Alternative Performance Measures

- Overview of APMs used in Storebrand's reporting

10.04.2024

Innhold

Introduction

This guide gives an overview of Storebrand's use of Alternative Performance Measures (abbreviated 'APM' hereafter) in its financial reporting. It is based on the guidelines on Alternative Performance Measures for listed issuers published by the European Securities and Market Authority (ESMA) in October 2015. These guidelines state that an APM is a financial measure of historical or future financial performance, financial position, or cash flows, other than a financial measure defined or specified in the applicable financial reporting framework. The guidelines apply to APMs disclosed by issuers or persons responsible for drawing up a prospectus on or after 3 July 2016, and can be found on ESMA's web page (https://www.esma.europa.eu/).

Disclaimer

This guide covers APMs which may appear in financial publications from Storebrand ASA and those of its subsidiaries with listed debt, namely Storebrand Bank ASA, Storebrand Livsforsikring AS and Storebrand Boligkreditt AS. The guide does not include APMs potentially included in other non-issuer subsidiaries of Storebrand ASA. The APMs described in the guide mainly relate to reporting of historical performance. Some APMs may be used in guiding, performance targets and general forward-looking comments.

Sources and financial publications in which APMs may appear include, but are not limited to:

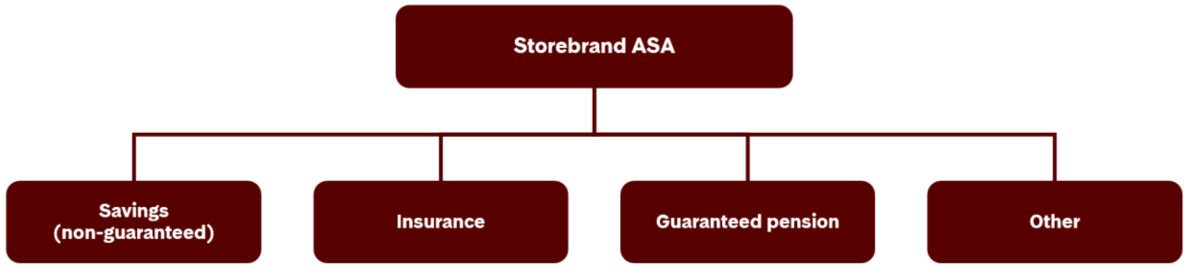
- Annual and quarterly reports
- Supplementary Information
- Investor and analyst presentations
- Capital Markets Day material
- Press and stock exchange releases
- Storebrand's web pages

Storebrand seeks to inform external stakeholders of any changes in its APMs from quarter to quarter.

Reporting structure

As a courtesy to investors and analysts, the Storebrand Group publishes results according to a reporting structure which is designed to reflect the main drivers of the business.

The reporting structure is divided into four segments: Savings, Insurance, Guaranteed pension and Other.



Segment description

Savings (non-guaranteed) includes Unit Linked contracts which mainly consist of Defined Contribution occupational pensions in Norway and Sweden, Asset Management, Bank products to the retail market, as well as the Norwegian fintech company Kron. Savings (non-guaranteed) mainly includes results from legal entities Storebrand Livsforsikring AS, SPP Pension & Försäkring AB, Storebrand Asset Management AS, Storebrand Bank ASA and Kron AS.

Insurance consists of standard property and casualty insurance products, one-year risk products in the Norwegian retail market and workers' compensation, group life and pension related disability insurance for the corporate market. Consequently, Insurance mainly includes results from Storebrand Forsikring AS and the majority of risk products written within life and pension in Storebrand Livsforsikring AS with the exception of risk coverage bundled to the guaranteed life products.

Guaranteed pension includes long-term pension savings products that give customers a guaranteed rate of return, mainly in Storebrand Livsforsikring AS and SPP Pension & Försäkring AB. The business area covers guaranteed Defined Benefit pensions in Norway and Sweden, public occupational pensions, paid-up policies and closed books of individual capital and pension insurance.

Other mainly includes the results of Storebrand ASA (holding company) and the company portfolios of Storebrand Livsforsikring AS and Pension & Försäkring AB, but also the results of minor subsidiaries that don't directly relate to the above-mentioned segments.

