank's fee structure during 2021

- **Net fee income in Q2 2022 of DKK 414 million – down by DKK 24 million compared to Q1 2022**

- Lower trading activities within securities in Q2 2022
- Other fees included non-recurring elements in Q1 2022

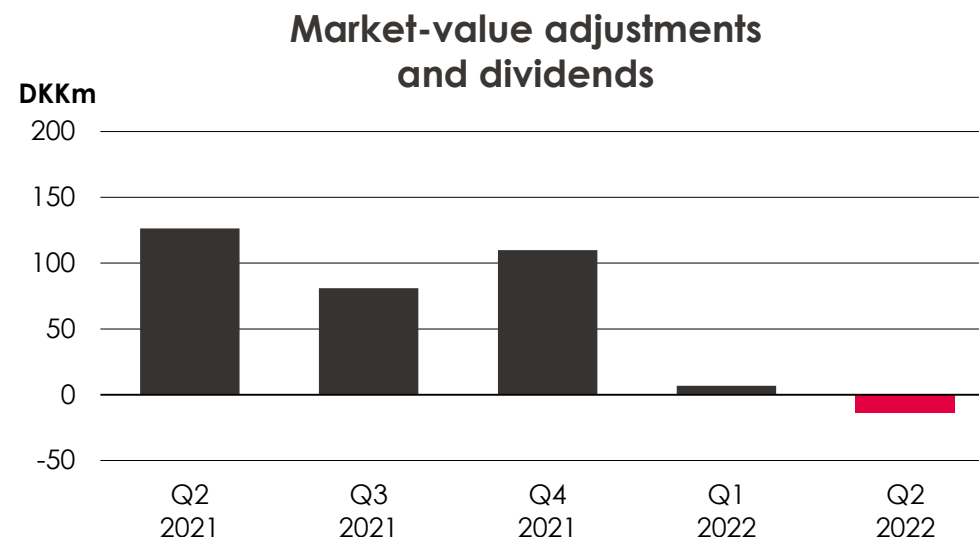
DKKm	Q2 '22	Q1 '22	Q4 '21	Q3 '21	Q2 '21
Mortgage fee	140	137	130	126	123
Other transaction fees	39	35	26	29	27
Securities and asset management	118	139	132	115	109
Other fees	117	127	113	102	113
Total net fees	414	438	401	372	372



Negative market-value adjustment in the Trading division

- Satisfactory market-value adjustments from strategic shareholdings and currency trade and -agio

- **Market-value adjustments and dividends amounted to DKK - 7 million versus DKK 216 million in H1 2021**
 - Market value adjustments on equities and bonds were DKK -159 million in H1 2022
 - In the Trading Division, market value adjustments on equities were DKK -41 million while bonds were DKK -117 million in H1 2022
 - Market value adjustments and dividends on the portfolio of strategic shares and currency trade and –agio were a satisfactory total of DKK 152 million in H1 2022
 - Market value adjustments and dividends on the portfolio of strategic shares in the financial sector of DKK 104 million – DKK 9 million lower than in the year-earlier period
 - Market value adjustments from currency trading and exchange rate gains amounted to DKK 48 million driven by persistently high customer activity in H1 2022
- **From Q1 2022 to Q2 2022 market value adjustments decreased from DKK 7 million to DKK -14 million**
 - Lower market value adjustments from portfolio of strategic shares in the financial sector

