

# MOODY'S

## INVESTORS SERVICE

### Credit Opinion: Sparebanken More

Global Credit Research - 08 Dec 2014

Norway

#### Ratings

Category	Moody's Rating
Outlook	Negative(m)
Bank Deposits	A3/P-2
Bank Financial Strength	C-
Baseline Credit Assessment	baa2
Adjusted Baseline Credit Assessment	baa2

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#### Key Indicators

##### Sparebanken More (Consolidated Financials)[1]

	[2]9-14	[2]12-13	[2]12-12	[2]12-11	[2]12-10	Avg.
Total Assets (NOK billion)	55.4	54.6	51.6	48.5	44.4	[3]5.7
Total Assets (EUR million)	6,825.5	6,534.5	7,032.1	6,256.1	5,699.2	[3]4.6
Total Assets (USD million)	8,622.3	9,004.2	9,271.1	8,121.4	7,645.8	[3]3.1
Tangible Common Equity (NOK billion)	5.4	5.0	4.3	3.4	3.3	[3]13.1
Tangible Common Equity (EUR million)	659.5	603.8	588.4	442.7	419.2	[3]12.0
Tangible Common Equity (USD million)	833.1	832.0	775.7	574.7	562.4	[3]10.3
Net Interest Margin (%)	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	[4]2.0
PPI / Average RWA (%)	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.0	2.4	[5]2.3
Net Income / Average RWA (%)	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.7	[5]1.6
(Market Funds - Liquid Assets) / Total Assets (%)	24.2	23.8	23.2	23.3	21.9	[4]23.3
Core Deposits / Average Gross Loans (%)	60.1	62.1	64.5	64.2	66.3	[4]63.4
Tier 1 Ratio (%)	14.0	15.5	13.7	12.0	12.0	[5]13.4
Tangible Common Equity / RWA (%)	15.3	15.1	13.4	11.2	11.4	[5]13.3
Cost / Income Ratio (%)	41.8	44.5	33.7	47.6	43.4	[4]42.2
Problem Loans / Gross Loans (%)	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.9	2.4	[4]1.6
Problem Loans / (Equity + Loan Loss Reserves) (%)	8.9	9.8	12.4	20.3	24.6	[4]15.2

Source: Moody's

[1] All figures and ratios are adjusted using Moody's standard adjustments [2] Basel II; IFRS [3] Compound Annual Growth Rate based on IFRS reporting periods [4] IFRS reporting periods have been used for average calculation [5] Basel II & IFRS reporting periods have been used for average calculation

#### Opinion

#### SUMMARY RATING RATIONALE

Sparebanken Møre's C- standalone bank financial strength rating (BFSR), which is equivalent to a standalone credit assessment (BCA) of baa2, incorporates our assessment of the bank's sound local franchise, but is primarily constrained by the bank's high borrower concentration and its exposures to more volatile corporate sectors.

Sparebanken Møre's global local currency (GLC) deposit rating of A3 receives a two-notch uplift from its baa2 BCA. This is based on our assessment of a high probability of systemic support for the bank if necessary and its importance to its local region of Møre and Romsdal.

### **Rating Drivers**

- Robust local franchise in Western Norway
- Substantial deposit base, but reliance on market funds
- Exposure to cyclical industries and credit concentration pose downside risk to asset quality
- Strong capital ratios given recent management actions
- Expected focus on margins, but upside limited by strong competition and uncertainties regarding provisioning levels

### **Rating Outlook**

The negative outlook on the supported ratings takes into account the recent adoption of the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD) and the Single Resolution Mechanism (SRM) regulation in the EU. In particular, this reflects that, with the legislation underlying the new resolution framework now in place and the explicit inclusion of burden-sharing with unsecured creditors as a means of reducing the public cost of bank resolutions, the balance of risk for banks' senior unsecured creditors has shifted to the downside. While not subject to the BRRD and SRM, we expect that Norway will look to introduce legislation or other tools that include mechanisms similar to those in the BRRD; our expectations are based on public comments as well as governments' track record of mirroring EU banking regulations. Although our support assumptions are unchanged for now, the probability has risen that they will be revised downwards to reflect the new framework. For further details, please refer to our Special Comment entitled "Reassessing Systemic Support for EU Banks," published on 29 May 2014.

### **What Could Change the Rating - Up**

Upward rating momentum could develop if Sparebanken Møre demonstrates: (1) sustained good asset quality in its retail and corporate loan books, including in the more volatile segments, (2) continued good access to capital markets and improved liquidity position, and/or (3) stronger earnings generation without an increase in its risk profile.