Alternative income statement

To further highlight the main drivers of the business, the Storebrand Group publishes alternative income statements in parallel with IFRS statements of financial position. The income statement is typically shown in Storebrand's quarterly reporting to the financial markets.

The alternative income statement is based on the statutory accounts of the legal entities in the Storebrand Group, adjusted for intercompany transactions and differences mentioned below. Group adjustments related to amortisation and tax effects on acquired business is not included in the alternative income statement.

Overall qualitative reconciliation

This section seeks to explain the high-level differences between the alternative income statement, the statutory financial statements (NGAAP/SGAAP), which mainly corresponds to the traditional IFRS statements under IFRS 4, and the newly implemented IFRS 17 statements (replacing IFRS 4 from January 1, 2023).

Differences between alternative income statement and statutory financial statements (NGAAP/SGAAP)

There are two main differences between the alternative income statement and the statutory financial statements. Please note that the statutory accounts are issued in accordance with Norwegian GAAP (NGAAP) for the Norwegian entities and Swedish GAAP (SGAAP) for the Swedish entities. The traditional IFRS statements under IFRS 4 mainly corresponds to SGAAP and NGAAP. NGAAP and SGAAP is still applicable for the statutory accounts in Storebrand Livsforsikring AS and SPP Pension och Försäkring AB.

Firstly, the alternative income statement does not include result items related to customers' funds. The statutory financial statements of financial position for Storebrand Group entities includes gross income and costs related to both life insurance customers and the company owners. In the alternative income statement, we only show the income and costs which are directly related to owners. Example: The statutory *premium income* includes both new customer funds paid in and the fee income for the company, among other elements. In the alternative income statement, the new customer funds paid in are eliminated, while the fee income for the company is included in the *fee and administration income* in order to only show the revenue to owners.

Second, there are some reclassifications of items between result lines in the alternative income statement. In some cases, a single result line in the statutory statement of financial position is the base for several of the result lines in the alternative income statement. Thus, some elements may be eliminated in the reconciliation of one of the latter's result lines, but included in the reconciliation of another. Example: statutory *premium income* includes insurance risk premiums, among other items, and is the base for several result lines of the alternative income statement, including *fee and administration income* and *insurance premiums f.o.a.* In the alternative income statement, insurance risk premiums are classified as insurance premiums f.o.a. Thus, it is included in the reconciliation of this line, but eliminated in the reconciliation of fee and administration income.

Differences between alternative income statement and newly implemented IFRS statements (IFRS 17)

From 01.01.2023, Storebrand Group, Storebrand Livsforsikring Group and Storebrand Forsikring AS will report their official accounts under IFRS 17. IFRS 17 is applicable to products with a significant insurance element. The products reported in the Guaranteed pension and Insurance segments are all considered to have a significant insurance element, whilst the Unit Linked products in Norway and Sweden are considered to have an insignificant insurance element and will be handled as investment/savings products under IFRS 9/IFRS 15[1].

Under IFRS 17, insurance contract liabilities will be valued at their estimated market value, calculated as the present value of future insurance cash flows with a provision for risk. The insurance contract liabilities include an element which represent the unearned profit the entity is expected to recognise as it provides services,

[1] The Norwegian Unit linked product named *paid-up policies* with investment choice (abbreviated "FMI" in Norwegian) is considered to have a significant Insurance element and is reporting under IFRS 17 in the IFRS statements

called the contractual service margin (CSM). The CSM is released to the income statement over time as the entity provides insurance related services.

Under NGAAP for the Norwegian products, the insurance contract liabilities are measured at book values (hence, the liabilities are discounted on the guaranteed rate), and the recognition of revenue is based on written premiums.

While the alternative income statement is an approximation of the cash generated in the period, the IFRS statement includes profit-and-loss effects of updated estimates and assumptions about the timing of future cash flows and insurance services provided. For the Norwegian products there is no "link" between the alternative income statement and NGAAP results compared to the IFRS 17 results since the underlying drivers for the profit and loss recognition is based on two different principles (market value vs. book value and written premiums vs. service provided). For the Swedish products the liabilities have been market valued also under historical IFRS 4 and SGAAP, similar to the approach under IFRS 17.