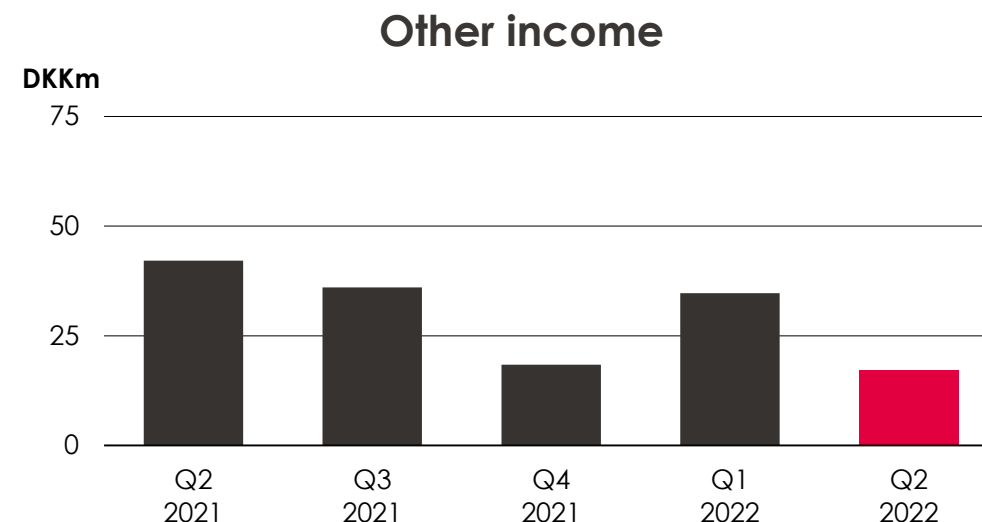


DKKm	Q2 '21	Q3 '21	Q4 '21	Q1 '22	Q2 '22
Market-valued adjustments in Trading Division	35	0	25	-81	-78
Tangible assets incl. dividends	71	58	63	64	40
Currency trade and -agio	21	23	22	24	24
Total	126	81	110	7	-14

Decline in other income

- Other income amounted to DKK 52 million versus DKK 79 million in H1 2021

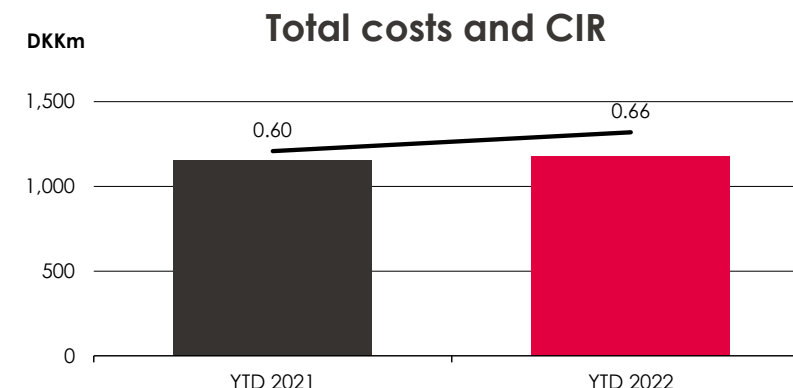
- Other income were DKK 27 million lower in H1 2022 – driven by lower income from investments in associates
- Of total other income in H1 2022, investments in associates amounted to DKK 31 million, which was mainly attributable to Spar Nord's holding of shares in Danske Andelskassers Bank (DAB) and Vækst-Invest Nordjylland



DKKm	Q2 '21	Q3 '21	Q4 '21	Q1 '22	Q2 '22
Other operating income	12	9	11	11	10
Income from investments in associates	30	27	8	24	7
Other income, total	42	36	18	35	17
Hereof, Danske Andelskassers Bank	17	18	12	19	2

Costs increases by 2%

- **Total costs amounted to DKK 1,176 million versus DKK 1,154 million in H1 2021**
 - H1 2021 was affected by one-off costs related to the integration of BankNordik's Danish business
- **Payroll costs were unchanged**
 - 1,627 employees by end of H1 2022, which was 19 more than at end of Q4 2021
 - The increase was mainly driven by the new branch in Hørsholm and the new banking areas on Lolland-Falster and in Allerød
- **Operating expenses up by DKK 23 million (5%)**
 - Rise in IT costs owing to the expiry of a fixed-price agreement with BEC and a greater business volume relating, among other things, to the acquisition of BankNordik's Danish business
 - Several other cost items were also higher than in the year-earlier period, which was affected by COVID-19
- **Cost/Income Ratio of 0.66 – above the strategic target of 0.65**



Breakdown on cost types

Costs (DKKm)	YTD 2022	YTD 2021	Change
Staff costs	704	705	-1
Operating expenses	472	449	23
Costs and expenses	1,176	1,154	22

Operating expenses (DKKm)	YTD 2022	YTD 2021	Change
Staff-related expenses	18	18	0
Travel expenses	7	3	4
Marketing costs	30	26	4
IT expenses	271	266	5
Cost of premises	27	26	0
Other administrative expenses	69	63	5
Depreciation	50	45	4
Operating expenses	472	449	23