### **What Could Change the Rating - Down**

The bank's ratings could see downward pressure if: (1) Sparebanken Møre's asset quality deteriorates more than we anticipate, (2) financing conditions become more difficult and/or (3) its risk profile increases, for example as a result of increased exposures to more volatile sectors. In addition, we believe that downward pressure could be exerted on the ratings due to external factors, such as less supportive macroeconomic environment and/or substantially adverse developments in the Norwegian real-estate market.

## **DETAILED RATING CONSIDERATIONS**

### **ROBUST LOCAL FRANCHISE IN WESTERN NORWAY**

Sparebanken Møre is a regional savings bank with a robust market position in western Norway in the county of Møre and Romsdal, where Moody's estimates it commands market shares of around 17% for lending and just over 30% for deposits. It operates as an independent savings bank and uses an open-architecture business model to broaden its offering of financial services and products.

Its national market share is however limited, at just above 1% on loans and 1.5% on deposits. In addition, despite the strong local market position, Sparebanken Møre faces keen competition and, similarly to most regional savings banks, lacks pricing power against the two national market leaders.

The bank's limited geographic diversification is another key constraint in our assessment of Sparebanken Møre's franchise value, as it means that the performance of its operations is closely linked to local economic developments.

#### SUBSTANTIAL DEPOSIT BASE, BUT RELIANCE ON MARKET FUNDS

Sparebanken Møre's funding position is underpinned by a strong deposit base, which accounts for just under 60% of its total funding, and retail deposits that represent almost 60%. At September 2014 the deposit-to-gross loan ratio was around 60%, meaning the bank has a significant reliance on market funding, which we see as a credit negative, due to the inherent confidence sensitivity of this funding source.

At September 2014, almost 70% of market funds was in the form of covered bonds issued through Møre Boligkreditt, the bank's wholly-owned covered bond company. Whilst we positively view the diversification benefit and the typically longer maturity of these funding instruments, we caution that extensive use of covered bond funding results in the structural subordination of Sparebanken Møre's unsecured creditors, including depositors.

At end-September 2014 liquid assets accounted for around 13% of total assets, including cash and deposits with the central bank and the securities portfolio, which mainly comprise domestic and European covered bonds, government bonds and supra-nationals, with minor holdings of senior and corporate bonds as well as minor shareholdings. Bond holdings in the liquidity portfolio are more or less equally divided by foreign (European) and domestic issuers. EUR denominated issues are hedged into NOK and fixed rate bonds are swapped into floating interest (mainly 3 months floating)

#### EXPOSURE TO CYCLICAL INDUSTRIES AND CREDIT CONCENTRATION POSE DOWNSIDE RISK TO ASSET QUALITY

Problem loans (defined as commitments in default and other bad and doubtful commitments) accounted for 1.1% of gross loans at September 2014, continuing the steady downward trend from their peak at 3.1% at year-end 2007. This level is now in-line with that of most other Moody's-rated Norwegian savings banks, while it had historically been somewhat higher.

Sparebanken Møre's loan portfolio is well diversified with over 65% of the bank's lending being to retail customers, mainly in the form of mortgages. At September 2014, 50% of these retail loans were part of Møre Boligkreditt's covered pool and we note that the remaining mortgages - available to unsecured creditors in a liquidation - typically have higher loan-to-value and are therefore more exposed to any decline in house prices.

A key risk to Sparebanken Møre's future asset quality is its substantial exposure to sectors that we view as more volatile: the real estate sector (property management and construction, around 13% of total loans at September 2014), fish-related industries (primarily fishing vessels and exposures backed by fishing quotas, at 7%) and shipping (around 3%). Exposures to these sectors have accounted for a substantial portion of Sparebanken Møre's problem loans in recent years and we expect exposures to these sectors will continue to be a source of vulnerability for the bank's future asset quality.

In addition, operating in only one region means that Sparebanken Møre exhibits significant single-borrower concentration - whilst common at Nordic banks, this feature could accelerate the extent and pace of any deterioration in asset quality. Furthermore, a combination of higher interest rates and/or falling house price levels, and increasingly indebted Norwegian households, could undermine the bank's retail asset quality.

#### STRONG CAPITAL RATIOS POST CAPITAL INCREASES

Sparebanken Møre reported a tier 1 ratio of 13.95% at September 2014, down from 15.5% at end-2013. The reduction was due to the redemption of NOK150million perpetual capital securities in third quarter 2014. The bank's Board of Trustees approved that 63% of the year's profit should be retained to further enhance its capital strength.

We have seen similar levels of capital improvement in many Norwegian savings banks as they continued to position themselves in accordance with the increasing regulatory capital requirements (10% Core Equity Tier1 ratio as of July 2014) and we view such capital increases positively as it enhances the bank's buffer against potential losses.