Due to the fundamental differences between the alternative income statement and IFRS 17, there is currently no reconciliation available. The exception is products in Storebrand Forsikring AS, where statutory accounts will be subject to IFRS 17, causing some non-material adjustments to the alternative income statement. Storebrand has communicated that it will continue reporting its alternative income statement post IFRS 17, as this cash-like reporting provides useful information about the value creation in the business and it's also the reporting format that's used for operational reporting internally.

Description of each result line

Fee and administration income

Fee and administration income consists of fees and fixed administrative income. In the Group's statutory income statements, the item is classified as premium income, net interest income from bank or other income depending on the type of activity. The Group's statutory income statements also includes savings elements for insurance contracts and possibly transferred reserve.

Insurance premiums f.o.a.

Insurance premiums consist of premium income relating to risk products (insurance segment) that are classified as premium income in the Group's statutory income statements.

Insurance claims f.o.a.

Insurance claims consist of paid-out claims and changes in claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) and claims reported but not settled (RBNS) relating to risk products that are classified as claims in the Group's statutory income statements.

Operating cost

Operating costs consist of the Group's operating costs in the Group's statutory income statements minus operating costs allocated to products with profit sharing.

Financial items and risk result life

Financial items and risk result life consists of the following elements:

- Risk result life & pensions
- Financial result
- Net profit sharing and loan losses

Risk result life & pensions

Risk result life and pensions consists of the difference between risk premium and claims for products relating to defined-contribution pension, unit linked contracts (savings segment) and defined-benefit pension (guaranteed pension segment). Risk premium is classified as premium income in the Group's statutory income statements.

Financial result

The financial result consists of the return for the company portfolios of Storebrand ASA, Storebrand Livsforsikring AS and SPP Pension & Försäkring AB (Other segment), while returns for the other company portfolios in the Group are a financial result within the segment which the business is associated with. Returns on company portfolios are classified as net income from financial assets and property for companies in the Group's statutory income statements. The financial result also includes returns on customer assets relating to products within the insurance segment, and in the Group's statutory income statements this item will be entered under net income from financial assets and property for customers. In the alternative income statement, the result before tax of some minor subsidiaries is included in the financial result, while in the Group's statutory income statements, this is shown as other income, operating costs and other costs.

Net profit sharing and loan losses

Net profit sharing

Storebrand Livsforsikring: Net profit sharing in the Norwegian business consists of up to 35 per cent of the overall result after allocations to additional statutory reserves for the products, traditional individual capital and pension products. Any negative returns on customer portfolios and returns lower than the interest guarantee that cannot be covered by the buffer fund must be covered by the company's equity and will be included in the net profit-sharing and losses line. In the Group's statutory income statements, this item may be included in premium income, net income from financial assets and property for customers, other income, claims, change in insurance liabilities, change in buffer capital, operating costs and other costs.

SPP Pension & Försäkring: Net profit sharing in the Swedish business consists of profit sharing if the total return on assets in one calendar year for a premium-determined insurance (IF portfolio) exceeds the guaranteed interest rate. When profit sharing is triggered, 90 per cent of the total return on assets passes to the policyholder and 10 per cent to the company. The company's share of the total return on assets is included in the financial result.

In the case of defined-benefit contracts (KF portfolio), the company is entitled to charge an indexation fee if the consolidation of the collective portfolio allows for CPI-adjustment of contracts.

Loan losses:

Loan losses consist of individual and group write-downs on lending activities that are on the balance sheet of Storebrand Bank Group. In the Group's statutory income statements, the item is classified under loan losses. With regard to loan losses that are on the balance sheet of the Storebrand Livforsikring Group, these will be included in the item, net income from financial assets and property for customers in the statutory income statements for Storebrand Livsforsikring.

Amortisation and write-downs of intangible assets

Amortisation of intangible assets includes depreciation and possible write-downs of intangible assets established through acquisitions of enterprises. The item only includes amortisation that is recognised in the statutory income statements where the acquired entity is merged with existing entities in the Group. Amortisation of intangible assets on Group level in the consolidated income statement is not included.