Net reversals on loan impairments

- Persistently strong customer credit quality

- **Loan impairments amounted to DKK -2 million against DKK -101 million in H1 2021**

- A persistently strong customer credit quality resulted in reduced impairment changes and management estimates in stage 3
- Increased model-calculated impairment and management estimates in stages 1 and 2 due to uncertainty attaching to the effects of the war in Ukraine, rising interest rates and inflation and concerns about future economic growth

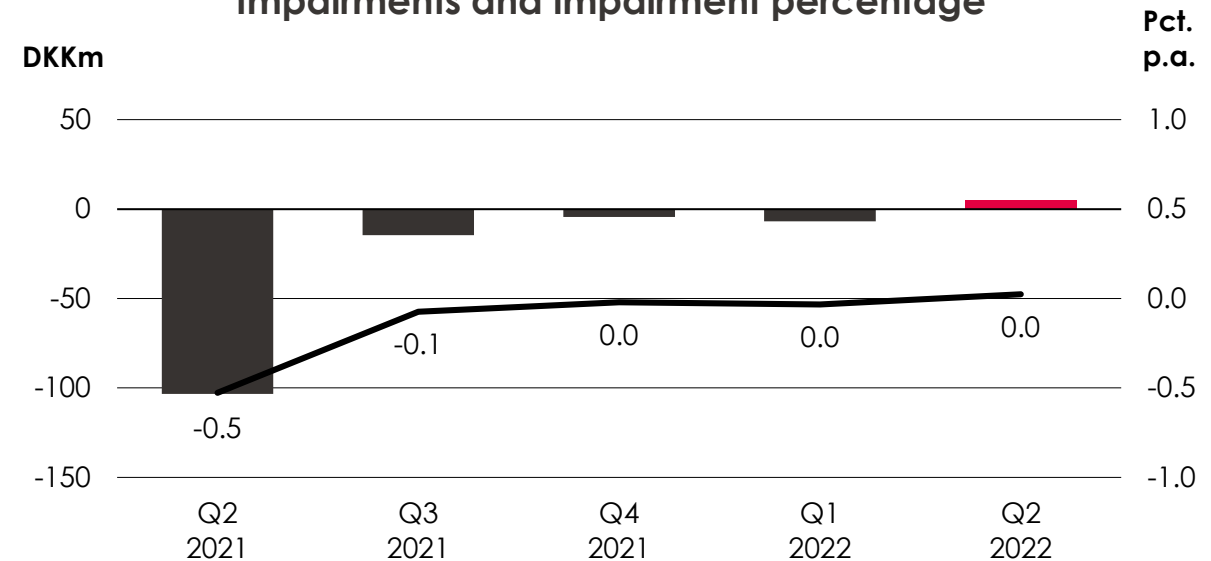
- **Breakdown on segments**

- Private: DKK -7 million
- Consumer finance: DKK -6 million
- Corporate ex. agriculture: DKK 39 million
- Agriculture: DKK -28 million

- **At the end of H1 2022, total management estimate was DKK 526 million**

- Management estimate of DKK 194 million concerning the war in Ukraine and rising rates and inflation increased to DKK 222 million
- Management estimate concerning COVID-19 reduced to DKK 85 million
- Other management estimates concerning collateral value of private properties, model uncertainty, etc. and agriculture totalled DKK 219 million