#### PROFITABILITY - LIMITED UPSIDE ON MARGINS AND UNCERTAINTIES REGARDING PROVISIONING LEVELS

Sparebanken Møre remains reliant on net interest income, which has represented around 80% of its operating

income over recent years. This source of earnings grew by 11% in 2013, driven by higher margins across the industry as banks raised loan rates to fund the increasing capital requirements, while lower funding rates and 6% growth in loans over the year. Despite this increase in net interest income, the bank's profitability fell compared to 2012 due to the positive impact of pension plan changes in 2012. Sparebanken Møre's efficiency also supports its profitability; its 2013 cost-to-income was just below 45% as per Moody's calculations. This meets the bank's management's target of a cost-to-income ratio below 50 % and ranks well among Moody's-rated regional savings banks in Norway.

2013 Loan loss provisions were moderate at NOK54 million in the period (NOK47 million in 2012), but we note that the bank's relatively high exposure to more volatile segments such as construction real estate and shipping heightens the uncertainty over the sustainability of these low levels.

Sparebanken Møre reported NOK496 million profit for the first nine months of 2014, NOK176 million higher than the same period of 2013. The increase is attributable to improved margin as well as from the sale of shares in payment provider Nets AS.

#### NOTE ON DATA

Unless noted otherwise, all figures shown in this report are sourced from the bank's latest annual and interim financial reports and our Banking Financial Metrics. These metrics are based on our own chart of account, and are adjusted for analytical purposes. Please refer to the document entitled " Financial Statement Adjustments in the Analysis of Financial Institutions" published on 19 December 2013.

#### Global Local Currency Deposit Rating (Joint Default Analysis)

Moody's assigns a GLC deposit rating of A3 to Sparebanken Møre. The rating is supported by its baa2 standalone credit assessment and the Aaa local currency deposit ceiling of Norway, which is considered the underlying support provider. Given the bank's importance to its region, and the region's importance to the national economy of Norway, Moody's assesses as high the probability of systemic support in the event of a stress situation. We are however likely to gradually reduce such unusual support uplift as such support mechanisms are phased out, as banks' stand-alone profiles improve, and as regulators globally consider implementing bank resolution regimes.

#### Foreign Currency Deposit Rating

Foreign currency deposit ratings are unconstrained given that Norway has a country ceiling of Aaa. Sparebanken Møre's foreign currency deposit rating is A3.

#### Foreign Currency Debt Rating

Foreign currency senior unsecured debt ratings are unconstrained given that Norway has a country ceiling of Aaa. Sparebanken Møre's foreign currency senior unsecured debt rating is A3.

### ABOUT MOODY'S BANK RATINGS

#### Bank Financial Strength Rating

Moody's Bank Financial Strength Ratings (BFSRs) represent Moody's opinion of a bank's intrinsic safety and soundness and, as such, exclude certain external credit risks and credit support elements that are addressed by Moody's Bank Deposit Ratings. BFSRs do not take into account the probability that the bank will receive such external support, nor do they address risks arising from sovereign actions that may interfere with a bank's ability to honor its domestic or foreign currency obligations. Factors considered in the assignment of BFSRs include bank-specific elements such as financial fundamentals, franchise value, and business and asset diversification. Although BFSRs exclude the external factors specified above, they do take into account other risk factors in the bank's operating environment, including the strength and prospective performance of the economy, as well as the structure and relative fragility of the financial system, and the quality of banking regulation and supervision.

#### Global Local Currency Deposit Rating

A deposit rating, as an opinion of relative credit risk, incorporates the BFSR as well as Moody's opinion of any external support. Specifically, Moody's Bank Deposit Ratings are opinions of a bank's ability to repay punctually its deposit obligations. As such, they are intended to incorporate those aspects of credit risk relevant to the prospective payment performance of rated banks with respect to deposit obligations, which includes: intrinsic financial strength, sovereign transfer risk (in the case of foreign currency deposit ratings), and both implicit and

explicit external support elements. Moody's Bank Deposit Ratings do not take into account the benefit of deposit insurance schemes which make payments to depositors, but they do recognize the potential support from schemes that may provide assistance to banks directly.

According to Moody's joint default analysis (JDA) methodology, the global local currency deposit rating of a bank is determined by the incorporation of external elements of support into the bank's Baseline Credit Assessment. In calculating the Global Local Currency Deposit rating for a bank, the JDA methodology also factors in the rating of the support provider, in the form of the local currency deposit ceiling for a country, Moody's assessment of the probability of systemic support for the bank in the event of a stress situation and the degree of dependence between the issuer rating and the Local Currency Deposit Ceiling.