Cash equivalent earnings

As of the first quarter 2023, the result lines summarising the abovementioned items in the Alternative income statement have been renamed from *Profit* to *Cash equivalent earnings*. The reason for this change is that it is impossible to reconcile the results in the Alternative income statement with the result in the IFRS statements under IFRS 17. The *Cash equivalent earnings* term is applied because the measures have historically been good approximations for cash flow generated by the business lines. Please note that this is an APM defined by Storebrand and that figures reported can and will deviate from actual cash flow.

Adjustments to the alternative income statement

In certain quarters and/or fiscal years, some result lines in the alternative income statement are adjusted for special items to better reflect the underlying results. Adjusted result statements are only used in presentation material such as analyst and investor presentations. An example of special items for which result lines have been adjusted in recent quarters is restructuring costs. A detailed historical overview of special items is available on storebrand.com/ir.

Other Alternative Performance Measures used in financial reporting

In addition to the alternative income statement, Storebrand makes use of a number of APMs in its financial publications to highlight the Group's financial performance. This section gives a brief description of each APM on the Group level and within each reporting segment as well as in legal entities reporting. The APMs are listed alphabetically in the tables.

Storebrand Group

Overview of Alternative Performance Measures

Alternative Performance Measure	Calculation Method and/or description	Purpose of the APM	Relation with IFRS/NGAAP
Cash equivalent return on equity (ROE), abbreviated Cash ROE	Cash equivalent earnings for the year (annual numbers) adjusted for amortisation of intangible assets and share of earnings allocated to hybrid capital investors, divided by IFRS equity (opening balance) minus hybrid capital and paid out dividend	The measure indicates the cash return generated by the management of the business based on the opening equity	The numerator in the APM is based on the cash equivalent earnings line from the alternative income statement, whilst the denominator and adjustments are based on reported IFRS numbers
Cash equivalent return on equity (ROE) annualised, abbreviated annualised Cash ROE	Cash equivalent earnings after tax (quarterly numbers) adjusted for amortisation of intangible assets and share of earnings allocated to hybrid capital investors, divided by IFRS equity (opening balance for the year) minus hybrid capital, annualised by the following formula: Annualised return = (1+cumulative return)^(365/days in the quarter) - 1	It is calculated as a geometric average to show what the cash return on the opening equity would have been over the year if the quarterly return was compounded	The numerator in the APM is based on the cash equivalent earnings line from the alternative income statement, whilst the denominator and adjustments are based on reported IFRS numbers
Cost / Income ratio	Operational cost divided by the sum of fee and administration income and insurance result	Show the company's operational costs in conjunction with the income. A useful proxy for gauging cost effectiveness.	This APM is calculated using result lines in the alternative income statement
Cash equivalent earnings per share (adjusted for amortisation of intangible assets), abbreviated Cash EPS	Cash equivalent earnings for the year adjusted for amortisation of intangible assets, divided on average number of shares	Show the portion of the company's cash equivalent earnings, adjusted for a substantial non-cash item (amortisation), allocated to each outstanding share of common stock. This gives a good proxy of relative profitability	APM is based figures from the alternative income statement

Cash equivalent return on equity Future Storebrand (Savings and Insurance), abbreviated Cash ROE Future Storebrand	Cash equivalent earnings for the period after tax and before amortization of intangible assets, divided on an opening balance pro forma distribution of IFRS equity per line of business. The capital is allocated based on the capital consumption under Solvency II and CRD IV. The segments Savings and Insurance are calibrated to a solvency margin of 150%.	To show the Cash equivalent return on equity for the capital-light and growing part of the business. The APM uses a pro forma split of the balance sheet and is thus an estimate that is only intended to be used to understand the main return characteristics of the reporting segments.	N/A
Cash equivalent return on equity Run-off business (Guaranteed and Other), abbreviated Cash ROE Run-off business	Cash equivalent earnings for the period after tax and before amortization of intangible assets, divided on an opening balance pro forma distribution of IFRS equity per line of business. The capital is allocated based on the capital consumption under Solvency II and CRD IV. [2]	To show the Cash equivalent return on equity for the maturing Guaranteed part of the business. The APM uses a pro forma split of the balance sheet and is thus an estimate that is only intended to be used to understand the main return characteristics of the reporting segments.	N/A