Impairments and impairment percentage



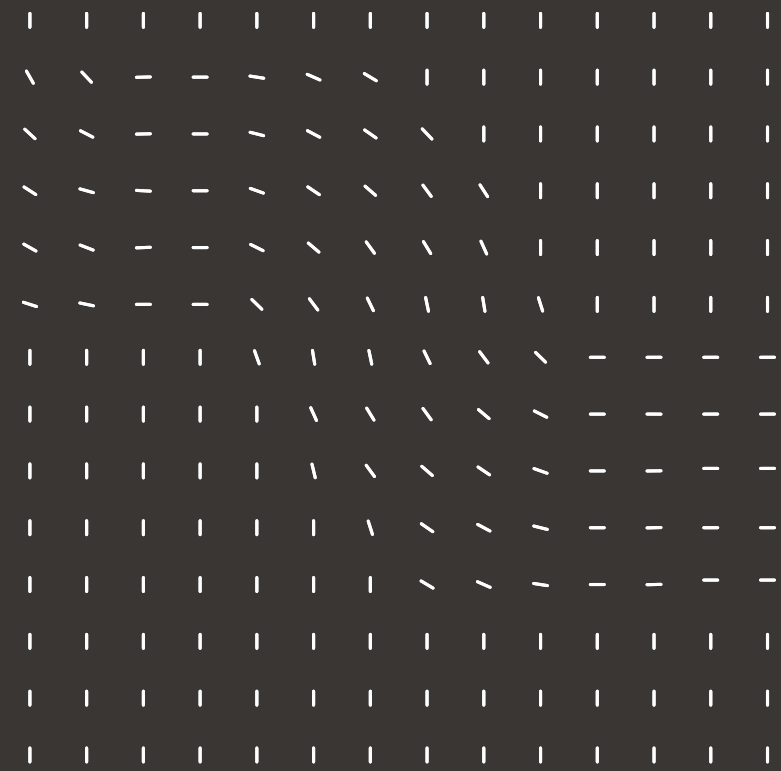
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Agriculture (land prices)	139	125	105	101	98
Model uncertainty etc.	97	76	71	46	64
Collateral values on private property		62	65	49	57
Total management estimates	556	610	536	540	526

Guidance for 2022

- On the basis of its financial results in H1 2022 and outlook for the second half, Spar Nord retains its financial guidance for 2022
 - Core earnings before impairments expected to be in the DKK 1,300-1,600 million range
 - Owing to persistently strong economic trends and adequate management estimates, Spar Nord only expects moderate loan impairment charges
 - Profit after tax expected to be in the DKK 1,000-1,250 million range

Appendix - Capital targets, dividend policy, IRB-update etc.