#### National Scale Rating

National scale ratings are intended primarily for use by domestic investors and are not comparable to Moody's globally applicable ratings; rather they address relative credit risk within a given country. A Aaa rating on Moody's National Scale indicates an issuer or issue with the strongest creditworthiness and the lowest likelihood of credit loss relative to other domestic issuers. National Scale Ratings, therefore, rank domestic issuers relative to each other and not relative to absolute default risks. National ratings isolate systemic risks; they do not address loss expectation associated with systemic events that could affect all issuers, even those that receive the highest ratings on the National Scale.

#### Foreign Currency Deposit Rating

Moody's ratings on foreign currency bank obligations derive from the bank's local currency rating for the same class of obligation. The implementation of JDA for banks can lead to high local currency ratings for certain banks, which could also produce high foreign currency ratings. Nevertheless, it should be noted that foreign currency deposit ratings are in all cases constrained by the country ceiling for foreign currency bank deposits. This may result in the assignment of a different, and typically lower, rating for the foreign currency deposits relative to the bank's rating for local currency obligations.

#### Foreign Currency Debt Rating

Foreign currency debt ratings are derived from the bank's local currency debt rating. In a similar way to foreign currency deposit ratings, foreign currency debt ratings may also be constrained by the country ceiling for foreign currency bonds and notes; however, in some cases the ratings on foreign currency debt obligations may be allowed to pierce the foreign currency ceiling. A particular mix of rating factors are taken into consideration in order to assess whether a foreign currency bond rating pierces the country ceiling. They include the issuer's global local currency rating, the foreign currency government bond rating, the country ceiling for bonds and the debt's eligibility to pierce that ceiling.

#### About Moody's Bank Financial Strength Scorecard

Moody's bank financial strength model (see scorecard below) is a strategic input in the assessment of the financial strength of a bank, used as a key tool by Moody's analysts to ensure consistency of approach across banks and regions. The model output and the individual scores are discussed in rating committees and may be adjusted up or down to reflect conditions specific to each rated entity.

### Rating Factors

#### Sparebanken More

Rating Factors [1]	A	B	C	D	E	Total Score	Trend
<b>Qualitative Factors (50%)</b>						<b>C-</b>	
<b>Factor: Franchise Value</b>						<b>D</b>	<b>Neutral</b>
<b>Market share and sustainability</b>				x			
<b>Geographical diversification</b>					x		
<b>Earnings stability</b>			x				
<b>Earnings Diversification [2]</b>							
<b>Factor: Risk Positioning</b>						<b>C-</b>	<b>Neutral</b>

<b>Corporate Governance [2]</b>	-	-	-	-	-		
- Ownership and Organizational Complexity	-	--	--	--	--		
- Key Man Risk	-	--	--	--	--		
- Insider and Related-Party Risks	-	--	--	--	--		
<b>Controls and Risk Management</b>		x					
- Risk Management			x				
- Controls	x						
<b>Financial Reporting Transparency</b>		x					
- Global Comparability	x						
- Frequency and Timeliness	x						
- Quality of Financial Information			x				
<b>Credit Risk Concentration</b>	-	-	-	-	-		
- Borrower Concentration	--	--	--	--	--		
- Industry Concentration	--	--	--	--	--		
<b>Liquidity Management</b>				x			
<b>Market Risk Appetite</b>	x						
<b>Factor: Operating Environment</b>						A-	Neutral
<b>Economic Stability</b>		x					
<b>Integrity and Corruption</b>	x						
<b>Legal System</b>	x						
<b>Financial Factors (50%)</b>						C	
<b>Factor: Profitability</b>						C	Neutral
PPI % Average RWA (Basel II)			2.28%				
Net Income % Average RWA (Basel II)			1.54%				
<b>Factor: Liquidity</b>						D-	Neutral
(Market Funds - Liquid Assets) % Total Assets					23.43%		
<b>Liquidity Management</b>				x			
<b>Factor: Capital Adequacy</b>						A	Neutral
Tier 1 Ratio (%) (Basel II)	13.72%						
Tangible Common Equity % RWA (Basel II)	13.22%						
<b>Factor: Efficiency</b>						A	Neutral
Cost / Income Ratio	41.93%						
<b>Factor: Asset Quality</b>						B	Neutral
Problem Loans % Gross Loans		1.47%					
Problem Loans % (Equity + LLR)		14.17%					
<b>Lowest Combined Financial Factor Score (15%)</b>						D-	
<b>Economic Insolvency Override</b>						Neutral	
<b>Aggregate BFSR Score</b>						C	
<b>Aggregate BCA Score</b>						a3	
<b>Assigned BFSR</b>						C-	
<b>Assigned BCA</b>						baa2	

[1] - Where dashes are shown for a particular factor (or sub-factor), the score is based on non-public information.

[2] - A blank score under Earnings Diversification or Corporate Governance indicates the risk is neutral.

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