Savings – non-guaranteed

Overview of Alternative Performance Measures

Alternative Performance Measure	Product area(s)	Calculation Method and/or description	Purpose of the APM	Relation with IFRS/NGAAP
Fee margin on reserves	Unit Linked Norway, Unit Linked Sweden	Fee and administration income for the period divided on reserves (closing balance) in the respective product areas. Quarterly numbers are annualised by multiplying the fee margin by four.	To enable comparison of top line margins across historical periods	Fee and administration income is an APM described in this document. Reserves is a subset of 'Investments non-guaranteed portfolio' in the IFRS statement of financial position

[2] The segments Savings and Insurance and Other are calibrated to a solvency margin of 150%, while the remaining capital is allocated to the segment Guaranteed pension.

Fee margin on reserves	Asset management segment	Fee and administration income for the period divided by the average of the balance of reserves on a quarterly basis. If the period is one quarter, it the starting and closing balance. Quarterly numbers are annualised by multiplying the fee margin by four.	To enable comparison of top line margins across historical periods	Fee and administration income is an APM described in this document. AuM Asset Management includes all assets managed by Storebrand Asset Management, i.e. both captive Life assets and external clients' assets
Net interest income	Retail banking	The difference between interest paid and interest received related to the retail products in Storebrand Bank Group	Net interest margin is a standard measure of how well the bank invests its assets in comparison to the borrowing cost of these assets. It is a good approximation for top line performance	The retail bank subset of the net interest income in Storebrand Bank Group's IFRS statement of financial position
Net interest margin	Retail banking	The difference between interest paid and interest received related to the retail products in Storebrand Bank Group, adjusted relative to the amount of interest-bearing assets (i.e. the retail lending portfolio)	Net interest margin is a standard relative measure of how well the bank invests its assets in comparison to the borrowing cost of these assets. It is useful for comparisons across historical periods and with peers.	Calculated using the retail bank subset of the net interest income and lending balance in Storebrand Bank Group's IFRS statement of financial position
Fee and administration income, Asset management segment	Asset management segment	In Storebrand's fee and administration income for this segment, the estimated earned performance fees in active funds with performance fees, as of the balance sheet date, is booked as part of the fee- and administration income for the segment. This is estimate-based, meaning that it assumes a fund return equal to benchmark for the rest of the year, adjusted for time (e.g., at 30th June a full year performance fee is divided by two). The performance-based component of the fee and administration income is shown on a separate line for good transparency.	The purpose of this APM is to align the periodisation of performance fees with the periodisation of the corresponding performance cost, so both items are booked on continuous basis. This leads to a stronger alignment between the earnings reported in the alternative income statement and the underlying value creation than if IFRS were followed. It also reduces the complexity in Storebrand's reporting.	Under IFRS, performance fees from mutual funds cannot be recognised until a significant reversal is highly unlikely, according to IFRS. This would be at year-end – meaning that all performance fees would be booked in the fourth quarter, using the actual closing values for the active funds.