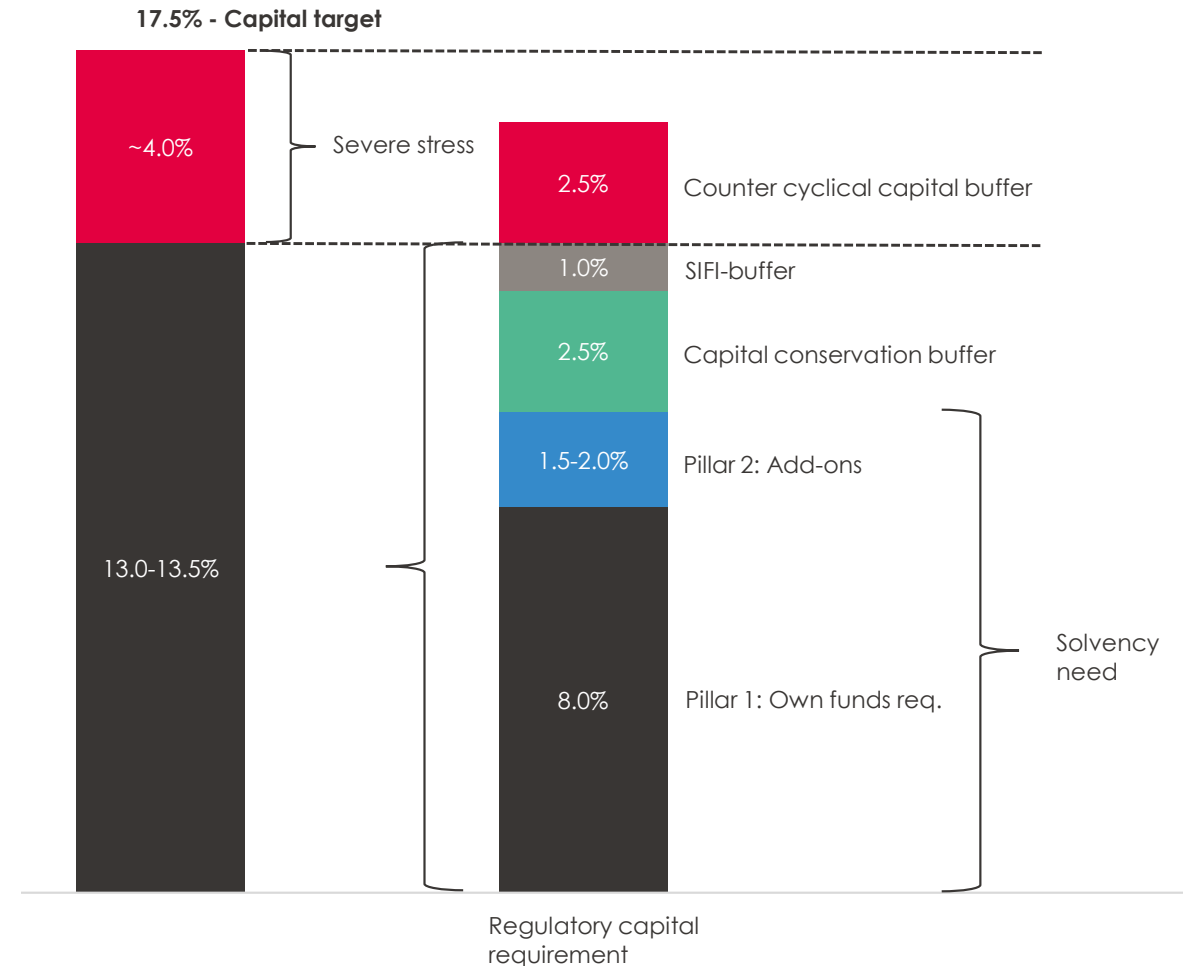


Regulatory requirements and capital targets

Comments

- Capital targets:
 - CET1 Ratio: 13.5%
 - Total capital ratio: 17.5%
 - Leverage ratio: Min. 6.0%
 - MREL : 1.5 which is expressed as the excess coverage in percentage points to the regulatory requirement
 - The MREL target is planned to be increased to 2.5%-points
- The capital targets take into consideration a macro stress test of Danish economy and the effect on Spar Nord. This stress margin is added to the regulatory requirement summing up to a minimum target for the bank's capital ratios.
- It's expected that these capital targets is sufficient until we become an IRB bank.

Capital requirements and targets



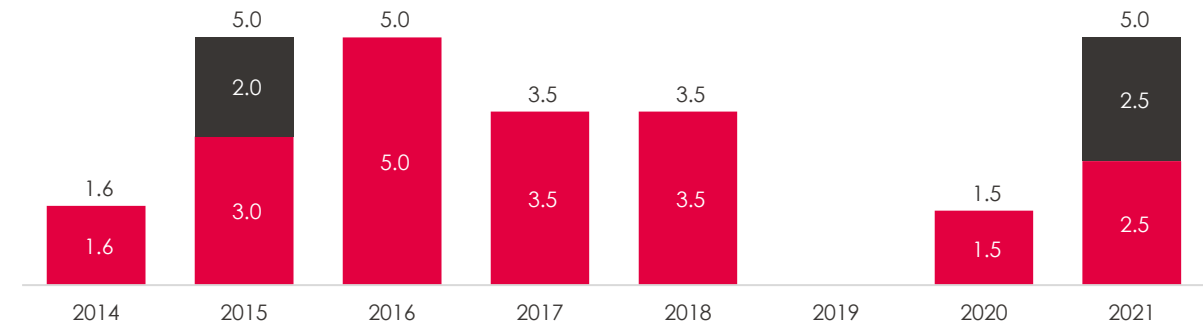
Dividends

Comments

- The dividend policy prescribe that 30-50% of net profit is paid out as ordinary dividends if capital targets are met
- The policy includes the possibility of extraordinary dividends and/or share buybacks.
- Suspended dividends for 2019 and below-target payout for 2020 are explained by the Danish FSA' recommendations related to extraordinary uncertainty related to covid-19.
- For 2021, DKK 5.0 per share has been set aside in dividends.
- The first half of DKK 2.5 was incorporated into the financial statements for 2021 and subsequently paid out to the bank's shareholders in Q1-22.
- The remaining DKK 2.5 was paid out at the end of Q2-22 as the bank did not succeed with a potential acquisition possibility.
- In addition to the ordinary dividend payout the bank has initiated an extraordinary share buyback program of up to DKK 225 million.