Insurance

Overview of Alternative Performance Measures

Alternative Performance Measure	Product area(s)	Calculation Method and/or description	Purpose of the APM	Relation with IFRS/NGAAP
Claims ratio	Segment Insurance as well as all product areas within the segment: P&C & Individual life, Health & Group life and Pension related disability insurance Nordic	Claims f.o.a. for the period, divided by insurance premiums f.o.a. for the same period	To show the magnitude of claims f.o.a. in relation to insurance premiums f.o.a. This ratio is a standard KPI within insurance and is useful for comparisons across historical periods and with industry peers	This APM is calculated using result lines in the alternative income statement, for which a separate qualitative reconciliation is shown
Combined ratio	Segment Insurance as well as all product areas within the segment: P&C & Individual life, Health & Group life and Pension related disability insurance Nordic	The combination of the claims and cost ratios. I.e. claims f.o.a. and operational costs for the period, divided by insurance premiums f.o.a. for the same period	To show the magnitude of claims f.o.a. and operational costs in relation to insurance premiums f.o.a. This ratio is a standard KPI within insurance and is useful for comparisons across historical periods and with industry peers	This APM is calculated using result lines in the alternative income statement, for which a separate qualitative reconciliation is shown
Cost ratio	Segment Insurance as well as all product areas within the segment: P&C & Individual life, Health & Group life and Pension related disability insurance Nordic	Operational costs for the period, divided by insurance premiums f.o.a. for the same period	To show the magnitude of operational costs in relation to insurance premiums f.o.a. This ratio is a standard KPI within insurance and is useful for comparisons across historical periods and with industry peers	This APM is calculated using result lines in the alternative income statement, for which a separate qualitative reconciliation is shown

Guaranteed pension

Overview of Alternative Performance Measures

Alternative Performance Measure	Product area(s)	Calculation Method and/or description	Purpose of the APM	Relation with IFRS/NGAAP
Booked return guaranteed products	This APM relates to the Norwegian product areas: Defined benefit (fee based), Norway, Paid-up policies, Norway, Individual life and pension, Norway	The difference between book values of reserves in the end and beginning of the period.	To show the relevant return for covering the interest rate guarantee, i.e. the booked return.	Change from one fiscal period to the next in the booked value of a subset of the customer portfolio in the IFRS statement of financial position
Excess value of bonds at amortised cost	This APM relates to the Norwegian product areas: Defined benefit (fee based), Norway, Paid-up policies, Norway, Individual life and pension, Norway	Difference between market value and IFRS book value of bonds at amortised cost	To show the true buffer capital available in the life company to cover annual interest guarantees	The IFRS book value of bonds at amortised cost is shown in the IFRS statement of financial position. The excess value shows the difference between this book value and the true market value of the bonds.
Fee margin on reserves	All product areas within the segment Guaranteed pension: Defined benefit (fee based), Norway, Paid-up policies, Norway, Individual life and pension, Norway, Guaranteed pension, Sweden	Fee and administration income for the period divided by the average of the balance of reserves on a quarterly basis. If the period is one quarter, it the starting and closing balance. Quarterly numbers are annualised by multiplying the fee margin by four.	To enable comparison of top line margins across historical periods	Fee and administration income is an APM described in this document. Reserves are subsets of insurance liabilities in the IFRS statement of financial position.

Guaranteed reserves	Segment Guaranteed pension	Reserves in the SBL and SPP customer portfolios with an interest rate guarantee	To show the magnitude of reserves with an interest rate guarantee	Guaranteed reserves is a subset of insurance liabilities in the IFRS statement of financial position
Guaranteed reserves in % of total reserves	Segment Guaranteed pension	Guaranteed life reserves divided by total life reserves (i.e. the sum of guaranteed and non-guaranteed reserves)	To show the magnitude of reserves with an interest rate guarantee relative to the total life reserves.	The ratio between two subsets of insurance liabilities in the IFRS statement of financial position
Reserves	All product areas within the segment Guaranteed pension: Defined benefit (fee based), Norway, Paid-up policies, Norway, Individual life and pension, Norway, Guaranteed pension, Sweden	Life insurance reserves	To show the magnitude of reserves within the respective product areas	Subsets of insurance liabilities in the IFRS statement of financial position
Value adjusted return guaranteed products, Norway and Sweden	All product areas within the segment Guaranteed pension: Defined benefit (fee based), Norway, Paid-up policies, Norway, Individual life and pension, Norway, Guaranteed pension, Sweden	Market return, i.e. change in market value from one fiscal period to the next	To show the market return of customer portfolios	N/A (no market return figures are provided in IFRS statements)

Other

Overview of Alternative Performance Measures

Alternative Performance Measure	Product area(s)	Calculation Method and/or description	Purpose of the APM	Relation with IFRS/NGAAP
Total-non interest income as % of average total assets	Storebrand Bank Group	Total non-interest income divided by the average of total assets over the period	A relatively large proportion of the income from sources other than interest, indicates that the bank has a relatively high proportion of income originating from non capital-intensive products/services.	Figures for other income and total assets have been obtained from the IFRS numbers. Other income includes net commission income. Average total assets during, for example a quarter, are calculated by taking the average of: The value of the opening balance for the quarter and the value of the closing balance for each month of the quarter.
Net interest income as % of average total assets	Storebrand Bank Group	Net interest income divided by the average of total assets over the period	Shows whether the income from lending money to customers is greater than the cost of financing these loans.	Figures for net interest income and total assets have been obtained from the IFRS numbers. In the figures for net interest income, the fee to the Norwegian Banks' Guarantee Fund is accrued over 12 months. Average total assets during, for example a quarter, are calculated by taking the average of: The value of the opening balance for the quarter and the value of the closing balance for each month of the quarter.
Loan losses and provisions as % of average total lending	Storebrand Bank Group	Loan losses in the period divided by the average of total lending over the period	Shows how the proportion of loan losses develops	Figures for loan losses have been obtained from the IFRS numbers. Loan losses for the bank group include the result items, write-downs on loans, guarantees, etc. for the period and loss on investment properties and repossessed assets. Average gross lending during, for example a quarter, is calculated by taking the average of: Value of the opening balance for the quarter and value of the closing balance for each month of the quarter.
Gross non-performing and loss-exposed loans as % of	Storebrand Bank Group	Gross non performing and loss-exposed loans divided by	Shows how the proportion of defaults develops.	Figures for non-performing loans and gross lending have been obtained from the IFRS numbers. Loan losses for the bank group include the result items, write-downs on loans, guarantees, etc. for the period and loss on investment properties and repossessed assets. Average gross lending during,

total average lending ratio		the average total lending		for example a quarter, is calculated by taking the average of: The value of the opening balance for the quarter and the value of the closing balance for each month of the quarter.
Deposits from customers as % of gross lending	Storebrand Bank Group	Deposits from customers divided by gross lending	The deposit-to-loan ratio shows the extent to which the bank is dependent on financing from the capital markets.	Figures for customer lending and gross lending have been obtained from the IFRS numbers.
Level of provisioning for individual loss-exposed loans	Storebrand Bank Group / Storebrand Boligkreditt	Provisions for individual loan losses in percent of loss-exposed loans with evidence of impairment	Shows how much that is expected to be lost on non-performing loans with identified impairment loss.	Figures for individual write-downs and non-performing loans (with identified impairment loss) have been obtained from the IFRS numbers.
Total level of provisioning	Storebrand Bank Group	Total loan loss provisions in per cent of gross non-performing and loss-exposed loans	Shows the provisioning ratio	Figures for total write-downs and gross non-performing loans have been obtained from the IFRS numbers.
Cost as % of total assets	Storebrand Bank Group	Total operating expenses divided by the average of total asset over the period	Shows the cost efficiency relative to the balance sheet.	Figures for operating costs and total assets have been obtained from the IFRS numbers. Average total assets during, for example a quarter, are calculated by taking the average of: The value of the opening balance for the quarter and the value of the closing balance for each month of the quarter.
Loan-to-value	Storebrand Boligkreditt	Gross lending to customers divided by the estimated market value of the collateral including adjustments for preceding loans and debt.	Average loan-to-value ratio shows the average capital adequacy of the lending portfolio and thereby how vulnerable the portfolio is to changes in house prices.	Gross lending to customers is obtained from the IFRS numbers. Market values are from an external system that is used for estimating the market value of properties in Norway, whereby Storebrand makes certain corrections for some loans.

Investor Relations contacts

Kjetil R. Krøkje
Group Head of Finance, Strategy and M&A
kjetil.r.krokje@storebrand.no
+47 934 12 155

Johannes Narum
Head of Investor Relations
johannes.narum@storebrand.no
+47 993 33 569

Storebrand ASA
Professor Kohts vei 9, P.O. Box 500, N-1327 Lysaker, Norway
Phone: +47 22 31 50 50