Dividend per share

DKK per share



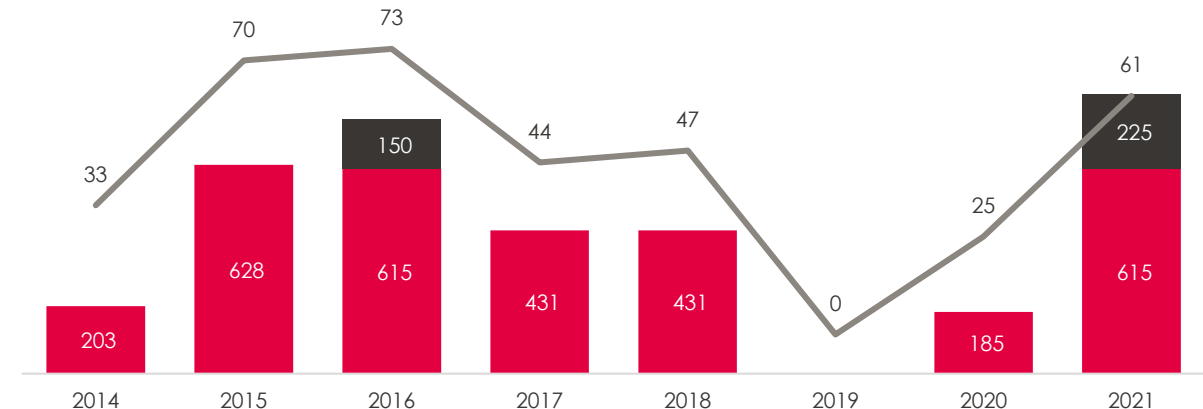
Total dividend, share buyback and dividend in pct of net result

DKK per share

■ Total dividend (DKKm)

■ Share buyback (DKKm)

— Dividend in pct. of net result



MREL requirement as a SIFI bank

Spar Nord Bank	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
MREL	Jan	Jul	Jan	Jan	Jan
Solvency need ratio	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.5
Requirement for loss-absorption	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.5
Solvency need ratio	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.5
Conservation buffer	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
SIFI buffer	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Phasing in	-6.2	-3.5	-2.6	-1.3	0.0
Requirement for recapitalisation	6.2	9.6	10.5	11.7	13.0
Total MREL	15.7	19.2	20.1	21.3	22.6
Conservation buffer	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
SIFI buffer	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Countercyclical buffer	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.5
Total MREL and combined buffer requirement	18.7	22.7	23.6	26.8	28.6
Total MREL and combined buffer requirement (DKKb)	10.5	14.2	14.3	16.6	18.4
Own funds (DKKb)	10.3	12.1	12.6	12.6	13.1
MREL requirement excl. Management buffer (DKKb)	0.1	2.1	1.7	4.0	5.3
Management buffer (DKKb) (2.5 pct. of REA)	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6
MREL requirement incl. Management buffer (DKKb)	1.5	3.7	3.3	5.6	7.0
Total risk exposure amount	56.0	62.6	60.5	62.0	64.6

Status on implementing IRB approach

- The ranging models on both the PD and LGD side are completed and in the process of internal approval
- Calibration of the models and the work with MOC is now ongoing
- Training of the top management concerning the IRB setup is completed
- Building up dataflows and rating engine for daily application is planned to be completed in 2022
- Collection and assembling of the application package is now of high priority
- Application package expected to be delivered to the FSA in the spring of 2023
- Quarterly meetings with the IRB team in the FSA

BASEL III (FINAL) – Standard approach

Comments

- The legislation concerning the remaining areas is still not final.
- Spar Nord is currently analysing the impact of Basel III (final) according to the following timeline
 - SA-CCR - Medio 2021
 - SA-CR, SA-MR, SA-OPR and CVA - Early 2025
- The impact on REA derived from market risk will be reduced significantly due to actual reservation for credit spread risk in pillar 2
- We expect that the overall effect from implementing the Basel III standard approach is a minor increased capital requirement.
- The impact on the excess capital coverage it's expected to be less than 1 %-point

Increased REA

- SA-MR (Market risk)



Minor change/no impact

- SA-CR (Credit Risk)
- SA-CCR (Counterparty risk)
- SA-OPR (Operational risk)
- LR (Leverage ratio)
- CVA (Credit Value Adjustment)



Decreased capital requirement

- Market risk - Pillar 2 - Credit spread risk



Expected overall effect

- Minor increased capital requirement

